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CATALOG OF SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

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

NOTE! The farmer who wishes to diversify his crops in 1917, should read this catalogue as a whole. It will put him in the way for Mixed Home-feeding Farming.
We Recommend and Sell

Mulford Cultures

For Legumes

To Inoculate Your

Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and all Other Legume Crops

Small Cost—Large Returns—Easy to Use—No Labor Expense

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

MULFORD CULTURES are “different” and should not be confused with other brands.

The color is different (they are dark, almost black, due to a special ingredient added to increase the growth and activity of the bacteria).

The count is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old-form cultures). Each five-acre package of Mulford Cultures actually contain four to five hundred billion living organisms, which is three to four hundred times more than the earth’s total inhabitants.

The bottle is different (being sealed—an important feature which prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air).

INCREASE YOUR CROPS; IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt “catch” and increase your yield.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the MULFORD CULTURES, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices postpaid.

5-Acre Size, $5.00 (“A Dollar per Acre”); 1-Acre Size, $1.50; Garden Size (1 1/2 acres), 60c

Trial size package 25 cents only for garden peas, sweet peas, garden beans and lima beans.

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?

FOR SALE BY

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

849 Bread Street, Augusta, Georgia

Put up for the following crops

See catalogue list above in Mulford Culture Farmogerm has been on the market for 10 Years

UNIT PRICE TO CUSTOMERS

Half Garden Size Bottle (1-1/2 Acre) $ .25 each

Garden Size Bottle (1-4 Acre) .50

One Acre Size Bottle 1.50

Five Acre Bottle 5.00

THE STANDARD INOCULATION

FARMOGERM

High Dried Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria

For Clovers, Alfalfa, Beans, and other Legumes

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

AGENTS
INTRODUCTORY.

THIS CATALOG is informative and in a large and general way, rather than the usual seed catalog, which is only commercial and is only intended to stress and sell certain given 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 so conduct our business and serve you that you will not only be a customer, but a friend.

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

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS

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

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

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

For the Agricultural Student!

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

Agricultural Paper Subscriptions—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlys. Deduct 10 per cent for more than one subscription. Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.M.), $1; Florida Grower (W.), $1.50; So. Planter (Va.) (M.), $1; Progressive Farmer (N. C.) (W.), $1; So. Agriculturist (Tenn.) (S.M.), $1; So. Fruit Grower (Tenn.) (M.), $1; three years $1; also Sunday Augusta Chronicle (W.), which contains "N. L. Willet's Weekly Letters" (so widely read), $1 per year; Country Gentleman (W.), $1; So. Ruralist (S.M.), $1; Hoard's Dairyman (W.), $1; Breeder's Gazette (W), $1; Augusta Daily Chronicle, containing Willet’s “Daily Plant Hints,” $6.00; Commerce and Finances (W.), $5.00. We also sell Agricultural Books. Tell us the subject you are interested in and your maximum price.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

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

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

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

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

We Deliver Free by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, all Vegetable and Flower seed sold by the packet, ounce and up to ½ lb. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, plints, quarts, pecks, half bushel, etc. If these are wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

We do not guarantee safe delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to $5.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured. Special Express Rates. We have obtained from the Southern Express Company a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and are charged at ¾ lbs. for 50 cents, 1 lb. for 75 cents, 1½ lbs. for 1.00 dollars, 2 lbs. for 1.25 dollars, 3 lbs. for 1.50 dollars, 4 lbs. for 2.00 dollars, 5 lbs. for 2.50 dollars.

If these are wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

PRICES—Note. The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden Seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Cereals and Vetches, Peas, Beans, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed. The importation of seeds has almost ceased. The panic in food supplies and food prices, extends even more so to seed supplies and seed prices. The prices in this catalog on the present fluctuating market, are only tentative and are not binding.

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

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

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

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

Caruguss Seed Tester—75c postpaid, a metal box with one hundred compartments with supplies and moisture to germinate seed without further attention.

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

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

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

For all merchandise marketable by Parcel Post as offered in this catalog see the opposite Parcel Post table, so that extra for postage can be remitted, according to Zone distances as below.

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

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

Important. In remitting postage always add 2d to the foot of the order as a separate item—this will help to avoid mistakes.

The local postmaster will inform you what zone you are in from Augusta, and you can add for postage accordingly. Or from any child's geography, which shows scales of miles, you can determine what zone you are in from Augusta.
Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South
What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Operations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JANUARY</strong></td>
<td>For the Garden—Manure and prepare the soil. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give dressing of salt and kainite. Plant early crops of English Peas. Plant onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, radish, spinach, and turnips. Plant in hot bed, cold frame, and cold frame. Cut early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets and cauliflower. Prune vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Willet’s labarin for spray and other flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEBRUARY</strong></td>
<td>For the Farm—Vetches, oats and wheat can be sown, also rye and barley seeded for grazing or for green manure. Top dress fall lawn grass. Use every effort to prepare land for spring crops. Send in orders for seed so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARCH</strong></td>
<td>For the Garden—Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant tomatoes, egg plant, pepper and tomato seedlings for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English peas and onion sets. Later in the month early carrots, beets, cabbage, and cabbage plants, celery, mustard, parsnip, parsley, radish, salisbury, and turnips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting vines and strawberries. Hardy flour seed can be forwarded by sowing in hot beds, or in pots, or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Welles evergreen lawn grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL</strong></td>
<td>For the Farm—Sow sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada field peas, oats, rye and barley barley. Towards end of month sow canola, rape and celery. Sow lettuce and salad greens. Sow kale and other barless or cut leaf; cut in April; makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beards. Canola is ready for harvest in time to be used as cattle or hog feed. Sow Essex rape for early green grazing. Early corn can be planted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
<td>For the Garden—Active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seed. The sooner most are sown, the better. Set out asparagus roots. Plant English peas. Transplant cabbage, or transplant from hot bed where you have set out seed. Sow your herbs. Plant asparagus, beets, early cabbage, corn, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, parsnip, parsley, pepper, radishes, spinach, spring turnips, tomatoes, and salisbury. Late in month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumbers and squash. Plant strawberries. Sow and transplant your hardy flower seed. Sow Welles evergreen lawn grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUNE</strong></td>
<td>For the Farm—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and all the leguminous seeds for land preparation. Sow pepper, radishes, spinach, and all the leguminous crops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEEDS

BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES

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

ASPARAGUS SEED

Georgia Grown

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

One ounce of seed sows 35 feet, producing about 300 large pounds; one pound sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April. Ready from seed in one year; market March to May 15th.

Culture—Open the row, sow 15 pounds to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed in a continual moist environment. It takes some time for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the overlying earth down to 1 inch of the soil. When up, keep clean of weeds, dig in the plants 4 inches apart, and when one year old set out in permanent beds. One acre, as seeded, should produce next winter for planting at least 100,000 roots.

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

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

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the second year, they extend uniform stalks and spears than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Spears are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounces this the best of all known asparagus he has handled. See prices below.

BARE'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—A variety better known farther north and more largely used in that section than in the South. See prices below.

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

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden—Where the soil is light and rich, open up the furrows, 3 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, 12 to 18 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure, you cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for one crop. One hundred roots set a bed 10x40 feet.

Culture for the Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 2 or 3 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and water regularly. This will fill soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil next year the richer, guano from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots cannot be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

PRICES—We supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Will bear transportation to any part of United States. 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, $1.50; 500 roots, $5.00; 1,000 roots, $14.50; 5,000 roots, $75.00. Write for prices on large amounts.

FRENCH ARTICHOKE

Culture—Sow in hot beds in February and transplant in May, or sow outside in April in 3 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure. See prices below.

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

PRICES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., $1.50.

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

PRICES—Quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; 5-bushel lots and over, $2.25 bushel.

Garden Beans

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

USE MALFORD CULTURES—Garden Size, 25c, and ¾ acre, 50c.

Culture—For earliest crop, plant about the 1st of March. For successions, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until September 20th. Late Snapas make a satisfactory crop and should be generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet; beans and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in sixty days. Market, May 15th to October 15th. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

"BEAN CULTURE"—By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

For all Beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE—Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, at $1.50 per fl. up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners as a large proportion of the pods can be secured at one picking. Fully as early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods of 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor. Seed similar in appearance to Extra Early Red Valentine, but of a darker shade of red, inclined toward
square ends. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.40; peck, $2.60; bushel, $9.00.

BLACK VALENTINE—Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Very extensively used in the South as the pods retain their color and freshness. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and very hardy; holding pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed medium 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; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.40; peck, $2.60; bushel, $9.00.

GIAN T STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long, straight, round and stringless pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color, and of a beautiful sheen appearance. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, $1.60; peck, $3.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Marked by extreme earliness and productiveness, Brittle Saddleback. Claimed to be harderier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, $1.60; peck, $3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX GRINELL'S—Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white, splashed with purplish black. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 60c; ½ peck, $2.50; peck, $4.75.

BOUNTFUL—Should have an extensive sale, as it is one of the best green podded beans on the market, especially for market gardeners, as hardy and productive as Six Weeks, with stringless pods of excellent quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat, thick and meaty, very stringless. Seed medium size, yellow. The stringless tender flat green pods come very early. Produce heavily and keep on bearing a great while. Practically a stringless early yellow six weeks. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, $1.60; peck, $3.00; bushel, $9.50.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of finest quality. Popular kind with truckers for shipping. Free of rust. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Flat tender, early to ripen. Seed larger than Black Wax, an almost purplish black in color. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, $1.75; peck, $3.25.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

Bountiful Beans

Early Yellow Six Weeks

Improved Golden Wax Beans

Early Mohawk Six Weeks

Dwarf German Black Wax

Extra Early Refugee, or 1000 to 1
POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP

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

Cultivar—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 in each row. One pint will plant about 100 hills; one or two pecks to plant an acre. Also largely planted in corn, ready for market, 70 to 80 days.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or PAT 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, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; 1/2 peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

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; good white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; 1/2 peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

OLD HOMESTEAD or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Pods seven to nine inches in length, saddle-backed and are solidly meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters. Bright green color. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; 1/2 peck, $1.60; peck, $2.60; bushel, $9.00.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—A New Southern Slow Bush Bean. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp land around corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks.

LIMA BEANS

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

Cultivar—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants about 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in center of hills before seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 11/2 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. Very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; 1/2 peck, $1.50; peck, $2.75; bushel, $9.00.

HENDERSON’S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; 1/2 peck, $1.60; peck, $2.75; bushel, $9.00.

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 butter bean, growing 10 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blossoming early, and if kept closely picked continues to bloom until frost kills plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shell bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; 1/2 peck, $1.60; peck, $2.75; bushel, $9.00.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIENA (Pole)—Similar in every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Large- ly grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; 1/2 peck, $1.60; peck, $2.75; bushel, $9.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (Pole)—Either green or dry, this is the standard edible vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c and 10c; 1/2 pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; 1/2 peck, $1.40; peck, $2.50; bushel, $8.50.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as soon as ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, well manured. Winter beets and mangolds should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, and the seed should be soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, and cover 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens.

BURPEE’S EARTHLY BLOOD BEET—Best forSuccession, 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 crimson foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

IMPROVED EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Tribe later than Eclipse; flesh deep red blood; tender and bushy flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches. Slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet, 5c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 80c.

BLOOD BEET—Extra Large, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c.

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.
HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 50c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 50c.

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

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—Sow spring and fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during the season. Plant 2½ feet high. In cutting leaves, leave the bud and leaf will grow out. Poultry fond of it. This is not grown for its roots, but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

Improved Blood Turnip Beet

CABBAGES

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

Our Cabbage Seed—We pay 90 per cent more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed. Our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best-known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. No better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbages on Charleston coast.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January, February, or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors, in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertiliser, and to be worked frequently and deeply. Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early, supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-third larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the

Swiss Chard

BEETS FOR STOCK

OR MANGEL WURZEL

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

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

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

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; 1 ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, $1.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Norbitan Giant Beet

Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage
South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina, Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.50.

COペンペンGENB MARKET — A new cabbage in onorous demand throughout the cabbage world, and heretofore in limited supply. A trip has taken four days, perhaps, than Wakefield, but is round-headed and is larger and more to be desired. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. The earliest of all the round-headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.75.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER— For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsomely shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

EARLY WINNINGSTAND—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety, heart small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

WILLET’S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hardy variety. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage, large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

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 9 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted for its name from its shape. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

CAROLINA WINTER CABBAGE—Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed, usually small-head cabbage. Exploited and only tasted by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often three to three and one-half feet across; sometimes run 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers, 1914, wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collard. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th, and set out plants. They head up in the winter. Is the best Southern cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 75c; 1 pound, $2.50.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.50.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header, and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.50.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

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

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 warranty 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. See varieties read "Cabbage Plants—Parcel Post," just below for method of growing. All cabbage plants are cash, with no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000, $1.00; 2,000, $1.25; 5,000 to 10,000, 90c 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 South Carolina by parcel post, prepaid. Shipping from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regarded of appearance, they will produce results. Our grower grows about 140,000,000 cabbage plants. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 or 3 feet in rows; 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. Prices 100, 200, 500 for $1.40, 1,000 for $2.40, by parcel post, prepaid.

**FOR A SUCCESSION CABBAGE PLANTS**

Can be followed by beans or butternut squash 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 sharpening a sharp set, or by express shipment from November 15th to March 15th. No blank. No stopping. No more lame backs.

Don’t wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizers. The Planter will produce the best stands of plants ever seen. This system of planting is designed to be used against cut-worms or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Get literature and send how to do; sets six to ten thousand plants a day—cabbages, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, peppers, collards, etc. $4.60 each.

**CARROTS**

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

**BOSTON MARKET**—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Only, and cash with order. Gold, $1.75; 4 ounces, 50c; 1 ounce, $1.25; ½ pound, $4.00; pound, $15.00.

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

**CELERY PLANTS**

All kinds from November 1 to May. Also July and August. Make beds two feet wide. Cut off tops 1-3 and use green water in planting. Hen manure and nitrate soda, good. By express only, order 1,000, $1.75; 5,000 at $1.50; 10,000 at $1.25 per thousand.
GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied

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

Have often seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in August last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August, they will keep growing till spring. Every farmer’s garden in the South at least a row of collards. In the South the row, if properly cut out, will make plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 8½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the collard as the collards in Florida, last from January and February, September and October. Sixteen ounces seed for one acre.

For Succession, Collards, follow by tomato, pepper, egg plant, about June 1st to June 15th and by onion sets, turnips for salad, mustard or kale in September and October.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

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; to 40 inches across. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

COLLARD PLANTS

COLLARD PLANTS delivered May 1st to November 1st, cash with order as follows: By Express, 500 for $1.00; 1,000 for $1.50; 3,000 at $1.25; 5,000 at $1.00; 10,000 at 90c per thousand. By Postage Package, postage prepaid. Plants paid, 100, 200, 300, 35c per hundred; 500 for $1.40; 1,000 for $2.40, by Parcel Post prepaid. N. D. We sell enormous amounts of collard plants; it’s 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, air-slashed lime, or road dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to one acre. Plant cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. An average of 215 crates of cantaloupes should be had per acre.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground, March 25th, ripening about June 22nd; produces about 60 crates per acre; each acre 1,500, holding age 45 melons. Fertiliser is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.

Rockyford Cantaloupe—Netted Gem

ROCKFORD 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 been 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 5c; pound, 75c. 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, 25c; pound, 75c. Get prices on larger amounts.

NEW FORDHOOK, OR SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—The principal Cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a "help," have discarded the small green flesh melons for the larger salmon flesh—the New Fordhook being the best of the types.

A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect Cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds; flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-shipment shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit close to bill and keeps them. Has a wonderful succession throughout the season. Well ribbed, heavily netted, weighs about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece. One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor quite fine but not as large. Skin colored green. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c; 1 pound, $1.25.

EXTRA EARLY PINK MEAT CANTALOUPE—Called Colony’s pink melon; a very fine netted early standard size netted melon, small cavity, flesh dark pink, color through to rind. Delicious flavor. Heavy yielder. First melon wire from Colorado. Ripe August 15th. Markets (in September) and brings fancy price. Carries a weight of 4½ pounds usually. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 90c.

BANANA—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from 1½ to 2 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Weighs 7 or 8 pounds. An exceedingly handsome, large, finely flavored melon. Price, Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.00.
CANTALOUPES CONTINUED

Sweet Martha Cantaloupe

Price: Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp, applesweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known, too big often for Northern shipping. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home or one's home market cantaloupe is comparable to it; the size and sweetness and crispness considered. The market here is never half supplied, so large is the demand, and it retails quite frequently in Augusta at 25c each. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—See cut of 6½-lb. melon. Photo taken at Augusta. The most sensational and most profitable melon ever produced, and today selling at 75c in all American fruit stores, and in restaurants at 25c per help. A hybrid of an African melon and of a cantaloupe and of the Winter Casaba. An absolutely new melon creation (2 years old) in looks and taste. In 1915 the originator grew in Colorado 1½ acres; shipped three cars to Chicago netting him 85c each, or $3,500 for the whole lot, or $2,400 per acre. Skin is smooth, not ribbed, creamy yellow white; flesh is deep and thick, emerald green, crisp, melting, fine-grained, delicious and can be eaten to the rind. Size is about 6 inches in diameter, or 8 inches in length, weighs 6 to 8 pounds and makes 4 helps at table. Seed cavity small. Rind imperious to water; melon does not shrink. Splendid shipper; will keep for weeks, and has long been used in New York and Atlantic City hotels, and one of our choicest musk melons. Larger salmon flesh melons have supplanted the smaller green flesh types in hotels and restaurants. Shape rounder than R. F. Gem; deep thick flesh, fine grained and sweetest flavored; very resistant to blight. Fine shipper. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe

WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Now largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 75c 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. An August party says: "I have splendid success with Casaba 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 6½-pound 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.

Nixon Cantaloupe

6½-Pound Honey Dew Cantaloupe

Winter Casaba—6½ Pounds

Messrs. A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, New York, wrote: "Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at $2.25 per crate. Receipts of Colorado melons heavy. There were 17 carloads unloaded today. They sold mostly at $1.00 and $1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colo.-Colorado cantaloupes." Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor.

Our grower says: "The big hotels in Atlanta, Ga., paid me a premium of $1.00 per crate and used no other." The best melon grower in New Jersey says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way. We advise all cantaloupe market growers to plant Fordhook."
Market Garden Corn

Culture—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil. Plant early varieties last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is warm. Give frequent but a few slow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of two weeks for succession of roasting ears. Early kinds can be planted during July or early August for late 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 use ears, stalk and blades in green state, not removing the suckers, this gives the earliest perfect-ration forage crops known. One quart plants 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts an acre. Add pose on corn, at rate 1 pound per pint.

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

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—
The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk and can be planted close together. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.90.

EARLY ADAMS, or Burlington—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.75.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—
Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early, to follow Early Adams, unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Fine field corn, too, for late planting. 65 days for roasting ears and 84 days for meal. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, 95c; bushel, $3.25.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, 95c; bushel, $3.25.

SUGAR CORNS

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—Irregular rows. Long slender shoe peg grains. Ears 8 to 9 inches. Keeps tender a great while. Medium early and one of the best Sugar Corns known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 5c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, $3.50.

WILLET'S PERFECTION SWEET CORN—A cross between the earliest Sugar Corn we know and the Adams Extra Early. This has made, we think, the earliest Sugar Corn we know today; besides being early it is one of the most prolific and hardy we have ever known. Our growers say: “In all my experience, in 34 years in growing Sugar Corn, perhaps which is more than any other man in the world, I would say that this new Perfection Corn is the finest, strongest grower, and the best that I have ever seen. Grows more like field corn, being very hardy, large ears, and just as prolific as any of the Sugar Corns. We are today placing it on the market and advise all growers to give it a trial.”

Price. Packet, 5c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; peck, $3.25.

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 popular with the early white corn growers 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, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, $3.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Practically no other Sugar Corn but this is used at Atlantic City hotels. Extremely large ears, deep large juicy grains and tender. Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it remains in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Packet, 5c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; 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, 25c; quart, 45c; peck, $3.00.

CORN SALAD

(ESCHYLUS)

Culture—Sow in spring in drills 1 foot apart; it will mature in six or eight weeks. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills in August and September. Three ounces to 100 feet of drill.

LARGE SEEDED—A most desirable salad, which can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It should be largely used in the South. August and September seedings give best results. Plant ¼ inch deep and press down the soil. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; 1 pound, 75c.
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 50 hills; two pounds, one acre. Cucumbers are largely infected with anthracnose, or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture Paste. Plant Cucumbers in Florida by September 1st to December 1st.

**Improved Early White Spine Cucumber**

—The well known standard tracker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green; with few white spines. 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 50c; pound, 90c.

**Klondyke Cucumber**—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardeners as a very abundant yielder. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

**EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN**—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

**DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER**—New, very productive, and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease-resistant; resembles in taste the hothouse product, and resembles the best varieties of the justly famous 'Klondyke'. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

**EARLY FRAME or SHORT GREEN**—Excellent for table or pickling. 0 to 2 inches long. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Four pounds make the bulk price same as Long Green.

**Long Green Cucumber**—The variety that has been the greatest favorite in the South. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

**Early Frame Cucumber**—Color is the same as Klondyke, but the fruits are longer, averaging 8 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.00.

**GHERKIN**—West Indian variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, $1.00.

**DASHIEN**—Approved by U. S. Department of Agriculture as a substitute for Irish potatoes. Are more nutritious, far more productive. Bushes are better than Irish potatoes. Cook in a dozen different ways; get Dashi en Bulletin from Agricultural Department at Washington. Crop matures in six months. Store and keep look like Irish potatoes. They keep twice as well. Forty-five to fifty pounds to one bushel. Have a sweet nutty flavor and like sweet potatoes. Gather about November 1st. Plant four feet by two feet; plant whole bulb March or April in well drained damp rich land, like rice land and cultivate. In large use now in Florida and Southern Alabama. The whole world eats practically as much Dashi en as it does Irish potatoes. The writer much prefers them to Irish potatoes. The bulbs weigh from one to one and a half pounds. See cut. Dashi en succeeds best in a moist, but well-drained, rich, sandy loam. It requires a warm, frostless growing season of at least six months. If these conditions are varied the crop is correspondingly reduced. They should make 200 or 300 bushels per acre. In curing, tear bulbs apart by hand and dry on the floor for several weeks before being bulked. The big central corms should be eaten; the balance of the tubers can be saved and kept for seed or eating purposes. One, two, or three-pound corm makes enough fried chips or French fried to serve eight or ten people. The leaves make most excellent 'greens,' and the tender shoots can be used like asparagus.

In 1915, at Augusta, produced fifteen to eighteen tubers per peck (almost two pounds) some four inches in diameter. Plant grows five to six feet, produces immense elephant ears and largely ornamental. Price, peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; 5 bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

**EGG PLANT**

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st in hothouse; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—say November. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is 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.

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

**BLACK BEAUTY**—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.00; pound, $3.75.
NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp 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, 55c; 4 ounces, $1.00; pound, $3.75.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous. Productive and bears profusely. Price, packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, $3.00.

EGG PLANTS—Ready for shipment April to June. Sow in Florida. Order with order, $1.00 per 100, $1.75 per 500, $2.75 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

Cultured—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row; cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in 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 the row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently 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, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 80c.

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 80c.

LETUCE

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 Succession, Lettuce, 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.

New York Improved Purple Egg Plant

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

Big Boston Lettuce

BIG BOSTON—Among the Southern truckers this is more preferred than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, $1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbages, 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.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Ready for shipment from November 1st until May, $0.00. Grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, $1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 10,000 lots at $1.25 per 1,000.
MUSTARD

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

For Succession Mustard, 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—Of S. seedmen supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in August. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 60c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

CHINESE—See cut.... A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between S. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. C. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

OKRA

GEORGIA GROWN

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

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. 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 of three weeks earlier than any out of 20 varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long.

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 decidedly 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; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

Huffman Earliest Okra

5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—

Tender, white pods, round and smooth: a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 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

—See cut. Only listed by us, and for the first time. Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest okras. Was on the market here at Augusta June 9th selling at $1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other okra. Our cut shows simply the top of the stalk as cut off. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods each 8 inches long;

Chinese Okra

Chinese Mustard

Bermuda Onions Grown From Seed
plenty of stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. Cut pods young. Never let them mature, but keep cutting and new okra will keep coming on until frost. This is without doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all okras on the market. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 75c.

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

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

ONIONS

(See Cuts on Page 15)

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

Culture—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and four to six 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 Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

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

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

WHITE SILVERSILKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin light yellow white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, fresh white, comparatively mild, well-flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

PRIEZ TAKER—Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

LARGEST RED WEATHERFIELD—Of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $1.75.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.25.

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

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.25.

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

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c; ounce, 90c; 4 ounces, $1.25; pound, $5.50.

ONION SETS

(32 lbs. to bus.)

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

OUR ONION SETS are grown on the lakes in Maine, and are screened to one-inch mesh. They are trashy, large, and heavy; making a heavy loss to buyer. We can buy miscellaneous sets at a great deal cheaper, but truckers who plant for market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop—The Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Christmas; Bermudas a little later, and the others kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first, Bermudas will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last: A succession can be grown 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 the Pearl, Bermudas, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row, 1/2-inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturing. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest market price received for early onions warrants the outlay. For Succession Onion Sets, followed by cantaloupes June 1st; and by rape or mustard in September.

YELLOW DANVERS—The most popular main crop onion set for the market variety. Pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, 95c; bushel, $3.25.

RED WEATHERFIELD—A large cropper and favored market variety. Pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, 95c; bushel, $3.55.

WHITE MULTIPLYER—Thirty-six pounds to bushel summer, or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from September 10th to the 15th. We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) We can cut your onions 2. Pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.25.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yields. Pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Bottoms.
FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY — Perhaps the earliest peas cultivated; productive and well flavored. Productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth. Pods straight, 2 1-2 inches long, round, light green in color and blunts. Seed light cream color, round, slightly dented. Height of straw 30 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, 85c; peck, $1.40; bushel, $5.00.

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 2 1-2 inches, straight, round, and retain fresh green color after picking. Seed medium small, slightly dented. Height 31 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 80c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

TELEPHONE — One of the most productive of the wrinkled sort. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 80c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

AMBER — Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on the Carolina Coast. Pods longer and larger than Alaska and borne on the vine often in pairs. Pea larger than Alaska and a trifle more dented, and bluish green color. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 80c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

The cultivation of peas is very simple. The soil should be rich, friable loam, or sandy loam, manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches 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 dows 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart. Pods grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to August, usually February 10th, also September. Ready in 50 to 90 days. Yield about 100 bushels per acre. Market April 25th to August. One and a half bushels plant an acre; one quart plants 100 feet of drill. For Succession English Pea, followed by bush beans May to June: and by turnips or rutabagas in July and August; in October by beets and onion sets.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 1 pound for 1 pint. Packets mailed free. Plant in Florida September to March.
GRADUS—A large wrinkled early pea in a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of good quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts, and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color tinged with green. Height 2½ to 3½ feet, and nearly straight. Seed of this variety is not included in the seed lot. The peas are of the highest table quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, $1.00; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.50.

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 Stratiflora and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines rugged and strong and require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, $1.00; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Much prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luxuriant pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, long, bluish, medium deep green in color, broad and nearly straight. Seed light green, very much wrinkled. Height of straw 40 inches. Second early; wrinkled, sow thick. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, 90c; peck, $1.60; bushel, $5.50.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines hardy, vigorous, bearing leathery pods near the top. Resembling in habit and appearance the Black Eye Marrowfat. Foliage light green. Pods 3 inches long, bluish and of light green color. Seed large, smooth, white and slightly oval. Height of straw 45 inches. Main or late crop. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; half peck, 75c; peck, $1.60; bushel, $4.75.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Hardy, strong and vigorous, bearing broad, thick leathery pods, 3 inches long, near the top of the vine. Pods containing four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table and but little used for that purpose since the introduction of the more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large, green and white with a distinct black eye. Height of straw 48 inches. Packet, 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, $1.10; peck, $1.90; bushel, $6.25.

PEPPER

Culture—Give same culture as for Egg Plant, sowing in hot bed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well. Chicken manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,000 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, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.25.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTRUS—A favorite for pickling for canning; mild and thick and flabby. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.25.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—The only canning pepper for market. "Perfection" Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" peppers. Slips skin when heated. Large, smooth. Thick meat. Most three times thicker than Bell peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. Packet, 10c; half ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.00.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick, flabby, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh mild like apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seeds—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. Packet, 10c; half ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.00; pound, $3.75.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangle. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.25.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, hot; fine for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.75.

CHINESE PEPPERS—Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell, Pimiento. Ready for shipment from April to June, f. o. b. Grower. CASH WITH ORDER. $1.00 per 100; 50c per 25; $1.75; 1,000 for $2.50.

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

PIE PEACH, VINE PEACH, or "GARDEN LEMON"—Vines three or four feet long, bearing 8 or 10 yellow sweet fruits looking like lemons. Make fine pies, preserves, sweet pickles, and good for canning like peaches. Plant in six-foot hills, four to hill. Price, ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

Irish Potatoes


Irish Potatoes—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 bushels per acre, or one bushel per acre. For canning to one potato. Usually planted here from February 1st to April 1st. Produce 90 to 125 and up to 200 bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 100 bushels per one potato. Usually grown for market, April 15th to June 30th. Average yield per acre in United States, 196.6 bushels. One sack holds ten pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato district in this country. We do one of the largest businesses in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productivity and satisfactory crop results.

Culture of Potatoes—Potatoes are usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season. Irish potatoes, tur-
(Irish Potatoes Continued)
nips and oats follow each other well.
If ground is not rich enough, use a good application of commercial fertilizer, 1,000 pounds per acre. The following formula is one of the best: Ph. A, 7 per cent; Am., 5 per cent; Pot., 5 per cent. Do not use stable manure.

Spray the Irish potato with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five times pays well. When potato bugs are present, mix arsenate lead with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time you prevent blight. See Insecticides page directions. Bug Death, too, has no equal when it comes to destroying potato bugs.

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

Prices of Potatoes
French—1916 crop largely a failure. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received. Main crop is exceedingly short this year, and the prices are very very high.

"PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE."—Is a 128-page book written by E. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any state in the Union. There are 28 cuts of types of potatoes, together with illustrations showing the various methods from preparing soil to harvesting, storing, shipping. Price, 50c Parcel Post.

Owing to the uncertain market on Irish potatoes at the time of going to press, we are not quoting these in catalog, but will be glad to quote on request.

Maine Grown Potatoes

Houlton Early Rose—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. Productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown steeks which we offer are of extra quality and the best that can be obtained of this variety. Get Prices.

Early Red Bliss Triumph—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. It is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New England Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Get Prices.

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 Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. This potato is by far the most popular potato today in America for the trucker, not only because it is productive, but because

Field of Irish Cobbler Potatoes

The white Irish potato is twice as easily sold on the market as a Bliss potato that is red. Get Prices.

White Bliss—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Get Prices.

Peerless—A favorite general crop variety, especially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Get Prices.

Beauty of HEBRON—This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market. Get Prices.

Green Mountain—A large, handsome oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine texture, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Get Prices.

Second Crop Seed Potatoes

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

Early Red Bliss, or Triumph—Get Prices.

Irish Cobbler—Get Prices.

Early Rose—Get Prices.
Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive type potato cultivar for second crop. Makes early orders in season; deliveries between June 1st and July 15th, not later—cash with order. Tubers often weigh 2 pounds. Plant six or eight labels per acre. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in cold storage all winter. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage of potatoes during sound and tough season. The only sure fall crop, never fails to come up and make a good stand of plantings late June and July. No trouble to make 200 bushels per acre. The best crops fall and winter market. Always have sprouts on them in July, and this insures their coming up. To keep Lookout Mountain Potatoes, plant potatoes at a depth of 3 to 4 inches deep, on platform, shelves or shallow boxes, or bank like.

'Sweets.'

Kept in the dark all the time. Keep perfect for the table, from November 15th to May 15th, and then spurs just in time to plant—more than eight months. No other Southern grown potato will do this. Better than red chipping and red skin. Good money crop. We have three or four growers each who make, 1,000 bushels. Never plant before June 10th. Look- outs are never put on cold storage. Potato crop a failure; prices high. See cut previous page.

We also sold measured bushels or 50 bushels to the bushel. Deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Get Prices.

Sweet Potatoes

'Sweet Potato Culture'—By Fitz. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

They lay out the details here in March, April and May, and set out vine cuttings during June and July. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants about 18 inches apart. A good potato acre in the United States per acre, 94.5 bushels. Standard weight 55 pounds per bushel. Are frequently planted in the fall in Florida and Eastern States; and then set out throughout the spring up to June.

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

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. No part of America grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that the Richmond County does. Yield, 175 to 200 bushels per acre at 100 lbs. 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 rest them in the same ground, and get grown potatoes in August. As soon as we planted from the vine as late as August 22nd, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large; however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July. For hogging, plant June or July, cuttings, and bog November and December. We set out vine cuttings June and July. After Irish potatoes, grow a sweet potato in their resting years.

NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or early February. Cash with order. We own a large home-grown plant in the South.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—Leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yam. Stems deep purple color. Vines not as long; run; grow erect; can be drooped as late as September. Potatoes resembled corn; grow well between corn hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way of the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunched like Irish potatoes; sweet. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Have seen 500 bushels per acre. We sell only Draw. See below.

SUGAR YAM BUNCH—New and valuable; an Augusta produce. Grows in a bunch. A better potato than Sugar Yams (running). More prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Very sweet and choice and mellow and a good keeper. We sell only Draw.—Augusta.

PUMPKIN YAMS—Known, too, as Georgia Yams, Red potato, and Dooley. Rather late; universally grown about late in August. Three-fourths of all potatoes known as Yams are Pumpkin Yams. Pumpkin red in color. Several cuttings brought to us this season to August weight 18 pounds, or half bushel. Georgia Experiment Station reports: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 lbs; color, skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the choicest of beverages ever put upon the table," Bag, 2 bushels, for $3.50.

EARLY TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO—Early; canners favor it. Flesh bright light yellow, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the late potato. Very large, Smooth skin. Cooks soft, yet firm, productive, a good keeper. Sweet, good for pies and puddings. Medium size, deep, dense, vigorous. The leaf is potato-like, but also has spurs. Long, red, kept in cool dry, red soil; reddish, rich, short, dense, vigorous. The leaf is potato-like, but also has spurs. One bunching variety.

Early Triumph Sweet Potatoes

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines made good, large; may be used as 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, "This is the best of all the late potato varieties who have tested almost every other potato known, pronounce this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. This is the leading and most called for and most to be desired potato in the South. Sprouts or draws are more numerous and taller than other late-potatoes. Experimental Station reports 290 bushels per acre. A little later than Triumph. Bag, 2 bushels, for $3.50.

TUCKERS' EARLY PROLIFIC—In size as large as Triumph. Carries much more bulk. Skin dark red. Eats soft. Color inside like Porto Rico; almost deep as Pumpkin Yams. Vines short. Earlier than Porto Rico. One of the earliest rather than Pumpkin Yams. Makes two crops easily. Eats well and is our best keeper. Our best potato men here declare this potato to be our very best sweet potato, and they can nearly double Nantucket 2-cents. Free from blight. This potato has pink skin, like Nancy Hall outside. Planted here July 15, 1916, made potatoes vines 2 feet long and fully 160 bushels to the acre. The writer regards this potato as the best 'ester' of the whole lot. It is neither too small nor too big. It has more flavor than almost all the others, and differs from other potatoes, and is extremely palatable. Price: We sell only Draws. See below.

WILLETTE'S EARLY RED SKINNED BERMUDA—(Georgia). The author’s experience of growing and selling the red skinned variety. (Early One experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in Georgia. The yield is about the same as the red skinned, and the size of a red potato. See below.

PORTO RICO YAM—Known, too, as Golden Beauty. See below. New; deep yellow flesh; pink skin; fine quality; sprouts earlier than Nancy Hall, late; but gives a very productive; large favorite in Florida. Grow quicker and larger than Nancies. Cook same color as Pumpkin. Fine keeper. Grows large. Georgia Experiment Station reports 277 bushels per acre. Cooks always soft, and even new potatoes are delicious and sweet. In Florida this is the leading potato, and has largely supplanted all others and other types. The two leading potatoes and most largely called for are Porto Rico and Pumpkin Yam. See below.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAMS—The old-fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 100 bushels yer acre, but the sweetness of all potatoes for home baking. Medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, but later than early varieties. We sell only Draws. See Potato Draws below.

Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes

Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes

Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes
(Sweet Potatoes Continued)

**FORTY TO THE HILL**—In many cases these potatoes readily have twenty to the hill in the field; prolific; next to Triumph; color darker than Triumph; skin yellow; between Pu-pkin Yam and Battie. Large leaf; purple veins; big vines; mature same as Pumpkin Yam as regards season; good soft, very sweet.

Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes

keep well. No small potatoes, have a big end and a small end, all big enough for frying and canning. Some weigh 2 pounds. We sell only Drawns. See Potato Draws below.

**FLORIDA EXTRA EARLY POTATO DRAWS**—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph.—We list the above f. o. b. Florida. Delivery according to season, February, March and April. 1,000, $2.00; 3,000, $1.35; 5,000 to 10,000, $1.75; 15,000 to 25,000, $1.65 per 1,000 f. o. b. Florida, cash with order.

**SWEET POTATO DRAWS F. O. B. AUGUSTA**—Same variety listed above. Send orders early. Entry of orders is in seriatim. Demand is usually more than supply. Shipments from Augusta are usually in May and through early June. (See above for Florida early Draws). No orders booked except for cash. Price, by Express, 1,000 to 2,000, $2.00; 3,000 to 5,000, $1.75; 10,000 to 25,000, $1.65 per thousand.

**SWEET POTATO CUTTINGS**—We ship these cuttings, 12 to 14 inches long, usually in June or July, from Augusta and Florida, by Express. Types: Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Cuttings usually make 25 bushels more per acre planted in June, than Draws, and just as big ones. For late potatoes, cuttings are best. Price, 1,000 to 2,000 at $1.75 per thousand; 3,000 at $1.65; 5,000 to 10,000 at $1.50 per thousand, cash with order.

**PUMPKIN**

This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use. One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

**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, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre. Many people cook the tops and roots together. For Succession Radishes, followed by pepper or tomato plants about April 1st, and by lettuce in September. Plant radishes in Florida any time.

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**Early Scarlet Turnip Radish**

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

**HALF-LONG SCARLET RADISH**—A half-long, fine radish, well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 50c.

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**Willet's King of Mammoth 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, then they should be thinned out, leaving two or three in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills, 3 pounds one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.

**WILLET’S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN**—The best grower of it in America says: "It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 50 to 60 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, 25c; pound, 75c.

**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. One ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 10c; pound, 40c; 5-pound lots, 25c per pound.

**STRIPED CUSHAW**—Skin striped with mottled green bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor.

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

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

For Succession Spinach, followed by bush squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole snapbeans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

New Zealand Spinach

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

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

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardiest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 50c.

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; 12 pounds to the acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when well cut. Thinet out when 6 or 8 inches high, to 8-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. Price, ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 10c; pound, 50c; 5 pounds at 20c per pound.

SAUSILLY OR CYSTER PLANT

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

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deep-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 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 reasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market September to March 16th. Ready in 110 to 125 days. Plant also remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.

ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salaty grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.25.

SPINACH

Culture—Plant January 15th to April: August to November. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to the acre. For winter, sow in drills, 1 inch deep, rows 6 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 16 days. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting.

BLOOMESDALE 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; ½ pound, 50c; pound, 90c.

SQUASH

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil. Plant April to August. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Bug Death or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, one ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through fall and winter.
MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—sixty to eighty to the box. Price, $3.50 per box. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

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

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

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

HUBBARD—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 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, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

COCOZZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—A very distinct variety, skin smooth; of a dark green or pale green in stripes. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very valuable, convenient, small. Stakes 12 to 18 inch in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

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

 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 in a small way for some time three or four years. Price, packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.00; pound, $3.50.

Tomatoes

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

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds and transplant after frost three feet apart. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to the stem. Tie to a stake, or for a large acreage use the V trellis system. For a fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop, 1 ounce for one thousand plants. Ready 90 to 100 days, Market May 15th through October. The V trellis system: Run a row of stakes in "middles" and place a stake of same, and from the rider run poles to base of tomato plants; and cutting back laterals, this makes a convenient arbor of the middles of rows. Plant in July for late crop. Plant Tomatoes in Florida September to January.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—New. Listed only by us. By many years of continual crossbreeding, we now present the earliest tomato known to the trade. Stalk is about that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato, round, dark, red; small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket, and 72 to a crate. Absolutely the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Delaware, and Pedrick of New Jersey, Tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest Tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe Tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware by June 2d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once
N. L. WILLET SEED CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

(Tomatoes Continued) color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds; leaves thick and end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

WILLET'S GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A new delightful
delicate flavored Tomato. Should be grown by every one. Weights often two pounds. Immense in size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe, cut in half and cut out with a spoon with powdery sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Price, packet, 15c; 1/2 ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; pound, $4.00.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor, productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.00.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $3.00.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner’s favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, $2.75.

PONDEROSA—Well obtained 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of mealy succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregular fruited variety; win tall at first, but in top quality, color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, $2.75.

TOMATO PLANTS—We can furnish, from April until August, from Florida, New England, South Carolina coast, Earlina, Globe, Ponderosa, Stone. Also for August 1st delivery 100 for $1.00; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Culture—Cultivate shallow; clip all runners as fast as they grow out. For hard freezing weather straw or litter over ground is good. A manure top dressing in spring is good. Plant any time spring or winter except when ground is actually frozen. Apply per acre, 500 pounds of fertilizer in drill or 1,000 to 5,000 pounds broadcast, fertilizer analyzed 10 per cent. Phosphoric Acid 7 per cent. Set out in 3-foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart, about 9,000 plants per acre. Apply 100 pounds of fertilizer to the South: Excelsior, Missionary and Heffin for extra early. Improved Lady Thompson for medium early, Klondike for medium and Candy for late.

150 Plants, assorted, delivered $1.25
300 Plants, assorted, delivered 1.75
1,000 Plants, by express, collect 1.75
5,000 Plants, by express, collect, per M. 2.75

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 will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other varieties are best. For regular crop, sow early sorts in July or August, later sorts during August, and seed varieties during 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 earned up as they grow. Ready in about 85 days. Market summer, fall and winter. Some 12 pounds of crimson clover and one pound of turnip seed mixed per acre in late summer. Plant turnips early in winter and grazing crimson through winter, and in spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, most of which are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern-grown types. One ounce for 100-foot drill. Sow 1 1/2 pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre. Plant turnips in Florida any time, fall and winter.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(Flat strap-leaved)—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is purple white. One of the best for the family garden, sweet and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 45c.

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

EARLY MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An August favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 45c.

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

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

LARGE WHITE COWHORN—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 75c.

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

GREYSTONE TURNIP—Great English favorite. Is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip, among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; pound, 40c.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES
PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A splendid keeper, hardy, and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 45c.

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

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

Seven Top Turnip

SALAD VARIETIES
SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooping or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 45c.

7 New Stone Tomato
GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(The United States seed trade supplied.)—Differing from several tops, which simply tops, the Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips are pitiful. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 40c.

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and solid. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 40c.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA.—The largest rutabaga, extensively grown in America. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—Fleshy is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 40c.

WATERMELONS

An important melon seed test was made for us by the South Carolina Experimental Station. Thirty-two pounds, that grown at Augusta, Ga., grown seed produces melons 10 to 15 per cent larger than seed from Florida or Virginia. At the same time Georgia made two large shipping melons to the vine. Florida and Western seed produced 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Georgia seed, too, produces sweeter melons. Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma Melon seed produces large, marketable centers in melons—centers that do not mature. Note—We Georgia melon truckers who have lost $3,000 to $5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed, and are still using melon seed. We are the only seed house in America who refuse to handle this Florida or Georgia melon seed—that can be bought by jobbers at 12 cents a pound.

All melon seed listed below are grown at Augusta, Ga. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta is the largest melon shipping business Northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 12c and 15c contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida and West. We do not ship melons under 10 pounds of seed and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The truckers' unions are pushing melons to ship to hill and thin out to two. Plant melons in Florida January and May. Some plant hills 10x10 feet, and some 8x12 feet. The greatest yields are 200 to 300 pounds of cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate, and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-half of a car per acre, usually obtained. Ripe from June 15th to July 3d. The truckers about here plant about 1 1/2 pounds per acre. We usually plant Spanish peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and June 15th to July, after grain. Watermelons are largely infected now with anthracose or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture Paste.

WATSON.—See Cut. The melon is almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. The finest Florida shippers are planting Watson heavily. Weights 30 to 100 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 192 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres are often made. Shape long; color dark green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. The finest Watson grown this year were planted after oats and weighed 60 and 75 pounds here at Augusta. A large Georgia grower offers yellow, hard, carload quantities. Watson is best of all. Will ship further, and keep in commission house longer than any melon. I have kept them till Christmas.

Ninety per cent of the melons here are Watson. It grows 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 Kleeley and no good. Meat firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake, and Kleeley. Through use of poor seed stock, much of Watson sadly degenerated in 1916—sized, narrow, and small end. Our seed are the largest jobbers of Augusta grown seed. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.


"AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF"—A long, gray or greenish white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each. Medium early—ripen about July 3d. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has sour 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, 25c; pound, 90c.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—See Cut. Called, too, "Stripes" and "Omys." This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here in Augusta, and is one of the most advertised of all melons. This seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original seed shipped North in 1867 which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripen about July 3d. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

"FLORIDA FAVORITE"—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 20th. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

"EXCEL MELON"—See Cut. A cross between Watson and Blue Gem. Long blue melon with dark green stripes. Cuts a deep red. The heavier bearing of all the melons. A better shipper than Watson and practically as good as Kolb Gem. Much larger melon than Watson. It is no tenderer to grow and 60 to 100 pounds, weighs well. Keeps well. Seed look mixed—some black, some white with black border. The melon has an attractive color, excellent flavor. The shape, color and size are all better.
(Watermelons Continued)

than the Watson. In 1914 the seed sold for $3.00 per pound. There is no doubt this will be a coming shipping melon of the South. In South Georgia is largely supplanting Watson. Must not be picked when seemingly grown, but must be allowed to stay on the vine a week to mellow and sweeten up, else meat is not crystalline. Fine seller; always run 45 to 65 pounds. Melon is grayish; looks much like Sugar Loaf. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Known as Hoke Smith, Me-

Guine, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3d. Large, often 70 pounds. ‘Rind tough. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

HALBERT’S HONEY—Oblong but blunt, twenty to thirty inches long, weighs 35 to 65 pounds. Color glossy deep green. Seed dusty white, brown tips. This is the great Texas Eating Melon. Thin rind. Sugary sweet flesh. Not a shipper. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

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

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

KLECKLEY SWEET—Melts in the mouth. No pulp left. Oblong, of medium size and sweet, with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines strong growing, prolific and many seeds to the vine. Some of them large, about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply each year of seed is exhausted and the market is bare of seed before season is out. Rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. Quality of the meat is rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. Ripens about July 3d; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. We have fine Georgia grown seed. All Northwestern seed seem to be mixed with citron seed. Prolific, 2 to 3 to vine. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong. This excellent melon is one of the southern melons, and very prolific. Rind light brown; flesh red.zystically, firm. Seed black, large, brown tips. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

EDEN—Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. Large Northern demand. This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. Bluish green and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eating and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. Plentiful. A best seller in large Carolina largely. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or

ICEBERG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3d. 600 to car. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; pound, $1.00.

THE JONES—Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind thick as the above melon: 35 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. A grower at Augusta, this season, grew Jones melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home markets, but they break in shipping. Has a thick rind and is better than all other melons for rind preserving purposes and pickling. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark grey color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. Used largely in all melons—have weighed 120 pounds. Late, ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home state, Florida. Packet, 10c; 4 ozs., 25c; lb. 90c.
Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. In large use in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep through the winter. Makes 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Cattle turned in on a field of same, say in October, will fatten on it without other food and without water as long as the melons last. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, or over four to the hill or about 75 pounds to the hill, on the poorest of sandy worn-out land, without a particle of cultivation except the more planting. Parties here like it better than the Pumpkin, for the Pumpkin is not prolific, requires rich land, and they require storing away. Horses, cows, and hogs eat this melon as chopped up, with intense avidity. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We keep one melon last season for eight months in the store and cut it June 1st, and it was perfectly sound; it would have kept a year. Meat is a light yellow with a pleasant odor. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 50c; half pound, 75c; pound, $1.25. Use half pound per acre.

CAROLINA BRADFORD MELON—tough and white hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

COQUINA PRESERVING CITRON—A medium-sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with greenish undertone of very sweet pills are preserved. At Augusta, 1915, these melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, averaging 15 pounds to the melon. Some ran as high as 93 pounds. Need no cultivation whatever; and aside from their use for preserving and for sweet pickles, they are as fine for stock as is the Kansas Stock melon. Will stay on the ground in winter and not rot. They are a most valuable farm crop. Hard, firm, white meat. Packet, 15c; 25c; pound, 75c.


HERBS FOR FLAVORING

AND MEDICINAL USE

Culture—Seed of herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily checked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough. To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

BENNE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed is fed for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodlands in spring. Each 5-lb. bag will sow 30,000 square feet. Grecially eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant’s foliage. Greatest known natural food and feeds of birds in fields and parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his “Open Sesame.” Every farmer who values his crops and feed birds should sow Benne in all waste places. Bene resists cold. 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 germinates, 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, and al-
(Herbs Continued)

DINEN—Very popular, makes beautiful borders. Packet, 10c.

DIANA 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 hardy. Packet, 10c.

DIAN TH U S, or PRICKS—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

DOLICHOS—(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—Bouquet, or house decorations; 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW—(Rubedockia L. F. P.) Perennial; 8 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed early in the spring. Packet, 5c.

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

SWEET PEA—showy. Packet, 5c.

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

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

TANSY—For making bitters. Packet, 5c.

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

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SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

29

(Seed Continues)

the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. As-
sorted colors. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; pound, $1.00, post-
paid.

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

PELICAN—Lavender seeds over summer till frost. Effective,
1½ to 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

PILOX DRUMMONDI—(Flame Flower.) Brilliant sum-
mer flowering annual; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

PORTULACCA—(Moss Rose.) For edging or rock work;
thrives anywhere; ½ foot. Packet, 5c.

POPPI—(California Single.) Desirable, wide color
range, 2 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

POPPOY—(Extra Large Double.) All colors; usual
height 3 to 5 feet. Packet, 10c.

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

RICHUS—(Castor Oil Bean.) Ornamental leaved; an-
nual; 8 to 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

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

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

SUNFLOWER-RUSIAN—Eight to ten feet, large. Pack-
et, 5c.

SWEET PEAS—(Willet's Special Mixed.) The very best
mixture possible to obtain. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce,
15c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

SWEET PEAS—Straight varieties which are specially
selected according to results they have given after careful
testing. Emlkn (early white); Blanche Burgos (early
white); Blanche Ferry (pink and white); Moody
(delicate pink); Apple Blossom (bright pink); Cath-
ary (pink). These peas must not be used in Captain
of the Blues (bright blue and white); Countess
Bandor (light blue and lavender); Emily Eskdor (delicate
lavender); Black Night (deep maroon). (Extra
primrose yellow); America (striped white and pink). All
above Sweet Peas price at: Ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 40c,
pound, $1.00.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus, Barathus.) Hardy pe-
nennial; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

VERBENA—Annual. Packet, 5c.

WALL FLOWER—Perennial. Packet, 5c.

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

ZINNIA—(Double.) Resembles Dallas. Packet, 5c.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

(1.) Dwarf Elephant Bars—(Caladium Eritanum.) Plant in
early spring; 10c each; 1 dozen, $1.00.

(2.) DAHLIAS—Plant early spring, until middle of
summer; all in small sizes. 15c each; 1 dozen, $1.25.

(3.) GLADIOLI—Plant early spring and summer; 4
for 10c; dozen for 25c; 100 for $1.00.

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

TUBE ROSES—Plant in early spring. 1 dozen, 25c;
4 for 40c; 100 for $5.00.

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

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep,
green, velvety lawn in a few weeks time. It is a com-
bination of various grasses that grow and flourish during
months of the year, so that with proper care and attention,
a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round.
The grasses used are those which years of experience have
shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and
climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or
for small yards, one pound to 10x10 feet. Lawn grass
seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown
in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the
month of September. Double the usual rates for manuring
and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fer-
tilizers as listed below. Price, one pound, 30c; 5 to 10
pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds or more,
30c.

DUNHOLLERS' Used especially for lawns, putting greens,' golf grounds. Hand or horse power. All weights, plain cast iron, or

water tight rollers, or for holding sand for weight. Give
weight and size wanted, and we will price.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD

CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID
AND POTOASH

Takes place of liquid manure. Starts plants at once
into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow
and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome
insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-
poisonous, uninflammable, and 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. $2.25

Pulverized Cow Manure

100 lbs. $2.25

Bone Meal, 1 lb. 5c

Ladco Ground Limestone

We are Augusta 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. Let us send you a sample to use—absolutely necessary where land is acid, or where Peanuts are to be
grown. Helps largely to increase crops. Price, 30 to 50
pounds, for $1.50 per ton, f. o. b., North Georgia. We have at Augusta, freight rates to all Georgia and Carolina railroad points, and can make delivered prices.

For Lawns and Gardens, we price, sacked, 200 pounds at
$1.25, 100 pounds at 75c.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

6-inches, 10c each; dozen...
8-inches, 15c each; dozen...
10-inches, 25c each; dozen...
12-inches, 40c each; dozen...
14-inches, 50c each; dozen...

Get special prices on larger amounts.

LAWN MOWERS

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in
the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mow-

ers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a lifetime, with little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small
cost, and the machine be as good as new. While the cheaper mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in
condition, than to buy a new machine.

Red Bird—Wheel 7½ ins., blade 14 ins. 4.25
Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ ins., blade 14 ins. 4.25
Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9½ ins., blade 14 ins. 5.25
Blue Ribbon, 1906—Wheel 10½ ins., blade 14 ins. 7.50
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-in. wheel, 4 blades. 8.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-in. wheel, 5 blades. 10.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-in. wheel, 5 blades. 13.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-in. wheel, 5 blades. 14.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-in. wheel, 5 blades. 15.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-in. wheel, 5 blades. 17.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-in. wheel, 5 blades. 20.00
Grass Catchers—16 inches. 3.00

17 inches. 4.00

18 inches. 5.00

5-inch. 7.00

10-inch. 9.00

12-inch. 12.00

20-inch. 15.00

22-inch. 18.00

24-inch. 25.00

26-inch. 30.00

PRUNING SHEARS—No. 1, each...
No. 4, each...
No. 6, each...

Rockdale Pruners, each...

Grand Gas Hooks, each...

1.00

2.00

10.00

.25

.50
FIELD SEED CORN
Make 1917 the greatest of all Corn years! No man who makes an abundance of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Velvet Beans, and for the wildbird himself at winter’s time in any other than good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oaks and wheat with corn (for June plantings use Mexican Jumbo corn). 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. Use Willett’s Cow Peas, Beggar Weed, or Turning; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the large legumes are used in the fall, 1917, with grains and use no manure, save acid phosphate.

Our Corn Seed—We do not handle Western seed corn, as they are not good in the South—except for seeds of the Black-eyed Pea.

Alabama Experiment Station says: “All varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early North-western kinds. Those we repeatedly prove unsatisfactory for our climate, making small yields and a poor quality of grain.”

Our corns are Southern grown, and from the best localities brought to us, and crossed through for several years. The danger of feeding Western corn has been enhanced the value of Southern corn by 10 to 20 per cent.

Quality of Willet’s Corn Seed—we sell thousands of bushels of Corn seed. We have better and finer seed than ever before offered. We have, besides, the finest electric cleaning machines for all our grains.

“The Cereals in America.” By Hunt. 450 pages, illustrated. Cloth, $2.00, postpaid.

“The Book on Corn.”—By Myrick. 500 pages, illustrated. Cloth, postpaid. $1.50. Let us mail you these books.

For the Williams’ Corn Method, write the Georgia Experiment Station, Georgia, for bulletin 78.

Bisulphide of Carbon—For the keeping of corn, peas, and all other vegetables, we advertise the 15c. Closets, or 25c. Closets, which can be used for $1.25. For grain, pour directly into the mass in several places, allowing 15 pounds to each 1,000 bushels. Cover closely to complete the fumes. One pound saves 3½ tons of seed. For weeds and any injurious insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. Use in tight closed cases, or in keel corn stored or kept under 50 bushels. One pound to 80 bushels of corn. Explosive, keep fire and pipes away.

General Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Our best growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels to the acre. Plant 4 or 5 rows 20 to 30 inches apart. This year's growers six or eight years ago were making only 10 to 12 bushels. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Ash Phosphate and 350 pounds cottonseed meal. Seeds 1,500 pounds per acre. Plant field corn in Florida January and February.

EARLY DENT CORN—Our Early Dent Corns are Southern grown, and from the best habitats of our Corns. All are called Hundred-Day Corns. Northwestern Dent Corn is much cheaper, but by experiments has proven to be worthless for planting in the South. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Dent. It comes on for the farmer in the nick of time; for feeding or meal, 100 days from planting.

WILLET’S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—We offer some 2,000 bushels of this specially improved Yellow Dent Corn. The type is better than we have ever before offered, ears are especially large, length 10½ inches and 15-rowed; grains large, wide, deep, and deep, dark yellow color. The most valuable Yellow Dent corn today known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it the last part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year.

One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 45c bushel, $2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.50 per bushel.

IMPROVED WHITE DENT—Along with our extra heavy and choice stock of improved Yellow Dent, we are offering the heaviest stocks of a choice variety of selected White Dent corn. This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; often-times 60 to 70 bushels on one acre. Heads 8 to 10 inches long, very large grain. This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some favor this on account of the meal. This corn is quite popular among some gardeners for Golden Dent roasting ears.

One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 80c; bushel, $2.75; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.50 per bushel.

WILLET’S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Washington, has been working for a number of years on a

Willet’s Weevil Proof Corn

—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Washington, has been working for a number of years on a
WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We have increased the size of grain. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and pasture. prolific and productive. Corn for forage and ensilage. From practical experience and field-test out. Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. Some of

Willet's Marlboro Corn

The largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were made from Marlboro, and it has probably won the largest, and most premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cocke's. 

Thoroughbred Big Rockdale Corn—Our grower has been breeding for eighteen years this corn this corn out of big 

dered. Ears are about twelve inches long with large diam.

ear, Plush and call it your land corn. Is a wonderful corn, stands more drought and adverse seasons than any we have ever

Hickory King—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land; is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, very crooked and beautifully white, making the finest quality corn. 

VIRGINIA ENGLISH—One of the best for growth and more fother than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Grows well in Virginia. 'Covington Apollo' and its recent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16

HICKORY KING—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land; is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, very crooked and beautifully white, making the finest quality corn.
Mexican June Corn

Mexican June Corn—(Georgia grown, see cut)—We sell only the tall, not the dwarf—our June being a mixed corn. Grains silvery white and soft. Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. From 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late, nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. You can have roasting ears September till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Full in December. Till then does not hold on stalks—keeps green and tender. We planted as late as July 14th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June Corn; on three acres he got 120 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after settling, etc., made 90 tons silage, thus raising 16 tons silage per acre. Cultivated three months or more, about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For seeds in the South, the things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes perfectly green middle of November. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. Never pull the tassel. The corn is sappy; let it grow on the stalk until December. We can plant after spring gathered grains than is other corn, will stand any drought. Quart, 20c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $3.50.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all pop corn. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bu., $4.00.

- Daily Corn—A large-cared and handsome yellow, grains are large, pop perfectly and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bu., $4.00.

POP CORN FORAGE—Our corn is usually thought of as only a "popping" proposition, but it is, however, one of the best combination spring forages known. Earlier than other corn for forage, is usually planted in the first four-foot rows, about six inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown, and has an abundance of height of corn in the milk. It is marvelous to know how much of forage that such a field planted in pop corn will make. Can plant up to July 4th. Stools heavily. The grain corn and fodder make a perfect poster. Plant one peck to 1/4 bushel per acre.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED—Mix one-fourth pop corn per acre, three-fourths cow peas. Pick off the corn before it is cut, Strictly a green variety of corn. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 40 bushels of seeds. This is the type of corn used by the oil mills, and gets the starch from the meal, is grown cheaply somewhat later in the season. A tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3 1/2 feet apart, leaving six inches in the row, 2000 pounds to the acre, and 30 bushels of seeds. Take the 5 per cent. on the seed, and the 30 bushels of seeds. For Paris this fall extra cost you should get per acre an extra 150 pounds of cotton in the seed. Our $650 Cutting Machine could cut both big and little boll, cotton, and deliver the bitter at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. This crop has been tremendous, producing in the past from one hundred to one thousand per acre. Price, one peck, 15c; 10 pounds at 12c; 100 pounds at 10c per pound.

WILLET'S CULLED COTTON SEED

Pay 25c a bushel extra to the below prices, and buy Culled Seed.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 trenches, mulched 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 supposedly "early cottonseed" have been sold in the past in the roll weevil district by oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrap stock. We also warn against much of the miscellaneous cotton in the public store, as mixed, and grown as a crop, not as a crop, and for the purest wheat, or for the purest cotton. Price, one peck, 15c; 10 pounds at 12c; 100 pounds at 10c per pound.

- Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States

Three-quarters of a million bales of these cottons were grown in the South before the Boll Weevil arrived.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Perfection Early Cotton, King's, Trice 1 to 11-16; Sclatony, Hites, Boll, Talcott, Boll, Head, Black, Fool, White, Canvas, Account, Money Maker and the new valuable Early Will-Resistant Covington-Toldeo.

EARLY BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Ideal Big Boll, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden.

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Keenan 1/4, Aescher 1/4, Hartsville, 1/4,保卫 1-3-19, Dix-Add, will be
COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 or 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 4 feet apart. Chop out when cotton is up, spacing in rows 14 (14 inches under Boll Weevil conditions is recommended by Washington) to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every ten days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Maneuver on side late in season. Give wide spacing to long stalks. Under boll weevil conditions, plant one-third corn, one-third Cotton and one-third oats.

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

MEDIUM SIZE BOLES, SHORT STAPLE

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple.)—Early; for boll weevil lands. Of King's type; low husk; shapely. Hybrid of Kings and Peterkin; originated at Augusta. A few days later than Kings; but is taller, more prolific, more limby, lint longer, bigger boiled than Kings. In Georgia 81\% is picked by September 7th. Can plant two stalks to hill, 18 inches in row. Gins 40 to 42%. Boils weigh 87 to 97 pounds. Height 5.83 feet. Small. Recommended.

Small, Medium and Big Boll

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

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


(Sound Seeds for the South)
WILLET’S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC—(Short Staple, Easy to Pick. A self-opening, best seed boll weevil variety.) From King’s cotton. Resembles King’s very much in growth and shape. Equally as early. Some growers make a bale and half to a bale a day, producing a very clean, medium-sized staple. We 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. Kings’ and Simpkins open at same time.

Our grower says: ‘The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has no small seed, and yields 40 per cent lint at the gin. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907, for the best stalk, best seed, best color per acre, and best bolls.’ He adds that one grower in Louisiana who planted 1,200 acres in it in a completely infested boll weevil district, made 200 pounds lint per acre compared with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton.

The N. Car. Exp. Sta. writes us that Simpkins and King’s cottons are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King’s. The Exp. Sta. tests indicate that King’s seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy Carolina stock, 9 b. Augusta. Price: One bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bales, at $2.00; 25 to 50 bales, at $1.75. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET’S SPECIAL ‘EXPRESS COTTON’—(Lint, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16.) New. Bred by government. In use in Mississippi for three years. The seed until this year was not obtainable. The two Miss. Exp. Sta. report first pickings of Express 400 pounds more than any other cotton, and that it is the first cotton in Miss. Delta and bolt weevil lands. Ira W. Williams, government expert in cotton breeding, in charge of Thomasville, Ga., Demonstration Farm, writes that Express Cotton is earlier than King and Simpkins. Felix Willius, employed by Ga. Com. of Ag., writes that Express yields as much seed as the very best. This cotton up to date has not been sent out, and will be the only priceless gift to the boll weevil countries. A state college experiment made at Hayneboro, Ga., in 1916, shows 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 sale of lint was made. This cotton carries the highest premium on King’s, and is early and most prolific cotton known. Miss. Exp. Sta. says will resistant, also our earliest cotton. Price: One bushel, $2.75; 5 to 10 bales, $2.50; 25 to 50 bales, $2.35; 100 bales, $2.25.

‘TRICE’—The Mississippi Experimental Station says: ‘Plant rather small, 2 to 5 feet high, very prolific; fruiting a much more shapely fashion; bolls medium to large; seed large. Season early.’

Miss. Exp. Sta. says: 1 1/16, unusually early, prolific, and leads other varieties in quantity, quality and in length of staple. A self-opening, best seed boll weevil variety.) From King’s cotton. Easy to pick; superior lint, fine staple. We adhered to some extent of dwarf nature, an open growth with forked leaf admitting the sunshine. Long tap roots resist drought. Three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out; other limbs all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If proper size bolls are given, you get a very high yield. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. One to one and one-half per cent of lint. While not entirely a double jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on each plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 15 to 16 bolls on 100 square feet of land. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization, Trice’s Prolific Cotton will produce from 15, to 2 bales per acre. We have checked to all soils. Clemton College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. Seed, 2 pounds, 25 cents, while it is grown from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruit- ed to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than the test at the Ala. Exp. Sta. at
COTTON SEED (Continued)

Autumn, 1911. Of these 29 varieties and strains of cotton, Hite's leads them all. It was the most productive variety, making net $.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and $.43 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and harvested at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. The past season in South Carolina, out of a test of 30 varieties, cotton was more immune to the red spider than all other varieties, being open growth and admitting the sunlight. Price: One bushel, $.22.; 5 to 10 bushels, $.20.; 25 to 50 bushels, $.18.; 100 bushels, $.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 gray. Flowers often have red spots; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 13-inch. "Boils medium; limbs under and close to the ground. The originator has a certificate from his gin company saying that gathered in 1905, twelve bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close to King. The originator writes: "The cotton was awarded first prize in the 1905 Georgia State Fair for years 1905, 1906 and 1907. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have made two bolls grow where one has been growing before; the limb is lower in the 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 obtained in King's cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf, as is King. In spite of all these merits made by growers, we believe this cotton is practically what King's or Simpkins is."

Price: One bushel, $2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, $1.90; 25 to 50 bushels, $1.85; 100 bushels, $1.75. Get delivered prices on larger amounts.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple.) For boll weevil lands. Originally named "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 in small like that of King and Tooie. Not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than King. Can be planted close. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent of the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers upon the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts and warm Mississippi bottoms and other semi-tropical lands. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, $1.40; 25 to 50 bushels, $1.35; 100 bushels, $1.30. Get delivered prices on 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 42 to 46 per cent of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. This seed is one of our smallest cotton seed. Exceedingly homogeneous; look all alike, with rarely a black seed. It is very similar in out-turn and in every way to Tooie cotton. The originator, who anonymously call it "50 to 50," is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891 in the editor'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 as high as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel, $2.15.; 5 to 10 bushels, $1.90.; 25 to 50 bushels, $1.80.; 100 bushels, $1.65.

BANK ACCOUNT—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. Seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Tooie; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 48 per cent at gin; it fruits from the ground up to the log. We know of no variety this season who made 150 bales on 100 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. Lint 7.8. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth black seed. At a Waynesboro, Ga., experiment test made by our State Board of Entomology this past season, Bank Account showed, September 7th, from one acre first picking, 1,120 pounds; second picking, October 10th, 495 pounds; summary first and second pickings, 1,650 pounds, with a fair picking not enumerated for third picking. See cut. Price: One bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, $2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, $1.85; 100 bushels, $1.75. Get delivered prices on car lots.

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—only 70 per cent. Originated in Texas. Immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department, and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy this year.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists 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
(Cotton Seed Continued)

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. 1,500 to 1,600

Hite’s Prolific Cotton

pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 pound bales. Price: One bushel, $2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at $2.00; 100 bushels, at $1.90. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.

WILLET’S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early; for boll weevil lands. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measures often from 1 inch to 1-1/16 inches. No other cotton has same Experimental Station records, standing practically first, seven years with them. Three fourths out in field September 20th, and all out October 6th. Earliest among the big bolls. A picker can gather 100 bales of Cleveland cotton while he gathers 71 of small bolls. Seed are light, tough large. Kernels fit loosely. Here at Augusta, 1914, 32 bales of Cleveland, weighing 500 pounds each, were made on 22 acres.

The United States Agricultural Department says: “Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent five locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 58 to 60 to the pound; origin, Mississippi.

Large boll, namely, 58 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is desired above them all in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. We have one grower making this year 200 bales on 100 acres.

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

Another Experiment Station says: “Plants large and low spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks; 45 to 50 bolls to the pound; lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1/16 inch. Free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500-pound bale; yield at gin 40 per cent. Seed are medium size with a few black seed. One of our choicest big boll cottons. One Augusta grower, 1914, sold 200 bales of Cleveland cotton. The shipper, in shipping it, found that 60 per cent of it ran to 1 1/16 inch lint length. The growers of Cleveland everywhere should insist that they be given a premium for the extra length over 1 inch. Cleveland is a stifle earlier than Toole. Two thirds of Cleveland runs 1 1/16 inch, South Carolina mills

and the Augusta market pay a premium for Cleveland. Cleveland, in 120 days, is half picked out. Georgia Entomological Department, at Waynesboro, Ga., in experiment, 1916, picked out 1,120 pounds of Cleveland from one acre.

One bushel, $2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at $2.00; 100 bushels, at $1.90. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.

B R O W D E N E A R L Y B I G B O L L - - (Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands; lint 1 to 1-1/16 in. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, a nd 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, $2.35; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.15; 25 to 50 bushels, at $2.00; 100 bushels, at $1.90. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Bank Account
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

(Cotton Seed Continued)

FIFTY TO FIFTY COTTON—This cotton was denounced six years ago by us; and two years ago by Liverpool. This year it was penalized as being illegal cotton by U. S. Agri-

(Late Maturing Varieties of Big Bolls)

MONTGOMERY LIFTER—(Short Staple.)—Big boll type.

Dix-Affi—Long Staple, Wild Proof, bred by Georgia Ento-

RUSSELL’S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) A late cotton, and not adapted to boll weevil land. Hardly, large boll and vigorous growth. Grows about 8 feet high, and makes 25 to 50 bushels, at $2.35; 50 to 100 bushels, at $2.15. Get special prices on larger amounts.

Extra Early Long Staples—Big Boll (1 1/4-Inch Staple)

NOTE—The only Long Staple possible in boll weevil ter-

WILLET’S SPECIAL ‘KEENAN’ 1% -INCH—A hybrid of Egyptian and Jones’ Big Boll (a famous old boll weevil-resistant cotton). Remarkable in that it is two weeks earlier than other 1 1/4-inch cottons, and only ten days later than the ‘Fuller Hybrid’ 1% -inch cotton. Grows large, 1 1/2 to 2 feet high, and plant is very vigorous. Resists rust and anthracnose; also stem-resistant. One of the best of the 1 1/4-inch cottons; 60 bolls to the pound. In great demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of seed to the boll weevil areas. Grown in South Atlantic States, they are equal to Mississippi Delta type, and are earlier and more prolific and have larger bolls. Long staple cotton, tremendous demand and carry a higher premium as compared with short staples, than ever known. This higher price will carry our cotton to the very top. On the basis of last year, this will carry $2.50 to 10 bushels, $2.25; 25 to 50 bushels, $2.15. Get special prices on larger amounts.

Varieties We Recommend for Wild-Infested Land

NOTE—In fields infested by Wild, plant no cotton except

COTTON SEED Continued—This cotton was denounced

WILLET’S IDEAL BIG BOLL—(Extra early short stap-

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

(Cotton Seed Continued)

WILLET-RESISTANT "KEEAN" 1¼-INCH—Early as Keenan 1½-inch in fetching, 1916, fall 28 to 30 cents in Memphis. Many Augusta growers and South Carolina growers are making one bale as early. Either for wilt or non-wilt lands. Tremendous amounts will go down in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina this year. The plant breeder on the Carolina Coast, who has bred a wilt-resistant Southland grafted Keenan years to get a big boll 1¼-inch that was immune in the matter of wilt. He met with perfect success. Only hybrids of a wilt-resistant cotton (same names not over five stalks in seventeen acres), but in 1915 has bred a length to this Keenan hybrid of 1 1/16-inch! Keenan hybrids—looks mixed—still carries Sea Island stalks. We offer this seed that has been named "Wilt-Resistant Keenan Long Staple Upland." In 1914 this cotton with them reached 1 1/8 inch and on this low price crop sold in Charleston at 15c per pound. And in the long staple exceedingly early cotton seed has long been wanted. Aside from the fact of its wilt resistance, there is, as shown above, an extra length of staple, namely, 1 1/8 to 1 1/16 inches, and a price that was double in 1914 the price of short staple middling. Charleston cotton fac-

tors report this cotton as running almost 1 1/2 inches. The Agricultural Commissioner's office in South Carolina reports the lint as of finer quality than the usual Keenan, and possessing great strength. Growers report getting 170 to 175 per cent of wilt as grown on wilt fields formerly making only one bale to every four acres now make with this cotton practically one bale per acre. "Big boll, early, and wilt-resistant, this cotton will be of infinite value to the South—valuable even for non-wilt lands, is only listed by ourselves, and our stocks come directly from the originator. This cotton is our nearest equivalent to finest Egyptian cotton. See cut. Price: One bushel, $2.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $2.50; 100 bushels, at $2.35.

WILLET'S SPECIAL HARTSVILLE 1¼-INCH—Early Big Boll, close of chin to Keenan and Webber. Hartsville is similar to Keenan's, but does not fruit so closely to stalk. It was bred at Hartsville, stapled fetching winter 1916 about 27c. Price: One bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, $2.25; 100 bushels, $2.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

DURANGO 1¼-INCH—U. S. Government says: "Durango is a newly acclimatized Mexican variety, bred at first in Texas, but now proving to be adapted to a wide range of conditions in other states. Durango is distinctively earlier than Webber 1¼-inch or Columbia 3¼, and has given better results than all other long-staple vi-
riable in the irrigated sections of the Southwest, and in the upland districts of the South.

Even as far north as Norfolk, Va., it has been grown on a commercial scale for the last five years, about 1,600 acres being planted in the season of 1916. Durango is very prolific, frequently outyields short-staple varieties, and often shows a higher out-turn at the gin, the percentage being usually about 60, often 28 to 34. The list attains a length of 1 1/2 inches, under favorable conditions; has a distinctive, strong quality of staple, and has found a ready market, with premiums above the regular prices for short cottons. Some 20,000 bales have been grown in the Imperial Valley of California this season outyielding short-staples, and are now being sold at prices (in December) around 30c a pound. Its earliness gives it extra advantage under boll weevil conditions. Boll is medium to large, 60 to a pound; 50 per cent five-locked." Our seed come from the California grower (800 acres)—this high Virginia latitude in itself giving the cotton a quick-growing season. Price: One bushel, $3.00; 5 to 10 bushels, $2.50; 25 to 50 bushels, $2.40.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "WEBBER" 1¼-INCH—Bred from Columbia and Keenan. Seed large and white. Limit fully 1 1/4 inches long. Low growing and heavy fruiting plant. This cotton was selected and grown by one of the most scientific growers in South Carolina by crossing these two well-known varieties. Practically as early as Keenan, and same staple. Considered today one of the most prolific big boll long staples known. In certain sections of South Carolina practically no other cotton is grown. In one town

Cleveland Cotton

in the state in 1913 out of 900 bales marketed there were only 38 bales that were not 1 1/4 inch staple of this variety. It is very popular wherever grown, and has many friends who admire its special points. A carefully developed cotton. 1,500 pounds make a 500-pound bale; 60 bolls to the pound. Price: One bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, at $2.25; 100 bushels, at $2.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "COLUMBIA" 1¼-INCH—A hybrid of Egyptian and Russell. Big boll, green seed. Seed often look mixed—are both white and green. Stalk rather large. As early as Keenan. Big crops are made in weevil lands. In 1910 fetched in Mississippi 22 to 26 cents; 1911, 17 to 20 cents; in 1912, 18 to 22 cents; in 1915, 18 1/2 cents, and today 26 to 27 cents. Most prolific
Extra Long Upland Long Staples
LATE MEDIUM BOLLS

NOTE—Since boll weevil lands cannot grow these late 1½-inch cottons successfully, there is a great scarcity of them, and a big demand, bringing sometimes 50 per cent white, small; 80 to 90 bolls per pound. Lint fetched 30c in 1916 fall; should be grown largely outside of boll weevil areas in 1917.

Full River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1912 were as high as 30 cents per pound. No better Allen's Silk than ours.

Price: One bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, $2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, $2.25; 100 bushels, $2.15 per bushel, Augusta.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—Runs full 1½ to 1¾ inches. Considered by the mills as the most desirable staple cotton raised in the United States. Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds fuzzy over middling prices. They should be largely grown in 1917. England spinners in the fall of 1915 sent a large body of men to Washington to urge the growing of these cottons in the United States.

Willet's Ideal Big Boll

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Lint fully 1½ to 1¾ inches. Has been tremendously advertised. Lint fetched 30c in 1916 fall; should be grown largely outside of boll weevil areas in 1917. A South Carolina cotton. Yields one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton-producing state. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent by September; bolls often five-locked. Easily gathered; will not fall
(Cotton Seed Continued)

out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. Twelve bales sometimes made to plow. One bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, $2.35; 25 to 50 bushels, $2.25; 100 bushels, $2.15 per bushel.

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Cotton Seed Continued

SEA ISLAND COTTONS

SEA ISLAND—(Gossypium barbadense L.)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staples; lint 1% or 1% to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant 3/4 bushel to the acre in row—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles in the interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint grows much shorter. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 550-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint per 100 pounds seed. This lint usually brings about

Keenan Cotton

Keenan Anti-Wilt 1½-Inch Lint

Mortgage Lifter Cotton

Columbia Big Boll Cotton

Keenan Anti-Wilt 1½-Inch Lint

Columbia Big Boll Cotton

Allen's 1½-Inch Anti-Wilt Cotton
three times the price of short staple. Our Grower got one year 70c pound for this lint, showing its high quality. Haricot pricked cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1911 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared by experts the finest Sea Island ever in Augusta, and was exhibited at the late Cotton exhibition from July 1st to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or hill hills in rows 1 1/4 bushels per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghum, Kaiff Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. Winter peas. April plantings in July, June plantings in September and October.

United States seed trade supplied. Their best habitat is about us. The South’s best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutrition as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas and soil renovator. Georgia Experimental Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and care as clover. South Carolina Experimental Station says: “The best legume for the South. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized.” Georgia Experimental Station says: “They stand at the head of all soil renovators.” Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusts often gathers by July 15th, a crop of Peas, Beans, Ramshorn, Corn and Brabham Peas. A big winter-gathering money crop.

PEAS IN A BUSHEL—Count out as follows: Unknown, 161,000; Whiting, 157,000; Clay, 161,000; B. I. White and Ramshorn, 159,000; Peerless, 165,000; Miller, 207,000; Iron, 220,000; New Eras, 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. Sow peas before breaking land. Break land deeply, then drill oats, barley or wheat; or harrow same in. Peas will come up in the spring. In mowing the grain in the spring, pea tops will be cut; this will make the peas spread out and produce more largely.

COW, also called FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; in several years it is yearly on the supply. The pea is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and, therefore, largely weevilproof, the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be “picked” six or seven times, and can then be cut for hay. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged until later picked. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being a root knot resistant pea, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains of even bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured; therefore, super-peg pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grew 28 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long, were
immune to rust. Matures in about 100 days. April planting Augustus matures crop about July 20th, and ripe peas can be gathered. The vines can be cut for hay by cultivating the stubble, the stubble will grow out and make the seed drop. N. E. peas for gathering before frost. No other peas will do this. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.15; bushel, $3.75.

BRAHMA—New Friendship, as known by us, "Speckle Rio"—A 50-day tall pea. A hybrid of Iron, with the carilleness of Whippoorwill, and the root knot resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to black root rot as Iron as an iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Useful for a cultural test at Washington, yield Iron Brahm, 12 bushels per acre--Iron, 12 bushels per acre over seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "This pea is the finest lot of vines I ever saw. It was my pea, "SPECKLED," originates the petriola variety of the Iron pea. As the New Era pea is the petriola of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brahm, on account of its root knot resistant qualities, will entirely replace the New Era pea. It is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the regular pea, and retains its bulk and mealiness. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with full grain, will lie in ground all winter, and will germinate in mid-summer. One peck of seed will plant one quarter of an acre. Iron and Brahm peas will remain in soil until frost; can be picked six to seven times, and vine cut for hay. 

Quart, 30¢; peck, $1.25; bushel, $3.75.

MILLER—Called, too, "Smiley"; also "Guss." A favorite in Georgia, August 20th. A small, hard, pea, and practically the same size as Iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on vine; not subject to weevi eating. A most economical pea to grow, because one bushel, on account of its size, will go nearly as far as 1½ bushels of Big Blacks, Unknown, Clays or Whippoorwill. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always some few small red and black peas to be found in Miller. A fine runner, and on account of economy in size is a great favorite and much desired. Can be planted with fall grain and will germinate next spring. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

PAANCHER—Formerly known as "Running Speckled." Pea is hard, does not stain, and color is lighter and more shiny than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Larger than Iron, and is practically one. Sow not so early as Bush Whips. State College, Agricultural Department, Athens, Ga., reports: "Maturity, Pea of Octobre, mid-seed, April 20th. A running pea with some large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.84 tons per acre. Beat Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.57. Heavy foliage and large stalks, and is entirely a different pea from the Bush Whippoorwill, or Steelhead, Gossip, Geo., where it originated. Today Georgia grows it largely as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with Whippoorwill peas. Planting is from early March to April 1st. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily threshed. Fine for eating green-shelled. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

WHIPPORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are: Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch peas; upright; yellow pod, thick and cots, easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; may be used in much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Matures in July. Harvest in August, September; color. Pea is darker and shorter than Pea. On account of extreme carilleness and before advent of New Era usually used for hay, but this variety is now used only today. Whippoorwill Cow Peas are now largely planted in the middle cotton rows in mid-summer; and the peas are allowed to mature under the leaves planted ed where peas were. 

Quart, 20¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

TAYLOR—Also called "Big Speckled", Gray Goos; "Speckle," "Java," and "Whippoorwill." Favorite in North Georgia. The largest seeds of all cow peas. Seeds resemble Whipples, with lighter color. Larger growth of vines than Whippoorwill. Introduced by Mr. Taylor, of New Era, Ga. Very early, a favorite in Maryland and Delaware. The main stalk has two to four runners coming from the vine and not in all cases a true runner. A Florida grower says: "I prefer this, as it makes 90 more peas than the usual variety, and the heavy in vine and peas." A favorite as eaten green-shelled. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

NEW ERA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and outsize small. A very large pea, erect, maturing about two weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stub- bly or where they are to be planted from the middle in June lat to July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill." Experiment Sta- tion, Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acres; Whippoorwill, 20. 

But in Missouri, New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whipples, 173 peas in an ounce; hence 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 200 pounds Whippoorwill. New Era seems to "hog" on slender plants an acre. Introduced near Augusta, Ga., seventy years ago. Three crops were made one year at Geor- gia Experiment Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seeded, and will make more peas than any other variety. 

Quart, 20¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

THE GROTT—For several years has been the favorite pea at U. S. Agricultural Department. A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the Bean type. It fuses with New Era. A little larger in size than New Era and in habits and looks it is much alike, but somewhat superior growth and fruits more heavily. Upright in growth, two tons of feed per acre as far North as Michigan. 

Michi- gan in Michigan. May 9, 1916, a party who made 1,000 bushels Grott peas in Louisiana. November the same year was made much more than seed in his section this year. Planted here July 11th showed 11 varieties of green peas Sept. 1st. 

Quart, 30¢; peck, $1.35; bushel, $4.65.

UNKNOWN, or WINDSOR, or BOSS—Fines com- bined pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department. Largest size and most vigorous. Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long, light peas. 

Quart, 20¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

CLAY, called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown. It thrives on the sandy fields of Tennessee. Large growing, seed sparsity. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, longer. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown, Ripper more complete in color, ripper a good color, and ripper red. Same size as Whipples. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seed yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called "pea vine;" large and heavy. It is the same vine as Whipples, except the pod. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

N. C. BLACK—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina variety; very large peas. Ripens in 80 days very fruit heavily; very early. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

MIXED COW PEAS—Iron Mixed. This seed is a mixture of a brown cow pea--Iron--und Pea Mixed. 

Quart, 25¢; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

Cow Pea Plant

N. L. MILLET SEED CO, AUGUSTA, GA.
COW PEAS

The Best for Table Use

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumens—One-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f.o.b. August. Also 1/4 acre, 50c, postpaid. Get Farmers (U.S.) Bulletin No. 690.

These varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas. The demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are valuable and reliable. Also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season. Truckers and market gardeners find them a growing crop. This year's crop of white beans is down, and a supply of peas of this variety, being of a different character, will meet the demand for a substitute.

RAM’S HORN, CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—Grown here now as a money food crop in immense amounts. Do not mature at once; keep on bearing—like pickles. To furnish protein and a good balanced ration, our Southern people who live so largely on starchy foods, this pea should be duplicated in the South to serve as.Side dish or table pea. The seed turns and is so uniformly eaten in the North. It is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes a September crop. For the same growth over peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curled at both ends. Sugar, and skin is a little rough. The best Blackeye peas for table use—this pea and the Table pea will prove of immense value. Quart, 30c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.50.

BROWN-EYE—Medium to large; with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod; medium late. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.25.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly priced of all the white peas for the table. Quart, 30c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $4.75.

CONCH, GENTLEMAN, SCHOOLMATE, or EYE-BEARING PEAS—A small, purple, table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vine bears continuously until frost. Pods brittle. The whole peas may be used as they ripen, or they may be picked when peas can be shelled for green peas, or dried peas can be saved. The more the peas are pulled from the vines, the more quickly another crop will appear. A fine peas for table or garden. Plant 4 x 4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover over the ground. Vigorous growth. Two quarts should sow an acre, one quart will make enough seed for a family to consume at the table from June till frost. In large use in Florida—originally came from Seminole Indians. Quart, 50c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.00.

DIXIE PEA AND VELVET BEAN HULLERS—For Peas, $2.00 and $4.50. For Velvet Beans, No. 6, $9.00; 3-horsepower, weight about 650 pounds.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded peas, prepared for purifying sawdust; use in other grains for feeding purposes. Height of straw 24 inches. Reminisces a small extra early garden peas. Takes the place of the common North and Canadian field peas. The cow peas 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 cold weather better than any other variety. These peas are a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Canada field peas and Burt oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up long, and build up interest. Cut field peas when oats just begin to turn. It makes large outturn. Makes the very best hay. Are also fine for the table; can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price: January 1st: Peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.75.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

(GLYCINE-HISPIDA)

(60 lbs., to Bushel)

Soy Bean Plant

Use Mulford Cultures—for Legumens—One-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f.o.b. August. Also 1/4 acre, 50c postpaid.

One of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. Largely used especially for hay and in places as a cover crop. Some sow as hay and pod; others to cut for hay and pods. This is a highly nutritious crop. It can be used as a substitute for oats, wheat, rye, etc., and for hay and mulch. It is a very rapid crop. It can be grown in hay fields, and can be cut down and used as hay. It is a good forage crop. It is an excellent leguminous forage and feed crop.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—The most popular of all the Soy Beans. More largely planted than all other varieties combined. It has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 40 bushels per acre. Light frost which kills cow peas does not affect this bean. It is a medium late variety and useful as a sure crop. Growers at August pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than cow peas, and say that it is a far better forage, as a feed. The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable, skin to green peas, and are canned with great ease. Canning factories are to be found in all parts of this country. America can compete with growing Soy Beans successfully with the Orient. Quart, 35c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $5.50.

BROWN SOY—A brown bean about as large as a cow pea, but has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammouth, but are more prolific, making a
N. L. WILLET SEED CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

(Soy Beans Continued) larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Many North Carolina farmers broadcast brown soys in corn, and say they get better yields and results than with other types. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

HOLLY BROOK SOYS—Grow 25 to 26 inches. The branches are nearly as long as the main stem. Leaves are large. Pods thickly set on the stems and branches. Seed medium in size, of a deep lemon yellow, and very shiny. It yields well in beans. A heavy forage yielder and silage maker. Sow thickly, as the individual plants being large, tend to become top heavy. Hollybrook will mature in 90 days. The pea is smaller than Mammoth Yellow, has a pinkish tinge; is inclined to be a dwarfish bean. The bush is podded right down to the ground. Seed, 1 lb., $1.25; bushel, $3.75.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK or TARHEEL—Valued because it makes a creditable yield hay and beans in shortest growing period. Growth of vines heavier than Mammoth Yellow. Early, ready to cut in 60 to 70 days. Beans 20 per cent larger than Mammoth Yellow. Yield heavy. Popular in North Carolina. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.90.

MIXED SOYS AND COW PEAS—For hay and forage; better than single soys or single cow peas. Mix half and half, and broadcast, 1/4 bushels make a good cover as pods begin yellowing. Makes more hay far more easily cured, and is a better ration than cow peas alone. In curing, the upright plant of the soys keeps the trailing cow pea vines off the ground; and as a ration, the beans of the soys, as eaten with hay, gives double value. No better hay on earth and no hay more easily cured than this mixture. Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25.

VELVET BEANS—(60 pounds to bushel)—We are largest dealers and contracting growers in all types Velvet Beans. For seed purposes, plant all velvet deal types early. No forage crop known improves soil like Velvet Beans. Powerful mulch crop for orange or peach orchards. Good for Louisianas cane fields. Cheaper legume crop than cow peas. Vines form a mass 3 or 4 feet high and run 20 feet or more. The U. S. Agricultural Department says: "The most rank legume cultivated for forage, and one of the most valuable known plants. Smoothers weeds and circulates the soil better than any other crop." North Carolina Exp. Station made the following velvet beans 36 1/2 bushels per acre, and 2,280 lbs. of stover, while six other tests on corn made with a complete fertilizer, produced only 25% bushels per acre, and 1,800 lbs. of stover, making an increased value per acre on crop of $18. Nothing equals velvet beans for use in winter grazing. Plant in corn when knee high or on poor land, plant beans and corn (corn holds the beans up), cultivate as you would corn, gather corn in November and turn in cattle as soon as possible. Correspondent writes: "If plant corn

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corn is double the value of corn and is better adapted to the land. One row of velvet beans in corn is equal to more than the same acreage in cotton at 15 cents. We have in this crop the greatest anti diote for the worst kind of soil. The demand for velvet beans in the war will be largely exported to Europe in place of cotton seed meal and Manchurian soy bean meal. For early grazing plant the 100-Day Velvet Bean. velvet beans in corn can be gathered by hand a day and these bunches can be piled up in the field and afterwards hauled to the barn. The best crushing machine is the Pooch machine in our oil mills. Velvet beans in corn alone. A crop of velvet beans in corn is equal to more than the same acreage in cotton at 15 cents. We have in this crop the greatest anti diote for the worst kind of soil. The demand for velvet beans in the war will be largely exported to Europe in place of cotton seed meal and Manchurian soy bean meal. For early grazing plant the 100-Day Velvet Bean. Velvet beans, in their green state shelled, can be used and eaten by hogs and are Lima beans. They are exceedingly palatable; also make good soups.

DIXIE PEA and VELVET BEAN HULLERS—For Peas, $25.00 and $45.00; for Velvet Beans, No. 5, $90.00; 3-horsepower, weight about 650 pounds.

TO DISTINGUISH WHITE VELVET BEANS—Chinese are white, plump, large. Lyon bean is flat, squarish and size of Siervas. Yokohama bean is smoky, dull white, dent, oval.

100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—New. Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles late Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable extra

100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod
(Velvet Beans Continued) out over one ton of beans-in-the-pod per acre and fetch from $20.00 to $22.00 in the hull, per ton, at grinding mills. There is an immense future industry in the grinding of these beans pods. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in five-foot rows, or alternate with corn in the row. Some make 1½ tons beans-in-the-pod per acre. This bean is attracting wide attention and seeks to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. Were fully matured and threshed for seed purposes in middle North Carolina in 1915. One bunch at Augusta, 1915, showed 24 pods with 112 beans. These beans hull out 59 pounds of shelled beans to 100 pounds of beans in the pod. The big bunches are easily marketable. Yield about 15 to 20 bushels shelled beans per acre. Planted in corn usually make more bushels of shelled beans than corn. This bean has the following advantages over the cowpea: Its seedcost is 75 per cent less; it is not attacked by weevils; it makes two or three times more vines than do cowpea; it is a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better fall grazing matter; its pods are ground up (pods and beans); it is gathered more easily than the cow pea, for a man can gather 600 pounds a day, and each acre ought to turn out about one ton of beans in the pod worth $11 to $12. The meal is 19 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat, and 31 per cent carbohydrates. The bunch of 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans, as shown in the photo, was taken when green. The bunch carried 36 pods and weighed green 2¼ pounds. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

Osceola Velvet Beans

Is two weeks earlier than the 100-Day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by the 15th, all ripe late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, an idiosyncrasy makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering, easy, clean. Bean picking is not costly. Will make 25 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this, without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves shed about October 1st and melt the ground very early. At Augusta the Osceola was fully developed August 22d. On some ground 50 pods to 21 pods. The vine outturn is about the same as 100-Day. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the mice beans. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese. Pods are large and bunching carrying usually six big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25, and are often double jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, and with extreme earliness — the Osceola Bean carrying all the good points of the Lyons and 100-Day, is the latest wonder of the Velvet Bean world. Except for color of bean and a slight decrease in size, the Osceola bean is practically a Chinese bean, but earlier by some three weeks. Price: Quart, 30c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

Chinese Velvet Beans

*(See Cut.)*—New. First listed by us. Medium early, white. Month earlier than all other single podded beans. Ripened and more free of caterpillars and frost, and one month later than Yokohamas and 100-Day Speckles. Rankene grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more importance for soil improvement. From China. Florida Experimental Station says: "It is a heavier cropper than that described by growers and rips usually a month earlier than either the Florida or Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way by frosts. Has the good habit of growing vigorously at the start.

Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce more soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle can eat forage of this bean as well as the matured pods of shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta fair about 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Bean plant is a vine, and the pods heavy, white, podded, and of a mass, good yield of corn was made, and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the Experimental Farm. In late maturity, but the frosts before immaturity beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Makes a world of forage for grazing after frost. Prof. S. M. Tracey, (U. S. Agricultural Department) says: "Best of all Velvets." Beans are large as Yokohamas, but white, not gray, and ends are almost square; as big as bush beans. Beans-in-the-pod will make the best of all forage for the Hundred Day Speckles, and Chinese, and Late Speckles, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. At Augusta, beans-in-the-pod in corn 32 ft. At Augusta, with 6 inches of leaf large enough in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese made an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. A man can pick 600 lbs. a day, Planted in it: Should ripen seed 200 miles north of Florida before frost. China Beans in corn cut altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for silage, and that the content is excellent and the outturn is tremendous. Chinese Velvet Beans planted as late here as June 19th ran up as high as the top of the corn stalks and made ample pods. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bu., $3.50; 5 bu., $3.25 bu.

Late Florida Speckle Velvet Bean—(Macuna Deeringianum.) Called "Florida Speckled." The oldest of all Velvet Beans, and largely planted. Produces bunches from 15 to 30 barrels of beans in the hull per acre, which swell out about ¾ bushel per barrel. At Augusta the past season we grew these beans 35 pods to the bunch, 5 or 6 beans to a pod, or 175 beans in a bunch, some vines having from 10 to 15 bunches each. Blooms till frost. Mature seed in 7 to 8 months in South Georgia and Florida. A big yielder—vines and pods. Late. Will not harden and mature beans higher up than Middle Georgia. But high up in North Carolina make fine winter cattle grass and green matter for turning under for soil enrichment. Beans is speckled and round. Vine runs 20 feet. Makes 15 to 20 bushels. Shelled beans per acre. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.25.

Lyon Bean—(Macuna Lyoni.) Florida Agricultural Station says: "More vigorous growth, rapid, and vine stronger than the 100-Day. Plant now flat in any rows, 2 feet in the row, or in alternate rows of corn. Our Florida grower says: "Lyon Beans will make as much cattle feed as Florida Speckle and stock prefer; and always choose them in the fields. The dust does not collect on the pods as on the wooly podded Velvets. Bloom white, either Velvet Beans purple. There are 4 to 6 beans in each pod. Seeds are white and not round, inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow 2 feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch, and longer than Florida Speckles. To pick and also to hull, makes more vine, and is a softer bean for cattle feed. Beans smaller than Yokohamas and Chinese, white, flat, resemble Sievans. From the Philippine Islands. The Florida Experimental Station says: "I'm usually about a month earlier than either the Florida or
Sorghums

**SORGHUMS**—(Andropogon.)

**Head Early Amber Cane**

**Head Early Orange**

**Head Red Top**

Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Heads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia, and in these sections for syrup and forage universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. About six days later than Orange. Stocks well. One pound, 15c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00; 5 bushels, at $2.75 per bushel.

**SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM**—Also called Georgia Cane. Falsey the same as Texas Seed Cane. Practically the same as Gooseneck, except it has straight stalk. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 gallons of syrup of good quality. Yields in three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Western Orange and a good deal larger than North Georgia Orange seed. It is flatter, very much lighter in color; has a more moon and shell than clean. An entirely new, separate and distinct Sorghum. Undoubtedly one of the best varieties for making syrup. An important maker of fudge; old seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4-foot rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think that syrup made from this syrup is the most favored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its peculiar sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked in Virginia and in North Georgia. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound, 20c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $3.75.

**HONEY SORGHUM**—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. Y. Piper, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large

**(Velvet Beans Continued)**

its general behavior it is similar to the Florida Velvet Bean. However, when it was placed among the most advanced farmers for testing out, it was found that some of them proved it very greatly. Florida Velvet Bean."

**Price:** Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

**YOKOHAMA BEAN or SMOKY**—(Sisalobium Hassf.) From Japan. Florida Experimental Station says: "Fills a very important niche in the economy of agriculture, since it is now possible to have a velvet bean to ripen early in the season in order that a large quantity of protein food may be had for hogs and cattle. This can be obtained two months earlier than by using the Florida velvet bean." Yokohama can be made to grow a prolific crop of vines and beans for hay-making by planting thick, say 2x2 feet. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for other legumes.

Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting, so can be grown successfully as far north as South Carolina and Arkansas, while moderate crops have been matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Makes excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about August until field is cleared. Plant same time as cotton, one peck per acre. Vines and beans after mature, can be used as feed for feeding. Upon the growth of the vine is not as heavy as that of either the Florida or Lyon bean, but yield of seed is larger. Yields before either of the above is some plant in inches 2 feet wide, 10 to 12 pods to the bunch, and with 5 or 6 large beans to the pod. Vines 10 to 20 feet; pods are covered with white hair. Beans are light, oblong and flat, like butterbeans. Larger than Lyons. These beans make an immense crop beans. Pods are almost double the usual size. Seeds. Shells, $0.75 per pound.
Honey Sorghum

THE KAFFIRS—Kaffir, Milo and Peterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums), for cattle feed and human feed, are a more certain crop for grain than corn. Easily grown from seed, and require only 50 pounds of seeds per acre for one or two square rods; 5 bushels; $2.75.

Milo Maize, or Branching Dhoura—(50 pounds to bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing and ripening faster than corn. It ripens from June 10 to July 20. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. Texas matures little in July. It stands dry weather, and makes its crops elsewhere corn would wholly fail. Ripens leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stock heavily, and drill up to 6 stalks from each. Rich, many, many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. Milo is better adapted to the climate and soil of the other. Seed larger than Kaf- fer. One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, $2.75.

PETTERITA (Sudan Durra). New. Resembles Kaffir, but grain is much smaller. For grain, and cattle feed, and sometimes to make silo. It is a large, bushy corn, and is used as Kaffir. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow large suckers, each making a head, sometimes seven heads per stalk; makes one or two square rods of grain per stalk. The grain of the suckers is as large as that of the main head. Kaffir ripens in amazing quick time, being ready for the silo in 60 days from planting, and thoroughy matures in 90 days. A very large, heavy, banana-like stalk, it surpasses both Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high, and makes a square stalk, good for cattle feed; cut and shock and carry out to shocks and stack them up, heads on floor to horses and hogs, and the remaining roughage to cattle. It makes 50 to 75 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or dry roughy corn lands should go into Petterita for horse feed. One pound contains about one bushel of grain. August 14, 1914, stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings, for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 6 feet stalk, and makes 50 bushels per acre. Excellent for feed—head and stalks. Plant same as Kaffir. One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, $2.75.

SHAL LU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Kaffir, Cal. Milo, Egyptian Feat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. One August grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¾ acre, and from 5 pins of seed. He says, and the Experimental Station also says: “Makes more seed than any other corn or sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Stools look like large brown corn heads; stalks hard, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed; good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human.” In Missouri, a grower of Alabama says: “We grow two crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Found, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00.

TEOSINTE—(Enchaena luxuriana.) Resembles Indian corn; stooks heavily; sow April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and come to cut as it grows away all through summer. One acre will produce 50 tons green food in the season and take care of 15 head of cattle. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 22 tons per acre of green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or more. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amounts of forage. Forages 10 to 12 weeks. Plant have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent sacca- rine. Seeds are used for all purposes. This seed, plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 2 feet in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November; but cut out in two weeks after ripening; plant in the field until perfectly dry andthresh with separator. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Tesote; needs a long, dry season, light soil, abundant moisture. One for sale. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 60c per pound.

GEORGIA PEARL, OR GEORGIA CAT TAIL MILLET—(Penstemon Spectatum)—Known also as Pencilaria, also as Pencil Millet. Matures in 90 days. Forage Plant. One crop almost a total failure; seed are high. We are largest Southern handlers of Cat Tail Millet. Demand is always greater than supply. This is it, the Millet that forages so much green forage as this. Seven cuttings can be had from one plant. Price about in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage 4000 pounds per acre. Geor. Experimental Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 inches apart three to six rows; drill with 5 to 10 pounds per row; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick-eaten millets; non-saccharine not.
GERMAN MILLET—(Chaeothelia Germannica.) Choke Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet makes a nemonious yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thin, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Cut the first week when the weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer for the local market and for a combination with cow peas. For hogging plant March and April to 200 bushels, Peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00; 5 bushels, at $2.75 per bushel.

JAPANESE MILLET—(Panicum Crassalgil)—(32 pounds to bushel.)—Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." \(^{1}\) Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to German millet; stalks much thicker than German. Also called Billion Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 to 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay three or four times. Mississippi Agricultural College says: "Producers per acre, $6,000 pounds of fodder or makes 12,000 pounds of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; surpasses a red corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 pounds per acre. Makes crop in six to eight weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stalks heavy, Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6 1/2 inches long. In rich lands grows 3 1/4 to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland, and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet In plowed fields planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5 1/2 feet high with eight or ten stalks per plant. One pound, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 18c; 100 pounds, at 15c per pound.

**POP CORN FOR FORAGE—**Makes quick spring forage. Earlier than other corns. Full grown in June and stooling hea at a world of forage which, when cut and fed, the corn in the milk and green forage is a perfect ration and a world of it. Can be sowed up July 4th, in 3 or 4 foot rows, several grains every 6 inches apart to 1/2 bushel per acre. Quart, 50c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

**JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—**We sell December 1st to April 1st, f.o. b. Florida. One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. It is distinctly a sugar cane, and each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a permanent, and will produce from 10 to 12 stalks, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. It has immense root system, something like 8 feet. Very pro lifer, making from 10 to 12 feet per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. It will do better farther North than any variety of sugar cane. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last 8 to 10 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this cane is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon cane, and is preferred by some. Cut the stalks before frost, stand them up against the house, spread pine-straw over them to prevent frost, and can be used in the field and in the barn. Sacks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, 8 feet apart. Rows six to eight feet apart. Stalks about 5 feet high. Price, cash with order for whole stalks: 100 stalks, $1.50; 500 stalks, $5.50; 1,000 stalks, $9.00; 5,000 stalks, at $8.00 per 1,000. Price, Stalks cut to 12 or 14 inches long, each, packed, 500 for $2.25; 1,000 for $5.25, and 5,000 at $2.50 per 1,000.

**Spanish North Carolina Virginia Jumbo**

**WHITE SPANISH—**(Arachis Hypogea)—30 pounds to the bushel.) Plant 1 1/2 bushels per acre; either shelled, or simply break into two parts. Plant in 2 1/2-foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the row. Can get further apart. Time your land to prevent pork with "Ladoe" lime we are agents. From 60 to 100 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay shelled and ground for cattle in the peanut crop being usually one ton of excellent hay worth about $15. The most valuable peanut of all the peanuts for oil—contains 8 to 10 per cent more oil than other types. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of peanuts in pods yielding 90 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 150 pounds of the best feeding cake. The farmer should get at least 90 cents a bushel and the yield from one acre of peanuts and vines should be around $75.00. Will supplement cotton in the South on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. Just as easily sold as cotton, and, indeed, more profitable than cotton at 15 cents.

**LITTLE RED SPANISH—**(30 pounds to bushel.)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. They are a bunch peanut and pods adhere to the roots. The bunch is larger than the bunch of the White Spanish. Will stay unrotted longer in the ground than the White. The Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. The genuine Red Spanish taste similar to the Valencia. The skins are very hard. The meat is rich, and is excellent. Grows very well in Georgia.
VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—A Spanish peanut sometimes called Three and four to pod. Must not be confused with the Little Red Spanish or Tennessee Red. Are exceedingly rich in oil. Some prefer to grow the Valencia peanut to the White Spanish type. They both attach to the root and peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish they are much easier to detach from the vine. Both vines are upright, but the foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as regards to forage and hay, than the White Spanish. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; are exceedingly profuse in hay. Nuts adhere to the roots. Perhaps two weeks later than the White Spanish. Sell for a high price, are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out one to four rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut; now grown, formerly imported from Spain. Early; two crops; two. These hand-picked graded peanuts of three and four to the pod always fetch a premium. Valencia peanuts must be picked when they are ripe. They sprout in the ground sooner, it seems, than other peanuts. Price: Peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.25; 5 bushels, at $3.00 per bushel.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Called '9's and '4's.' Very hard shell, and hard to break with fingers. Universal for red land peanut. A bunch pea, dull red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough, will stand raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and even come up in the spring. Bunch-tops, and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be hauled from the roots taken from the pod. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shelled and must not be confused with Valencias. Peck, 85c; bushel, $2.50; 5 bushels, at $2.25 per bushel.

NORTH CAROLINA, or LITTLE WILMINGTON—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as 'Florida Pea.' Running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog or hogged. In South Arkansas and Florida in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no peas. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hoeed. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. U. S. Department of Agriculture says of it: A small-podded variety with very heavy dark-green foliage; stems 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, uniform in the bearing of two peas. Price, pk., 85c; bu., $2.50; 5 bu., $2.25 per bu.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; larger than those of the Virginia Bunch peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be as well protected from the weather as the varieties which bear the beans in the base of the plant. In the usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.60; 5 bushels, $2.50 per bushel.

VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 pounds to bushel)—Plant as late as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost. Exceptionally productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant; usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods large; peanuts quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; stems upright; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Virginia peanuts have a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meat to the shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes. Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50 per bushel.

BUNCH JUMBO—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows right, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2 1/2 feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture on pod. Price: Peck, 90c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50 per bushel.

RUNNING JUMBO—Same price as Bunch Jumbo.

EGG GOBER—(Known as small, or egg peas). Price: 240 pounds to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like peas, except that they are single; are very large, as large as the end of a small finger; are thick on vines and peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground; will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yields much greater than that of chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in 3-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice; these gobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog feed; 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; there are two peas per pod and do not make well in ground. Our growers gathered on 8 acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs 6 months on balance in Fall.
bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parents' feed. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Numbers of Georgia growers grow this now as a seed money crop. Fine bird attractor and feeder on the farm or game preserve. Plant in 3-foot rows and 8 to 12 inches in row. Cut off heads and let them dry thoroughly. Feed or sell green stalks and seed as cut make a fine silo. Price: Pounds, 13c; 5 pounds, at 10c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 9c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasture winter lams, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 to 15 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. A hog grower, who uses Bermuda grass in summer, uses for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Experimental Station: 500 pounds rape to acre in a single year. Fifteen to twenty tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. Comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs.”

GRAZING IN RAPE FIELD.

BEGGAR WEED—(Desmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed, or sow in June rains on top of ground 5 large amounts last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 60 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in shell ground fields about 1½ to 2½ feet high. A renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says: "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage and land improving crop for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay cut when young, lams, sheep and hogs like it for feed and meal. For hogging, broadcast 10 pounds per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August. Spurs rapid growth will to pasturing. A hog grower with 80 voluntary crop, exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Florida at farm planted June 6th harvested 6,300 pounds August 6th. Wonderful for feeding. 21.7 percent protein, 30.50 percent carbohydrates, and 2.30 percent fat. In Florida, an

GEORGIA CHUFAS

Jerusalem Artichoke

Jerusalem Artichoke—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke into four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant 18 inches in drill and with rows 2½ feet apart, and 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 tuberos—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze. Let stay in ground all winter or bank like sweet potatoes. If frozen in ground, is in shed does not hurt them; turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Grace from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close crop will come up in spring without second planting. We sell only bushel measure bushel in January and February, about 50 pounds. One peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels and over at $2.00 per bushel.

Russian Sunflower—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to the acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Seed is 3/16 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50

CASSAVA—A productive root crop—20 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 cane or stakes, in February or March, in light, sandy, dry soil. 62 per cent starch and 19 per cent sugar. Juicy roots. Fine for horses, cows and hogs. An excellent table potato. 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 usually in 4 to 6-inch lengths or shipped in longer lengths grower had best cut to 4 to 6-inch lengths, with several eyes and plant 1½-2 inches 4 feet by 4 feet—about 2,000 4-inch checks to the acre. Prices: Only 3. o. b. Florida, at $3.50 per 1,000; 500 for $3.00, and 5,000 at $3.00 per 1,000.

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 usually in 4 to 6-inch lengths or shipped in longer lengths grower had best cut to 4 to 6-inch lengths, with several eyes and plant 1½-2 inches 4 feet by 4 feet—about 2,000 4-inch checks to the acre. Prices: Only 3. o. b. Florida, at $3.50 per 1,000; 500 for $3.00, and 5,000 at $3.00 per 1,000.

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SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

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georgia bearded barley—introduced into the south by us, and south of ohio we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.) sow in august and cut for grain in september, or for hay, for a crop in june or july. later sowings after ripens in june or before; makes fine fall grazing. can be platted for fall grazing at the last laying by of coton. selected varieties may be cut two or three times early, and can be cut three times up to may 30th, cutting at last, waist high. when cut in bloom and before seed make fine hay. selected varieties; being bearded, is easily handled, and can be cut to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of this. the shorter varieties can be cut after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. feb. planting makes quickest and best of all spring forages. varieties range from 45 days for the very early, and all winter good grazing and then runs up when cattle are off, and is cut in bloom. makes better hay than most grass. selected varieties can be cut and saved for seed purposes. sow 1½ bushels to acre.

southern plants to plant in fall, a combination of one bushel of bearded, 24 pounds of yetch and one bushel of rye. cut bearded in 60 to 75 days. cut your rye early next year and in early may your yetch will be rye. diarymen at augusta use this plan largely. peck, 90c. bushel, $2.50; 5 bushels, 20c per bushel.

oats

seed oats—(32 pounds to bushel)—culture: usually two; fully as early as spring oats are sown; protestant requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. oats by all means should be drilled, because it will grow better in drills; can be planted here up to march, and as a rule make good crops. the most popular oats for spring planting is the best. very low prices to farmers at any time in the center of a tremendous oat-growing section. for smut in oats, one pound of formaldehyde (price 65c per pound), mixed with 50 to 60 pounds of 65% finely ground oats of bushels of oats. wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas over it and keep it there, and allow them to dry for several hours.

willitz oat cleaning machines—electric power, takes out 10% worthless seed and trash. operation costs 10c per bushel. increases oat germination 10%; removes all rusty, lightweight and weed seeds (rusty make bad oat meal. crops; weed seeds cause the oat seed, all same size and weight, and always worth double farmers' and grocers' uncleaned stock, and 50% more than clean cleaned stocks, because hand machinery runs irregularly.

fulghum oats (recleaned)

our Mr. Willet was the first man, 6 or 8 years ago, to write in the press, as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats.

two weeks earlier than Applet; three weeks earlier than two years earlier. fully as early as spring oats are sown; protestant requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. oats by all means should be drilled, because it will grow better in drills; can be planted here up to march, and as a rule make good crops. the most popular oats for spring planting is the best. very low prices to farmers at any time in the center of a tremendous oat-growing section. for smut in oats, one pound of formaldehyde (price 65c per pound), mixed with 50 to 60 pounds of 65% finely ground oats of bushels of oats. wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas over it and keep it there, and allow them to dry for several hours.

georgia apple oats—(32 lbs. to bushel.)—re-fanned and re-cleaned by a fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. one of the finest oats in the south. rust-proof; harder than texas. heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. matures about ten days earlier than native rust-proof and week or two weeks later than barley. grown in georgia, harvested about last week in may. georgia experiment station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than any rust-proof oat crop in the south, and more than western rust-proof oats, and with far less immature oats and wheat. give far better yields and are less cold killed than texas, kansas or ohio red oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for southern planting. for particular see willitz’s fulghum catalog. for prices see page.

Georgia barbed barley—(48 pounds per bushel)—sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring: excellent fall, winter and spring pasture; gets some feed of one-half the July and august crop; makes a nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain 2 weeks earlier than wheat. for $100 bushels at 40c per bushel, see fall catalog. price, peck, 75c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels at $1.75 per bushel.
ers to the acre. For full particulars, see Willet’s Fall Catalog.

Price: One bushel, $1.10; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.00; 25 bushels, at $0.90 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—Practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than any other oats sown in spring. Healthy and disease-resistant. We urge you to try oats as soon as possible. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust-proof. The most popular of the 30 varieties of oats, and so much grown in the states of Tennessee and the Southern States, both for hay crop as well as grain. The true stock of Burt oats are universally free from the vertical streak, and offers a high yield of straw besides a good yield of grain. Very desirable where a quick crop of oats is needed. Price: One bushel, $1.00; 5 bushels, at $0.80 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

TURF, OR GRAZING OATS—Do not resemble oats till they head; look like ry; and look, 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 particular, see Willit’s Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel, $1.00; 5 bushels, at $0.80 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

GENUINE TEXAS BUST-PROOF OATS—A trifle later than Applet; smaller in size, more cold-hardy and vki. more easily cold-kill—because, perhaps, planted the previous season in the spring. For particulars, see Willet’s Fall Catalog.

Price: One bushel, $1.00; 5 bushels, at $0.80 per bushel; 10 bushels, at 85c per bushel. Get prices in larger amounts.

RYE 56 lbs. to Bushel

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(56 pounds to bushel.) It stooks heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to grow and go to seed. May be grazed in winter and then grazed in spring, in winter in the states of Tennessee and the Southern States. It is a very good crop and grain. It yields 2 bushels, or more, per acre. Prices in bushel. One bushel, $1.00; 5 bushels, at $0.80 per bushel. Get prices in larger amounts.

NOTE—"Leguminous Plants in Cotton Culture."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

For the sake of VIGOROUS GROWING—We are large importers. In half ton and ton lots we can quote f. o. b. warehouse, New York City. We sow August to January 15th in the colder climates; 1st of April in the warmer. 3 bushels to the acre. 2 quarts of Crimson clover; or 20 pounds of vetch; 1 bushel of oats and 2 quarts of Crimson clover. Make the ending 1 bushel.

Vetches grow 4 to 5 feet. Vetches tiller heavily. Villous, 3 to 12 per cent, and Vicia Sativa, 4 to 6.

Our best winter vetches are Vicia villosa and Vicia Angus. Tifolia, a perennial. Sow August until February. In cotton fields, 25 to 40 per acre, or 1 peck of oats. In winter vetches may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay. This soil enrichment and for the making of the two crops is invaluable.

The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands.


FOR WINTER VETCHES and Vetches, Hardy and Vigorous (56 lbs. to bushel.) Our Vetches are the best combination grazing mixtures we know. They are composed of: Rye, Wheat, Beardless Barley, Turf Oats, and Vetch. Use the ratio of 3 bushels or 2 bushels of rye, 1 bushel of wheat, $2.00; 5 bushels, $2.25; 10 bushels, $2.00 per bushel.

Vetches, Clovers and Grasses

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses."—Illustrated. Post-paid, $1.10. Also, "The Forage and Fiber Crops in America." By Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth, Illustrated. Post-paid, $5.00.

For winter vetches and vetches, hardy and vigorous (56 lbs. to bushel.) Our vetches are the best combination grazing mixtures we know. They are composed of: Rye, Wheat, Beardless Barley, Turf Oats, and Vetch. Use the ratio of 3 bushels or 2 bushels of rye, 1 bushel of wheat, $2.00; 5 bushels, $2.25; 10 bushels, $2.00 per bushel.

Vicia villosa, or hairy vetch (Iaceta for boot root with our semi-dwarf grass containing bacteria.) (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; 10 days later than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. Much harder in cold weather than Sativa—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamsers on the end of the stems. No grass so beautiful as hairy vetch. The favorite Mississippi College farm's plan is: Plant hairy Vetch for the first crop; one-fourth to one-third at 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July, and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut out November or December and used as three crops. For full particulars see Willet’s Fall Catalog.

Price: One pound, 25c; 10 pounds, 22c; 25 to 50 pounds, 20c; 100 pounds, 10c.

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Price: One pound, 25c; 10 pounds, 22c; 25 to 50 pounds, 20c; 100 pounds, 10c.

Vicia Sativa, or orogen, or english winter vetch—A legume. Stands climate here at Augusta exceedingly. For the latitude here generally no trouble in Sativa being cold-killed. Stands up better, is less twirl and cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Largely grown at Augusta, Ga. More or less hairy vetch, barley, barley and vetches or stooks 4 to 6 stalks per seed: seed larger than hairy. Grow 8 to 9 feet, slightly earlier than Villosa. Usually cut out about about December 15th. Seed larger than hairy. 40 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. One bushel of Sativa, 8 quarts of oats and on top of the ground above 1 foot. Very hairy vetch is equal to alfalfa. One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs., at 11c; 110 lbs., at 10c per lb.
Alfalfa Yield

A field of Alfalfa near Augusta, making four tons per acre.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

PURPLE VETCH (Vicia Atropurpurea). Annual. Sow September to February. New. Withstood here three winters without apparent harm. A beautiful winter cover, much eaten by small stock, and makes a good nest for many birds. Has a fine, close, thick, well curled, leafy growth. A good standing crop, and if wintered down will give a finer growth in the spring. A hardy winter crop. It is grown in many parts of the South as a winter cover. It thrives well in the rich alluvial soils and is not particular as to soil. It produces a fine, wintered down growth in this section, which makes a good standing crop. It is very hardy and will stand much cold. It is in many places being planted by farmers to be mowed in the spring and used as a pasture for stock. It is also used as a potage crop.

Clovers

GREEN LEGUMES TURNED UNDER—Five tons green of the varied legumes, when turned under, will yield in pounds nitrogen, and worth (at 20¢ per pound) in dollars, for soil nutrition, as follows: Alfalfa, 37 pounds, nitrogen worth $7.40; vetch, 55 pounds, worth $11.00; crimson clover, 46 pounds, worth $9.10; velvet beans, 54 pounds, worth $10.80; Soyas, 65 pounds, worth $13.00; alfalfa, 74 pounds, worth $14.00; and Burr Clover, 85 pounds, worth $17.00.

ALFALFA or LUCERN CLOVER—A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size, $5.00; 10-acre size, all postpaid. (Medicago Sativa.) 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn’s “Book of Alfalfa,” 164 pages, illustrated. Cloth, $2.10 postpaid; paper, 60¢ postpaid.

Stools or multiplets and stools heavily—90 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless interwoven branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast, 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. It is a 3-year plant, and is an excellent fallow-feeder—needs a soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of ears of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used at the Gov.-

CULTIVATION DIVERSITY Farm in Alabama there was netted $51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, $12 per ton for hay on land rated at $15 per acre. Several years ago in Georgia, during the depression, Mr. W. J. ALCOCK, of 15 acres, made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years. We regard it as being next in value to August Vetch. Unaffected here by cold. In quite large use in the North.

The plant is upright. Hay palatable because not long. Just before frost the plant is cut, and if it is left to lie, the plants become small, and are not much eaten. The plant is not eaten by hogs when the ground is frozen. The plant is not much eaten by hogs when the ground is frozen.

One ton of alfalfa would make 3000 bushels of hay, so the land would make $450. The following table shows the amount of alfalfa grown in the United States, by counties, and the average yield of alfalfa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Acres Acreage</th>
<th>Yield Acreage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER—(Medicago Denticulata.) Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00; ¼-acre size, 50¢, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Similar to Georgia burr, but much smaller and more perfect. It is hardy and vigorous, and will grow in any soil, where it is so large. Much inferior to Georgia, burr, but used largely in California and Texas with fine results. Excellent for the grazing of the cool months. The plant is large and bare. The seed is flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and worth less. So hulled and packed in Texas, Georgia burr has spines all over it. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass 5 inches each at the rate of 500 seeds each. Price: One pound, 25c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 25¢; 100 pounds, 22c.

JAPAN CLOVER—(Leptedesra Striata.) Use Mulford Culture; 1-acre size, $1.50; postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00; ¼-acre size, 50¢, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Sow in spring and early summer. It is tenacious in any soil; lasts always, well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures, or by scarifying the surface with a hoe. It has a large, showy, yellow bloom. It is a perfect cover for soil and pasture. It is a good forage for stock, and is a valuable forage for stock. It is a perfect cover for soil and pasture. It is a good forage for stock, and is a valuable forage for stock.

I put some land in oats in the fall; sowed lespedesa in the oats in February, and made as good oats as I had been. It is a good clover, without the legume. It is sown in spring and early summer, and is a perfect cover for soil and pasture. It is a good forage for stock, and is a valuable forage for stock. It is a perfect cover for soil and pasture. It is a good forage for stock, and is a valuable forage for stock.
GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—(See Cut.) (Andro Sorg. Var.) A new sod-forming grass. A solid leafy sod with a white, sweet and sticky juice. Makes good hay. Grows in 60 to 80 days from spring planting. Plant when the ground is in condition for sowing. Price: 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $25.00.

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—(See Cut.) (Andro Sorg. Var.) A new sod-forming grass. A solid leafy sod with a white, sweet and sticky juice. Makes good hay. Grows in 60 to 80 days from spring planting. Plant when the ground is in condition for sowing. Price: 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $25.00.

A Field of Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is a new crop that is gaining in popularity. It is a grass that grows quickly and produces a large amount of biomass. The plants are tall and have a thick, leafy appearance. Sudan Grass is known for its ability to produce high yields of forage, making it a valuable addition to any farm's crop rotation.

The seeds of Sudan Grass are small and need to be planted in a warm, well-drained soil. The crop should be planted in the spring and allowed to grow for at least 80 days before cutting. Cutting too early can result in a decrease in yield.

Once the grass has matured, it can be harvested for hay or silage. Sudan Grass is a valuable source of protein and other nutrients for livestock.

In addition to its use for forage, Sudan Grass can also be used for erosion control and soil stabilization.

Overall, Sudan Grass is a versatile and valuable addition to any farm's crop rotation. It is worth considering for those looking to increase their forage production or for those interested in trying something new.
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Grasses Continued.

Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago a few acres were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and ease of Johnson grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, oats, vetch, and crimson clover. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more protein than the others. In 1915 the English Gov. in feeding army mules at New Orleans used it regardless of price in preference to timothy. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 15c; 40 to 100 lbs., at 1c.

TIMOTHY—This is one of the most strictly hay grasses, valuable for N. Ga., Ala., and Miss., and in mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price: 1 lb., 20c; bu., $4.00.

WILLET’S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS.—(14 lbs. to bu.) Willet’s Evergreen Lawn Grass, for rich, deep green, velvetly lawn in a few weeks’ time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year. May be used for hay cutting in April or later. Excellent for pasture. Will grow and flourish at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 1 lb. to area 10 x 10 ft. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. Small amounts bone meal, 4c lb.; 100 lbs. for $3.50, or pelleted bone meal, 10 lb. for 50c; 100 lbs. for $2.50.

Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs., 25c; 25 to 50 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., or more, 20c.

ORCHARD GRASS—(Dactyli Glomerata.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow 2 bus. to acre. Fall or spring—Oct. and Nov. are the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February. Fitch early cutting in April and May. Will grow and flourish until summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pastureage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with other grasses, can be used in the dairy. It grows over better with water, but will grow on heavy or wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb., 25c; bu., $2.75.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa pratensis.) (14 lbs. to bu.) The grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass, good for hay sowing, makes good hay with other grasses—on AL., MS., OK., AR., and has been used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bush. per acre. A perennial, suitable for hard-soiled low lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Excellent for hay, quality only. 1 lb., 20c; bu., $1.75.

HERDS OR RED TOP—(Agrostis Virginica.) (10 lbs. to bu.) Good perennial. Generally sown on pediment moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value in pasture grass, it is sowed largely in some of the best soils. Price: 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $3.50.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(Cynodon Dactylon.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stolons. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to middle of Nov. Every 3 or 4 years the sod-bound soil should be tine-harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Red top is grown. Both red and tall types are good. Its hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land 2 to 4 cuttings can be had (2 ft. high) yearly. Seed: 1 lb. at 1.25 per ac. in spring or summer; best to press them in with a roller. Proc. Trayce advises, after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and mix the seed of the two. Seed should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoother off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bur Clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalogue description of ‘Georgia Bur Clover.’ Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermudas on the coast, grown and growing in the sandplains with with salt water running over it. In Bermud sod in fall, broadcast 25 lbs. Oregon vetch and 40 lbs. Johnson grass per acre, and then drill planted oats. Decent oat grass and clover. Yields 5 to 5 hay crops per year, 2 of them perennials and 1 of them a legume. For a hardy perennial green summer and winter pasture, sow in fall 26 lbs. August vetch seed to 1 bermuda acre. Let vetch reseed itself in April. Price: 1 lb., 75c; 5 to 10 lbs., 35c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., at 50c.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About 8 lbs. to bu. Plant 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. They can not be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, either, in mid winter. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every 3 years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6 ft. or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass Used alone or with Burr Clover or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray Grass and English Ray and Augusta Vetch. Our best grower says: “Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig in four rows in the drill 18, a foot in the furrow, and cover roots.” Put up in 100-lb. baks, holding about 12 bns. Prices: 1 bag, $2.25; 5 bags, $20.00; 25 bags, $75. per bag.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(Lolium Itaileum.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow 30 lbs. per acre, in fair soil. Aug., Sept. Grass in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for Mch. and Apr. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass, good for dairymen. An annual. Makes 2 to 3 spring cuttings of hay. Seed about May 1. Excellent pasturage. Very quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson Clover. Largely used in So. Ga., sandy lands and pasture in the South. In fall and winter plantings mix seed with earth and rake in. Wherever in South where watering is impossible and where sandy soil and shade make lawn grass impossible Italian Rye will grow large and make the finest results and stand the worst in unirrigated use. The principal grass in So. Eu. Our magnific- cent hotel Hon Air, as well as half of Aug- gusta, uses this grass exclusively on their sandy, shady soil and with finest growth results in winter and spring. Its cheapness is a great item. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows waist high. 1 lb., 10c; 5 to 10 lbs., 15c; 1 lb., $1.50; 5 to 10 lbs., $1.40.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—(Lolium Perenne.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow about end of Oct., 25 lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Ber- muda grass sodd, filling in the fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years. For full particulars see Willet’s Fall Catalogue. Price: 1-lb., 20c; bu., $1.50; 5-bus., $1.36 per bu.
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(Bromus Inermis.) Also called Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Makes good pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds per acre in early summer or late fall. Price: One pound, 20c; 2 to 25 pounds, at 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 15c per pound.

RESCUE OR ARCTIC GRASS—(Bromus Unioioides.) Known as the dandelion of the Arctic region. A perennials in the northeastern states. Related to the common oat and has a short, smooth, tufted habit of growth, usually 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, upland dews from 5 to 7 feet high. Sow in March or April and mow the same season, leaving hay, better hay to sow in September or October. Along southern belt in November and onward to the middle December. One of the Missouri annuals. One bushel makes good pasture grass. One bushel, $2.00; 10 bushels, 18c per bushel.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—(Achelena Avenaceum.) 11 pounds to bushel.) Grows in the higher elevations of mountains. Resistant to frosts. One pound, 20c; 2 to 25 pounds, at 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 15c per pound.

CARPET GRASS—(Paspalum Compressum.) Alabama Carpet Grass. "It second only to Bermuda as a permanent pasture. Recommended for sandy, bottom lands in the Southern half of the 5 states. Is able to thrive even on poor soils. The flat blades furnish grazing from early spring through December, remaining green later than almost any other perennial grass. Is easily destroyed by cultivation, if wanted. We suggest the use of at least 5 pounds of seed per acre, sow broadcast, in the latter part of February or early in March, on land as carefully prepared as for lawns. Price: One pound, 80c; 5 pounds, 70c; 25 pounds, 65c per pound.

PASPAUL DILATATUM—Sow in spring, 5 to 10 pounds per acre. This birdsfoot is largely used for hay and pasture. It is second only to Bermuda as a permanent pasture. One pound, 20c; 2 to 25 pounds, at 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 15c per pound. A perennial. The great cattle permanent pasture of Australia, where one acre supports two cow year round. Grows in sandy soil, being a root-seedling grass with a creeping root system. A very good grass for use in sandy hills and upland pastures. One pound, $1.00; 5 pounds, 90c per pound.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS ROOTS—(Stenotaphrum Dimi- tulum.) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually found in tropical countries, with cuttings available in summer and root set in the fall. Sold only f. o. b. grower, Florida, and must be set out in spring. Sow 1,000 cuttings will plant 40 x 40 feet. Price, per 1,000, $2.00; 5,000 at $1.75 each.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(Poa Arachnida.) One of the best grasses for 1st class pastures. April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 15 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter. Suitable for early September, October and November to May. Do not too closely grass crop in summer. A mixed lawn of this and Bermuda is green all the year. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: $1.00 at $1.00; 5,000 at 90c per 1,000. If by postal packages add 15c per 1,000 sets.

PARA GRASS ROOTS—(Panicum Mollis.) New; hay or forage. Sets can be planted from March 1st through early July. Grain should be put in good shape by mowing and harrowing. Bermuda grass can be used in the same manner. One pound makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: $1.00 at $1.00; 5,000 at 90c per 1,000. If by postal packages add 15c per 1,000 sets.

ST. LUCIE GRASS ROOTS—(Capipla Dactylon.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought in from the wilds of the South Indian islands. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Sow and have a half bushels per acre. Broadcast and harrow in, in September to December. Ready to harvest when has grown about a foot. It grows very rapidly; cut and up to spring and then makes one from a half to two tons per acre. Cut when grain is in milk state. Price: One pound, 10c; 1 bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, $1.65 per bushel.

KUDZU GRASS ROOTS—(Pueraria Thumbergiana.) From Japan. A much admired legume. Sown in the same manner as Sower. Grows upon any available fast. Price: 30 tons per acre. One pound, 25c; 500 at 18c per pound.

SECALINUS OR CHESS—(Sesqrassum) Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Sow and have a half bushels per acre. Broadcast and harrow in, in September to December. Ready to harvest when has grown about a foot. It grows very rapidly; cut and up to spring and then makes one from a half to two tons per acre. Cut when grain is in milk state. Price: One pound, 10c; 1 bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, $1.65 per bushel.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER—A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Used. This seeder is guaranteed to distribute perfectly seed evenly and will not clog. It is used for sowing an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and even sowing. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herbs Grass; Millet, Buckwheat, Turnip, Rye, Wheat, Ryegrass, Beans, or any kind of farm seeds. It also distributes bone planter at no extra cost. Price, $1.50 each.

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS—Sold by the gallon, $1.00 each.
Peach Tree Spraying

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—Spray in late winter, Dry Lime Sulphur, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Lime-Sulfur Solution, 15c to 50 gallons of water. Second spraying early in spring before leaves appear. For sum- mer, spray Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 pounds Dry or 3 pounds Paste of arsenate of lead, for use on seed fruits, nuts, etc., or use 1 to 1 1/2 pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 or 3 pounds Arase- nate of lead for summer spraying for stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc.

FOR CURCULIO—Spray 2 1/2 pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste or 2 pounds dried form, together with three pounds Lime to each 50 gallons of water, and apply when little peach slugs are shed, throwing a fine mist upon foliage and fruit.

FOR BROWN RUT—Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulphur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after petals drop or the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees.

Paste ARSENATE OF LEAD IN NEW PROCESS AND ADHESIVE—Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bugs, army worms, and all leaf- eating insects. Use 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water; paste, 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

PASTE ARSENATE OF LEAD (Prices Per Pound). 1s 5c 25c 100s 25c. DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD (Prices Per Pound). 1s 5c 25c 100s 25c. For green cabbage worms use 4 pounds paste Arsenate Lead or 2 pounds Dry Arsenate Lead to 50 gallons water and spray.

DRY LIME-SULFUR (Prices Per Pound). 5c 10c 25c 100s 25c. ATOMIC SULPHUR—Price: 5 pounds, at 15c pound; 25 pounds, at 15c pound; 150 pounds, at 11c pound.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungous rots, blights, mild- dew, etc. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water, 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, $1.50.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Price: 5 pounds, at 15c pound; 25 pounds, at 15c pound; 150 pounds, at 11c pound.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungous rots, blights, mild- dew, etc. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water, 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, $1.50.

LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION (Prices Per Gallon). Cold. 1/2 gallon, 50c; 1 gallon, $1.50; Bbls. 75c 60c 50c 40c 18c gal.

FUNGI-BORDO DRY BORDEAUX Mixture (Prices Per Pound). Use 5 to 10 pounds to 50 gallons water. 5s 10s 25c 100s 25c.

BORDEAUX Mixture—For fungous rots, blights, mild- dew, etc. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water, 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, $1.50.

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LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION (Prices Per Gallon). Cold. 1/2 gallon, 50c; 1 gallon, $1.50; Bbls. 75c 60c 50c 40c 18c gal.

FRESH LIME—(Rose brand.) 1 bbl. $1.15.

FUNGITUS BORDO—Paint the base of the tree close to the earth and several feet above with lime sulphur solution as a prevention.

SCOTT’S PECAN TREE PROTECTOR—A flexible tree encircling mat and paste for sealing the mat, which is applied to the base of pecan trees, and which completely prevents the peach tree borers. This borer is the greatest of all enemies of the orchard man, and for which, heretofore, there has been no known remedy. The borer frequ- ently cuts short the life of an orchard some ten years. Write us for l. b. quantities, current price. 

FRESH LIME—(Rose brand.) 1 bbl. $1.15.

FUNGITUS BORDO—Paint the base of the tree

SCOTT’S PECAN TREE PROTECTOR—A flexible tree encircling mat and paste for sealing the mat, which is applied to the base of pecan trees, and which completely prevents the peach tree borers. This borer is the greatest of all enemies of the orchard man, and for which, heretofore, there has been no known remedy. The borer frequ- ently cuts short the life of an orchard some ten years. Write us for l. b. quantities, current price.

Bug Death Trade Mark

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897. Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, and Jan. 25, 1900.

BUG DEATH

N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

Kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death con- tains neither Paris Green or arsenical poi- sons. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees or vines, either dry or in solution. This is important. You can work freely, handle with impunity and feel that all is safe.

If you raise potatoes, melons, cucumbers, cel- eries, squash, beans, egg plants, squash, cucumbers, yams, etc., you need Bug Death and you cannot afford to do without it.

Will not injure foliage of delicate plants when used. Directions on every package. To all buyers of $1.00 worth of Bug Death we will furnish, free on request, “Practical Potato Culture,” by Rogers, a 16-page booklet.

We are agents for a number of well known Spray Solutions and Insecticides, handling same in car loads. We can always give you the very best price in large amounts. Get literature.
Pound. 15c; 3 pounds, 35c; 5 pounds, 50c; 12½ pounds, $1.00; 100-pound drums, $7.50. Express or postage extra. Bug Death can be sent by parcel post.

Your attention is especially called to the new one-pound package, with perforated metal top, put up particularly for persons who need a neat and convenient package for house plans.

For Cut Worms, mix two quarts melted bran with ½ pound Bug Death, then mix one pint boiling water with one pint molasses and pour on the bran and Bug Death, mixing thoroughly. Place a little of the mixture around the stalks of plants and you will have no trouble with cut worms.

**DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER**

Small size, convenient for applying. Each $2.5c

**ACRE AT A HOUR SIFTER**

Ideal for applying BUG DEATH on a larger scale. Each $6.0c

**COOPER’S FLUID—Disinfectant; germicide.** For cows, hogs, sheep, horses, dogs. For lice spray one tablespoonful to one pint water. For mange, ringworm, eczema, wash parts three times a day, one tablespoonful full to one pint water. For ticks, wash every day, one tablespoonful to one pint water. Wounds and sores, bathe solution, two tablespoonfuls to five pints water. For sheep scab, one gallon to 120 gallons as two dips. Price: One-half pint, 50c; quart, 60c; one-half gallon, $1.00; one gallon, $1.25.

**COOPER’S CATTLE DIP GUARANTEED TO DESTROY THE CATTLE TICK**

“Texas Fever Tick” can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with “Tixol.” “Tixol” is a concentrated liquid immediately mixable with cold water and each gallon makes 100 gallons of effective tick-killing solution.

**Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying**

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump and “Tixol”—No expensive apparatus necessary—no cooking or danger with “Tixol”—safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. “Tixol” keeps indefinitely.

“Tixol” is extremely effective—does not scald or injure hides and has been recognized by many governments throughout the world; is endorsed by Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board and used in Texas official tick eradication work.

**Dangers to Use Home Made Dips**

While coal tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away, there is much danger attending the making of arsenic dips. Arsenic is a poison and unless handled scientifically, may cause trouble.

**Georgia Uses “Tixol” in Official Tick Eradication Work**

Dr. Bahnson, in his Tick Bulletin No. 6, says “Tixol” is especially good, and when commenting on other preparations says they are inferior to “Tixol.”

**Use “Tixol” and Eradicate the Ticks**

“Tixol” is the scientific tick dip. It is manufactured by chemists specialists in the manufacture of arsenical dips. There are 70 years’ experience of “Tixol.”

Price of “Tixol”:

1 quart, 75c (makes 25 gallons), 1 gallon, $2.00 (makes 100 gallons), 5 gallons for $9.00 (makes 500 gallons), ½ bbl, $1.85 gallon; 1 bbl at $1.75 per gallon—all f. o. b. Augusta. Write for book of George Testimonials.

**SPRAY MACHINES**

We are agents for Gould’s Sprays, carry a full line in stock; also for parts for repairs and nozzles any style. Write us, if interested, for catalog and prices on large orders.

Gould’s Monarch Spray No. 1506—An excellent pump for whitewashing and painting, as well as spraying.

Complete 2-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta...$20.75

Complete 2¼-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta...24.75

Gould’s Pomona Spray No. 1100—Powerful Spray

Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta...$12.10

Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta...15.10

Gould’s Fruitall No. 1188.

Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta...$7.00

Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta...10.00

Gould’s Spray Tank No. 1380.

Complete, f. o. b. Augusta...$22.75

Gould’s Barrel Cart No. 1135—Constructed so as to carry any size barrel.

Complete, f. o. b. Augusta...$12.35

Gould’s Bucket Spray No. 561½—A well-built, durable bucket spray easily operated. Price, complete with 9-ft. lead...$5.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>561½</td>
<td>Bucket Spray</td>
<td>$5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1129</td>
<td>Bucket Spray</td>
<td>$3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1137</td>
<td>Extension Rods</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>669½</td>
<td>Used largely for spraying cattle</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1133</td>
<td>Paint for spraying</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1135</td>
<td>Paint for spraying</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1129</td>
<td>Paint for spraying</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1137</td>
<td>Paint for spraying</td>
<td>$7.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Success

Brown’s Knapsack

Lowell’s Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer—The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers.

Price, Galvanized, complete...$8.00

Success Whitewash Sprayer Machine—Deeming’s Universal, the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.

Price, Galvanized Iron, complete...$8.00

Price, Brass, complete...10.50

The Standard Spray Pump—The latest thing in the Spray Pump world. For small orchard, truck or to use as a bucket pump, it has no equal.

Price, complete with hose...$5.00

Potato attachment...1.00

Veterinary hard rubber nozzle attachment...0.50

Lowell Pressure Sprayer No. 129—Galvanized steel, Compressed air. Continuous sprayer at will. One gallon. Exceedingly handy. Price...$3.00
Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

We haven’t space here to give full description of all Incubators, Brooders, etc., we handle, but any article in this catalogue that interests you, write us and we will mail you a special literature, giving full descriptions.

MANDY LEE INCUBATORS—(Latest Models) The Mandy Lee is one of the standard Incubators today and has one special feature that is greatly admired by its different users. It regulates automatically, heat, moisture and ventilation. There is no guess work. It cuts down moisture and increases ventilation if heat runs too high; then visa versa, if heat runs too low. It works while the operator is away, or asleep and insures uniform and big hatches of strong chicks. While we haven’t sufficient space to describe fully all the details of the Mandy Lee, we can say, out of many carloads that we have handled in the past, they have all given satisfaction, and we have letters from customers throughout our territory reporting wonderful hatches.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—While this is a cheap or medium priced incubator, it is one guaranteed by the manufacturers, and the latest models have all the latest improvements. Each machine made, as nothing enters into its construetion but wood, copper, steel and brass. So you can truthfully say they are “Wear-Proof.” For twenty-three years Buckeye Incubators have been sold with a guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg, and in every case where they fail to fulfill this guarantee, the machines have been taken back by the manufacturers, and ones that have been returned has been less than one-tenth of one percent. Here is the guarantee that is packed in every Buckeye Incubator:

Guarantee No. 331,175—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, to be complete in every detail and in perfect working order. We guarantee the efficiency of all its mechanical parts, and the material of which it is con-
THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER—Quite a number of hovers offered on the market are not practical and are absolutely worthless. We can recommend this one, and it is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If interested, write for catalogue giving complete description. Each $8.50

CHICK SHELTERS—The addition of a Chick Shelter to an outdoor brooder makes a complete outfit for brooding chicks. Price, 3 5¢, each ... $5.00

MODEL BORD COOP—This is a very fine hen coop for laying hens. It may be used first to let the hen set in, and then is a house for them after they are hatched.

Price: size 5′×4′×5′, feet ... $4.75

ROOFING FOR Poultry HOUSES—Induroid Roofing—This is not a cheap roofing, but standard, and one of the very best on the market. Cement, nails, and overlap free. Price per Square (100 Square Feet.)

1 ply ... $2.25
2 ply ... $3.25
3 ply ... $4.00
Deduct 15 per cent, 5 roll lots; 20 per cent, larger amounts.

BONE MILLS—No poultryman can afford to be without a bone mill. Empire Training and Exhibition Coops, etc., carry a full line of bone mills, only the best makes, and which are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

Mann’s Bone Mill Standard Bone Mill

Mann’s No. 5C, with crank handle ... $6.00
Mann’s No. 5 B, with balance wheel ... 4.00
Mann’s No. 5BM, with balance wheel ... 10.40
Mann’s No. 7, with balance wheel and stand ... 12.00
Mann’s No. 7 1/4, Semi Power Machine ... 13.50
Mann’s No. 9, balance wheel on stand ... 18.40
Mann’s No. 11, Power Machine ... 36.00
Mann’s No. 12, Power Machine ... 50.00
Standard No. 10, complete ... $6.75
Standard No. 9, complete ... 8.50
Standard No. 8, complete ... 13.50
Standard No. 6, complete ... 15.30
Standard No. 5, complete ... 17.50
Standard No. 4, complete ... 19.00

We can also furnish larger Power Mills. If interested in Bone Cutters, write for catalogue of either Mann’s or Standard, which will give you full descriptions.

Mann’s Clover Cutter Without Stand (for use on bench or table) ... $8.00
With Iron Stand, complete ... 10.00

We are agents for the Empire Cooping Co., and can furnish any coop listed by them. We carry a full line in stock. Write for their catalogue giving full descriptions. Prices, f. o. b. Augusta.


Style C—Standard two apartment poultry coops with wire front, top and back. Solid 3-ply veneered ends and partitions, or wire ends and partitions. Length of section 4 ft. Size of apartments 22×22×27 in. Each, $6.50.


Style B—Standard 3 apartment poultry coop, with wire front and top. Solid 3-ply veneered back, ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. Size of apartment 22×22×27 in. Each, $6.50.

Style H—Pen Exhibition coop, with veneered or wire ends. Each, $5.50.

With solid 3-ply veneered back. Each, $6.00.


Empire Shipping Coops

These shipping coops are a combination of economy and convenience and should appeal to every fancier. An important feature of the coop is the top lid or cover which does not require substitution of the top, nor does it require the cover to be made up to any fancier. No matter how often you open or close the coop the top is always in position.

Each Single Coop, size 12×22×25 in. ... $1.50
Trio Coop, size 18×22×25 in. ... 1.10
Pen Coop, size 25×22×25 in. ... 1.15

ERIE SHIPPING COOPS—This coop is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The tops and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from drafts and from heat or cold.

Each Doz.

Erie No. A, 12×16×17 ... $0.40
Erie No. B, 12×18×22 ... 0.45
Erie No. C, 12×22×22 ... 0.50
Erie No. D, 20×22×22 ... 0.55
Erie No. E, 20×24×22 ... 0.60

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

Each 1 1/2, 25 Chick size, 12×6×6 ... $0.20
Each 1 1/2, 50 Chick size, 12×12×5 ... 0.35
Each 1 1/2, 100 Chick size, 24×12×5 ... 0.75

THE ANDERSON EGG BOX—Especially constructed for packing eggs for setting up and for breeding purposes.

Each Doz., $0.20
Two setting size ... 2.00

DIAMOND EGG COVERS—Especially constructed so as to ship setting eggs by parcel post. 15-egg size. Price, each, 26c; doz., $3.50.

We can furnish these printed in any style customers may wish at 50c per 1,000 additional.
### CLIMAX LEG BANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1,000</th>
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### DOUBLE CLINCH LEG BANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1,000</th>
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</table>

### Sealer for Smith Seal Leg Bands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Plain, each</th>
<th>$0.50 Lettered Jaw</th>
<th>$0.65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
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</table>

### Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives—Double edges—Postpaid...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>50c Poultry Markers—You should keep a record of your birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates hatches, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of the best. Mark Poultry Marker—Each</th>
<th>35c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lambert's Marker—Each</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petty's Marker—Each</td>
<td>35c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS—We carry in stock a complete line of Caponizing Instruments and Poultry Surgical Cases. Write us for literature if interested.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>20c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00 Pilling's Poultry Catcher—Price</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Farmer's Modern Egg Carriers—Holds 12 dozen. No breaking. Especially constructed for handling market eggs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, each</th>
<th>$1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1.75</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### WOOD'S REVOLVING EGG CABINET—A practical device for taking care of and turning eggs that are kept for hatching purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>150-egg size, weight 50 lbs., each</th>
<th>$3.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250-egg size, weight 75 lbs., each</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>560-egg size, weight 75 lbs., each</td>
<td>$6.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KNOX LICE EXPPELLING NEST EGGS—A Lice Killer and Nest Egg combined in one. These are effective, lasting, non-expensive, and superior to others in form, size, and appearance. They look exactly like natural eggs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Each, 10c; Doz., 75c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### CORNELL'S TRAP NEST

This is positively the only means by which laying straights can be obtained; a marvellous improvement. When made practicable they are not as inconvenient as one would at first suppose.

### CORNELL TRAP NEST—This is one of the best nests on the market today, strongly built and will last with proper care indefinitely. Price, each | $1.75 |

### BISQUE NEST EGGS—The most ideal cluxa nest egg known. Can hardly be told from natural eggs. Don’t break easily. Price, each | 35c; Doz., 25c |

### PRICE:

- **LEGO BANDS:** Why are Leg Bands used? We are often asked this question. Every breeder of note, are today using them. Different individuals and strains are kept separate in this way. Every member of exhibiting birds are compelled to band them in order that judges will have some method of identifying individual birds on score cards. The age of birds, too, can be kept and when too old to be profitable should be disposed of. You have to band in order to keep record of results. There should be more bands used. We can supply a complete line. In ordering Leg Bands always give sizes wanted or name of breed of fowls and number of males and females.

### Farmer's Capping Sets, complete with instructions...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>$7.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases—Pilling's Poultry Surgical Case, No. 15, $1.50; Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 50, $6.00; Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 75, $7.50

### Food Hoppers—Different style food hoppers are made according to different methods of feeding, and are practical and often save their cost in feed bills the first month. We carry a complete line of all standard tested kinds.

### COAT'S AUTOMATIC POULTRY EXERCISER AND FEEDER—IT IS THREE MACHINES IN ONE

Three sets of different size wire mesh accompanying each feeder. It takes but a minute to change it to a grain feeder, dry mash or little chick feeder. Changing the mesh does the trick. These feeders are guaranteed by the manufacturer to give satisfaction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>No. 1 Holds 6 quarts, $1.25 for Little Chicks No. 2 Holds 8 quarts, $2.00 for Hens. No. 3 Holds 10 1/2 quarts, $2.50 for Hens. No. 4 Holds 20 quarts, $3.50 for Hens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### NORTHEAST AUTOMATIC FEEDERS

This is one of the best Automatic Grain Feeders on the market. It can be kept out of doors at all times and will last a lifetime.

| Price | No. 1—1 pk... $2.50 No. 2—1/2 bu... $3.50 No. 3—1 bu... $4.10 No. 4—1 1/2 bu... $5.00 |

### Six in One Exerciser and Feeder—The Six in One is the most complete Exerciser and Feeder ever offered on the market. It has a large compartment in the center for mixed grain, which is fed automatically. Besides this it has five other compartments for dry mash, oyster shell, grit and charcoal. They are all intact ready, and is the only Feeder known on the market today that the user can fill and go away for several days knowing that his flock will be properly fed and systematically during his absence. They are strongly built and with care will last forever. We advise all poultry raisers to at least try one of these. 20-quart size, each | $3.75 |

### MODEL DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Mades of heavy galvanized iron and should with little care last a lifetime. Suitable for Dry Grain and Beef Scraps. Price, each, 75c; 1/4 dozen... $3.25.

---

**Model Dry Food Hopper**

**Model Grit and Shell Boxes (Round Bottoms)**
FEED AND WATER HOLDERS

Hallock Food 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 soil feed or water. The holder can be carried about with perfect safety, as it carries the weight of the grip of the wires. Price—1 gallon size, each $.075...................... ½ doz., $3.25

DAVIS FOOD AND WATER FOUNTAINS—A very cheap and practical fount or feed hopper—use a quart bottle as a water fount or a fruit jar as a feed hopper. Hangs against the wall in brooder houses. Little chicks can easily drink, yet do not get wet. Each, $.065 ½ doz., $1.25

MODEL DRINK-FOUNTS—These are a 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, 20c; ½ doz., $1.00
2 qt. size, 25c; ½ doz., $1.25
3 qt. size, 30c; ½ doz., $1.50
4 qt. size, 40c; ½ doz., $1.75

Sanitary Stone Drinking Founts—Made in sizes suitable for baby chicks or grown birds, easy to clean and especially fine for summer use when keeping water cold. Each, 3/4 Qt., $.03 1 Qt., $.05 1/2 bushel, $3.25

Model Wall Foun ts (Square or Round Bottom) — This fount is very handy and can he hung on wall a few feet above the floor in the houses, pens, or yards, and keeps birds from getting dirt in their water. Made of galvanized iron and guaranteed not defective. Price: Galvanized iron, each, 50c; ½ bushel, $.40 2-gallon size, each, 75c; ½ dozen $3.25

Model Drink Founts

Miscellaneous Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.......................... 25c and 50c
Conkey's Worm Powder.............................. 25c
Conkey's Gape Remedy.............................. 25c and 50c
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.......................... 50c
Conkey's Poultice Laxative.......................... 50c
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.......................... 50c
Conkey's Ganger Remedy.............................. 50c
Conkey's Flea Shave................................. 50c
Oculum................................................. 50c

Lice and Insect Killers

Lambert's Death to Lice.............................. 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00
Conkey's Insect Powder.............................. 25c and $.50
Conkey's Chlorine Lotion............................ 25c and $.50
Conkey's Lice Liquid................................ 35c, 60c and 1.00
Conkey's Nitsicide.................................. 35c and $.60

POULTRY REMEDIES

All remedies listed below we have handled for a number of years; all reliable. For some we are agents. Any listed we can recommend.

Poultry Powders and Egg Producers

Magic Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; large size, 50c. International Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, $1.00.

Patt's Poultry Regulator, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 1½ lb. pkg., 25c; 3½ lb. pkg., 50c; 7-lb. pkg., $1.00.

Saylor's Poultry Powder, 25c.

FOUNTS—Conkey's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large size, $1.00.

Conkey's Roup Pills, 25c and 50c.

Rust Roup Pills, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, $1.00.

Willert's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Sorehead Remedy made

Pox Remedies—Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Conkey's Healing Ointment, 25c.

Southern Wonder, $1.00

White Diarrhoea Remedies—Conkey's 25c and 50c

Cholera Remedies—Conkey's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Dodge's Four C's, 25c.

Willert's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Sawdust and Finishing Houses

Dyeing Founts—Dyeing Founts for the South, 25c and 50c.

Furnace and Stove Founts—Furnace and Stove Founts for the South, 25c and 50c.

Cushion and Water Tank Founts—Cushion and Water Tank Founts for the South, 25c and 50c.
Poultry Feeds and Necessities

In quoting Poultry Feeds, prices are made on the present market price. Prices are subject to fluctuation, but we will always give the best market price at time orders are received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Price per lb.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Grade Scratch Food</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>The highest grade balanced grain feed, con. box, 100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Grade Chick Feed</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>A well-balanced pure grain Chick Feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spratts Chick Grow</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>A perfectly balanced, semi-cooked, partly melted grain, insect and vegetable ration; easily digested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spratts Sprout Ground Feed</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>This is made in three sizes, No. 3, coarse, for growing chickens; No. 5, medium, for growing stock; No. 12, fine for young stock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Milk Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Price per lb.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa Meal</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>Especially prepared egg-producing mash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax Seed</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Meal</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Milk Bottles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-gal. Bottle, Each</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Economical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dairy Supplies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Price per lb.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk Bottles (Certified)</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>Perfectly pasteurized, substitute for milk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

De Laval Cream Separators

For more than 30 years this has been the standard Cream Separator of the world. Farmers, as well as dairymen, are finding out the advantages of a separator and that they pay for themselves within a year. No one keeping a few cows can afford to be without a separator today, for every 3 lbs. of cream made without a separator you can make 4 lbs. or more with the De Laval, besides the labor saved. We carry in Stock:

- No. 5 Capacity guaranteed 155 lbs. per hour...
- No. 10 Capacity guaranteed 335 lbs. per hour...
- No. 12 Capacity guaranteed 450 lbs. per hour...

We, if interested, get special catalog.

Champion Milk Coolers

No. 2 Capacity 4 gal., each...
No. 3 Capacity, 8 gal., each...
No. 4 Capacity, 12 gal., each...

Sterile Sanitary Milk Pails

Most sanitary milk pail known; recommended by the Board of Health. Ten per cent discount at lots of 10 more.

- Standard Pails, each...
- Champion Milk Pails, each...

Dairy Supplies and Remedies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Price per lb.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glovers’ Distemper Remedy</td>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Any pure distemper or distemper and milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure Remedy</td>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Vermiculite, ant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Purifier</td>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Diarrhea Remedy, ant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liniment</td>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Black Leg Remedy, ant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Liver Pills | $8.50 | Digestive Pills...
| Condition Pills | $5.00 | Worm Capsules...
| Spratt’s Dog Soap | 25c | dozen...

FEED FOR DOGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price per lb.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mange Cure | $0.50 | Condition Pills (small)...
| Condition Pills | $0.50 | Sure Shot Capsules...
| Scabs and Liquid Pot | $0.50 | Iron and Aspley Pills...
| Canker Wash (bot.) | $0.50 | Canker Wash (bot.)...
| Rheumatism Cure | $0.50 | Canker Wash (bot.)...
| Flea Remedy (bot.) | $0.00 | Soft Caro Soap...

We are sure that the above-mentioned remedies, which are known in dogs that if Dr. Glovers mix one on dogs diseases—free.

Spratt’s Puppy Biscuits

BIRD FEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Price per lb.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bird Seed (1-lb. packages)</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Gravel</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>10 lb.</td>
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</table>

We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, Cage, etc. Write for our complete Poultry and Pet Stock Supply Catalog.
N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.
MANUFACTURERS OF ANIMAL REMEDIES

Cartwright's Mange Cure-liquid. For 35 years the leading Dog Mange Cure in the South. Dilute 50% with water and apply and rub in with a brush. Harmless to use. Our guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge; if it does not do all we claim for it under directions and fair trial, your money back on request. Price, per bottle, 50 cts.; 1 doz., $4.

Cartwright's Dog Mange Cure in powder form (same as our liquid). This is the only Mange Cure in powder which can be mailed, as put up in the United States.

Price, 1 box, postpaid, 55 cts. Guaranteed or money refunded. This remedy cured all the mangy dogs out of five hundred dogs impounded this season in Augusta.

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. Ask us for literature. Black Tongue has always been a fatal disease and wrongly treated. This Remedy is a recent discovery and will save thousands of dogs' lives who have been dying of Black Tongue, and thousands of lives, too, of dogs who have been killed for rabies who should have been treated for Black Tongue. Dry form, 1 pkg., postpaid, $1.00.

Cartwright's Dog Soap; the best Dog Soap on the market for washing dogs and keeping the skin and hair in condition and keeping them free of fleas. Indispensable to every dog owner. 1 cake, 20c; postpaid 25c; 1 box 3 cakes 60c postpaid.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH

The Process: Feed on bread the living culture (as grown on the surface of a nutrient jelly, and which can be kept 12 months). Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated. Price, 1 box, postpaid, 50c; wholesale, 1 doz., $4, f. o. b. Augusta.

"INSTANT INSECT KILLER" is a new, non-poisonous, non-inflammable and does not stain, pleasant-odorcd liquid which, when sprayed, becomes a gas and which, when breathed by them, kills instantly all insects, such as flies, mosquitoes, fleas, roaches, waterbugs, ants, chicken lice and mites, red bugs, bed bugs (chinches), moths, ticks, etc. Can be sprayed, too, directly on horses, cows, chickens, dogs, and all domesticated animals except cats, and will kill all harbored insects, and besides acts as a repellant. Does not disfigure hide nor hair. Do not spray on cats or vegetation! Nothing has ever been found that equals this as a fly-killer, and for killing and driving away mosquitoes in rooms at night, and as a dog flea killer.

PRICES—Full slips (16 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 40c; postpaid, 50c; full quarts (32 oz.), with mouth sprayer, 60c; postpaid, 75c; 1-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, $1.75; postpaid, $1.95; 5-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, $1.00 per gallon; 10-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, $1.50 per gallon; ½ barrel with 1-gallon sprayer at $1.35 per gallon; 1 barrel with 1-gallon sprayer at $1.25 per gallon.

DIRECTIONS

For Household Use: Use "Instant Insect Killer" No. 1.

For Flies—Spray liquid throughout air of room, about sinks, garbage, back doors; kills flies, maggots and also repels flies.

For Mosquitoes—Spray same as for flies, and under beds and in dark corners.

For Fleas—Spray carpets, cellars and on dog and other animals—but not on cat.

For Roaches, Waterbugs, Ants—Spray around sinks, safes, cupboards, window sills, under tables, water pipes, all cracks and crevices.

For Chicken Lice and Mites—Spray fowl, hen houses, roosts, nests.

For Bed Bugs (Chinches)—Spray cracks, crevices, baseboards, bed springs, and mattresses.

For Moths—Does not stain; spray carpet, clothing, closets, wardrobe, etc.; kills moths and worms.

For Use on Stock and Stables—Use No. 2—Same as No. 1, but slightly heavier bodied. Spray the whole animal lightly, standing several feet away. Unexcelled for dairymen's use; does not gum or collect dust; spray several times a week. For fly larvae, spray manure heap and then throw several buckets of water on top which washes liquid downward and instantly kills eggs and larvae of flies.

N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.
MANUFACTURERS OF ANIMAL REMEDIES
WILLET'S 1917

SPRING CATALOG
FIELD & GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOUTH

N. L. WILLETT SEED CO.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.