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SPECIAL FALL CATALOG
For TRUCKERS and FARMERS

SOUND SEEDS
For FALL and WINTER PLANTING

1915

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
349 Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GA.

Pullman Oats
Field in which this Photo was taken made over 100 bushels to the acre. (See description Page 3)

Red Wonder Bearded Wheat
(See description Page 1)

(SUDAN GRASS ROOTS
Note vigorous growth and lack of root stocks)

(See description Page 11)
TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW
ALFALFA, CLOVERS, PEANUTS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES
And Other Legumes,

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

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM

Scientifically Prepared and Tested.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ALFALFA

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

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

- Garden Size (about ¼ acre) $0.50
- One Acre Size .......... 1.50
- Five Acre Size .......... 5.00

(Not returnable)

Write for special prices on 25 acres or more assorted.

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

FOR SALE BY N. L. WILLET SEED CO., 849 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.
INTRODUCTORY

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY

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

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

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

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

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

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS

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

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

In looking through this catalog keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South. Large numbers of varied types of seed brought in from the North and West, where shorter and different seasons obtain, are wholly unfitted for the South; and only means disaster to the Southern Grower who plants them.

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.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies. Deduct 10 per cent for more than one subscription. Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.-M.), $1; Florida Grower (W.), $1.50; So. R žalst (Ga.) (S.-M.), 50c; So. Planter (Va.) (M.), 50c; Progressive Farmer (N. C.) (W.), $1; So. Agriculturist (Tenn.) (S.-M.), 50c; So. Fruit Grower (Tenn.) (M.), 50c, three years $1; also Sunday Augusta Chronicle (W.), which contains "N. L. Willet's Weekly Letters" (so widely read), $1 per year. We also sell AGRICULTURAL BOOKS. Tell us your subject interested in, and your maximum price, and we will quote title and author.

Respectfully yours,

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

Aug. 15, 1915.

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N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY
AUGUSTA, GA.

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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 Remittance Letter. We decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D.

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

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

We Deliver Free by express, parcel post or freight, our option to any express office, postoffice and freight station in the United States, all Vegetable and Flower seeds are sent 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 $25.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

Special Express Rates. We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 lbs. we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 lbs. of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents.

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, Clovers, and Vetches, Peas, Beans, are liable to fluctuation 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.

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

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

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

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Goods are Wanted by Parcel Post, Postage Must be Added as per Table Below, Except for Those for Which we Offer the Delivery Free as Above.

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

For all merchandise mailable by Parcel Post offered for sale 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 2nd Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size limit seventy-two inches (72) for combined length and largest girth.

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

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

The local postmaster will inform you what zone you are in from Augusta and you can add for postage accordingly. Or from any child's geography, which shows scales of miles, you can determine what zone you are in as from Augusta.

Page Two
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

GRAINS
FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

OUR ELECTRIC SEED CLEANER

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

BARLEY

Georgia Bearded Barley. (Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For fall, winter and spring grazing, it stools out more and is therefore better than wheat or rye. When cut for hay cut before it is fully bearded out. Barley hay cures well and is superior in feed nutrients to timothy hay. Barley is easily grown, and it can be grazed through winter and spring and yet can be cut when allowed to grow, several weeks before wheat. It does well when seeded in corn and cotton rows as a cover crop. Barley grain yield per acre is 26 6/10 bushels per acre average, while wheat is 16 ¾ bushels and rye is 16 8/10. It is almost as much as oats, which average 32 bushels.

Bearded barley for hogging, plant October and November, broadcast one bushel. Begin feeding when six inches high. Feed from December to April. Price: Pk. 60 cts., bu. $1.65, 5 to 10 bu. $1.50 per bu.

Get prices in large amounts

Georgia Beardless barley. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. (48 pounds to bushel.)

SEED OATS

Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing. Beardless barley can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; the heads are six rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Furnishes all winter good grazing and then runs up when cattle are taken off and makes crop for hay when hay is scarce, or crop can be cut and saved for seed purposes. Sow 1½ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in fall, a combination of one bushel of Beardless, 25 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at Augusta use this plan largely. Pk. 75 cts., bu. $2, 5 bu. $1.85, 10 bu. $1.75 per bu.

Culture. Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, are less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. There is no nutrient whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cupful of grain. Hay oats, therefore should be cut in a green and not a yellow state; later cutting is fallacious and wasteful. A deep spout drill will protect Oats as against spring drought. Oats for hogging purposes, plant October and November, broadcast two bushels. Begin feeding when six inches high. Graze from January to April.

Note. All oats offered by us are reclaned at a cost of about 10 cents a bushel to ourselves. We believe they are worth to the planter at least 50 cents a bushel more than the average oat offered by dealers and farmers.
potatoes, etc. This work can’t be done with Appler until June. Peach orchard men especially like it. Its fall growth is rapid and affords quick grazing. While the terrific drought, spring 1914 and 1915, cut short badly Appler and Texas Oats, this extra earliness of the Fulghum Oat saved them and gave big yields. W. E. P. says, May 10, 1914: "Am harvesting 75 to 80 bushels of Fulghum per acre." J. G. D. says: "Made 1915, 132 bushels Fulghums on one acre, and on 22 acres averaged 80 bushels per acre. Used no fertilizer, but followed after a fine inoculated pea vine crop turned under."

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

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

**Cold Resistant.** Never cold killed. Have planted December 20th, and while January 14th the thermometer went to 16 degrees, and while in March there was a freeze when the oats was in boots, yet we made 66 bushels per acre. In Virginia stood eight degrees below zero thermometer, made fine crop and then fine volunteer crop. In Missouri stood 16 degrees below zero in winter; were cut in June and made thirty bushels more per acre than any other Spring Oat.

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

**Recseed Itself.** On account of the stiffness and thickness of Fulghum hulls, this oat, like Iron cow peas, will remain in ground and not rot, and will germinate at proper season. One Augusta cotton grower, turning under Fulghum oat stubble and planting cotton, has got four subsequent volunteer oat crops without replanting; others, after gathering and atrop, have plowed the land and planted peas, and after the peas were off, a good crop of volunteer Fulghums came up and matured full crops. Others have planted Fulghums in Johnson grass fields and have made a crop of oats, and later on two cuttings of John- son hay, and then after plowing the land got fine stands of Fulghums that made, without replanting, good crops.

The Georgia Agricultural College, May 1, 1913, says: "Among the great variety of oats as tested this year, FULGHUM OATS are maturing earliest of all and with great promise of yields. Earliness is being emphasized for the reason that the earlier cow peas can follow oats, the greater amount of pea vine hay can be harvested. In spring, 1913, a Washington Government Agency came to Augusta and looked over the Augusta FULGHUM Oat fields and reported that these oats were the best of all of our Rust Proof Oats.

**Recleaned.** We repeat, that our Oat seeds are fanned of trash, cleaned of weed seeds and separated—the little oats being thrown out and the big ones retained. Why plant oats from the thresher full of weed seeds, chaff and runty inferior oats? In a comparative test, this year, of Machine Cleaned Fulghum with the uncleaned Appler and Texas Rust Proof Oats, our Fulghum doubled the yield of Appler and trebled that of Texas. One large grower, 1914, averaged 66 bushels of FULGHUM—making 985 bushels on 15 acres. Planted in Virginia, 1913, in the spring along with Burt Oats, FULGHUM matured quicker than the Burt Oats and made considerably larger crops. Our Recleaned Fulghums have tested as high as 98% germination, while unfanned farmer’s oats frequently don’t germinate over 85%. This recleaning is worth to you 100% in value as opposed to uncleaned oats. Fulghums being earlier, can be planted later than Applers, and yet make a crop.

Our FULGHUM Oats, too, come to you *doubly attested,* for we give them a thorough complete re-examination! 10% to 20% of the Fulghum Oats offered us by growers, we find badly mixed with bearded Appler Oats. Buy $1.50, 5 to 10 bu. $1.35, 25 bu. $1.25 per bu. Get prices on large amounts—car lots a specialty.

**Georgia Appler Oats.** (32 pounds to bushel.) Recleaned and recleaned by our fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. One of the finest oats, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about 1 day earlier than native rust proof; and week or 10 days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler oats, 1914, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½' feet high, and a large amount of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better straw and oats than Native Rust Proof Oats. One-third larger than Western Rust Proof Oats and..."
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

OATS—(Continued)

with far less immature oats and waste. Give far better yields and are less cold killed than Texas, Kansas or Oklahoma Red Oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment.

Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., made six year average 67 bushels per acre. Even though you grow Fulghums as your main crop and not this so-called 'dandy' oat, under some water in order to distribute better the labor proposition in the matter of harvesting. By all means grow it—early and one late. Bu. $1.10, 5 bush. $1.00, 10 bus. at 95c per bu. Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Bancroft Oats. Refanned and re-clared by our electric machinery, to suit all well sown, light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. The originator claims the most prolific oat known. This oat is quite an improvement over the Native Rust Proof Oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft, reports his average as being $1.10 bu. $1.25 10 bus. $1.25 10 bu. $1.25 100 bus.

The Famous Hundred Bushel Oats. Refanned and re-clared by our fancy electric machinery. All well sown, light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. The originator claims the most prolific oat known. This oat is quite an improvement over the Native Rust Proof Oat, and very similar to the Appier. A heavy, bearded oat, prolific; has often yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre on an average crop. The Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., however, in their six years test, gives a much better outcome per than the old hundred bushel oat. Bu. $1.10, 5 to 10 bus. $1; 25 bus. 95c per bu.

Georgia Burt Oats. These are practically the only spring oat—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Kansas and Middle West seed no good. This was the earliest oat known before the introduction of the Fulghum. Bu. $1, 5 bush. at 90 cts., 10 bus. at 85 cts. per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Turf, or Grazing Oats. (Known as Virginia Gray Winter.) Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like Orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust Proof oats —allows you to get two or three oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for many years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Forty to sixty bushels per acre; dark gray in color, with a stripe, making a good growth before winter, and thus gives an excellent grazing in fall and winter, without injuring in anywise a later grain crop from the field. They turf or stool in a remarkable manner and soon spread over the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The hardestle of oats. Bu. $1.10, 5 bus. at 95 cts., 10 bus. at 90 cts. per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats. These oats are the best of the true Texas oats that we are able to buy and these come from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with Johnson Grass or other obnoxious and foreign seed. We are large jobbers of fancy Texas oats; but it must be known that Texas oats are late oats. They are small in size, and the loss through their heavy head is large. We often times, as said on the general market, they come from Kansas and are spring grown, and are therefore not cold-resistant. Large amounts of these Kansas oats are sold for Texas oats. Bu. $1, 90 cts., 5 bus. at 75 cts., 10 bus. at 70 cts. per bu.

Get prices in large amounts.

RYE

Native Georgia Black Rye. Winter grown. (Sold by bushel.) It is grown heavily can be grazed several times and then allowed them to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, is slow growing and is not so good here. We do not handle Northern rye, nor Virginia nor Tennessee. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye"; our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Rye is usually put to purposes of September 10th to November 1st, one bushel, together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th, or plant rye for hogging, 10 lbs. per acre, broad cast and with peas. Begin feeding when six inches high. Feed from January to April. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Sometimes in certain seasons and on certain soils the very best Southern Ryers will fail. The cause of this has never been determined; but in most cases this rye comes up out of the trail in the spring time. We have never known, however, an Abruzzi Rye under any conditions to fail.
RYE—(Continued)

Many Rye growers here put in one peck of Rye to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; grass it during the winter, and turn under in early spring. This makes an excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing. Many North Georgia Rye sellers sell Cincinnati, O., rye and Tennessee spring grown, as “Georgia Rye.” Our rye comes from level lands, not mountainous. Rye grows well on poor land and gives an early green feed, and makes a good hay if cut before head out. Some of the largest horse collar manufacturers in America are in North Georgia, and they use exclusively Rye straw. Rye straw is used largely in the North for bedding. Pk. 60 cts., bu. $1.85, 5 bu. $9.75, 10 bus. $1.65 per bu. Get prices in large amounts.

**Abruzzi Rye.** (Italian.) (See cut.) Intermated into U. S. Agricultural Department. Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cast. A tremendous yield of grain and forage, two to three times as much as ordinary rye. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Comes much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavy, makes double more seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. In big demand for grazing and for fall and winter cover crop in cotton middles—½ bushel per acre. Should make 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Has made 50 bushels in great demand. Abruzzi rye and Beech Island rye are furnish an almost complete all-the-year proposition for hogs for hogging. Abruzzi made, 1914, at Augusta, 35 bushels per acre. An Augusta Grower who made five hundred bushels of Abruzzi rye reported that in many cases fifteen stools per seed, each stool or stem carrying eight-inch seed heads and averaging for him per acre 25 to 30 bushels.

Grows always upright and never trails. Grows six feet with a six-inch head. Makes 20 to 30 bushels per acre; Clemson averaged in large area 22½ bushels; one grower made, 1915, 800 bushels in South Carolina and averaged 30 bushels. Doubles easily in seed yield all other ryes. 60,000 bushels were grown, 1914, in South Carolina. Will sup- er in fall and spring stools more and doubles hay and seed out-turn of other ryes. Is worth to grower $1 a bushel more than other ryes. Plowed under in April as sown in October makes a world of humus. Its earliness saves it from spring drought. Planted here in March, headed out full by May 10th. A. W. Brunnan, South Carolina, 1915, writes that Abruzzi rye and Fulghum oats are the only grains making anything with us. Pk. 60 cts., bu. $2.75, 5 bu. $2.60, 10 bu. $2.50 per bu.

**Beech Island Rye** (or Killingsworth). There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called “Beech Island.” So often has northern rye been substituted for Georgia rye that even at the higher price Beech Island can not be sold. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward two bushels one bushel. We are of the opinion to be the tallest of all ryes. Our growers only realize about ten bushels grain per acre on this rye. Pk. 60 cts., bu. $2.50, 5 bu. $2.40, 10 bus. $2.25 per bu. Get prices in large amounts.

**WHEATS**

We sell tremendous amounts of Wheat and our stock can be relied upon for this season. The varieties we list are those that have given best results here, after tests for a number of years. We advise farmers in this section to plant more Wheat; and believe, if each farmer would put in at least a small acreage each year, they would find it quite profitable. One hundred times more wheat was made this spring in this portion of the South than in 20 years. It has proved a profitable crop, and many new wheat mills have been built. The Southern crop comes in before the Northern crop, and brings a good price from local mills. Culture. Plant one to two bushels to the acre. Can be successfully planted from the middle of October to the middle of January, in this section. Quite valuable to plant with Vetch to be cut for hay, both maturing at the same time. Cut wheat for hay when in the milk or soft dough.

**Some Points About Growing.** The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter, and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation. The latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cowpea, and no other fertilizer he can use is as economical. After a crop of cow peas a good fertilizer, and also, farmage. Should make 20 or three or four hundred pounds per acre.

**Wheat.** (60 pounds to bushel.) Wheat is never cold killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. Plant to January 15th. It rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on Wheat, Alabama Experimental Station, Auburn, Ala. The wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South.

**Beardless or Smooth Head varieties** that we recommend for this section are Blue Stem. Early Red May, Leaps Prolific and Currell’s Prolific.

**Blue Stem and Red May.** Purple Straw (or Blue Stem) is a beardless variety with short, slender, compact heads and light straw. The straw is light purple at the top. It is a medium early variety and is one of the standard varieties of the South. Is not so much affected by smut as other wheats.
WHEAT—(Continued)

CHRISTEN SEED Sowers

Each.......................... $1.00

WILLET'S GRAIN GRAFTED MIXTURE

One of the best combination grazing mixtures we know; it is composed of rye, wheat, barley, turf oats and vetch. This has been used by quite a number in the past few years and all report excellent results. Use one-half to two bushels per acre. Bu. $2. 5 bu. $1.85, 10 bu. $1.75 per bu.

DWARF ESSEX RAP

(See cut)-(Brassica Naplus.)

The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. A hog grower with 30 hogs, who uses Bermuda grass in summer, uses for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Experimental Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year at the Florida Experimental Station. Fifteen to twenty tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. It is especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. It comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Grazing November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August, it makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months, a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Essex Rape for fall hogging, plant September and October. Broadcast ten

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT

To prevent smut in wheat, use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2 1/2 gallons of water. Soak wheat a few hours; or one pint of Formaldehyde, at 65c per pint, to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Used.

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

Grazing on Rape Field.
pounds, or six pounds in 30-inch rows per acre, and begin feeding when six inches high. Graze from December to April. As high as 40 tons an acre forage hay has been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cool weather, and for pasturage of hogs and sheep. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year. producer must have an acre of rape,"

**CANADA FIELD PEAS**

Use *Mulford Nitro-Germ*. One acre size $1.50, 5 acre size for $5, ¼ acre size 50c—all postpaid.

This pea in appearance resembles a small extra garden pea. It takes the place in the far North forage hay has been obtained from an acre of rape. It is used for the same purposes, and with about as uniform good results. Not so resistant to hot weather as the common pea, but will bear more to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be sown in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within a 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

Canada Field Peas are beginning to be largely sown in the South in the fall of the year. It is grown in Canada that the cow pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes, and with about as uniform good results. Not so resistant to hot weather as the common pea, but will bear more to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be sown in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within a 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

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Japanesew Buckwheat

(48 pounds to bushel.)

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South than it is. It can be sown in early spring, or late summer; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drouth. The blooms furnish a beavor after the first cutting, and together with Benne are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bu. $2.00, 5 bu. $1.75 per bu.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 60 cts., bu. $2.00, 5 bu. $1.75 per bu.

Suitable for the South

"Forage Crops and other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid $1.10. Also, "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by Hunt, 8 pages, cloth, illustrated. Postpaid $2. Let us mail you above books.

**VETCHES**

A Vetch Field

A field of Vetch at Augusta, producing more than two tons per acre.

A Culture for Vetch Growing. Inoculate with Nitro-germ. Write to Washington for Farmer's Bulletin No. 529—Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States. In the spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) United States custom duty people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent, which was a tax to consumers of $1.25 per bushel. His argument, which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America ten-fold. We sow Sativa and Villoca from August to January 15th. Our usual formula is 45 pounds of common vetch or Sativa, or 30 pounds of hairy vetch, per acre with 15 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Large White Blooming Crimson Clover per acre. The above is the finest hay composition and is planted on some thousands of acres of land about this city—the hay bringing $20 per ton. Our dairymen plant for green crops, early fall, per acre 1 bushel of beardless barley, 1½ bushels of three-cornered vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the beardless barley within 90 days, and several cuttings of rye later, and vetch about May 10th. Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legumes—vastly enriching the soil. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with beardless barley is sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. Vetch adds nitrogen and organic matter to the soil and is superior to cowpeas for increasing the productivity of land. It does for the soil in the winter what the cowpea does for it in the summer.

Vetches in Cotton Fields. Vetch can be planted in cotton at the last working, or after the first or second picking. It can be planted after corn or cow peas. In winter,
VETCHES—(Continued)

Cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soil ing.

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

Vicia Villosa, or Hairy Vetch, or Sand Vetch. (Inoculate for best results.) Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size $1.50, 5-acre size $5.00 (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than Sativa. It is much harder than Sativa. Each stalk produces hundreds of bean-like structures May 20th to June 10th, and makes, perhaps, one and one-half tons hay per acre. Hairy Vetch escapes from Russia and importations during the war are greatly reduced. Seed are smaller than Sativa—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. Villosa stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. Has a support we plant 4 to 8 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. The favorite Mississippi College Farm's plan is: Plant: 1 lb., November 15th; 4 lbs. for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July and then plant: 1 lb., August 10th, 4 lbs. per acre, can be cut about November 1st, making three crops. Beware of cheap Hairy Vetch seed. It is mixed with worthless wild vetches. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. 22c, 50 lbs. 21c, 100 lbs. 20c per lb.

Vicia Sativa, or Oregon, or English Winter Vetch, 50 pounds to bushel. A legume. Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size $1.50, 5-acre size $5.00, ¼-acre size 50c—all post paid. In spite of the war good amounts of English Vetch will be imported this fall and for latitudes where the thermometer does not fall below fifteen degrees, this Vetch may be prefered to Hairy Vetch. It should be used in a large way this year. Sativa stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Sativa is largely grown here at Augusta, Ga.—Augusta being the largest Vetch center in the United States. It is more easily cured than Hairy; an annual there are 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than Hairy, and should be planted in good wet seasons. Since the shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly later than Villosa. It is cheaper to cut hay about May 1st: not so heavy a growth or as woody as now pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 45 pounds to the acre from September 20th to November 15th. We begin way to sow is 45 pounds of Sativa, 8 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Winter Rye per acre. Dairy men here frequently plant per 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, ½ bushel Sativa and 1 bushel of Rye. For green cutting Beardless can be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. Sativa is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton and in early spring is turned under.

Vetch hay is equal to alfalfa. Ripens seed from May 10th to May 20th. As hay matter it is much more easily handled than the Hairy Vetch. Send us 1c and we will send you pamphlet on “Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States.” 1 lb. 20c, 10 lbs. 17c, 50 lbs. 14c, 100 lbs. 12c per lb.

New Big Swedish Vetch, or Improved Winter Vetch. (Also Grown Vetch.) A new vetch of the Sativa family, probably destined to replace both Hairy and English, and to furnish us with our best leguminous winter cover and grazing and spring hay crop. Inoculate the seed. It comes from Sweden—a habitat as cold as the Hairy Vetch habitat of Russia.

New York state has grown Swedish now two years, and reports that it is heavier, stronger, bigger in root, and larger in appearance, and has greater hay out-turn than Hairy (Villosa), and is just as hardy and resistant to cold. Swedish growers report that it is earlier than Villosa, heavier and far more leafy, and makes more brittle and digestible fodder. Grows best with wheat. It is not winter killed. Danish growers confirm New York's and Sweden's reports saying that this vetch is fast replacing Villosa. Cannot tell at present writing whether we can import this this summer or not. Write us.

CLOVERS

“Leguminous Crops in North Carolina.”
Write for this valuable bulletin to North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under. Five tons of the varied legumes, as turned under, will yield in pounds nitrogen, and worth (at 20c per pound) in dollars, for soil enrichment as follows: v. lav. Cow peas, 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; Soys, 65 pounds, worth $13.00; alfalfa, 74 pounds, worth $14.80, and Burr’s clover, 85 pounds, worth $17.00.
CLOVERS—(Continued)

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover. A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Nitro-Germ; 1-acre size $1.50, 5-acre size $5.00, ¼-acre size 10 cents. Lodged alfalfa—15 to 20 pounds per acre. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages, illustrated; cloth, $2.10 postpaid; paper, 60c postpaid. Alfalfa yields in Georgia—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre in drills 6 inches deep, or 30 feet apart. Cut alfalfa for hay per season, 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a life-time. Deep fodder—needs a loose soil. Flowers are white or yellow. The red clover, in place of successional cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted $51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, $12 per ton for hay on land rated at $13 per acre. Georgia Agricultural College, 1913, made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 1-foot rows, and then cut the first of June. Alfalfa need not be planted for fall sowing, and will thrive where alfalfa has been grown. Where burrs or weeds are prevalent, cut alfalfa 2½ to 3½ times per season, or 30 to 40 days apart. Out of 100 acres of alfalfa, 12½ acres of burrs, 30 acres of weeds, 2 acres of clover, and 6 acres of hay. Burrs and weeds take 75 to 80 per cent of the alfalfa crop. A Thomasville, Ga, grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa successfully by planting fifteen or twenty pounds along with spring oats in February. Price: 1 lb. 30c, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c, 25 to 50 lbs. 22c, 100 lbs. 20c per pound.

Alfalfa

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

Burr Clover. 

Georgia Burr Clover, or Spotted Burr Clover. (10 pounds to bushel.) See cut. (Medicago sativa, var. arable or Medicago Maculata.) Sold in burrs unhulled. A perennial legume. Our cut shows a single plant, occupying 2½ to 3½ square feet or multiples and set for heavy crops: stems, each with sixty or more burrs, and each burr three to seven seed—usually five. On this basis a single plant would have twenty-five hundred burrs and twelve thousand seed. The plant is ascending and spreading. Stems are fifteen to thirty inches long; flowers are yellow. Plant two bushels per acre. Sow July to last of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only third-inch in depth. It is still better to plant on thoroughly plowed ground and level and sow the burrs directly on top of the land. Our Burr Clover is all fresh. Burr Clover in the burr will not come up if plowed under; and if on account of a dry season there is not sufficient moisture to wet the seed in the burr, they will not come up. Incorrect planting and bad seasons so often prevent germination that we refuse in any wise to become responsible for the crop. All our seeds are tested, but if you do not accept seed without a guaranteed crop on our part, kindly return them. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow," comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st. and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr clover and drag the land, or sow directly on top of Bermuda sod. In sensational and tremendous demand throughout the South. Burrs carry inoculation. This is fine for a winter pasture and cover crop. It seeds and dies in May or June, and will come again in the fall. Five tons of green Burr clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil, worth $17.00. A South Carolina friend grazed ten acres of Burr clover until April
CLOVERS—(Continued)

1st, then he took off the cattle, and June 1st he gathered from the ground as fallen down, 1,600 bushels of seed in burr, which he sold. Then turned under the plants, planted corn, and made 60 bushels per acre, with no guano. Mexican June corn, as planted June 25th, goes well with the perennial crop of Burr clover. Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. Price 1 lb. 30 cts., 1 bu. $1.75, 5 bus. $1.65 per bushel.

under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre, as a fall pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. Planted in warm June and July, it makes a tremendous growth under, and in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. It is the king of cover crops. In increasing tracts of land for hay and for orchards, cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. In large quantities for fall broadcast. An early August sowing of Crimson Clover turned under gives the soil 46 pounds of nitrogen worth $9.10, and doubles or triples the yield of the crop the fall turn, even when only sodium phosphate is used. While the war will interfere with a trifling importation from France of Crimson Clover, yet, we expect large shipments at fair prices. Price: 1 lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. 18c, 50 lbs. 16c, 100 lbs. 15c per pound.

Late White Blooming Crimson Clover. A legume. Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts. All sold postpaid. It is about three weeks later than the regular end of bloom, allowing a second blooming. The finest and most useful for soil improvement. Sow in April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second pickings in cotton fields. Add 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch, California.) May and June. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating bacteria is a very important item with Crimson Clover. A good plan is to sow in the fall. Sow in white blooming Clover. Cut the Rye for forage about April 1st and the Clover comes springing up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 1st. The land can be planted down to Marboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Crimson Clover can be used as a soil improver and in cotton at last cultivation, to be turned under for manuring purposes in the spring and followed at once by other crops. Roots and tops of Crimson Clover often make ten tons of green stuff per acre to be turned under; or if cut for hay, roots and stubble worth 100 pounds of hay. With nitrogen as total green crop. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. 23c, 50 lbs. 20c, 100 lbs. 19c per pound.

Scarlet or Crimson Clover. (Trifolium Pratense.) A legume. Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts. per pound; all postpaid. 60 pounds to bushel. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October. 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as the ground is fit for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated for all pasture, plants for pasture, hay and exchirer of soil. 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 25 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 22 cts., 100 lbs. 20 cts per pound.

Mammoth Sapling or Pen-Vine Clover. A perennial legume. Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts. postpaid. This is a very prolific and later than the Red Clover. Mammoth Clover is used in the middle west far more than Red Clover for the purpose of pasture and turning under. It makes twice as much foliage as Red Clover. The hay is quite coarse, the stem being about as large as a finger; but it is a better crop for inducing new growth as some of the foliages excite it. In this latitude here it would be green almost all the year. The districts where it has been the rod of Red Clover is perennial and will last year after year. It seeds in June and July. When seeded in May it produces two crops per season; sown with Spring oats in February. About two feet high in height. An August a party has 200 acres in this and is producing heavily year after year, on exceedingly poor

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER (Medicago Denticulata.) Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts.—all postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia burr. Possibly not quite so hardy, but used largely in California and Texas with finest results. Sow only the hulled. The burr of the California burr is large and bar; ends are flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia burr has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice re-cleaned, hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: 1 lb. 20 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 15 cts., 50 lbs. 15 cts, 100 lbs. 13 cts. per pound.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

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sandy lands. About 15 pounds per acre is recommended in thin soils. It steels heavily. 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 25 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 22 cts. 100 lbs. 20 cts. per pound.

Aksile Clover. Swedish Clover. A legume. Use Murf. Nitro-Germ, 1-lb. size, $1.50; 5-lb. size for $5.00; ½-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lands to be cropped for hay in both spring and fall. Fall is better. Reseeds itself. 1 lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. 40 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 38 cts. per pound.

Greek Melilotus Alba or Bokhara Clover. A legume. Use Murf. Nitro-Germ; 1-lb. size, $1.50; 5-lb. size for $5.00; ½-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lands to be cropped for hay in both spring and fall. Fall is better. Reseeds itself. 1 lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. 40 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 38 cts. per pound.

Japanese Grass. (Leesperdate Striata) Use Murf. Nitro-Germ; 1-lb. size, $1.50; 5-lb. size for $5.00; ½-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed tends to root in September. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in Fall or Spring. Good for sod or drypasture. Easiest to scareify surface with disc harrow. Grower says: "I put some land in oats in the fall of 1912, sowed leesperdate in the oats in February, and put them in for sod. We had been making without the leesperdate. I let the leesperdate seed ripen before cutting oats, and their stems were 3½ feet long, but got a fine stand the following year and cut between 1½ and 2 tons of hay per acre." It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern states; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means. Does well in the Northeast.

To sow an acre of Japan Clover, select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, dress hay and round. Sow a stand of one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November and use. The following year make a second stand. Leave strip of 6 inches each around the mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect for the second stand. The stand will be quite sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on October and spring oats are planted. For re-seeding do not cut till seed lower part stem have ripened—then they scatter. Scatter seed over pasture lands. 1 lb. 20 cts., 1 bu. $3.00; 5 to 10 bu. $2.75 per bushel.

**GRASSES**

**Orchard Grass.** (Dactylis Glomerata) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to acre. For or on farms, October-November is the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; growth the entire summer. It starts new sets of leaves, making rich pastureage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shadewoodland pastureage. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 25 cts., 1 bu. $2.75, 5 to 10 bus. $2.50 per bushel.

**Kentucky Blue Grass.** (Poa Fabrica) 14 pounds to the bushel. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown either with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc., also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing fall and winter. Fancy quality only. 1 lb. 20 cts., 1 bu. $2.25, 5 bu. $2.00.

**Herds or Red Top.** (Agrostis Virgularis) 10 pounds to the bushel. Grass well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. Sow for growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years. 1 lb. 15 cts., 1 yu. $1.40, 5 bus. $1.30 per bushel.

**English Perennial Ray Grass.** (Lolium Perenne.) 14 pounds to bushel. Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn pastures and meadow pastures. Growth well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring when Bermuda is dormant. Sow for growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil.

GRASSES—(Continued)

Italian Rye Grass

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (Arrhena Aven-aceum.) 11 pounds to bushel. Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from 5 to 7 feet high. It may be sown in March, April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. 1 lb. 25 cts., 1 bu. $2.00, 5 bus. $1.50 per bushel.

Johnson Grass. (Sorghum Halepense.) 28 pounds to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea Vetch and Johnson Grass and the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears, through June—40 pounds to the acre. Heavy seeded and by sowing Johnson Grass in the fall with oats, it is quite a cheap and reliable way to get land well seeded. Dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without reseeding, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; spreads if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass—in large use there. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some fifty years ago in Alabama, who had a thousand acres planted in it. We have grown Johnson Grass here at Augusta for seventy-five years consecutively, and this is a large distribution point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, Oats, Vetch or Crimson Clover. 1 lb. 25 cts., 10 to 25 lbs. 15 cts. 50 to 100 lbs. 14 cts., 500 lbs. 12 cts. per lb.

Rescue or Arctic Grass. (Bromus Unio- loides.) Known, too, as Schroader's. Sow at the rate of 50 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with hairy vetch and burr clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia grower this year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5½ tons of hay on 1½ acres. In North Georgia "Chew" is falsely called Arctic Grass. Price: 1 lb. 20 cts., 10 to 25 lbs. 15 cts., 50 to 100 lbs. 12 cts per lb.

Awnless Brome Grass. (Bromus Inermis.) Also called Hungarian Brome and 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. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price: 1 lb. 20 cts., 20 to 25 lbs. 18 cts., 50 to 100 lbs. 15c per pound.

Willett's Evergreen Lawn and Park Grass. (14 pounds to bushel.) Willett's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 200 square feet. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscel-
GRASSES—(Continued)

laneous grasses. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Small amounts, 4c per lb., 10 lbs. 10c. Cover crops clover, vetch, 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. $2.00. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb. 30c, 6 to 10 lbs. 25c, 25 to 50 lbs. 22c, 100 lbs. or more 20c per pound.

LAWN MOWERS

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

Red Bird—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches $3.25
Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ inches, blade 14 inches 4.25
Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches 5.25
Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10½ inches, blade 16 inches 6.25
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades 16 inches 10.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 16 inches 13.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches 14.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches 11.00
Great American Ball Bearing—11-inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches 12.00
Grass Catchers—15 inches 1.90
17 inches 2.90
19 inches or the Carolinas. Say at 21.0
Pruning Shears—No. 1, each .50
No. 4, each .25
Rockdale Pruners, each .75
Giant Grass Hooks, each .50

Little Giant Hay Press. For one horse, 100-lb. bale, dismounted, size 15x19½, weight 1400 lbs., price 70.00; mounted, with steel wheels and axes, weight 1700 lbs., 15x17½, price $90.00, and 16x21, price $95.00.

Dixie Belt Power Baler, weight 4000 lbs., steel trucks 15x19½, price $350.00, and size 16x21, weight 4100 lbs., $380.00. Get literature.

“DURHAM ROLLERS”

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

Timothy. This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and in the mountainous sections of other States. Sow at 1 lb. 10 oz. per acre. Rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Price: 1 lb. 20c, bushel $4.00.

Bermuda Grass seed. (Cynodon Dactylon.) A perennial, sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most widely grown of the grasses in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed to keep the sod and keep it in condition. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to three tons, on poor land one ton yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller.

Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting on Bermuda grass, to work into the sod the oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, before it is harrowed the first time, in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and are usually ready by June 1.

For a combination with Burr clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover Mixture," tart, tall, and low, and a lawns where we see Bermuda sod on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water. This mowing over early Bermuda sod in fall, broadcast 25 pounds vetch and 40 pounds Johnson grass per acre, and then drill full gum oats. Repeat oats and vetch planting each year. Your five hay crops for year, two of them perennials and one of them a legume. Price: 1 lb. 80c, 5 to 10 lbs. 75c, 25 to 50 lbs. 50c per pound.

Bermuda Grass Roots. About 6 or 8 pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring or early summer, or they should be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant then, neither in midwinter. Set out sets one foot each way with a separator and tamp the roots lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and then vetch or other clover planted down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrows. If delivered very wet root sack of 12 bushels $2.25, 5 sacks of 12 bushels each $2.00 per sack.

Sudan Grass. (See cut.) (Andro. Sorg. Var.). A new sensational African sweet-Bermuda hay-grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Will supplant as a hay plant all the millets. Plant spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost, in 30 inch rows, 5 pounds per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season, and three or four tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet; stands 20 to 40 per seed. Erect leafy stem. Has a tremendous future as a hay plant. Earlier than Sorghum. Looks like Johnson. But is actually a Sudan Grass. Root system like oats never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre—1,500 seed per seed head. The sorghum brand is Augusta. Plant it in 30 inches apart after germination 5½ feet. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: 'Sudan grass brought off of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 14 tons per acre. Very fine.'

Growing advises: "Made three cuttings for seed by clipping seed heads with shears and threshing with threshing and after cutting heads made two tons per acre. Can be grown from May 1st: usually planted in 18 to 24-inch rows, 5 pounds per acre. So sweet it is that the dried for feed, which is no better. Cube the sweet hay for the hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in per head of 2½ tons per acre. The Sudan plant in Chicago after the first cutting, sometimes as much as 100 tons per acre, and the second and third cuttings are fine hay. Given 10½ to 14½ bushels. The Sudan Grass hay is of 5½ feet, 32 tons per one seed: length of root, 14 inches.

Sudan Prices. Spring 1910—5 lbs. 30c, 25 to 50 lbs. 20c, 100 lbs. 15c, and 500 lbs. $35.00. These above prices also hold good for August, 1915, sowings. Place contract orders now for spring delivery.
GRASSES—(Continued)

Sudan Grass in Virginia (the tall grass)

Natal Grass. (Tracholaena Rosea.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Redtop, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools is heavily, sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but it reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast, 6 pounds per acre, from November to April in well smoothed land. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say May 1st is best planting time, though they get the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be subdivided, transplanted. 80 days from seeding to maturity: three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed mature on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange. Three to five cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 3 pounds per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root. As good a hay as timothy." One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—one-half ton each cutting—and was worth one-half of my orange crop." Price: 1 lb. $1.00, 5 lbs. 85c, 15 to 20 lbs. 75c per pound.

Rhodes Grass. (Chloris Gayana). (See cut.) New, From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at 20 degrees below. Seed resemble Bluegrass. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Can be planted in spring, cut from May until September. Has created quite a sensation in Florida. There has been a tremendous demand and the U. S. Agricultural Department reports from Florida of this grass read like fiction. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda, but is easily eradicated. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds per acre. In April, May, October and November. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Smaller than oats. Augusta grower says he tried fifty grasses on his sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made five green cuttings. Easily cured. Fine seed, 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida grower says: "Sickled heads for seed three times in summer and got 150 pounds of seed per acre on poor land; and in October turned two cows and horse, and they fed all winter on it." Flori- da grower says: "By May to September saved per acre 82 per cent in cattle and in cattle and they can't keep it down—knee high now—and they won't come to barn for their grain." Florida Experimental Station says: "In addition to being an excellent hay grass it is also excellent for grazing purposes. It keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then stands February as soon as warm weather returns. It is well adapted to occupying land permanently. On the drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Rhodes Grass, except in winter, can be planted in any month in the year. In Florida they prefer February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Sow 8 pounds per acre. While it does well in sandy land, as proven around Augusta and in Florida, yet it is heat adapted to low moist soil. Price: 1 lb. $1.00, 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. 75c per pound.
GRASSES—(Continued)

ASPARAGUS—(Continued)

**GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS**

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS**

**Culture for Garden.** Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about 3 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover with only 2 or 3 inches of soil. As the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots will set a bed about 10x40 feet, depending some, of course, on the size of the roots.

**Culture for Market.** Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with edges toward furrow. Lay rows 6 feet apart. Cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually thin soil over hill with water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots cannot be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

**Prices.** We can supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Asparagus roots will bear transportation to any part of the United States, about 700 to 800 roots, 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, $1; 500 roots, $2.50; 1,000 roots, $4.50; 5,000 roots at $4 per M. Write for prices on large amounts.


**ASPARAGUS SEED**

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

Varieties as listed below we can furnish in any amounts.

Ben Tillman, Giant French Argenteuil, Palmetto, Bar's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal. See cut.

**Prices for all of the above kinds.** Pkt, 5 cts., 1 oz. 10 cts., 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs., 25 cts.

Asparagus Knives. Latest Improved, each...........$0.50

Ruffin. Largely used for cutting and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market. 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 at 18 cts., 10 at 16 cts., 25 at 15 cts. per lb.

Sphagnum Moss. For truckers' shipping use. One bale of ten barrels natural growth $4, and one bale of five barrels natural growth $3 per bale, f. o. b. New Jersey.
Asparagus Bunches

No. 2, 7 to 9 inch Bunchers........................$1.75
No. 3, 7½ to 12 inch Bunchers.....................$2.00

Hard Fabric Tape. For truckers’ use in tying. Each spool 1,000 yards, colors red or blue, soft or hard finishing, as ordered by you; 10-spool lots deduct 5 per cent, and 25-spool lots 10 per cent. No. 25 hard, 7-16 inch wide spool, $1.95; No. 21 soft, ¾-inch spool, $1.75; No. 17 hard, ¾-inch spool, $1.65; No. 12½-inch spool, $1.50. The above prices are f. o. b. Philadelphia. If wanted, Postpaid, add 15 cts. for 1 spool, add 25 cts. for 2 spools of No. 17; and for No. 21 and No. 25, add 19 cts. for 1 spool and 30 cts. for 2 spools.

GREEN GLOBE BUR ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem tuber or the old Red Artichoke, grown from the developed flowerheads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable, which may be dressed with butter sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in the South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years.

Prices. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ½ lb. 75 cts., 1 lb. at $2.75.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Use Mulford Nitro-Germ. 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size for $5; ¼-acre size, 50 cts. —all postpaid.

Culture. Can be successfully planted until the 20th of September. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans. Cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored and musty. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.


Note. Garden Beans are very scarce and we can only furnish a limited amount of varieties listed. Some varieties we have sold completely out. If order to be sent by mail, include postage at rate of 1 pound per pint.

Improved Round Pod, Extra Early Valentine. This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender throughout the season. Very free to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously. The great market garden green colored snap beans.

Currie’s Rust-Proof Wax Bean


Black Valentine. This variety is becoming much scarcer each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pint 15 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., ½ peck $1.40, peck $2.50, bushel $9.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful glossy appearance. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $1.30, pk. $2.35, bu. $8.50.

Currie’s Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., ½ pk. $1.50, pk. $2.50, bu. $9.50.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $1.25, pk. $2.25, bu. $7.50.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. Our hardest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $1.25, pk. $2.25, bu. $7.50.

Extra Early Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A seven-week plant, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good main crop. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., ½ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $1.25, pk. $2.50, bu. $7.50.
BEETS

Culture. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 3 oz. apart. For market culture, cover about 2 inches deep. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill: 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 12 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June through September, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. Soak seed before planting.


Early Dark Blood Turnip. Trifles later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

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. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Extra Early or Bassano. As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Improved Long Smooth, Blood Red. Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.


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

BEETS FOR STOCK

Mangel Wurzel Norblint 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. Oz. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Giant Half Sugar Rose Beet. It is by far the best stock beet and is coming into use in the South. Is in tremendous use as a sugar beet in the Northwest. Very rich in sugar. Is a large yielder. Crops yield 150 to 200 lbs. to the acre, in 90 to 100 days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

CHAMENAY CARROT

CARROTS FOR STOCK

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

Belgian Yellow. The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs. $2.50.
CABBAGES


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

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

Culture. One ounce makes two thousand plants, or 150 foot rows; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late varieties in March, April and May, for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart, 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 10 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces 100-foot row.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield. Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.

Early Charleston Wakefield. Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.

Georgia Early Trucker. One of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; large, round, early. Popular with coast shippers. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Early Winningstand. A standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Early Large York. For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Willett's All-Season Sureheader. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Succession Cabbage. The earliest header among the fall varieties. 1 pkg. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Improved Early Flat Dutch. Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Improved Early Drumhead. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Green Glazed. For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Buncombe, or North Carolina Winter. A firm, solid header and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Premium Late Drumhead. Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing. 1 pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Copenhagen Market. A new Cabbage in enormous demand and heretofore in limited supply. A trifle later, three or four days perhaps than Wakefield, but is round headed and is larger. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. It is the earliest of all the round...
CABBAGE—(Continued)

headed Cabbage. Our truckers should take hold of this splendid new Cabbage. The field yield is nigh, and 95 per cent head all at an average of 16 oz. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 29 cts., ½ lb. 75 cts., lb. $2.50.

Carolina Winter Cabbage. Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. David, the universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for Cabbage Seed—usually small head Cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all Cabbages, and the only Cabbage that for the growth of the South is self (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often three to three and one-half feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers, 1914, wholesaled them in Augusta at 15 cts. per head—retailed at 25 cts. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is dry, coarse, and hard, and round like flat Dutch. They all head. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th, and set out plants. They head best when planted in the extreme South. Cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 1 oz. 25 cts., ½ lb. 75 cts., lb. $2.50.

One Acre in Cabbages 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?

WILLET'S EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS EXPRESS (Frost Proof)

Delivery October to March, 1915. Our plants are sown from seed sown in open fields on Carolina coast and are frost proof. We ship millions of Cabbage plants; do an immense business; often them, and have the largest orders, October to March. Also in mid-season. All varieties. Read "Cabbage Plants—Parcel Post" just below for heads—retailed at 25 cts. All Cabbage plants are cash with order, and no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000 $1.50, 2,000 $2.125, 5,000 to 10,000 90 cts. per thousand, F. O. B. Grower, for express shipment.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS—PARCEL POST (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 or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappearing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Our grower grows over 140,000,000 Cabbage plants. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 3 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Varieties: Early Shape, Extra Late, Succession and Early flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 200, $2.95; 350, $4.40, per hundred; 1,000, $1.40, 1,000 for $2.40, by parcel post, prepaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture. Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frames or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather.

The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. Ready in 85 to 120 days. Market May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball. Flats 2.5 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. $1.50, ½ lb. $5.00, lb. $18.00.

CELEY (See cut.)

"Celry Culture," by Beattie. 150 pages illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60 cts., postage paid. CULTURE. One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be hardened with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th.

Boston Market. Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Soils crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ozs. 50 cts., lb. $1.75.

Early Snowball. Plants and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ozs. 50 cts., lb. $1.75.

Golden Self-Bleaching

Masters' Plant Setter

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

Don't wait for show- ers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms or your plants back. Get a Planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. $4.00 each.
GEORGIA COLLARDS

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

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

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalks are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost, and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. Have often seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June, they escape worms; cut and thin out in August 2nd and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

Georgia Blue Stem Collard. The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CORN SALAD (PETICUS)

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 and can be laid out in the South. August and September seedings give best results. Plant ½ inch deep and space down the row soil drills. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

EGG PLANT

Culture. One ounce, 100-foot row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will pro-\*\*\*ow through the fall in drills from early September 1st. Set out plants early in warm weather in rows 2x3 feet.

While this plant grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for autumn and winter shipments from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of Egg Plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready by leaves about November 15th, 20 to 155 days. Market July through winter.

We carry in stock the following:

New York Improved Purple
White Pearl
Black Beauty
Florida High Bush
Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 4 ozs. $1, lb. $3.75, for all of the above four varieties.

ENDIVE

White Curled Endive. An important fall and winter salad. Plant in drills August and September. Thin out to one foot apart; one ounce to 100 feet. This is a delicate, tender, curled salad which should be in much larger use. While there are several types, the White Curled is best. Has a wholesome, hearty flavor, silvery green, almost white, and can be used when young without blanching. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.

KALE

Georgia White Cabbage Collard. Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.


Georgia Cabbage Collard

Georgia White Cabbage Collard. Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Dwarf Scotch. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an imitated feather. Grayish green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tail Scotch. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.
Kohlrabi or Turnip Rooted Cabbage. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip. Sow from July late to middle of October for January and February use. Broadcast or drill and cultivate like Rutabaga. Cooked same as turnips. Makes also a fine stock food, yielding several hundred bushels per acre. Plants should be about 8 inches apart. We sell “Early White Vienna,” white, ball delicate. Price: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ½ lb. 60 cts., lb. $2.

**LETTUCE**

Denacon Cabbage

**Culture.** One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,600 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; 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.

Denacon Cabbage. (See cut.) Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. $1.25.

**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. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. $1.25.

**May King.** A very early new variety, forming fine headcabbage within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. $1.25.

**Silver Ball.** The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look slivery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. $1.25.

**Big Boston.** (See cut.) Among the Southern truckers this is much more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. $1.25.

**Improved Hanson.** Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 40 cts., lb. $1.25.

**Lettuce Plants.** Ready for shipment from November 1st until May, F. O. B. Grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, $1.50 per 1,000, 5,000 to 10,000 lots at $1.25 per 1,000.

**MUSTARD**

**Culture.** Sow in fall, winter or spring in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in 5 or 6 weeks. One ounce, 100-200 plants; 1 pound sows an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its “greens” are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around. Seed are cheap.

**Southern Giant Curled.** United States seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

**Chinese.** (See cut.) United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

**Ostrich Plume.** Seed grown in Georgia. United States seedmen supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta, it is introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty flats. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts.

**Fordhook.** A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.
ONION SEED

“The New Onion Culture,” by Greiner; 140 pages; illustrated. Let us mail you this book.

**Australian Brown.** Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, dug in spring and kept in seed sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A meaty, plump onion for the South, when onions once dug rot so early. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. $1.50.

**Prize Taker.** Large globe shaped, light yellow skin. Very early, keeps well. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. $1.50.

**White Pearl.** Delicate; come off earliest of all. Keep very well, and will keep until January. A good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 75 cts., lb. $2.25.

**White Silverskin.** Finest mild and pleasant, with a silvery, white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $2.

**Yellow Globe Danvers.** Skin of a beauti

**ONION SETS**

**White Silver Skin.** The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yelders. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bu. $2.50.

**New Canary Onion.** A new, progressive onion, and a great advance in many respects among onions. A very large onion, globe shape, is of a canary color, flesh is firm, crop and planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

**Culture.** One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to an acre. Sow early in spring or September, through November, four inches in row, ½ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia a Kentucky plant onion sets for big Onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the high price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

**Yellow Danvers.** The most popular main crop sort for spring planting. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $2.25.

**Red Weathersfield.** (See cut.) A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $2.25.

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Page Twenty-three
ONION SETS (Continued)

White Bermuda or Yellow. For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild, fine flavor. Qt. 20 cts., pk. $1, ½ bu. $1.80, bu. $2.55.

Red Bermuda. For fall planting only. Exactly like the White except the color is a dark red. An excellent keeper. Qt. 20 cts., pk. $1, ½ bu. $1.80, bu. $2.55.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Pure, clear, waxy white color, very mild and finest flavor, and most beautiful of all Onions. Qt. 25 cts., pk. $1.25, ½ bu, $2, bu. $3.75.

White Multipler. (See cut.) Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer, or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contraband growers. The United States supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., ½ bu. $1.25, bu. $2.25.

Yellow Multiplying Shallots. Thirty-two pounds to bushel. Bottoms. Grown in Georgia. A valuable trucker crop in the South. Plant August 15th through November, 15 inches apart in the row. In March or April each shallot as planted will produce a bunch of forty or fifty shallots—sometimes sixty. In January truckers sell 5-cent bunches, tops and bottoms, one hill making a 5-cent bunch. Yellow Shallots grow much larger tops and bottoms than White Shallots. In January green Shallots can be dug and planted out, which in turn will make a crop of onions larger but fewer to the hill than fall planted. The dried onions after spring harvesting keep well and make a much finer flavoring for soups, etc., than any other onion. Onion lovers prefer the Shallots to other types of Onions and enormous amounts can be made per acre. Plant in fall or early new year. Price. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 90 cts., ½ bu. $1.50, bu. $2.75.

PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved. Beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. $1.

Plain or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 55 cts.

A most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and by the farmers. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soaked 12 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture. A Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Hollow Crown, or Sugar. Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock feeding use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

ONION PLANTS

F. O. B. Grower only.

White Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment November-December. Cash with order, 1,000 at $1.50, 5,000 to 10,000 at $1.25 per thousand.

Bermuda Onion Plants. Ready for shipment January to April. Cash with order at $1.75 per 1,000.

GARDEN PEAS

Use Mulford Nitro-Germ: 1-acre size, $1.50; 5-acre size, $5.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.—all postpaid.

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

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

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $5 cts., pk. $1.50, bu. $5.50.

Alaska. A standard variety and the earli¬est of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $5 cts., pk. $1.50, bu. $5.50.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of
GARDEN PEAS—(Continued)

the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy, sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Pkt. 5 cts and 10 cts., pt. Dec. 15th, qt. 35 cts.; ½ pk. $1.10, bu. $6.25.

Gradus Peas

Gradus. (See cut.) A most popular high quality, extra early wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½ pk. $1.55, pk. $2, bu. $7.


Large White Marrowfat. Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea, and a good crop, grown everywhere. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., ½ pk. 75 cts., pk. $1.40, bu. $4.75.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Pkt. 5 cts. and 10 cts.; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.


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. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. An attractive short variety; globe shaped; bright rose carmine, with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs., 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.


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. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE OR GEORGIA SALAD

Culture. One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick In spring, rows 2 feet apart, or sow in Aug., September and October; 15 to 20 pounds to acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut. Price, oz. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 18 cts. pound.

SUMMER OR BUSH SQUASHES

Every year the planting of the Summer or Bush Squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use, becomes more prevalent. Every year the planting of these Squashes in Florida and along the Gulf coast, for fall and early winter shipment becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these Squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just as well as from spring planted. These Squashes can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plant-
SQUASHES—(Continued)

ings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment. One ounce 25 hills, 5 pounds per acre. Besides being a prime dish for human use, Squashes are in tremendous use now, because of the great productivity, for hog growing purposes.

We recommend the following:

Mammoth White Bush. This is of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early White Bush Scallop. Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Summer Crookneck. Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrecence. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SPINACH

Culture. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 10 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens" largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market it is usually planted in August, yields from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Soak seeds. Germinates badly—takes 10 days.

New Zealand Spinach

New Zealand Spinach. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. It is totally unlike other Spinach. On account of the tenderness and great amount of foliage, all the Spinach now canned is New Zealand Spinach. Remains in edible condition ten times longer than other Spinach. Whenever broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus affording fifteen to twenty times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. It can be cut through the hottest summer months, when other Spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plants spaced from fall out to 9 inches apart. Drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. All epilures announce this as being the choicest of all Spinach. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like lettuce. Plants of Spinach two to one is better than any other known type of salad greens. The hotels are using it now almost exclusively. There is nothing comparable to it as to delicacy on the part of the eater and quantity as produced on the part of the grower. Augusta and Charleston truckers have gone into it in a large way. It will eventually put out of business other forms of salad greens. Put the seed in warm water and let them stand over night before planting. Oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs. at 50c lb.

Long Standing. A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ½ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts. at 25 cts. per lb.

Broad Leaved Flanders. A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality; not so early as Bloomdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for many crops. Oz. 5 cts., 10 cts., ½ lb. 15 cts., 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb.

Bloomdale Savoy. The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for the market. These are large, and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ½ lb. 15 cts., 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb.

SALSIFFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture. Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters. Sow one ounce of seed to 100-foot drill.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. The new salsify grown by a name of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. $1.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

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

Best Varieties for the South. Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thompson, Klon-dike and Gandy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150 plants, assorted, delivered</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 plants, assorted, delivered</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 by express extra</td>
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<tr>
<td>5,000 by express extra</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia and Red Bird, per 1,000</td>
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For years Willet's Re-selected and Re-cleaned Seeds have been the standard for Southern planting. You can make no mistake in ordering any seed listed in our catalog. They are the best that can be bought.

Page Twenty-six
TOMATOES

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

For Your Summer and Fall Plantings.

About the time this catalog comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for a main course for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October.

Picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you have never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter. Shipments of tomatoes about August make most tomato money by setting out plants early in August. This makes a ripe crop before frost and this crop escapes the usual insect enemies. Aside from the ripe tomatoes which bring a good price, large green tomatoes are in large sale for pickling.

The Tomato. Solid; good-carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.

New Early Acme. Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.


Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety: upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 90 cts., lb. $2.75.

Ponderosa. An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 90 cts., lb. $2.75.

Spark's Earliana. (Bright Red.) The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 4 ozs. 75 cts., lb. $2.50.

Improved Trophy. Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.

Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.

Selected Paragon. A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 60 cts., lb. $1.75.

Golden Queen. Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 ozs. 75 cts., lb. $2.

New Stone Tomato

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA SEED

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. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Extra Early White Milan. Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Extra Early White Dutch. (Flat strap-leaved.) Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Prices all postpaid. Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts.

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. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.


Note. This house is one of the heaviest turnip seed dealers in the South.

We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors too, especially of Southern grown types.

Culture. One ounce for 100-foot drill; 2 pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to November. Thin to 6 inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1st. Rutabagas are best sown in September. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used. While not a turnip crop, as a canning crop seem to improve the land (by aeration) almost as much as legumes. Cotton and corn may follow one crops after turnips, and when we consider the 2 pounds of feed required for an acre with a net cost per acre of 90 cents, and when we consider the yield of the acre, whether it be cattle food, the wonder is that a much larger amount of turnips are not grown than are. About 15 pounds of Crimson and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather turnips early in winter and graze Crimson though winter and in spring get a fine crop of hay.

Page Twenty-seven
TURNIPS—(Continued)

SALAD VARIETIES

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

Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Georgia Frost King, or Southern Prize. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Differing though from Seven-Tops, which simply tops. The Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 3 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

Improved Purple-Top Yellow. (See cut.) The old standard variety; very large grown for table and stock. A large yeilder and good keeper; hardy and sweet and solid. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.


Large White, or Russian. Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Prices all postpaid: Pkt. 5 cts., 4 ozs. 20 cts., 1 lb. 45 cts.

Don't fail to include Fulshum Oats in your order. See page 3.

See description of Natal Grass on page 15. Vetches are listed on pages 8 and 9.

Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

The hundreds of fine letters we receive each year praising our seed is the best indication we know of that our seeds are all that we claim for them. An order from you will make you a lifelong customer. Order early.
SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

WILLET’S FLOWERING BULBS
FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

There are no Flowers to be had in the home in winter except by planting bulbs. By planting in the open ground Flowers can be had long before Roses and other Flowers bloom. We import all of our bulbs, getting them direct from the best growers, and only handle the highest grade.

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS

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

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

HYACINTHS

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

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

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

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

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

Dutch Hyacinths. The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. They are superb and last for two or three weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planning a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 $3. If to go by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

Double Dutch Hyacinths. First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 $3. If to go by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen.

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

White Roman Hyacinths are the kind most largely used in gardens. They are the earliest to bloom, and deliciously fragrant. If by mail add postage at the rate of two pounds per dozen. Each 5 cts., doz. 50 cts., 100 $3.25.

TULIPS

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

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

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

Tulips (Single). All colors or mixed. Doz. 20 cts., 100 $1.10.

Tulips (Double). All colors or mixed. Doz. 20 cts., 100 $1.25.

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

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUILS

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

Paper White Grandiflora. These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Water culture same as for Chinese Sacred Lilies. Doz. 25 cts., 100 $1.75.

Poeticus. Extra early white, with saffron cup; excellent for water culture or outside. Doz. 20 cts., 100 $1.25.

Trumpet Majolica. The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting. Doz. 25 cts., 100 $1.75.

Empress. A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet; bold and erect, and the best of the two-colored trumpets. Doz. 40 cts., 100 $2.75.

Emperor. One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of the richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across. Doz. 40 cts., 100 $2.75.

Golden Spur. Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering. Doz. 45 cts., 100 $3.00.


Joaquils. Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers. Single yellow, sweet-scented. Doz. 15 cts., 100 $1.00.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES

If to be sent by mail add postage at rate of four pounds per dozen. Each 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., doz. 90 cts.

CROCUS

Croesus (Extra large or mammoth). All colors. Doz. 15 cts., 100 75 cts.

FREESIAS

Plant from September to Christmas. Doz. 20 cts., 100 $1.25.

FLOWER SEED FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

FERTILIZERS

FOR FLOWERS, LAWS, ETC.

The Fertilizers listed below are especially recommended for Flowers, Lawns, etc.
Pulverized Sheep Manure........................................... 100 lbs. $2.00
Pulverized Cow Manure........................................... 100 lbs. $2.00
Bone Meal, 1 lb., 5c............................................ 100 lbs. $3.00
Nitrate of Soda, lb. 10c, 20 lbs. $1.25.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas. (Willet's Special Mixed). The very best mixture possible to obtain. Pkt. 5 cts., and 10 cts. pkg. 15 cts., 100 lbs. 50 cts.

Sweet Peas. Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. Emily Henderson (early white); Blanche Burner (extra large white); Blanche Ferry (pink and white); Modesty (delicate pink); Apple Blossom (bright pink); Catherine Tracy (pink, light at edges); King Edward (scarlet); Capt. of the Blues (bright blue and purple);

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

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

PEACH TREE SPRAY-ING

For San Jose Scale. Spray in late winter, "B. T. S." 15 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or the factory made lime sulphur solution, one to eight. When necessary make second spraying just before buds show pink.

For Curculio. Spray two pounds Tri-Plumbe Arsenate of Lead pasted on one to one-half pounds dried form, together with three pounds Lime to each 50 gallons of water, and apply when little peach shocks are shed, throwing a fine mist on fruit and foliage, or apply Arsenate of Lead paste 2½ pounds with fifty gallons of water, or 1½ pounds of dry powder, as priced below, together with three pounds of Lime:

For Brown Rot. Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulphur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for one fruit crop.


SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH


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

Hour Sulphur (bbl. grade). 100 lbs. 4 cts., 500 lbs. 8½ cts., 1,000 lbs. 3 cts.

Fresh Lime (Rose brand). 1 bbl. $1.15, 5 bbl. $1.10 per bbl.

"P. T. S." SPRAY—A dry substitute for Lime Sulphur Solution. An absolute substitute. Greatest discovery as yet for dormant spraying as against San Jose Scale and East India Scale. A soluble crystalline powder product. Saves 75 per cent freight (320 pounds B. T. S. equivalent to 1,225 pounds of Lime Sulphur Solution), saves leakage, hauling and handling.

Directions. Mix 16 pounds of B. T. S. in 50 gallons of water and spray; proportion, 1 to 33% of temperature.

Rate of Dilution. For dormant spraying to control scale, etc. use 16 pounds of B. T. S. to 50 gallons of water. For growing period spraying, mix 1 pounds of B. T. S. and 3 gallons of water to 10 pounds of water. Arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds to each 10 gallons of diluted spray may be used with B. T. S.

Price, f. o. b. Fort Valley: Barrel of 100 lbs. 4½ cts. per lb.; keg, 150 lbs., at 5 cts. per lb.; keg, 75 lbs., at 5½ cts. per lb.; pkg., 50 lbs., at 7½ cts. per lb.; 25 lbs., at 8 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs., at 8½ cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., at 9 cts. per lb.; 2 lbs., at 9¼ cts. per lb.; 1 lbs., at 9½ cts. per lb.; 3/4 lb., at 10 cts. per lb.; 1/2 lb., at 10½ cts. per lb.; 1 lb., at 11 cts. per lb.; 2 lbs., at 14 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., at 16 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs., at 18 cts. per lb.; 25 lbs., at 19 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs., at 20 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., at 21 cts. per lb.; 200 lbs., at 21½ cts. per lb.; 500 lbs., at 22½ cts. per lb.; 1,000 lbs., at 23 cts. per lb.; 2,000 lbs., at 23½ cts. per lb.; 5,000 lbs., at 24½ cts. per lb.; 10,000 lbs., at 25 cts. per lb.; 10,000 to 50,000 lbs., at 24½ cts. per lb. on carlots (60 bbls.) delivered.

Arsenate of Lead. Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bags, scale of grapes, and all leaf-cutting insects. Dry. 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water; paste, 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.


Prusine Trench Protector. A flexible tree encircling mat and paste for sealing the mat, which is applied to the base of peach trees, and which completely prevents the entrance of the subterranean creatures. This barrier is the greatest of all enemies of the orchard man, and for which, heretofore, there has been no known remedy. It is the surest and most permanent life of an orchard some ten years. Write us for literature. Price f. o. b. Augusta, No. 1, 2, and 4, $6 per hundred. Get price large amounts, f. o. b. Baltimore. Apply to trees July through early fall. Price of Borene Paste for above: 1 gallon, Augusta, 50 cts. Sufficient for fifty to one hundred trees. Get prices for 1/2 bbl. and bbl. lots, f. o. b. Baltimore. We are Augusta agents for the Tree Protector and Paste.

Animal Parasite Killer. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. One pt. 25 cts., 1 qt. 50 cts., 1 gal. $1.25, 5 gals. at $1, 10 gals. at $5.

Sun Sanitary Fluid. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, for dwellings, sewage, poultry houses, etc. One pt. 20 cts., 1 qt. 35 cts., 1 gal. $1, 5 gals. at $5, 10 gals. at $75.

Howard's Horse and Cattle Powders. Full line 25 cts., 1 doz. $1.50.

National Hog Cholera Remedy. Price 1 pkg. (9 ozs.) postpaid. 30 cts., 1 doz. $2. We have the finest endorsements.

Paris Green. Wet Method: One pound to one hundred gallons of water. Dry method: One pound to one hundred pounds of flour. 1/4 lb. 10 cts., 1/2 lb. 20 cts., 1 lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. $1.25.

Bordeaux Mixture. For fungus rots, blights, mildew, etc. Paste form. Mix 1 gallon of Bordeaux mixture with 40 gallons of water. 1 qt. 60 cts., 1 gal. $1.25.

Whale Oil Soap. Lice and delicate larvae. 1 lb. to 6 gallons of water. San Jose scale, 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water.

For White Flies, use 1 1/4 ounces of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 20 cts., 25 to 50 lbs. 19 cts., 100 lbs., 18 cts. per lb.

Kerosene Emulsion. A very valuable remedy against all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphis, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. Make 15% per cent solution. 1 qt. 90 cts., 1 gal. $1.25.

Lemon Oil. Destroys all insects, mealy bugs, scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc. 1 pt. 25 cts., 1 qt. 40 cts., 1 qt. 75 cts., 1/2 gal. $1.25, 1 gal. $2.00.

Hammond Slug Shot. For potato bugs and all leaf-eating insects on vegetables or flowers. 1 lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 35 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts. for 60 acres.

Bug Death. Kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death contains neither Paris Green nor other Arsenical poison. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees or vines, either dry or in solution. Bug Death will do for you what it has done for others. Try it and protect your crops and your pocket book at the same time.

Put up in convenient packages as follows: 1 lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 35 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 12½ lbs. $1.00, 100 lb. drums $7.50.

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

Acre an Hour Sitter. Ideal for applying Bug Death on a larger scale. Each $4.60.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap. For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects such as red spiders, etc. 3-ounce cake $3.00, 8-ounce cake 20 cts., 10-pound cake $3.00.

Tree Tanglefoot. Used to keep insects, such as ants, etc., from climbing the bodies of trees. 1-pound cans, each 25 cts.

Petroleum. For all purposes. 1 doz. 25 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts.

Sulphur. Carbon. One pound saves 1/10 ton of seed. For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 80 bushels of corn. Price: 1 lb. 35 cts., 5-lb. cans $1.25.
Animal Parasite Killer. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. Excellent to use on all animals. 1 pt. 25 cts., 1 qt. 50 cts., 1 gal. $1.25, 5 gals. at $1.00, 10 gals. at 85 cts.

Sun Sanitary Fluid. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and insecticide for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. 1 pt. 20 cts., 1 qt. 35 cts., 1 gal. $1.00, 5 gal. at 85 cts., 10 gal. at 75 cts. a gal.

Blue Stone. 1 lb. at 25 cts., 5 lbs. for 80 cts. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to 1½ gallons of water, soak twelve hours. Tobacco Dust and Stems. 1 lb. 10 cts., 5 lbs. at 5 cts., 25 lbs. at 4 cts., 100 lbs. at 2½ cts.

COOPER’S FLUIDS

V.1. For winter and early spring spraying, a reliable scale killer and fungicide. This preparation is for use upon trees only in dormant state. Mix one part of fluid to 100 parts of water. One qt. $1.00, 1 gal. $3.00, 5 gals. at $2.80, 10 gals. at $2.75 per gallon.

V.2. An ideal summer spray, destroys scale insects, wooly, and all forms of aphids, pear and apple psylla. Does not harm the tenderest foliage, and can be used any time after the bursting of the buds. Mix 1 part of fluid to 10 parts of water. One qt. $3.00, 5 gals. at $2.80; 10 gals., at $2.70 per gal.

Blue Knapsack. Kills all leaf-eating insects. Does not harm the foliage, and can be used any time during spring or summer. One qt. $1.00; 5 gals. $3.00; 5 gals. at $2.80; 10 gals. at $2.75 per gal.


Price of “Tixol” 1 qt. 75 cts. (makes 25 gals.), 1 gal. $2 (makes 100 gals.). 5 gals. for $9 (makes 500 gals.), ½ bbl. $1.85 gal. 1 bbl. at $1.75 per gal.—all f. o. b. Augusta. Write for book of Georgia Testimonials.

SPRAY MACHINES

We are agents for Gould’s Sprays, carry a full line in stock; also parts for repairs and new machines. Write if interested, for catalog and prices on large outfits.

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

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

Complete 2½-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta. 26.75


Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. $12.75

Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 15.75

Gould’s Fruitall No. 1188.

Complete, without bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. $9.00

Complete, with bbl. f. o. b. Augusta. 11.00

Gould’s Spray Tank No. 1380.

Complete f. o. b. Augusta. $21.00

Gould’s Barrel Cart No. 1133. Constructed so as to carry any size barrel.

Gould’s Bucket Spray No. 5614. A well-built durable bucket spray easily operated. Price complete with 3 ft. lead. $6.00

Gould’s Bucket Spray No. 1129. Price complete with 3 ft. lead. $4.50

Gould’s Extension Rods No. 1437.

Complete brass lined. $3.50

Deming’s No. 659. Used largely for spraying gardens. Complete with 10 ft. lead and nozzle. $5.00


Brass, each. 6.00

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

Price, each, complete. $6.00

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

Price, Galvanized Iron, complete. $8.00

Price, Brass, complete. 10.50

HAND SPRAYERS

Every one knows the uses of a small hand sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.

Lowell’s No. 112 Hand Sprayer, each. $0.50

Lowell’s No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer. 1.00

This is the best sprayer of its kind. It is easy to remove and clean, and any kind of liquid can be used and no damage to the tank.

Lowell’s No. 115 Continuous Hand Sprayer.

Price. The best hand sprayer known.

Lowell’s No. 108 Dust Blower. Each. $0.60

Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry insecticides.

Tennant’s Spray Atomizer. Excellent for flowers, houses, etc.

Small size, each. $0.40

Large size, each. $0.75

Hose. Best 5-plv for spray machines.

Per foot. $0.15

Page Thirty-two
THE COTTON SHIPPING INDUSTRY

COTTON BALE TAGS

FOR WAREHOUSEMEN AND COTTON SHIPPERS

We can furnish Cotton Bale Tags of any kind serially numbered with detachable coupons and printed as wanted. We would be glad to have orders, or duplicate past orders. Write us your wants and specifications.

Can also furnish, for Cotton Bale Tags, plain unlettered tags, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and plain tags with coupon—all wired. Send us the tag you use and state amount you buy.

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK

Note: This formula is made up partly of German goods, transportation of which during the war is costly; hence the prices this year will be somewhat advanced from previous years.

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

Large Size—2 3/4-lb., enough to make 50 gallons of ink: 1 pkg. $8, 5 pkgs. $2.85 each.

Small Size—Enough to make 10 gallons of ink: 1 pkg. $1, postpaid $1.10.

COTTON STENCILS

Cut on tin or copper. Get Special Circular with prices and descriptions as follows: 1st. Initials of Shipper and ditto of Cotton Factor, with "To" between; plate 14x20, tin $1. 2d. "Head Brand" shipper’s name, copper, $1.50; tin, $1.15. 3d. Alphabet, 27 letters, wire frame; per set, copper, $8; tin, $6.25; wire runners, 6 for $1. 4th. Numerals, 1 to 0, 10 numbers, copper, $3.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES

(All Postpaid)

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

BRANDING BRUSHES

(With or Without Handles)

Each 25c, half doz. $1.25, doz. $2.25.

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, 50 cts.: wholesale, 1 doz., $4, f. o. b. Augusta.

CARTWRIGHT'S MANGE CURE

Our guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge; if it does not do all we claim for it under directions and thrifty trial, your money back on request. Price, per bottle, 50 cts.; 1 doz., $1.

We also put up Cartwright's Mange Cure in powder form, which can be mailed. This is the only Mange Cure in powder and 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. Ask us for literature. And thousands of lives, too, of dogs who have been killed for rables 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.

N. L. WILLETT SEED CO.
Augusta, Ga.
Manufacturer of Cartwright's Dog Remedies.

You Can Have a Tulip Bed Like This. (See Page 29)

The Massive Spikes of the Hyacinth are Deliciously Fragrant
(See description Page 29)

Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora grown in Water. (See description Page 30)

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