Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Novelties of Merit—1922

New Picotee Type Zinnia

See Illustration.

This is a new, distinct and very beautiful Zinnia. The striking feature being that each petal is serrated and tipped with a different shade of color than that of the balance of the petal; for instance, a buff petal will be tipped with chocolate, scarlet will have yellow markings, and so on. Wherever this Zinnia is exhibited the same enthusiasm is shown, and there is no doubt but that it has a great future before it in the flower world. Our seed come direct from the originator. Price, pkt., 35 cts. each.

New Picotee Type Zinnia.

New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

See Illustration.

An amazing novelty of proven worth that we are proud to offer our customers for the first time. This is the largest Zinnia in existence, and was grown last year in an experimental way by florists in the large cities, who sold the cut blooms at $3.00 per dozen as rapidly as they opened. The gorgeous blooms are exquisitely colored and have the distinct dahlia shape. They are hardly recognizable as Zinnias, and might well be classified as the Spencers of the Zinnias, and are head and shoulders above all others. We have originator's seed. Price, per pkt., 35 cts.

New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.

Asparagus Bean (Dolichos Susquipedalis)


We offer as novelties two interesting and splendid varieties of this tropical Pole Bean. It has been cultivated for many years in the Orient, where it is considered a staple vegetable just as our garden snap is in this country. The edible pods are boiled for the table and served like our snap beans; the dried beans cooked with “white meat” or ham are delicious and to be eaten throughout the winter.

CHINESE PROLIFIC—The vines grow to a length of from 10 to 12 feet, and the pods themselves average 24 inches. They are slender and round. The flavor is very good and the young beans are tender and as fine as snaps. A luxuriant variety, dark green round pods sometimes 30 inches long. A tremendous yielder and little affected by dry weather on account of its vigorous root system which acts as a soil renovator. Pkt., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; ¼ lb., 60c.

EASY GROWING, or Early Semi-Bush—Does not need artificial support and more easily grown than cow peas. Our grower recommends this variety not only as a vegetable, but also as a forage plant and soil improver. It has a tremendous root system and is therefore drought resistant. Pods 2 feet long are borne in great profusion. Pkt., post-paid, 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 4 ozs., 60c.

OUR STOCK OF ASPARAGUS BEANS IS LIMITED
WE PAY YOU TO ORDER EARLY!—See Page 2

ORDER SHEET FOR

Willet's Seeds
—absolutely the best by test!

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

GENTS.—Ship as per the terms of your 1922 catalogue the goods enumerated below. I understand that you give no warranty of any kind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Express</th>
<th>Freight</th>
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ENCLOSED FIND (Give Total Amount of Money Sent with This Order)

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Do Not Write

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. No. Box State

Express Office County

In This Space

Express Office to be named when it and Postoffice are different.

PAYMENT FOR GOODS MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—NOTHING SENT C. O. D.

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Read the Back of This Order Blank Carefully and Get Free Seeds

OVER
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>NAME OF ARTICLES WANTED</th>
<th>Price</th>
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**FREE SEED**

One 5 cent packet of any kind of seed we handle for the names and addresses of five neighbors who plant seeds and whom you think would be interested in our catalogue. One 10 cent packet or two 5 cent packets for ten such names.

NOTE.—Free seeds will be given only when orders of 50 cents or more are sent in with names. Always state what kind of seed you want at the bottom of your order.

<table>
<thead>
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**YOUR CHANCE TO WIN $100**

**$100 FOR A NAME**

We want a name for our new watermelon and are going to pay $100.00 for it. Would you like to make this easy hundred dollars? It might as well be yours as anyone else. We don't care who gets it—all we want is a suitable name; you get the money.

TO make it easy for contestants to choose an appropriate and suitable name we outline below characteristics of this remarkable new watermelon. As may be seen from the description it has all the good qualities any one melon could possibly have; is suitable for long distance shipping, excellent for the home market and not to be equaled for home use.

**Skin** is green; very dark, about the color of Watson.

**Rind** is thin and tough enough to be a wonderful shipper.

**Flesh** is red; deep red throughout, sweet, crisp, juicy.

Seeds are black, and comparatively few of them.

Size is mammoth; average 50 to 60 lbs., sometimes 80 lbs.

**HOW TO ENTER CONTEST.** Everyone may enter; all you have to do is read the characteristics of the melon, select what you believe to be the most suitable name.

This name must be sent in with an order for one introductory packet of the "Contest Watermelon." (We are not offering seed stock of this melon for sale except in an introductory way, and only to persons entering this contest.)

Price, per packet, 25 cts.

**CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 1st.** Names will be judged and the prize awarded on June 4, 1922. The winner's name and address and the name selected will be published in the Augusta Chronicle on the morning of June 5, 1922.

Get in this contest and win $100.00 now! Select a name and send it to us at once!

**SIRS:** I wish to enter your Watermelon Naming Contest and enclose 25 cts. which entitles me to enter one name and in addition gives me one packet of "Contest Watermelon Seeds." I have entered the name which you will enter with my name, according to the terms of your offer.
Good Things Not Found
In Other Catalogues

WILLET'S WONDER PEA

(See Illustration)

Introduced by us in 1919, and as its name implies it is truly a wonderful garden pea. Without a doubt the most prolific bush garden pea that grows, being literally covered with peas, all of which are borne on the top of the bush. Our grower after getting pea over a long season saved 20 bushels of the dried peas on one acre.

The small green peas are sweet and tender like the famous "French Peas." As one enthusiastic grower puts it, "they melt in your mouth." The seed are buff and similar in form to First and Best, but a tripe smaller. Foliage is dark green and not silver-green like other peas. Few seeds are required to plant a given area; sow three or four inches in single row, never in double rows, because each plant stools heavily, 25 stems to one seed sometimes. The earlier they are planted the more they yield. May be planted in December and January without danger of being cold killed. Stands more cold than any other sort.

Unfortunately the severe drouth during last pea season caused almost a complete failure in the crop and we will have but few seed to offer for sale this season. Prices: Postpaid, pkt. 20c; 1/2 lb. 30c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1lb. 90c; 5 lbs. for $4.00.

New Cantaloupe

BONNIE BELL

This new cantaloupe is a wonder, ideal shape, good size, averaging about 3 pounds, a remarkable keeper; originator claims it "keeps longer than any other cantaloupe." The skin is smooth and golden yellow in color. The salmon flesh is decidedly sweet and juicy, a most attractive melon and remarkably uniform and true to type; our grower says there was not an off-type Bonnie Bell in my whole patch."

The aroma from the ripe melon is so tempting that they whet the appetite immediately. It is said that even in the driest seasons this cantaloupe will bear the most juicy, luscious fruit and show no ill effects. The toughness of its skin makes it practically immune to small insects that injure other cantaloupes. These features cannot do other than make the Bonnie Bell a host of admirers in the South. The late fruit should be picked from the vines before maturing and allowed to ripen in the house. Price: Postpaid, pkt. 20c; oz. 40c; 4 ozs. $1.25.

REGARDING NOVELTIES

Humanity is always looking for something new, something different, something better. That is why we find men devoting their entire lives to the evolution, or perfection of a single thought, object, or plant type.

In the agricultural world men strive to produce new types of standard plants— ones that have a decided advantage over other varieties. Such as extreme earliness, greater productivity, finer colors or superior flavor; and after perfecting new varieties the originators carry them to the seedsmen to put them before the plant- ing public, who on their part are also looking for something new, something different, something better.

If it were not for this distribution on the part of progressive seedsmen agricultural production would be cut fully 50 per cent. The man who is satisfied with what he has, has lost his usefulness to humanity.

Willow Leaved POLE LIMA

Described by our Oklahoma specialist as a "rare and distinct variety of Pole Limas, the leaf of which is willow-leaf shaped, and it is very early and productive, producing pods from the bottom to the very top of the vine. Flavor is distinct and very mild. It is an early drought-resistant, hardy and easily grown bean; successful in all parts of the country. The best pole lima bean grown."

We have only been able to get a small amount of the seed to offer for sale this year, and therefore advise those who wish to try them to mail in their orders as early as possible.

Doubtless this fine acquisition will enjoy great popularity because it fills a long-felt want in the South, that of a medium seeded pole lima with the ability to withstand drought and produce in sandy land. The originator's statement speaks in terms of the merit of the new bean, and we do not believe that anybody will go far wrong in trying a "patch." Price: Postpaid, pkt. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; 4 ozs. 50c; 8 ozs. 80c.

WILLET'S NEW TOMITREE TOMATO

(See Illustration)

THE BEST MAIN CROP TOMATO ON EARTH

This new tomato introduced by us last year has popularized itself in one year and is considered by many the finest main cropper in existence. This smooth, handsome fruit is borne in clusters of four or five; color is deep glowing red right up to the intersection of the stem; of medium size, firm flesh and very small seed chamber. The fruit of Tomitree has never been known to split or crack. Being a tree tomato it does not have to be staked or trellised except in instances where it has fruited so heavily that the branches are borne down by the weight of the tomatoes, as was the case with G. B. Daniels, 150 Barber St., Athens, Ga., who says he had to prop the limbs with broomsticks to keep them from breaking off. Mr. Daniels is very enthusiastic about Tomitree and claims that out of seven varieties planted by him in 1921 Tomitree alone lived through the severe drought and that they were still bearing heavily on October 17th. The best main crop tomato on earth, we are proud of the splendid showing made by Tomitree during the unfavorable season, and are more confident than ever that it is destined to be a great main crop tomato for the South.

Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 75c; 1/2 lb. $2.00, postpaid.
GENERAL INFORMATION

PRICES in this catalogue have been made as low as possible, quality considered, and cancel all previous quotations. They are subject to change without notice. Terms are cash. No goods sent C. O. D.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS—Prices on seeds, especially field types, such as cotton, sorghum, etc., are based on prevailing prices at the time this catalogue goes to press. It is possible that at the time you are ready to order there has been either an advance or decline in price on some article. Write or wire for special quotations on field seeds you expect to buy in large quantities, if you think our catalogue prices out of line. Always state quantity you expect to buy.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Cashier’s or Certified Check. When personal checks are sent, goods will not be shipped until our bank has had time to verify the account. Cash may be sent in registered letters. Stamps are acceptable in small amounts.

POSTAGE CHARGES—We pay postage on all seed in packets over 1 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., unless otherwise specified. Charges on seeds quoted “not prepaid” will be paid by customers and if it is desired to have them shipped by Parcel Post sufficient money should be inclosed to cover postage. The correct amount may be determined by consulting Parcel Post table on next page. If carrying charges are not sent goods will be shipped by express or freight collect.

NON-GUARANTEE—The very nature of the goods we sell makes it impossible for us to guarantee seed, bulbs or other matter as to germination or outcome and like other reputable seed houses all over the country we have adopted a form of non-guarantee, which is as follows: No guarantee of any kind given. All claims must be made within five days after delivery. We buy from dependable growers only and test all seeds for germination.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS FOR EARLY ORDERS—Our business comes practically at one time, in one great rush, and although we are well equipped for handling the great number of orders that pour in during February, March and April, we like to have as many orders sent in before that time as we can. It makes it easier for us and cuts down the chances of mistakes which are troublesome to customers.

To encourage early ordering we will give five packets of flower seed (our selection) with every order amounting to $1.00 or more sent to us before February first.

DAYS TO MATURITY—We have tried for the information of our customers to determine the correct number of days to maturity from time of planting of all varieties of seed listed herein. These figures are correct as far as we know, but being estimated and averaged, we do not wish to be understood as guaranteeing a time of maturity of any matter in this catalogue. Effects of weather conditions make it impossible to foretell, except in an approximate way.

Our Nursery Department

We are pleased to call attention to this new department, or rather new, as far as our cataloguing it in an extensive way. We have been devoting much time to this branch of our business for the past five years and feel that we are now equipped to give service that cannot be surpassed. Connections are the best and we believe that customers placing orders with us will agree that our stock is second to none, in fact it has been by handling this excellent quality in the past that we have developed our Nursery Department.

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### U.S. Parcel Post Rates

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<th>Third</th>
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<tr>
<td>Up to 150</td>
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<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
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**APPROXIMATE PARCEL POST ZONES FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES**

For the guidance of those who do not know the parcel post zones they are in we have arranged here a list of the Southern States and their zones which will doubtless help the customers in the matter of their postage.

**GEORGIA**—Practically all in the first and second zones.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**—Practically all in the first and second zones.

**FLORIDA**—Northern half is in the third zone. Lower portion is in the fourth zone.

**ALABAMA**—Eastern half is in the third zone; Western part in the fourth zone.

**MISSISSIPPI**—Entirely in the fourth zone.

**LOUISIANA**—Mainly in the fifth zone. Extreme eastern strip in the fourth zone.

**ARKANSAS**—Eastern portion is in the fourth zone; Western half in the fifth zone.

**TENNESSEE**—Eastern half in the third zone; Western section in the fourth zone.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Mainly in the third; Northeastern portion in the fourth zone.

**VIRGINIA**—Southwestern corner is in the third zone; balance is in the fourth zone.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Practically all in the fourth zone.

**KENTUCKY**—Practically all in the fourth zone.

### Economy Collections

In these collections are assembled the very finest home garden varieties of the different vegetables that are most universally grown, and we advise those who wish a valuable garden to buy them.

In Collection No. 1 there are enough seeds to furnish a family of two or three. Collection No. 2 is for a larger family, say from four to six people. Collection No. 3 is, we believe, the most complete assortment that has ever been gotten together. As with the others, only the most select varieties are listed and where Collection No. 3 is planted there will be vegetables for the table every day through the entire season. The prices of these are so low that we need say nothing about this feature.

#### Willet's Garden Collection No. 1

In quantities sufficient for a family with limited garden space. $1.00 value postpaid for 50c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. Bountiful Beans</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Henderson's Bush Lima Beans</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Kentucky Wonder Beans</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Willet's Heart-Blood Beet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Willet's Giant Corn</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Brewster's Millions Cucumber</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Golden Crookneck Squash</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Tomitree Tomato</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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$1.00 collection postpaid for 50c.

#### Willet's Garden Collection No. 2

Medium Garden Collection, A Good Selection. $2.00 value postpaid for $1.00.

<table>
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<td>½ Lb. Bountiful Beans</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. White Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ Lb. Henderson's Bush Lima Beans</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. Carolina Sieva Pole Butterbeans</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Heart-Blood Beet</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Big Boston Lettuce</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Turnip Radish</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Brewster's Millions Cucumber</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ Lb. Trucker's Favorite Corn</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. Charleston Wakefield Cabbage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; White Queen Egg Plant</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Nixon Cantaloupe</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Chinese Giant Pepper</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Tomitree Tomato</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; White Velvet Okra</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Golden Crookneck Squash</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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$2.00 collection postpaid for 75c.

#### Willet's Garden Collection No. 3

This is the most complete collection for a large size garden. $3.00 value postpaid for $1.50.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ Lb. Bountiful Beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ &quot; White Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ &quot; Henderson's Bush Lima Beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Oz. Heart-Blood Beet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. Southern Giant Curled Mustard</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Iceicle Radish</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ Lb. Willet's Giant Corn (Early)</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ &quot; Trucker's Favorite Corn</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. Brewster's Millions Cucumber</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Charleston Wakefield Cabbage</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; White Queen Egg Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Oz. Big Boston Lettuce</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Nixon Cantaloupe</td>
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<td>1 Pkg. Chinese Giant Pepper</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Earliana Tomato</td>
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<td>1 &quot; Tomitree Tomato</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Oz. White Velvet Okra</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pkg. Golden Crookneck Squash</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 &quot; Kleeckley Sweet Watermelon</td>
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</table>

$3.00 collection postpaid for $1.50.
Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

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

JANUARY


IN BEDS—Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Potted Plants.

FARM—Canada Field Peas, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Rape, Early Corn.

POULTRY—Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Raise the best. They cost no more to feed. Plant Vines, Sunflower Seed, Castor Oil Bean for shade in chicken yards.

Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

FEBRUARY


POULTRY—Start incubator going. Early Chicks are best. Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Plant green for chickens. Plant vines, etc., to shade chicken yards.

MARCH

GARDEN—All Early Garden Seeds, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Garden Corn, Transplant from Hotbeds Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc. Onion Sets, Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Peppers, Plants, Lettuce Plants.

POULTRY IN NEST—Chicken, Squash, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra.

FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—Dahlia Bulbs, Canna Bulbs, Gladiolus Bulbs, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Bedding Plants.

Japanese Lilies, Bermuda Roots.

FARM—Field Corn, Spring Oats, Carpet Grass, Clovers and Grasses of all kinds, Spring Beardless Barley, Artichokes, Dwarf Essex Rape, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Peas, Clover, Vetch, Daishen, Sweet Potato Daws.

POULTRY YARDS—Plant Ricinus, Castor Oil Beans for shade, also Sunflower Seeds.


APRIL

GARDEN—Irish Potatoes, Snap Beans, Field Peas, Garden Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra, etc., Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants.

FLOWERS—All Flower Seed, Bedding Plants, Hanging Baskets, Porch Boxes, Summer Flowering Bulbs, Japanese Lilies, Dahlias, etc., Bermuda Roots.

POULTRY YARDS—Plant Ricinus, Castor Oil Beans for shade, also Sunflower Seeds.


MAY

GARDEN—Okra, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Snap Beans, Butterbeans, Garden Corns, Tomatoes, Tomato Sweet Potato Daws.

FLOWERS—Bedding Plants, Dahlia, Gladiolus, Cannas, Elephant Ear Bulbs, Dahlias, Dahlias, Dahlias.

FARM—Carpet Grass, Sorghums, Millet, Cow Peas, Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Grasses, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Potato Plants.

June


IN BEDS—Tobacco, Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Beets, Cauliflower, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Potted Plants.

FARM—Canada Field Peas, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Rape, Early Corn.

POULTRY—Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Raise the best. They cost no more to feed. Plant Vines, Sunflower Seed, Castor Oil Bean for shade in chicken yards.

Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

Asparagus Roots

Culture for Garden—Open furrows 8 ins. deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 ins. apart; cover with 2 or 3 ins. of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them. If you can’t get your beds too rich nor use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed about 80x30 feet.

August


IN BEDS—Tobacco, Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Beets, Cauliflower, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Potted Plants.

FARM—Canada Field Peas, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Rape, Early Corn.

POULTRY—Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Raise the best. They cost no more to feed. Plant Vines, Sunflower Seed, Castor Oil Bean for shade in chicken yards.

Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

JUNE

GARDEN—Tomato Plants, Squash, Cucumber, Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Butterbeans, Pole Beans, New Zealand Spinach, Collards, Mustard, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Spring Grass.

FLOWERS—Zinnias, Marigold, etc. Caladium, Salvia Plants, Phlox.


JULY

GARDEN—Cabbage, Collards, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Beets.

FARM—Millets, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Mexican June Corn, Ensilage Corn, crimson and Burr Clover in last plowing of corn and cotton. Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Send for Willet’s Fall Catalogue.

AUGUST

GARDEN—Snap Beans, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Romaine, Salatly, Turnip, Cucumber. Late crop of Tomato Plants, Cabbage Plants, Collard Plants.

FARM—Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Rye and Barley for grazing. Rye as cover crop, Alfalfa and other Clovers. Amber Sorghum, Sudan Grass, Vetch and Rape.

Send for Willet’s Fall Catalogue.

SEPTEMBER


POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley, etc., for greens. Chickens need it. Give chickens tonic to help through molt.

Send for Willet’s Fall Catalogue.

OCTOBER

GARDEN—Salad Turnips, Collards, Kale, Rape, Lettuce, Mustard, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Spinach, Chard, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Strawberry Plants.


FARM—Grasses, Clovers, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Vetches, Black Medic, Rape.

POULTRY—Same as for September.

NOVEMBER

GARDEN—English Peas, Strawberry Plants, Onion Sets, Cabbage Plants, Kale, Rape.

FLOWERS—Asparagus and other bulbs as for October. Winter Lawn Grass.


POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley for Chickens, cull down your Rock and mate pens. Buy new cockerels or pullets to introduce new blood in strain. Give chickens egg producer to start laying.

DECEMBER


ORCHARDS—Plant Nursery Stock, Fruit Trees, Nuts, Evergreens, etc. Sprays and all varietals for market.

FLOWERS—Sweet Peas, Dutch Bulbs.

FARM—Rye, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Canada Field Peas.

POULTRY—Start Incubator or set hens for next year’s early laying pullets and show birds. Plant Rye, Barley for green. Give chickens egg producer to start them laying.

transportation to any part of United States. 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. Prices Postpaid, 100 for $1.25; 500 for $5.00. By express: 1,000 for $6.50. Get prices on large amounts.

Asparagus Bunchers—No. 2, 7 to 10 in.

Bunchers.

No. 3, 8 to 12 in.

Bunchers.

$3.25

Postage 25c.

Asparagus Knives—Large Improved, V-shaped blade, best steel, each, 60c.

Raffia—Largely used for tying and bunching Asparagus, Carrots, Peas, Spring all varieties for market.

1 pound ..................................................... 25c

5 pounds, per pound .................................. 20c
Oriental Vegetable Seeds

Introduced into this country by the Japanese and Chinese of the Pacific Coast. These vegetables, because of their superior quality, have won favor throughout the United States, and are very extensively grown in South States in the early Spring and late Fall. The varieties listed below are not novelty, but are now classed as staple vegetables of great merit, and have been given great satisfaction for the past three or four years in increasing quantities each season.

CHINESE PE-TSAI—KINCHIU—Celery Cabbage. See cut. A tall, erect, handsome, valuable plant in universal use in China, and forming the basis of celery cabbages. U. S. Department of Agriculture advice is to wait until the plants grow three or four inches high, and then cut off as lettuce, and in cold, served raw and shredded. The flavor is very much like the Chinese kale. It retains as much of the valuable substance for which we esteem it, as the kale. The solidly; strip outside leaves and the inside is white, crisp and delicate in flavor, but should be cooked like cabbage. It has a much better flavor than the kale. The plant blanches; quick grower; withstands cold. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; 4 ozs. $1.00. Postpaid.

JAPANESE MUSTARD—Takana Improved—Of all mustards this is possibly the best type. Plant is hardy; and it sends up a stout stalk 3 to 4 feet high loaded with a mass of large, flat, smooth leafy shoot which can be pulled off each stem like kale. The yield is extremely heavy. Leaves are cooked same as spinach, the flavor being a little sharp and pungent. Serve through Spring. This mustard, because of its high quality and great productivity, should be in universal use among us. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—Mikado,” or “Neriona Long”—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or more rootlets, grown for sweet, tender, white grano and crisp and firm, Slice, Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used quite largely by restaurants. Early sowing is best. 1 oz. to 100 lb. Price: 25c; 8 lb. $1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE SPINACH—ROBENSO—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft.; 8 lbs. per acre. Sow early Spring and Autumn. Ready in 20 days. Provides leaves which retain freshness long after cutting. Price: Pkt. 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

CHINESE SANTOSAI—Celery Cabbage. The quickest of growers for “greens.” A hundred times better than mustard or turnip tops for greens. Plant 1 inch deep; plant 1 inch apart, not 1 inch deep; plant 1 inch apart, not 1 inch deep. A fine leafy mass of erect leaves for quick heading—matures quicker than cabbage. In large use now in America. Leaves fold inward, thick, fleshy, sweet, tender, white, granish and crisp and firm. Slice, Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used quite largely by restaurants. Early sowing is best. 1 oz. to 100 lb. Price: 25c; 8 lb. $1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIPS—"Shogoin"—The largest of all the Japanese turnips—sometimes 15 pounds. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round and uniform. Best variety for Summer planting—June, July and August. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in August, December last weighing, top 70 pounds, seventeen round—all very beautiful round all white turnip. 1 oz. 100 ft.; 4 lbs. an acre. Price: Pkt. 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $2.00, postpaid.

TENOJI LARGE BALL—It is the most popular variety of Japanese Turnips. Snow white smooth, globe-shaped and has thin smooth skin with mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price: Pkt. 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

TOKYO SUMMER MARKET—This is a very popular turnip and matures quickly, good variety for Summer use. Flat, round, white, solid sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Sow seeds early in Spring. Price: Pkt. 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

Asparagus

A GOOD MONEY CROP

Has been in cultivation for over 2,000 years, originated in Europe. The young tender shoots make a delicious dish and there is a tremendous demand for them locally and for Northern shippers. Plants are very hardy and thrive in our Southern soils. South Carolina and Georgia grow thousands of acres which net per acre from $300.00 to $500.00. In some sections the growth of asparagus roots for planting has developed into a large industry. Asparagus seed is recommended only to large planters where the element of economy must be considered. Loss of a year, extra cultivation and the uncertainty of getting a stand on account of unfavorable weather conditions make the plantings of the roots preferable. See page 4 for prices of roots. 1 lb. makes 6,000 roots; 16 lbs. per acre (makes 100,000 roots).

Note—We are large dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots.

Culture—Plant seed by hand, March and April, in 2½ foot rows, 1 inch apart, 1 inch deep; cultivate; use nitrogenous fertilizer, and in 12 months they are ready to transplant. One ounce of seed produces about 300 plants (roots), 16 lbs. for one acre, produce about 100,000 roots. Market Asparagus March to May 15th.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—(See illustration.) A new variety valuable on account of its rust-resisting qualities, besides being rust-resistant the quality of the spears is of the highest. It has a good flavor and is bound to gain popularity immediately in asparagus centers. The ravages of rust have made other varieties valueless in some sections and it is fortunate that a long wanted rust-resistant variety has appeared in Washington Rust-Resistant at this time. Post-paid, 4 ozs. $1.50; 1 lb. $4.25; 5 lbs. $20.00. Stock limited.

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

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

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—(See illustration on front cover. Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grown large and uniform stalks and spears. Has a small percentage of culls. Spears nice and smooth; look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known Asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. See prices below.

Prices on Argenteuil, Palmetto and Tillman:

Prices: 1/2 lb. 75¢; 1 lb. $1.50; 3 lbs. $4.50. Postpaid: 5 lbs. $2.90; 10 lbs. $4.50. Asparagus Roots—See page 4.

Artichoke

Native of North America where it had been cultivated by the Indians before the white man's time. A sunflower-like tuberous, rooted plant that thrives on any drained land. Yields heavier than potatoes and is cultivated for its roots which are eaten raw, boiled or as a pickle. Artichoke pickle is a very popular product.

Culture—Cut and plant like Irish potatoes. Cultivation same as for corn or Irish potatoes.

Prices: Postpaid, Qt. 25¢; ½ pk. 75¢; pk. $1.25.
**Garden Beans—Bush or Snap**

The Garden Bean is one of the most important and profitable food crops we have and makes a good yield on almost any soil. Like all other plants it responds to good treatment both as to cultivation and fertilization; yet it will produce a fair crop with less attention than almost any other vegetable. The plants are hardy and readily adapt themselves to almost any condition. Sandy loam enriched with well-rotted stable manure or good commercial fertilizer is the most suitable soil. Frequent shallow working of the soil and irrigation greatly increases the yield. Early Beans are an important crop with Florida, South Georgia and Carolina Coast truckers, who ship them in great quantities to the Northern market. At Beaufort, S. C., the average yield per acre for the past three years has been 100 hampers and the net profit from bean crops has averaged $200.00 per acre. Last year the Normal and Industrial Training School planted 30 acres in snap beans and "notwithstanding a poor season because of adverse weather conditions the school pupils harvested 3,830 hampers" (35 pounds to the hamper). The average price per hamper was $2.25, which gave a net profit of $3,310.48 on the crop.

The two main varieties of garden beans are Bush and Snap. Bush beans are picked before they are fully ripe, after which they become tough and fibrous. Snap beans are picked when they are fully ripe and have a tender, crisp texture. They are usually harvested green and sold in the market fresh. Bush beans are generally larger and have a more robust flavor than Snap beans.

**GREEN PODDED VARIETIES**

**WILLET’S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE**—Matures in 45 days. A round, green, podded stringless variety that is hard to beat. The pods are of good size, plump and always crisp and tender. The favorite variety with New Jersey and Long Island truckers. It is very prolific and bears for a long time. Excellent for shipping, because it keeps so well and retains its crispness and tender character. A Norfolk, Va., shipper says he_new a gross 150 hampers per acre, which is considerably better than any other bean he ever planted. A garden variety, Bushy, Stringless, green Pod holds first place, being very tender, brittle and sweet, there is nothing left to be desired for table use. Dried beans are liver colored.

**BLACK VALENTINE**—Matures in 43 days. The main shipping variety of Florida growers. Excellent bean for market gardeners, as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. As early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform in color and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor.

**GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—Matures in 45 days. A very early variety; long, straight, round and feathery pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a light brown color and of a feathery appearance.

**EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS**—Matures in 45 days. Our hardest bean. Perhaps the oldest of the green podded sorts, hardy, resisting even a slight degree of frost. Foliage coarse and woolly, dark green, early and prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, straight, flat, broad and of medium quality. Seed large, of purplish shade splashed with lighter color.

**IMPROVED REFUGE, or 1,000 to 1—Matures in 50 days. The most prolific variety grown. Fine for medium crop; used largely by Beaufort growers. Plant at the same time you do Valentine for succession. A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refuge or 1,000 to 1, more dwarf and compact in growth and earlier. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, of good quality, either for canning or for pickling. Seed resembles that of Refuge Wax.

**EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS**—Matures in 45 days. Splendid hardy green pod variety; very prolific; uniform in ripening. Pods are straight and flat, of good quality and about 5½ inches long. The dried beans are yellow.

**WILLET’S BOUNTIFUL** (See Illustration)—Matures in 45 days. About 16 inches high. For home use and early market garden purposes there is no bean that can surpass this tender stringless variety. The beans grow about six inches long, slightly curved, flat and green. Its true green color. Bountiful as its name indicates is extremely prolific, in fact, the bushes are literally a mass of beans which are borne freely and for a long season. There is a striking uniformity of size always and this fact, together with their handsome appearance, is doubtless responsible for their immediate sale on all markets. The beans are always free from strings and even when left on the bush do not become coarse or tough. It is a great canning bean; does not lose its good color. Dried beans are medium size and yellow.

**BURPEE’S STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—Matures in 45 days. A round, green, podded stringless variety that is hard to beat. The pods are of good size, plump and always crisp and tender. The favorite variety with New Jersey and Long Island truckers. It is very prolific and bears for a long time. Excellent for shipping, because it keeps so well and retains its crispness and tender character. A Norfolk, Va., shipper says he new a gross 150 hampers per acre, which is considerably better than any other bean he ever planted. A garden variety, Burpee, Stringless, green Pod holds first place, being very tender, brittle and sweet, there is nothing left to be desired for table use. Dried beans are liver colored.

**PRICES OF BEANS ON THIS PAGE**

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<th>Name of Bean</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
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*Note: All prices are for seed production and are subject to change. Please consult the catalog or supplier for current prices.*
### YELLOW, or WAX PODDED VARIETIES

**IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX**—Matures in 40 days; pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless and of a beautiful golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white washed with purplish black.

**DWARF BLACK WAX**—Matures in 45 days; of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong, healthy foliage; pods 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white; excellent quality; seed oblong, glossy black.

**WARDWELL’S KIDNEY WAX**—Matures in 45 days; early as the Golden Wax; pods long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. Grows taller than Golden Wax. The truckers’ favorite in yellow wax beans.

**CURRIE’S RUST-PROOF WAX**—Matures in 40 days; one of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color and of finest quality. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Seeds larger than Black Wax and are purplish black in color.

### POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—Most Proven of All

The great late crop snap beans; bear larger and more prolifically than the bush varieties. They are more sensitive to cold and therefore cannot be planted until all danger of cold weather is over. May be planted in corn or around fences and allowed to grow up on them. There is no excuse for anyone not planting this valuable crop.

Culture—Plant 1 pound per 100 feet, 30 pounds per acre, in April or when weather is settled. Cultivate the soil deeply in preparing the ground. Drop 3 to 4 seeds to the hill—4 feet apart each way where poles have been previously placed. Frequent working and a liberal application of fertilizer will materially increase the yield.

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**IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER** (Old Homestead)—Matures in 75 days; pods 7 to 9 inches in length, saddle-backed, solid and meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Extremely productive. Pods in clusters; bright green color.

**NANCY DAVIS, or STRIPED CORNFIELD**—Matures in 90 days. There has always been a strong demand for a running bean that is suitable for planting among corn, to grow up on the stalks and thus save trouble of staking, which is usually the objectionable feature with pole beans. Nancy Davis is the finest runner of this sort. Vines are very rapid growers and robust; the root-system is deep and drought-resistant. The beans themselves are good size, straight, smooth, attractive light green and perfectly stringless. They bear longer than any other bean. After picking through the entire summer the late beans can be left on the vines to dry and then used during the winter. Planted around fences and other places of high soil, they do not take up any room, nor do they require special cultivation. We advise planting this bean in suitable places, and they will be found of great economic value.

**SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE**—Matures in 80 days; large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting.

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**PRICE OF BEANS ON THIS PAGE**

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Write for prices on 1,000 pound lots.

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### Brussels Sprouts

**CHOICEST AND MOST DELICIOUS MEMBER OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY**

Just why Brussels Sprouts are not universally in use we would like to know, because there is no green vegetable of its kind that we know of as tender, highly flavored and appetizing in appearance. Perhaps it is because people of the South know nothing of them. In Europe and throughout the North Brussels Sprouts are cultivated and in common use. Anyone who likes cabbage, cauliflower or collards is sure to be fond of this vegetable which after all is nothing but a stalk with from 10 to 30 miniature heads of cabbage growing about it. The “Sprouts” are cut from the stalk and prepared—boiled or creamed—as we do cabbage or cauliflower.

Culture—Being a member of the cabbage family, the same planting season and cultural directions apply to each. Brussels Sprouts are harder than cabbage. 1 package for 200, and 1 ounce for full market 1,000 plants.

**PERFECTION**—The most desirable variety for the South. Bears 10 to 30 sprouts of the highest quality. Price: Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.50.
Lima, or Butter Beans
Green or Dried They Are Good All Year

BUSH VARIETIES

Bush Butter are preferred to the running kind by many home gardeners, because they are earlier, require less area, do not have to be staked and are less troublesome generally. They do not, however, bear as prolifically as the pole beans, but by the aid of intensive cultivating the yield will be greatly increased. Irrigation is also an important factor in the yield of beans of all classes, and where it is practical it will pay to irrigate.

Butter Beans are one of our most valuable vegetables and may be eaten green throughout the summer. They bear until frost. In the winter the dried beans make an excellent meal.

Culture—Same as snap beans. Plant three weeks later.

HENDERSON'S BUSH—Matures in 70 days. (See illustration.) Undoubtedly the finest bush lima bean for the South. Bushes are very stocky and grow about 18 inches high, stands drought well, bushes are covered with pods that are 4 beans of fine buttery flavor, which the dried beans do not lose. A valuable dish for winter use. About the size of Carolina Sieva; white.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH—Matures in 75 days. A bush form of the large lima, 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. It is quite prolific and of good quality, but does not stand up under adverse conditions. Drought greatly affects both the crop and the bush itself and for that reason we advise Henderson’s Bush Lima for Southern planting over this variety. Further north Burpee’s Bush even surpasses Henderson’s, but the quality is not as buttery and sweet.

Small Lima, or Carolina Sieva.

for 20 years. It’s a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where others fail completely. The dried bean is white, blotted with purple.

WILLOW LEAF LIMA—See page 1 for full description.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (POLE)—Either green or dry this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room, frequent workings and, during extreme dry weather, a heavy mulching or leaves or stable manure will prolong the bearing life of the plant, which is ordinarily not very drought-resistant.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet
A Wonderful Green

SWISS CHARD—Sow Spring and Fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2 1/2 feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer, almost all the year. Desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens and later the broad, flat beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. An attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. The leaves are large with heavy stems, very tender and brittle. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Makes an excellent green poultry feed in summer when other greens are not available. Where Rape burns up in Summer Swiss Chard is indicated as a substitute for hogging. We hogged June 1st until August 15th in 1919 Swiss Chard four times and the crop gave us a world of good hogging feed. Packet 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. $5.00, postpaid.
Garden Beets—Early Root Crop

Beets are very well adapted to our Southern soils. They thrive best in sandy, light, rich soils. While they cannot be grown on the same land year after year, they do well in rotation with wheat, oats, or other high-becoming crops. Beets are grown both for the roots and tops, or “greens,” which make a delicious dish not unlike spinach. The stock beets are one of the most economical and cattle.

Culture—Spring sowing, latter part of February up until April. Fall sowings are possible in October. Drill in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart, thin plants to 4 inches apart, or even larger. Use the discarded ones for greens. This thinning permits the better development of those plants left. They should be fertilized with well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, rich in potash.

Beet seed are generally slow in germinating and weak in vitality so we advise soaking them overnight in water before putting in the ground. Summer planted beets should be kept in a good standing without having to replant. 4 ozs. to 100 ft., or 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

WILLET’S HEART BLOOD—Matures in 45 days. A new one and the finest table beet cultivated in the United States. The red, “top-shaped” fruit of very unusual uniformity. The flesh is firm, blood-red throughout and decidedly tender and sweet; never becomes “woody” or “stringy” like other varieties. The tops are erect, crisp and tender; fine for salad purposes for which it is used largely. Foliage is handsome deep green with red veins running through. No other beet we know of deserves the praise and wide use this one does. For market purposes it is in the first rank, being early, of fine appearance and special quality.

EARLY ECLIPSE—Matures in 45 days. The beets are symmetrical, smooth, globe shaped, 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Dark red flesh, tender and sweet, foliage is crisp, purplish green in color.

DECEMBER ROSE—Matures in 45 days. Large but flatter than either of the foregoing varieties. Of good color, and quite tender when picked young. Dark Blood Egyptian is an old favorite and has been planted by truckers for years.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TUNIP—Matures in 50 days. This beet is of medium size round, “top shaped” and of dark blood red color. The flesh is sweet and tender and entirely free from string. It is one of the earliest beets known and is planted largely by truckers around August.

IMPROVED LOW SMOOTH BLOOD—Matures in 55 days. A long red beet, very sweet flavor, is tender and grows to a length of about six inches. The flesh is of a more uniform red than any other beet.

HALF LONG RED—Matures in 60 days. A late but very hardy variety. A sure cropper, adverse conditions never cause a failure with this beet. 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Dark red flesh, zoned with lighter color.

SILESIAN WHITE SUGAR—Matures in 55 days. A good flavored white variety that is preferred by some, especially for pickling purposes. The meat is very sweet and firm.

PLANT STOCK BEETS

Are a very economical feed matter for stock and used throughout Europe very largely. There is no reason why they are not in more universal use, especially in the South, when their remarkable feed value is considered. They produce more tonnage and higher nutritious contents than any other root crop and therefore should have an important place in our farming, and a more efficient planting scheme. As a dairy feed they are excellent and will improve decidedly the quality of milk. The beets are useful in fattening, where the dairy industry is reduced practically to a scientific calculation, these Mangels or Stock Beets are fed mainly through the entire winter. Enormous yields are made and the beets harvested and stored in barns or other dry places. They may be left in the ground a long time without injury or loss in feed value.

The Danish Government has organized a system of official supervision over all efforts to improve agricultural crops, which has had a miraculous effect on the improvement in size and quality of the Stock Beets during the past five years. Our seeds are Danish grown and improved types. We urge every farmer to plant some, if only in an experimental way.

Culture—Deeply and thoroughly cultivate the ground. Sow seeds at the rate of 10 pounds per acre in 2 foot deep rows. Deep workings will benefit the crop, as they do best in a light, loamy soil. Aimble moisture and good drainage are features. Plant from January until March.

NORBITION GIANT—The largest beet that grows. Makes a tremendous yield of stock food which is highly nutritious and valuable for hogs and cows. This beet is very coarse and therefore unfit for human consumption. It is a good keeper. The crop may be gathered and stored away in a dry place and fed through the winter.

KLEIN WANZ LEBEN—This is the great Sugar Beet. It is a tremendous yielder of immense roots which make a very nutritious stock feed, besides its regular use as a sugar beet. Many growers claim that this variety exceeds all other feeds in cream-producing qualities. There is no doubt that it is a milk increaser and in fact, great acreage is devoted to the growing of this variety in Holland and Switzerland by dairymen there. The roots are very large and white and after maturating may be stored away and kept for winter feeding. Not only is this beet a popular sort with dairymen, but it is used very largely in swine feeding. It has a greater food value than turnips, rutabagas, pumpkins, squash or other feeds of this class. An admirable feature is its long-keeping quality, which makes it a most useful farm product. This is the beet from which the commercial beet-pulp is sold after the saccharine qualities are extracted.

PRICES POSTPAID.

Willet's Heart Blood 10c 25c 60c $1.75 $7.50
Early Eclipse 10c 15c 35c $1.00 4.00
Imp. Early Blood Turnip 10c 15c 35c $1.00 4.00
Dark Red Egyptian 10c 15c 35c $1.00 4.00
Imp. Long Smooth Blood 10c 15c 35c $1.75 3.50
Half Long Red 10c 15c 25c $1.75 3.50
Silesian White Sugar 10c 15c 30c $2.50 4.00
STOCK BEET—Norbitian Giant 10c 15c 30c $2.50 4.00
SUGAR BEET—Klein Wanzleben — 10c $1.00 2.00
SPINACH BEET—Swiss Chard — 10c .60 .25

Early Eclipse Beet, Norbitian Giant Beet.

Willet's Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

SOUND SEEDS

The value of sound seeds cannot be argued. There is no such thing as saving money by buying cheap seeds because one "bad lot" will cost more in time and fertilizer than five times the price of the seeds. It does not pay to get seed from unreliable houses where there is question as to dependability. Willet's Sound Seeds for the South are known universally as being—Absolutely the best by test.
CABBAGE The Great Human Food!

Our Cabbages are grown for us by the best known and most reliable Cabbage seed growers on Long Island. There are no better Cabbage seed than those we offer.

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, hogs and cattle. What better could you ask? No wonder seed is more expensive than are cabbages, and cabbage plants are dirt cheap. Every farmer should grow at least one acre in cabbages. The use of cabbage saves meat-eating, not only for the family but for the hands of the farm. There can be no over-production, for there is no better hog feed, cattle feed, or poultry feed.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January and February, and in the open ground during early March or April; for Winter Cabbage sow in June and July, transplanting August and September to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoo to seed, especially in the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 25" to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 to 3 feet in row, rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed, 100 foot row. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 10 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.

WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test
WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test

DANISH BALLHEAD—Danish grown seeds. (See illustration.) Matures in 120 days. A favorite with truckers around Augusta, because of its solidity and good keeping qualities. Ballhead is a sureheader; hardy and a cabbage of fine appearance. It weighs more for its size than any cabbage we know of. We have the pure strain of seed.

SUCCESION CABBAGE—Matures in 110 days. A thoroughly second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage; large yielder, often making 40 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 lbs.), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—Matures in 110 days. For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size; handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina seacoast shippers.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Matures in 105 days. (See illustration on cover. Sureheader has all the individual type of the Large Flat Dutch and emanated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure-heading. Fine for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Its name is an index of its character.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 110 days. Not so early as the very early and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted. Weighs from 10 to 12 pounds.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—Matures in 110 days. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped and the flat varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape.

LATE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 125 days. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large; bluish green in color; broad flat top. Is a remarkable keeper and will stand any amount of cold. Plant at the same time you do Wakefield for a succession. The heads mature after early varieties are gone.

LATE DRUMHEAD—(See illustration.) Matures in 120 days. Sow in September. Very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. The hardness of this cabbage is one of its strong points. Leaves are tough and resists insects better than other kinds.

WILLET'S FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Delivered October to April. Grown in the open, highly cultivated and well nourished. That is why they are so hardy and will make earlier, bigger, better heads than other cabbage plants. It is of the utmost importance that you secure healthy, well-established plants, and you cannot do this unless they have been properly started, properly fed and well worked. Cabbage have shallow root systems, and it is necessary that the surface of the ground above them be kept broken with a fine-toothed cultivator from three to four times a week. In taking up the plants it is necessary to leave the roots undisturbed as far as possible, and to do this, expert labor must be employed. Our plants are grown by men who have done nothing else all their lives but raise cabbage plants, and by getting the best seeds and taking care of getting healthy, strong, dependable plants.

VARIETIES: Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Succession, All-Season Sureheader.

PRICES, POSTPAID: 100, 40c; 300, $1.20; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $3.00. No plants sent C. O. D.

PRICES BY EXPRESS F. O. B. CAROLINA COAST: 1,000, $2.25; 3,000, $6.00; 5,000, $9.00.

MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's own way. No blank. No stooping. Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day regardless of weather, and the using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system is guaranteed to be proof against cutworms or your money back. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Pepper, Collards, etc. Price, $6.00 each.
Georgia Collard, or Southern Cabbage

Belongs to the Cabbage family, but never forms a compact head and is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest), growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet; then after the top has been cut off, the young crisp sprouts springing out from the stalk are called "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with a solution of arsenate lead one lb. to 30 gal. water; or dust with calcium arsenate. For lice use "Black Leaf."  

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Matures in 125 days. An improved strain, whiter and more tender than ordinary varieties. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up and are excellent, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Postpaid, pt. $1.75; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. for $4.00.  

COLLARD PLANTS  
Deliveries: May through June and August through September. Satisfactory plantings may be made even in the driest weather. Make a hole, fill it with water, place the plant in the center and draw the earth around it; the plant is then perfect. This planting should be done in the evening after the sun goes down. Prices, postpaid, 100 for 50c; 500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00.

Willet’s Cauliflower

Culture—Grows in soil adapted to cabbages, with same methods of cultivation. Sow seed in January and February in cold frame or boxes. Make as hardy as possible. Put out as soon as plants are leaved. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form. 1 oz. for 1,000 plants. Also plant September 1st for January. Fall planting (now largely adopted in South Georgia) is the better one for the South.  

EARLY SNOWBALL—Matures in 100 days. Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being a very good flavored cauliflower. Its height makes it growth and leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Pkt. 25c; oz. $1.75; ½ lb. $6.00, postpaid.

Celery

A big money crop but one that requires skilful and very intelligent handing. Vast quantities are grown along the Carolina coast, South Georgia and Florida for the Northern market. 1 oz. 2,000 plants; ½ lb. per acre.

Culture—One ounce makes 2,000 plants, 50 feet drill. Eight ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Plant in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 14 to 17 days. Plant celery in Florida August to November.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—(French grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. A self-blanching variety of English and Globe type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality than the Globe variety; is crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ½ lb. $1.75; lb. $6.00, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—(American grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. A self-blanching variety of English and Globe type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality than the Globe variety; is crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ½ lb. $1.75; lb. $6.00, postpaid.

Willet’s Carrots

A VALUABLE CROP

Culture—One ounce plants a 100 foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile and deeply dug or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press down, thin out to 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting August to October. Digestible, wholesome, with six times more nutrition by weight than Irish potatoes. Valuable in stews and soups, as its peculiar acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.  

For Succession — Carrots followed by Egg-plants in June, and by Turnips or other greens for salad in the fall.

OXHEART—Matures in 75 days. One of the finest Carrots for table use. Measures 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. Does exceptionally well in heavy soils. Yields heavily, has rich orange color and no core.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Matures in 80 days. A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size.

CHANTENAY—Matures in 75 days. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long, and one of the best carrots ever produced.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—Matures in 80 days. One of the most productive and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp, tender.

BELGIAN YELLOW STOCK CARROT—The largest, heaviest cropping and the most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Sow three pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to cattle. 100 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

POSTPAID PRICES

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Cantaloupe, or Muskmelon

Cantaloupes are one of our most luscious and finest fruits, which are profitably raised in large quantities universally. It is never difficult to sell good melons, and, especially the earlier varieties, but poor fruit is always a drug on the market. Perhaps no other crop is so dependent on good seed as this, and we have given special care to our stocks, buying only from the most reliable growers.

Note.—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22nd; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates $1.65, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for truck cabbage. Very many truckers plant pink flesh or salmon varieties.

Culture—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust with sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 30 hills; two pounds to an acre. Plant Cantaloupes in Florida January to May; Plant April 1st to June. For leaf blight, use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphis use Black Leaf 40. For cucumber beetle powder with calcium arsenate.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Matures in 70 days; green meat. Earliness is the feature that popularizes this melon. Size is small, about that of Rockford. Its fruit is finely flavored and appetizing in looks. Is round, slightly flattened at the ends and netted. Good for shipping, especially for early market.

EARLY KNIGHT—Matures in 70 days. A popular new medium sized green-fleshed variety for early market or for home planting. Fruit is round, netted, and of good size, average around 3 pounds. The firm meat is sweet and juicy; never insipid like some sorts. Ships well to short distances and brings excellent prices, even with the most particular trade. Knight is very prolific, more so than the extra early varieties, and the fruits are uniform in size. It is seldom that culls or runty melons are found even when seasons are unfavorable. A little later than Hackensack. One grower in Augusta last year built up a special trade on this cantaloupe and his customers refused to buy any other melon. It has a distinct flavor—seems to melt in your mouth.

POLLOCK 10-25—Matures in 80 days. This remarkable new salmon tinted cantaloupe has taken many years to develop and without doubt has come to the front more than any variety on record. This is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that Pollock 10-25 combines the good qualities of all cantaloupes and has no objectionable points. Truckers and market gardeners everywhere are adopting the Pollock as the best salmon melon. Many of the large hotels and restaurants in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia refuse to buy any others even at cheaper prices. At Newport, where quality is the only consideration, five cents a melon more has been asked for Pollock than other sort, and even then the demand has never been fully supplied.

The flavor is superior to any green fleshed kind, in fact, it has the reputation of being the finest flavored cantaloupe in existence today. That is why they sell so readily everywhere. It is sweet and has a peculiar delightful "tint" that is not found in other varieties. The meat is always crisp and juicy; stays firm a long while. There is little seed cavity; the flesh filling in to a great depth and can be eaten up to the rind. Has golden center and shades to emerald green at the skin.

Last year shipments to New York and other Northern markets kept better than Rockford or other netted varieties and produce merchants were highly pleased with returns and sales. Growers, claiming that there was more satisfaction in handling Pollock than any other kind.

Extremely prolific and uniform bearers; yielding up to 350 standard crates from one acre, leaving no culls in the field. The vines are sturdy and stand up well under adverse conditions. Growers are highly pleased with their results from this excellent cantaloupe.

NEW FORDHOOK OR SWEET MARTHA—Matures in 85 days. The principal cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a portion, have discarded the small green fleshed melons for the larger salmon flesh. The New Fordhook being the best of this type, and large enough for two helpings at restaurants. A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect one I ever saw. Is of extra size, thick flesh, orange-yellow, very small seed cavity; remains solid and firm after it has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy, prolific, often makes one dozen or half bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill, and keeps bearing throughout season. Well ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1-1/2 to 2 pounds apiece." One-third larger than Rockford, flavor different and better. Skin yellow, green markings. Many truckers have discarded all others.

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes we have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "All the big hotels in Atlanta, Ga., paid me a premium of 25c. per crate and used no other."

The best melon grower in New Jersey says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way."

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ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE—Matures in 90 days. Is more widely known than any other cantaloupe in the world. Our seed are grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have large contracts. Melon is small, sweet, and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small but uniform in size.

EDEN GEM—Matures in 95 days. (See illustration.) Our seed are from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. This is an early melon, the solid net type, and is very desirable. Thick, luscious flesh of salmon tint, shading to green at the rind. A splendid keeper and stands shipping well. One of the best salmon tint melons offered.

THE NIXON (A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Matures in 100 days. (See illustration.) Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county. Weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in Augusta markets. It is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home market melon is comparable to it—size, sweetness and crispness considered. Market never half supplied, so large is the demand. They generally retail at 25c each. One Nixon equals in size 3 to 5 Rockyfords, and, therefore, for family use or for home market, the Nixon is incomparably the better. Our seed are grown here at Augusta, where this melon originated.

BANANA—Matures in 115 days. A very odd-shaped melon, being elongated and often 18 or 20 inches long. The flesh is thick and blends from a bright green to a salmon in color. When ripe it has a banana-like aroma, and the flavor is delicious.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—Matures in 120 days. (See illustration.) The average size of the melon, 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs from 4 to 6 pounds.

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NOTE—Cantaloupes have for the past few years been one of our most profitable crops both for shipping to Northern markets and for truckers who supply the local demand. Quite a few have made failures—the majority of these can be traced to the sowing of inferior seed. Shippers and truckers will find that the use of cheap seed is unprofitable. Get the best. The small difference in price will doubly pay in the long run.
Corns—Willet's Best
GARDEN AND SWEET

The planting of sugar corn had never been very general until recently in the South. It seems now that the extreme tenderness and superior flavors have at last taken a hold in most gardens for this deserving type of corn. Truckers even report an increasing demand and a willingness on the part of consumers to even pay a premium for sweet corn. Roasting Ear corn, such as Snowflake, Willet's Early Giant, and Truckers' Favorite, are well known and on account of their hardness may be planted two weeks earlier, but they cannot be compared with sugar corns when it comes to flavor for table use.

Culture—Plant and prepare the soil well in March so as to have a loose rich seed bed 6 to 8 inches deep ready in April for the early planting. Rows should be 3 feet apart and seeds dropped in hills 2½ to 3 feet in drill and covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Frequent shallow cultivation with stable manure or commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Plant at rate of 1 lb. to 150 hills, 15 lbs. to one acre.

EARLY GARDEN VARIETIES

ADAMS EARLY—Matures in 55 days. Adams Early is not a sugar corn; it is the earliest corn we know with the exception of Extra Early Adams, which we have discontinued on account of its lack of size. Adams Early is only three days later and the ears are fully twice as large. For very early marketing this corn has no equal. Ears are thick, medium sized and almost as highly flavored as the sugar varieties.

TRUCKERS' FAVORITE—Matures in 65 days. Roasting ear corn. Ears mature 10 to 12 inches in length; well grained, tender, fine flavor and of unusual shipping quality. Is indicated for market gardens and truckers on account of its earliness, size and flavor. Large quantities of this corn are shipped to Northern States where they bring excellent prices. It is quite hardy and may be planted early, generally two and sometimes three ears to stalk.

SNOWFLAKE—Matures in 70 days. A finely flavored large-eared roasting ear variety that enjoys first place as a main crop market corn. We do not pretend that Snowflake can compare in flavor with the sugar varieties listed above, nor can they compare in size or shipping quality with this excellent variety. Snowflake has a tough shock which admirably protects the grains from the ravages of insects to a large extent.

SUGAR VARIETIES

WILLET'S EARLY GIANT—(Illustration, front cover.) Matures 60 days. Without doubt the greatest sugar corn of today. The great drawback to sugar corns has been the larger late varieties did not mature early enough to escape midsummer droughts, and that the early kinds have been so small as to be insignificant and of no value in a commercial way. Willet's Early Giant overcomes both these objectionable features and at the same time has the sweetness, tenderness and high flavor not found in field or garden types. Certainly this is an addition that truckers and market gardeners are welcoming with enthusiasm throughout the South, and the public are always ready to buy these handsome, delicious ears at best prices. Ears grow 7 inches long and have twelve rows of tender and pure white grains. Makes a splendid ear.

WILLET'S GOLDEN GIANT—Matures in 75 days. New and very popular variety, possessing the good qualities of Golden Rantum and Howling Mob—hearing the earliness and sweetness of the former but not its inferior size; it has the size and high flavor of the latter. Ears are large and well formed grains filling ear to the very tip. The color is creamy yellow. Stalks are heavy and put on from two to four ears.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Matures in 85 days; sugar corn. No other corn has enjoyed the continuous popularity Country Gentleman has. It is still the favorite medium crop sugar corn. Ears average 7 inches, and of broken row type. Two to three ears to stalk. Its flavor is excellent, quality tender and keeps so for a long time. Country Gentleman can be depended on and we do not hesitate to back it.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Matures in 90 days. This is the standard late corn for all uses. Sugary content is heavy and it is therefore desirable for the table. Ears are 8 inches in length covered by unusually thick shock which is invaluable on account of the lateness of the corn. Keeps tender and resists insects well.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—Matures in 90 days. Mammoth Sugar is a late variety of fine size and one of the best for home use and late market. Ears average 7 to 8 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. The stalks grow about 7 feet, are sturdy and bear 2 to 3 ears; grapes are of good size and the quality is above the average. It remains tender for a long time. Try a row or two of this along with your earlier corn.

BLACK MEXICAN—Matures in 90 days. Standard medium early variety. Ears about 8 inches long, grains purplish brown and unusually sweet. Black Mexican is a favorite on account of its wonderful flavor, and every gardener should have a few rows at least.

PRICES OF CORN ON THIS PAGE

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<th>Variety</th>
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Stowell's Evergreen Corn. PREPAID, 15 lb. 30 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb.

Pkt. 1 lb. 2 lb. 3 lb. 5 lb. 15 lb. 30 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb.

Adams Early 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Truckers' Favorite 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Snowflake 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Willet's Early Giant 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Country Gentleman 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Stowell's Evergreen 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Mammoth Sugar 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Black Mexican 1.40 1.75 2.40 3.75 6.25 11.50 20.00 33.00
Best Cucumbers

Early cucumbers are easily grown and are considered a good money crop by Carolina coast, South Carolina and Florida growers who ship great quantities north for early market. The earliest crops are successfully grown in sandy soil, though for general purposes a medium soil is considered preferable. In Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama plant during April and May, or as soon as soil and temperature is warm.

Culture—Grow 10 to 12 seeds to a hill, covering 2 inches in properly prepared soil with which well rotted stable manure has been mixed; hills 2 feet in drill, rows 6 feet apart. Cultivate frequently until vines begin to cover the ground. When early plantings are made and there is danger of cold there is no need to cover hills with litter or straw. This should be removed when all danger is over. For cucumber Aphis spray with Black Leaf 40.

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS—Matures in 55 days. A remarkable new cucumber of the white spine type, and a money maker. Color is deep green and positively fadeless; about 8 inches long; flesh is snowy white, crisp and firm; comparatively few seed. This cucumber will replace all others here and in Florida for northern shipping and early home market. It is the finest all-round cucumber there is. Our Colorado grower who has developed this particular strain shipped us a specimen cucumber in December, 1920, that had been made in June. It was then five months old and was as solid as if it had just been pulled from the vine. We kept it in our office until April, 1921, when we noticed that it was getting soft. The skin, however, was still tough and green after being pulled ten months, and upon opening it we found that the seeds had sprouted inside the meat. Doubtless this was an exceptional case, but it will demonstrate the wonderful keeping qualities of this variety. Besides being a splendid keeper and a handsome fruiting sort, it is early and very prolific. Fruits are uniform in size, seldom any culls and never "gourd neck"; ends are flat.

WILLET'S PERFECTION WHITE SPINE—Matures in 55 days. This is the perfected strain of cucumber that has had such great popularity for many years and is planted very largely for general market. Our climbers of this variety ship Early Fortune to Northern markets with finest satisfaction. This variety always finds a ready market.

EARLY FORTUNE—Matures in 55 days. A favorite of uniform size, measuring 9 inches long. White Spine type, color is deep green and fadeless, slices beautifully, and is crisp and white. Many Florida growers ship Early Fortune to Northern markets with finest satisfaction. This variety always finds a ready market.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—Matures in 50 days. The earliest and smallest variety of cucumber. Fruit grows 2 inches long, prickly and are very sweet and fine for pickling. The seed are slow to germinate.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Matures in 65 days. A climbing variety suitable for home use. Dark green with black spine 10 inches long; meat white, crisp and delicious. Trellises should be provided for vines to run on.

For those who want an assortment of the finest cucumbers in cultivation we offer at an unusually low price the following:

1 packet Brewster's Millions ... 15¢
1 packet Davis Perfect ... 15¢
1 packet West India Gherkin ... 5¢
1 packet Japanese Climbing ... 5¢

Dasheen—Better Than Irish Potatoes

Dasheen, or Taro—(See illustration.) A tuber about the size of an Irish potato, on which the South Sea Islanders practically live; it should be planted more extensively in the United States, as a food crop. It contains more protein, sugar, starch and fat than Irish or Sweet potatoes. One hill will make one to one and a half pecks. The big leaves 5 to 6 feet tall are ornamental and look like Elephant Ears. It requires six months between frost for growing. Indicated for adoption if there is a frostless season over six months, and they will grow continually. More in use in the extreme South and have a definite economic use. Plant the whole tuber in early spring in 4 foot rows 20 inches in the drill. Prices: Postpaid, Quart, 30c; ½ peck, 65c; peck, $1.50. Net prepaid, peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.
Egg Plant, or Guinea Squash

EGG PLANT OR GUINEA SQUASH, as they are frequently known, are native to tropical India and grow to perfection in warm, sunny climates, such as our own. They stand the drought better than most other vegetables. There is a good demand for the fruit, not only here, but in Northern markets where there is seldom enough for the increasing use. Egg Plants ship well and are good keepers, and we see no reason why this crop should not be grown more extensively here. Commercial fertilizer is preferable over stable manure.

Culture—I ounce 100 foot row. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 26th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is surprisingly satisfactory. Plant one-half pound seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through Winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January.

WILLET'S WHITE QUEEN—(See illustration on back cover). Matures in 130 days. (Originated in Georgia.) A large, new, creamy White Egg Plant of the most delicious flavor. White Queen is identical to New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit. The skin is a pale greenish yellow, giving the appearance of a huge pearl; the flavor of White Queen Egg Plant is undoubtedly superior to any Egg Plant yet produced. Packet 25c; ounce 85c; 1/4 lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $5.50, postpaid.  

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Matures in 140 days. The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satín-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short spines or prickers. These spines or prickers have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Matures in 125 days. A great success in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous, productive, and bears profusely. Price: Pkt. 15c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces $1.40; 1 lb. $4.25, postpaid.

Kale, or Borecole
FINE GREENS

A winter green somewhat like Collards and believed to be of the Cabbage family. Truckers around Norfolk, Va., ship tremendous amounts of it to Northern markets. Very heavy yielder, averaging 200 barrels per acre. A fine poultry feed.

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and larger yielder. Market in winter. One ounce for 100 feet; 8 pounds an acre. For winter crops, sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We plant here August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 130 days. A quick-growing big market crop. Makes fine chicken food.

DWARF SCOTCH—See illustration. Matures in 55 days. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an image of a leaf. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

TALL SCOTCH—Matures in 60 days. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

Willet's Mustard

Throughout the South Mustard holds a very important place; in fact, it is one of, if not the most, important salad greens we have. What kale is in the North mustard is in the South. It is decidedly milder than turnip greens or kale and is more tender and delicate. It is sown heavily in drills and as the young plants come to maturity they are pulled, giving space for the others to develop. The food value of this crop serves to give us a variety of green, which in this latitude is available from October, through until June. Plantings are made from August to March. Further north, spring and fall crops are only to be had and spring plantings are made in April and May.

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

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

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLER—(See illustration). Matures in 45 days. Highly esteemed in the South; found in the fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for $3.50, postpaid.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLER—Matures in 40 days. Highly esteemed in the South; found in the fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for $3.50, postpaid.

FOUR HOURS—Matures in 45 days. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for $3.50, postpaid.

CHINESE—Matures in 40 days. A variety producing larger and broader heads and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color than other mustards. Ready in six weeks. Does not have bitter taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for $3.50, postpaid.

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Lettuce—Big Money Crop

Cultivated extensively everywhere and especially along the Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida for Northern market. Beaufort, S. C., is called the lettuce city and from there many thousands of dollars' worth are shipped daily during the lettuce season. The Beaufort Truck Growers' Association gives the following interesting figures after a three-year average. Yield per acre, 300 hampers; price received, $2.50 per hamper; total, $750.00, less $220.00 cost of producing, giving a net profit of $530.00 per acre.

**Culture**—For home garden break up and pulverize the soil well, adding 1 bushel manure per square yard; level. Make a row 1 inch deep with a stick into which drill seeds at rate of 40 per inch and cover with half inch of soil; press firmly. In 15 or 20 days thin plants, making another row, setting the seedlings 8 inches apart. In 10 or 15 days thin the original row again, leaving plants 6 inches apart. Make another row with the surplus soil. Work frequently and drill a small amount of nitrate of soda beside the plants. Plant from October to February. 1 oz. to 200 feet, 3 lbs. to acre. **BIG BOSTON**—15 days pods from the first year. A fine solid-heading variety, light green in color, slightly tinged with brown on outer leaves. Center is crisp and golden yellow. Ships well and keeps a long time. The principal variety at Beaufort, S. C., and probably the most dependable sort. **Price**: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. for $6.25.

**ICEBERG**—Matures in 80 days. Rapidly coming into favor; Augusta market pays a premium for Iceberg. Large solid heads, very well blanched inside. This variety is not apt to go to seed and therefore is of value to market gardeners. It is classed as a sweet flavored lettuce and is not "buttery." California shippers have adopted this as their main crop and have built up a wonder-ful demand for it through the United States. Probably more Iceberg is sold here at Augusta than even Big Boston. It has remarkable keeping qualities and retains its crispness unusually long. This fact is largely responsible for its great success. **Price**: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. for $6.25.

**GRAND RAPIDS**—Matures in 65 days. A very early non-header. Leaves are crinkled and twisted, rather thick and of a pleasing light green. Well thought of for garnishing and for home use. **Price**: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75; 5 lbs. for $7.50.

**COS OR ROMAINE**—(See Illustration). Matures in 80 days. This distinct type of lettuce is in good demand in most markets. It is a very heavy yielder, producing twice as much as lettuce to the acre. Average yield per acre at Beaufort, S. C., for 3 years was 600 hampers as against 300 of lettuce. Plant almost any time except in Summer, to have leaves 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and develop in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender. Superior to lettuce because it always carries a special crispness and a tenderness and delicious flavor; and becoming more popular because it revives better after shipping, and it makes more abundantly. The gardeners who get a very large percentage of their lettuce usually tie the leaves together well up on the plant with string, so that the inside leaves shall be quite completely blanched, and other gardeners plant the seed quite thick, so that the plants support each other and thus hold the leaves together with consequent proportional blanching. **Price**: Postpaid, Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 65c; 1 lb. $1.85; 5 lbs. for $8.75.

Okra, or Southern Gumbo

Very easily grown vegetable widely used throughout the South. Cultivated for its edible pods which are borne continuously throughout the summer. Our Okra seeds are Georgia grown and therefore the best. Pods should be gathered as they mature even if they are not used, otherwise the plants will stop bearing. Is one of our greatest economic crops and should be in every Southern garden.

We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. A staple article in itself and a necessity in soups and Creole gumbo. Fine for canning and drying.

**Culture**—One ounce to 90 feet drill; 8 lbs. to 1 acre. Sow late in Spring drills 2 ft. apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. **Market June** 20th to October 30th.

**HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST**—Matures in 75 days. Two weeks earlier than other varieties; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods 6 to 12 inches long. The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it. It is a dwarf variety. Has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. **Price**: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.60; 5 lbs. for $8.25.

**WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Matures in 85 days.** (See illustration.) Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest Okras. Was on the market here in Augusta June 9th, selling at $1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other Okra. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries a cluster of 10 to 20 pods, 8 inches stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. Cut pods young; never let them mature, but keep cutting and new Okra will keep coming on until frost. This is without doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all Okras on the market. **Price**: Pkt. 5c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. for $2.50.

**PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED**—Matures in 95 days. New; very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very large and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height 5 to 6 feet. Pkt. 5c; 4 ounces 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. for $2.50, postpaid.

**NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC**—Matures in 90 days. Is a tender, well flavored kind and is extremely prolific. Desirable for home garden use. Remains tender a long time. Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Pkt. 5c; 4 ounces 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. for $2.50, postpaid.
One of the most important money crops we have and more acreage is being devoted to it throughout the cotton belt, now since the coming of the boll weevil. Georgia, South Carolina, and Finest 30c and Florida are competing very strongly against Texas, the great Southern onion state, and it looks as if the Northeast will be entirely supplied from this section in the future. $100 to $500.00 to $600.00 per acre profit is not uncommon with onion growers. We do not think it ill to advise those looking for new crops to seriously consider the growing of onions. Community associations and farmers' leagues will act wisely in encouraging this crop.

GOOD SEEDS—Onion seed growing amounts practically to a science. Unless particular skill is employed and painstaking care used, disastrous results will follow—uneven color, odd shapes, etc.

No other seeds we know of lose their germinating power as quickly as onions, and we therefore warn planters to buy their seeds from dependable seedsmen.

Culture—Onions like sandy loam. Intensive cultivation is important for best results; the soil should be kept loose and soft at all times. Plant the seeds at the rate of 1 ounce to 20 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre, in boxes or beds which have been thoroughly pulverized and fertilized with well-rotted stable manure. Drill the seeds in 3 to 6 inch rows in beds and when the plants are 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter set out in 2-foot rows 4 to 6 inches apart. Cultivate frequently.

**PRIZE TAKER**—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. The largest and the handsomest onion in cultivation. It is a Spanish strain and the color of the outside skin is rich yellow; the flesh is white, crisp, mild and sweet. Sliced they make delicious sandwiches. The large handsome onions mature weighing 5 and 6 pounds each, and there is always a ready market for them. Prize Taker will stay in marketable condition from 3 to 6 months after gathering if properly stored. Our seeds are finest American grown and from the original strain which came from Barcelona, Spain, and has been improved and developed into an extra size, sweeter onion than the original.

**AUSTRALIAN BROWN**—Matures in 120 days. This is the longest keeping onion. Cans are known where onions of this variety have kept 8 and 10 months after being harvested. Skin is a bright reddish brown, a little darker than Prize Taker; flesh white, crisp, mild and sweet. Aside from being the best keeping onion, this Australian onion has fine size, about 2 to 3 pounds each, and it is of striking appearance. We strongly recommend it for commercial planting. Our seeds are the very best American grown and are not to be excelled anywhere.

**WHITE SILVERSKIN, or PORTUGAL**—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. A splendid white onion of good size; measures generally 3/4 inches through. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure, crisp and well flavored. The onion makes a handsome appearance and is largely grown for market because of this and the fact that it is such a fine keeper. Flavor is good.

**YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS**—Matures in 110 days. In shape it is almost identical to Australian Brown. Skin rich yellow, between Prize Taker and Australian Brown. This is the principal yellow onion set variety and for commercial purposes is very largely used, being considered one of the best. A good keeper, medium size, mild flavored.

**RED WETHERSFIELD**—Matures in 100 days. A beautiful metallic-red skinned, globular, medium sized onion of splendid keeping qualities; in this respect almost equal to Australian Brown. The flesh is white tinged with red. It is an onion of very strong flavor, being more pungent than any other variety. Our seed are of a particularly large strain, and are grown by an American specialist who has been growing it for many years.

**BERMUDA ONIONS**

Are an extremely profitable crop. For prices and descriptions, send for our Fall Catalogue in September.

### Prices on Onion Seeds and Sets

| VARIETY | Finest seeds grown | Illinois grown onion sets. 32 lbs per bu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postpaid</td>
<td>Not prepaid</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize Taker</td>
<td>35c</td>
<td>25c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Brown</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>20c</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Portuguese or Silver Skin</td>
<td>35c</td>
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<td>Yellow Globe Danvers</td>
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<td>Red Weathersfield</td>
<td>25c</td>
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</tbody>
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**Price Taker Onion.**

**Onions.**

**White Silverskin, or Portugal Onion.**

**Onion Sets—Illinois Grown**

(32 Pounds to Bushel)

Planting Onion Sets is recommended for small planters and truckers. As a matter of fact, there is a distinct advantage in planting the sets: a saving of 30 to 60 days. In the set you have the plant already established and growing, simply a matter of setting them out as you would onion plants. There is a vast difference in onion sets. Those grown around the Illinois lakes are superior to all others, being firmer and more uniform in size. Other sets are inferior, and although the initial cost is cheaper, they will be found in the long run to be more costly. Prices and varieties tabulated below. Plant at the rate of 1 quart to 40 feet; 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, 4 inches in the row, 1/2 inch deep, rows 12 to 15 ins. apart.
Willet's Peppers

A light, warm soil, but not heavy, and one that will not dry out quickly seems to be the best for peppers. In some parts of Florida and South Georgia they are raised on a large scale for Northern shipping, where good prices are paid for them. Peppers are divided into two classes, the hot and the mild. Hot peppers are used entirely for making pepper vinegar and for seasoning.

Culture—Sprinkle seeds in well prepared seed beds or boxes during February and March. If possible it is better to remove the plants when they begin to leaf and put them in individual pots until set out for planting. Do not allow plants to become too tall. In May or when danger of cool weather is past set plants 15 inches apart in 2½ foot rows. Cultivate, feed, and fertilize with well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer. 1 oz. for 300 plants. In Florida plant from September to January.

ROYAL KING—Matures in 150 days. A new meritorious variety. Peppers are large, uniform and very sweet. Meat is thick and crisp, retaining its freshness a long time after being picked. The bushes are stocky and grow to about 2½ feet. Never affected by drought. The best for Northern shipping. It is very prolific, bearing its unusually fine fruit in quantity and provides a great uniformity in size and shape. The fruiting season is long and it will be found to bear long after other varieties have ceased.

RUBY KING—Matures in 140 days. A very large mild sort. Skin is sleek, deep green, turning scarlet at maturity. Meat is thick and sweet. May be eaten as you would an apple. Shape is long and slender. Bushes about 3 feet high.

CHINESE GIANT—Matures in 150 days. Probably the largest of all peppers. Fruit 4 inches deep and 4 or 5 inches thick; generally 4 or 5 lobes. Skin is glossy green turning to fiery red when matured. Flesh is thick and sweet. Plants are sturdy.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—Matures in 130 days. The only canning Pepper for making "pimento." Agricultural Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" Peppers. Slips skin when heated. Big size. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell Peppers, and yields 30 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all Peppers and sweet and delicious. Smooth. Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost.

BULLNOSE—Matures in 140 days. Bullying or Large Bell, as it is sometimes called, is an old-time favorite, being used worldwide. It is not large as some of the other varieties in flavor it has no peers. Skin is very glossy, deep green which turns on maturity to bright scarlet.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Matures in 140 days. A very sweet yellow variety. Used largely for stuffed pickles. Meat is thick and of good flavor.

RED CHILI (Hot)—Matures in 145 days. A small hot variety. Matures at 1½ inches. Popular for making pepper sauce.

LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot)—Matures in 145 days. Similar to Chili, but longer, measures 3 to 4 inches. Like Chili is used mostly for making pepper sauce.

Parsley

Culture—For Spring seedling sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few days and then sow in rows a foot apart and cover about half an inch. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Plant Parsley in Florida any time. Fall and Winter growing of Parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative price both at home and in the Northern markets during the Winter. Spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For succession, Parsley can be followed May 1st by Celars or Beans; July 15th by Sweet Potato Cuttings.

Parsnip

A most useful Winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. The nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairymen. Germinate in about 10 days. Early sow 14 oz. 24 lb still very large in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant Aug 1st for April.

Culture—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best. Sow in Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. 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—(See illustration). Matures in 130 days. Roots long, smooth and white. Flesh is firm, sweet and without pithy core. This Parsnip may be left in the ground for weeks without becoming coarse. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, post paid.
Garden, or English Peas

English Peas have been cultivated since before the Christian era. They are a delicious and extremely popular vegetable, easily grown and quick to mature at any time when there is no fear of frost. The peas are most tender and sweet when eaten within 5 or 6 hours after picking. The ideal soil should be rich and friable (easily crumbled) and the principal cultivation should be done before the seeds are planted. Well-rotted stable manure is a good fertilizer, but too much is likely to induce a rank growth of vine and fewer peas. Yield 100 bushels per acre.

Two pounds plants 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds to the acre.

Cultivation.—Inoculate with Mullford Cultures— for Legumes. Inoculation not only increases the production, but collects nitrogen for soil improvement. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in Spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 1 1/2 to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and afterwards weeds are cut two or three times during the growth.

**Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM**

*Alaska Pea.*

This is considered the most satisfactory early pea for market gardeners, and doubles is more largely planted than any other sort. Bushes are rather stocky; foliage ally green and stands the cold well. It is not quite as hardy, however, as Willet's Wonder Pea, but is earlier.

**AMER—**Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. Sometimes called large podded Alaska. Pods three inches long and slightly curved. Seed are larger and more dent. Probably a little more prolific than Alaska and being ten days later may be planted at the same time for a succession crop. A very desirable pea.

**THOMAS LAXTON—**Matures in 57 days. Thirty inches high. One of the most prolific bearers. A very sweet, delicious pea, recommended for home gardening or local market. Pods 4 inches long. Dried peas are cream colored tinted with green and wrinkled. Green pods are well filled out and handsome; very smooth, cream colored. Vines are silver-green. Peas have a good flavor; are sweet and tender. Pods 2 1/2 inches long. Bushes stocky, hard and upright.

**ALASKA—**Matures in 45 days, 3 feet high. This is a standard early trucking variety. Peas are smooth, small, light green, a very prolific bearer of small pods in which are four or five peas of very high flavor and good quality. Pods are straight and bluish green; make a very good appearance and remain fresh and look well. Bushes are extremely tall. Peas are very tender. Vines are smooth, cream colored. Pea plants are well filled out and handsome; very smooth, cream colored. Vines are silver-green. Peas have a good flavor; are sweet and tender. Pods 2 1/2 inches long. Bushes stocky, hard and upright.

**GRADUS—**Matures in 60 days. A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of high table quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with the earliness of the early bearing varieties. Pods are well filled out and handsome; very smooth, cream colored. Vines are silver-green. Pea plants are well filled out and handsome; very smooth, cream colored. Vines are silver-green. Peas have a good flavor; are sweet and tender. Pods 2 1/2 inches long. Bushes stocky, hard and upright.

**SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—**Matures in 60 days. The finest of our dwarf peas for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in front rank for earliness, with larger and more handsome pods than any other variety in this class. Takes place in dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines ragged and strong; recebeing and frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 3 inches.

**LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—**Matures in 90 days. This is a very hardy, vigorous variety. The bushes are prolific and bear a quantity of pods three inches long. This is a late or main crop variety.

**Telephone—**Matures in 70 days. Four feet high. Standard main crop wrinkled pea. One of the most prolific bearers of long, straight round pods which have from five to ten peas each. Telephone pea is very highly flavored and tender. It is planted by market gardeners for main crop accounts for its tremendous yielding power and the fine appearance of the pods. It is good for shipping to nearby markets.

**Dwarf Champion—**Matures in 75 days. A very prolific late bush variety of large, uniform, delightfully flavored peas. The bushes are very stocky and are literally covered with pods over a long bearing period. Pods are bluish green, straight, rounded at the end and hold from 4 to 6 plump, juicy, sweet peas. This variety is extremely popular for home gardening because it does not have to be staked and at the same time gives a good heavy yield of first-class tender peas. Many truckers use Dwarf Champion as a main crop and report very good success as a commercial variety.

**SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—**Matures in 60 days. The finest of our dwarf peas for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in front rank for earliness, with larger and more handsome pods than any other variety in this class. Takes place in dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines ragged and strong; recebeing and frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 3 inches.
**Willet's Irish Potatoes**

Crop Insurance—Maine Grown Potatoes produce more uniform tubers, larger crops and are free from scale and other potato disease, in fact, our seed potatoes are carefully examined before leaving the State of Maine by the officials. This protection minimizes the danger of crop losses and means actual dollars to the planter. The Irish is one of the most important and widely eaten foods in the world. In many homes they constitute the principal diet and are eaten three times a day the year round. They are probably the nearest thing to a complete balanced meal we have in any one vegetable. No one can question their great economic value, and certainly it behooves all of our farmers as well as our home gardeners in the city to put a large acreage in them this year, above all others.

**Importance of Good Seed**—The importance of planting good seed stock cannot be stressed too forcibly. Potatoes that will not do for seed purposes not only cause a complete crop failure, but also a loss of fertilizer and labor. Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell good seed stock from “blind” and diseased by looking at it or by eating it. You must buy from dependable seedsmen; beware of buying from other merchants. Our seed potatoes are grown in Maine by experts and are sound seed stock, free from disease.

**Culture**—Plant 1 peck to 125 hills or 10 bushels to the acre. Yields from 90 to 300 bushels per acre. Plantings should be made from February to April. Cut the potatoes, leaving one or two eyes to each cutting and drop one foot apart in three-foot rows. Commercial fertilizer is better than stable manure, which should not be used at all unless it is well rotted. Most of the working of the soil should be done before the potatoes are planted. Preparation should be thorough. One or two light workings are generally sufficient afterwards.

**Prices cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D. Not prepaid.**

**POTATO DISEASES**—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide Page—the best preparation, however, is the dusting, 4 pounds per acre, of powdered Calcium Arsenate, Irish Potato Scab—To one pint formalin add 35 gals. water in a barrel. Soak Potatoes as held in a bag 1/2 hours. Potatoes by Weight—The law compels us to sell Potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.

Early Red Bliss Triumph.

**IRISH COBBLER**—Matures in 115 days. This has been the standard white variety for many years, and it is hard to find another one that compares. The skin is white and smooth; the potato symmetrical; flesh good clear white and mellow when cooked. It is the leading commercial variety and there are more Cobblers grown than all the other kinds put together. There is a vast difference in potato stocks for seed purposes and this difference is reflected in the yield. The best seed potatoes are selected from prolific strains and bred up. This is why it is dangerous to buy seed potatoes from other than reliable dealers. The strains that our Cobblers come from produce as high as 350 bushels per acre in Maine. Price: Peck $1.25; bushel $3.75; sack (10 peck) $7.50.

A Field of Irish Cobblers.

**EARLY OHIO**—This new early white potato is bound to fill a long-felt need with potato men. It has the quality of Irish Cobbler and the earliness of Rose; is medium size, smooth and oboled, rounded well at the end. Skin is a velvet cream; makes a very handsome appearance; flesh is firm and white and when cooked is mellow and has fine flavor. Our grower declares that it has no equal for table use, surpassing the famous Irish Cobbler even. A strong quality of this potato is the fact that it bears not only prolifically but remarkably uniform tubers. There are seldom any culls in the field after harvesting the crop. This advantage we consider better than being of large size, as a uniform potato will bring higher prices than ones of uneven size, and certainly for table use, a potato of medium size is preferable. Price: Peck $1.50; bushel $4.25; sack (10 peck) $9.00.

**EARLY ROSE, SPALDING'S No. 4**—Matures in 100 days. This strain of Early Rose is the earliest potato on the market. It is a very popular sort; pink skin, good firm flesh and a good keeper and of excellent table quality; for early market purposes or for Northern shipping we recommend Early Rose as being the most suitable type. Tubers make a good appearance and are easily marketed. Price: Peck $1.25; bushel $3.75; sack (10 peck) $7.50.

**EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH**—See illustration. Matures in 110 days. This is a very plump, smooth, pink-skinned potato that is very widely grown throughout the South. It is earlier than Cobbler and more productive than Rose, and therefore fills in between the two. It is grown largely on the Carolina Coast and in South Georgia for Northern shipment, and they are all pleased with the results. Bliss is a good eating potato, being of very high quality. Price: Peck $1.35; bushel $4.00; sack (10 peck) $8.50.

**SECOND CROP POTATOES**

Same prices and varieties as above.

**Fall Crop**

**LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES**—This is the only dependable potato for Fall planting. It is quite a distinctive type and should be planted during June and July. We are unable to quote prices this far in advance on Lookout Mountains, so will ask those interested in this potato to write to us for quotations later in the season. It is seldom that we can obtain enough of this seed to meet the demand, but we have placed larger contracts this year and unless there is a serious crop failure we will be able to supply our customers with their needs in this line.
Superior Georgia Sweet Potatoes

Sweet Potatoes have grown to be a very important crop in Georgia. What the Irish potato is in Maine the sweet potato is in this section, and nowhere else is it possible to have as large and satisfactory yields, averaging around 200 bushels per acre. Thousands of cardloads are shipped to the Northern markets, where the people are beginning to know the Georgia Sweet Potato as a superior kind for the first time. They have been accustomed to the hard, dry Jersey potato, which, of course, are not in the class with the Pumpkin Yam or Porto Rico of the South.

There is a wealth of nutrient in sweet potatoes and they are one of our principal food crops, more important to this section than Irish potatoes, and not only are they valuable for human consumption but they have also great economic value for stock feeding. There is nothing better for fattening hogs and they give a particular sweetness to the meat which is delightful.

Plant the draws from April until June at the rate of eight thousand per acre, usually in 4-foot rows, 18 inches apart in the row. For bedding use small whole potatoes.

**Prices:** Cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D.

**PORTO RICO**—See illustration. Matures in 70 days. Comparative new, sweet, rich golden-yellow flesh with pink skin; makes very large tubers and when cooked is always soft and sugary. Porto Rico is the earliest of all varieties and is the favorite with commercial growers. This is doubtless the most prolific sort, yielding around 200 bushels per acre. It has great keeping qualities and if stored in a dry, cool place will last through the winter, furnishing a most excellent and nutritious food that may be prepared in many ways. Porto Rico is especially indicated for "candied potatoes" on account of the quantity of saccharine it contains. The leaves of the plant have red veins and are distinguishable from other varieties.

**PUMPKIN YAMS**—See illustration. Matures in 75 days. A very famous standard golden-yellow meated variety, popular throughout the South; skin smooth and clear pink in color; flesh is sweet and soft when cooked; tubers grow very large, averaging 2½ pounds each. Before the introduction of Porto Rico this was the most popular Southern variety and still is in many locations. It is a splendid keeper and retains its moisture a long time. It is hard to distinguish between this and Porto Rico in flavor after being cooked.

**NANCY HALL**—Matures in 60 days. A very early prolific yellow potato, semi-bunch in habit. Skin is golden-yellow or pumpkin shade; the flesh is the same color, but lacks the softness of Porto Rico and Pumpkin Yam when cooked. Many people do not like the soft fleshed varieties and for them Nancy Hall is the potato. It has good flavor but does not lose its firmness after being cooked. For planting in yards or where there is not much running space we recommend Nancy, as it has a semibunch vine. It is a poor land potato, producing more tonnage than others on inferior, played-out lands. This makes it a valuable hogging sort, for which it is well suited on account of its fine keeping qualities. May be left in the ground a long time, but it is preferable to dig and store in dry, cool houses.

**PRICES ON TRUE-TO-NAME SWEET POTATO DRAWS AND BEDDING TUBERS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>2 bushel Sacks select bedding potatoes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Porto Rico</td>
<td>$4.50 50c $1.25 $2.00 $3.00 $4.80 $5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pumpkin Yam</td>
<td>$4.50 50c $1.25 $2.00 $3.00 $4.80 $5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Hall</td>
<td>$4.50 50c $1.25 $2.00 $3.00 $4.80 $5.50</td>
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PUMPKINS WILL FEED YOUR STOCK

**Culture**—Plant April 15th to June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Cultivate till vines get strong and then thin out, leaving two or three in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the row. Do not grow near squash or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting Slug Shot or ashes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food.

**WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN**—See illustration. This is the largest pumpkin in existence, often reaches 60 to 80 pounds in weight. A good shipper and excellent for pies and sauces. There is a very great demand in city markets for this handsome fruit and as a stock feed it is unexcelled. Skin is deep orange color; rind very thick; meat is firm and keeps almost indefinitely. Postpaid, 1½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. $5.50

**STRIPPED CUSHAW**—See illustration. Skin a mottled green and white. The most prolific of all pumpkins and doubtless the finest keeper. May be gathered and stored in barns or other places and kept through the winter. For pies this is probably the best variety on account of its excellent flavor. Postpaid, Ounce 20c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. $7.25.

**SEMINOLE PUMPKIN**—A comparatively new pumpkin, originated in Florida. Quite hardy and a rank grower. The vines are very aggressive and will grow up a tree. One grower tells us that a single vine spread over an area of 50 feet and made 135 pumpkins and that from one acre he shipped over 1000 bushels. The color is light yellow running to gray. Besides being very prolific it keeps almost indefinitely, remaining in the field as long as six months without injury. It has a particular flavor, somewhat different from ordinary pumpkin. Plant in corn fields or in the open, three seeds in hills 10 feet apart each way. Postpaid, ½ ounce 20c; 1 oz. 35c; ½ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.50.

**FIELD PUMPKIN**—The regular Field Pumpkin that is grown for stock feeding is rather coarse for table use, for which purpose we recommend the other varieties listed on this page. Planted in corn fields, pumpkins make a very large yield with practically no expense. Postpaid, ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.50; 10 lbs. $2.50.
Radish—The 21-Day Root Crop

Rapidly maturing root crop for which there is a ready market throughout the winter and early spring. Radishes do best in cool weather. They require practically no cultivation and will grow well in any soil. They are most tender when grown quickly, 1 ounce to 50 feet; 8 pounds per acre.

Culture—Work the soil deeply until it is light and add well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. Sow thinly in rows two feet apart and pull as they begin to mature, using largest ones, thereby making room for others to develop. May be planted between lettuce, beets and other crops. They are out of the way in 20 to 35 days.

WILLET’S WHITE GLACIER—Matures in 25 days. A new large white radish; crisp and never pithy. May be planted any time during winter and spring. Stands cold well. Sliced or cut in cubes it is fine for salad combinations.

WHITE ICICLE—Matures in 30 days. A long white variety. Skin is white and smooth, almost transparent; meat is crisp and without core. Will hold ten days without becoming pithy. A favorite for home use or market.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Matures in 28 days. Olive-shaped; scarlet skin with white tip. Flesh crisp and flavor good; a good marketing kind.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Matures in 20 days. The earliest forcing variety. Globular or turnip-shaped; skin scarlet. Good, firm; no core. Grown largely by truckers for earliest market. It has a good appearance and sells well.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—Matures in 28 days. Globe-shaped with deep scarlet skin, the lower part of which blends to pure white. Will remain in the ground longer than most varieties before becoming pithy. Fine flavor; crisp; uniform. The best all purpose radish. A favorite market variety.


LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Matures in 30 days. For those who prefer a long, red skinned radish with a white tip, this is it. 3 or 6 inches long. Does not make much top.

CHINESE ROSE (Winter) Matures in 60 days. For fall and winter use. 5 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Crisp; good keeper. Inclined to be pungent.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—Matures in 70 days. Grayish-black skin; white meat. Extremely hardy and remains crisp in the ground longer than other varieties. Flavor is distinctive.

NOTE—Radishes are one of the most profitable crops now for truckers; always in demand and markets are seldom over supplied.

PRICES OF RADISH ON THIS PAGE

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DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or broadcast in August, September and October; 20 pounds to acre.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except summer. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, packet 5c; 4 ounces 10c; pound 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00, postpaid.
Spinach—Ideal Greens

Spinach is one of the earliest made and earliest of salad crops. The leaves are more tender and less bitter than “turnip greens.” In fact, they are considered by many the choicest of all, and around New York and most other Eastern points there is comparatively little demand for other kinds of greens. The truckers of Norfolk, Va., Florida and South Georgia grow it in great quantities for Northern shipping as well as local marketing. In certain sections through central Georgia groups of farmers have gone quite extensively into spinach growing this year (1921) and expect to plant larger acreage next season.

Culture—Plant January 15th to April. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. Germinates badly—takes 10 days to two weeks. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting.

For Succession, Spinach can be followed by Bush Squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole Snapbeans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—Matures in 25 days. (See illustration.) Most widely planted spinach in cultivation. This has been the principal commercial variety for a great many years and nothing has yet come to take its place. The crispness, handsome deep green appearance and excellent keeping qualities makes it invaluable for shipment. Many growers throughout the South, especially on the Carolina Coast and Florida, ship hundreds and hundreds of hampers to New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities and find it very profitable. Produce men say that it is the most satisfactory variety to handle because it is a re-shipper, that is, after being received it may be shipped to another market and still be in a salable condition. Bloomsdale Savoy has a milder flavor that is superior to mustard greens or turnips in that it is not pungent. There is never an over-supply in the North of this spinach variety.

Price: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1/2 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. $3.75.

LONG STANDING—Matures in 50 days. Deep green, rather elongated smooth leaves of fine quality and decided crispness. Somewhat later than Bloomsdale Savoy, but said to be more prolific and has the ability to stand in the field for a long time without going to seed. Will stand considerable heat without losing its fresh, salable appearance. Price: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1/2 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.50.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—Matures in 50 days. A choice broad-leaved, crisp variety possessing all the good qualities of Bloomsdale

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

This is a very valuable crop from a standpoint of food contents and also as an appetizing table dish. Throughout Europe and in the North Salsify is a staple vegetable and is raised in a large way. Why this is not the case in the South we do not know, but it is gratifying to notice the great popularity it is beginning to enjoy in the large Southern cities and, in fact, wherever it is known. The peculiar and very agreeable flavor is unlike any other and when boiled and creamed or served in fritters it makes a very enjoyable dish, almost like oysters in taste. In soups and stews it tends to flavor admirably. The roots have wonderful keeping qualities; may be stored away in a dry place and kept throughout the winter. In Europe in February or March, in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in July and August, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market October to March 15th. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—Matures 110 days. (See illustration.) The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.75, by mail postpaid.

NOTE—Try each year some new vegetable or field seed you have never planted before. You will often find the most valuable thing that for years you have overlooked.
**Willet’S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test**

**Willet’s Squash**

Squash is a quick growing vegetable and does best in sandy loam. It is strictly a hot weather plant and should not be planted until all danger of cool temperature is past. April, May and June are the principal squash planting months in the cotton belt, while in Florida successful plantings are made in February and March and again in August for the fall crop.

While Golden Summer Crookneck is the principal running commercial variety and White Bush the main bush sort, there are other equally desirable varieties that should be more extensively grown.

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

**EARLY WHITE BUSH**—Matures in 65 days. The earliest of all squashes. Fruit round, edges scalloped, skin smooth and creamy white. Has been the main white sort for twenty-odd years. Grown in quantity for early market by Florida and Carolina truckers. About eight inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75; 5 lbs. $7.50, postpaid.

**EARLY GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK**—See illustration. Matures in 70 days. This is the principal running squash for Southern markets. The demand for it is always good. Summer Crookneck is the finest flavored squash of the summer varieties. The fruit grows to about 15 inches long and should be picked from the vine when first matured as they are inclined to become hard when old. Crookneck is more prolific than the bush varieties; bears throughout the summer. Pkt. 10c; ounce 25c; ½ lb. 70c; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $8.75, postpaid.

**MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH**—Matures in 70 days. Of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits, with scalloped edges. Stays tender a long time. Used some for Northern shipping, but not as much as Early White Bush. A home garden variety; fruit measures frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter; skin is warty. Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound $1.75; 5 pounds $7.50, postpaid.

**SPECIAL OFFER**

Desirable Collection of Squash Every Garden Should Have.

| 1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash | $ .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Golden Summer Crookneck | $ .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Mammoth White Bush | $ .15 |
| 1 Pkt. Boston Marrow | $ .10 |

45c value postpaid for 35c.

**THE BIG MONEY CROP!**

It is not “What is the best money crop?” but rather “Which one is more suitable for the conditions on my farm?” There is money in all of them, but it takes industrious, persistent work to get it out. As an example, let us cite the case that has come under our observation, of a negro of Fleisch Island, S.C., who for the past three years has averaged $300.00 per year net in his sales of green sugar crowder peas. He runs a general farm, too. These peas he has sold in a retail way in Augusta, Ga., and with the money thus gained he recently bought a little farm of his own, which he says “sugar crowders” will pay for in full by next year.

**NEPONSET PAPER FLOWER POTS**

These strong paper pots are suitable for growing all kinds of bedding plants, early vegetable plants, etc. Tomatoes, eggplants and pepper plants may be planted in the small sizes in February and grow in those until danger of frost is over. The pot and plant are then set in the ground without disturbing the roots and the growth continues unchecked. Growing in pots has a great advantage over planting in boxes and uprooting them to transplant, which is bound to seriously check the growth of the tender roots. Prices, Postpaid:

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Willett's Big-Crop Tomatoes

The importance of Tomatoes as a crop can hardly be overestimated. Between the truckers, market gardeners, canners and home gardeners it is safe to say that as much cultivation is given this one vegetable as is given almost any other two, therefore it is very important that a wide range of varieties be handled and accurately described, that each purchaser may find the most suitable variety for his needs and particular use—whether he be trucker or backyard gardener. We have given a great deal of time to this selection, and are proud of the list we offer. Our seeds are from the most dependable growers of Tomato seeds.

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant after frost. Rows 4 to 5 feet, 3 feet in drill. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake; or for a large acreage use the inverted V trellis system. For a fall crop they are available for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Last frost fast hang up the stalk and the green fruit will ripen. For Tomato worm, take 1 gallon Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap. For Tomato worm, take 1 gallon Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap. For Tomato worm, take 1 gallon Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap.

JUNE PINK—Matures in 125 days. The illustration of Earliana represents correctly this variety. A recently introduced pink skinned tomato noted for its extreme earliness, handsome smooth appearance and the splendid flavor and firmness of its flesh. It is very similar to Earliana in everything but color, Earliana being bright red and June Pink a lavender or purplish pink. The seed chamber is small and the flesh is thick. Many people prefer a pink skinned tomato, and for this reason leading growers everywhere divide their early crop between this and Earliana to meet the demands for both kinds. As a home garden tomato, we strongly indorse Pink Meat, and the toughness of its skin identifies it as a splendid shipper.

SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red.) Matures in 125 days. (See illustration.) Except in color, this is practically the same as June Pink Tomato. Earliana is largely grown for the early market. In the tomato-growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exlusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best Tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, pink; no ridges.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Matures in 120 days. Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls; Tomato round, dark red; small core and small seed cells. Large shipments were made weighing over a pound each, 12 to a basket and 72 to a crate. It has been thoroughly tried out. Bogs, of Delaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, Tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest tomato ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe tomatoes in latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here for years. One trucker here marketed 46 Huffman Tomatoes from one plant.

BONNY BEST—Matures in 130 days. Vines grow from 2 to 3 feet high and are more stocky than either Earliana or Huffman's Earliest. The foliage is very heavy and assists in shading the fruit, thereby preventing burning. Fruits are borne in clusters of from 2 to 5, and the tomatoes themselves weigh 5 to 6 ounces, are globe shaped, smooth skinned, solid red, firm as the Earliana, and do not crack. Bonny Best is an improved strain by selection of Chalk's Early Jewel, which we do not list because it is so far surpassed by Bonny Best in every respect. In New Jersey and throughout Pennsylvania it has practically taken the place of Earliana, although there are many of course who stick to that variety. Bonny Best is an excellent shipper and always looks good. This is doubtless in a large way responsible for the popularity it has with truckers and shippers. The meat is good, very thick and little or no seed chamber.

THE BEST TOMATO ON EARTH

If you want to plant the finest tomato on earth—the one that will bear throughout the summer, regardless of drought, the one that is as fine to taste as well as beautiful to look at, plant WILLET'S TOMITREE TOMATO. See page 1 for full description.

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Sparks' Earliana.

**TOMATO PLANTS**

We can supply Earliana, Stone, Ponderosa, Beauty or Acme from March 15th until June. As a rule the shipping of tomato plants over long distances is not practical because of the comparative tenerness of the young plants. However, within a radius of 200 or 300 miles of Augusta we very seldom have any losses in shipments because we exercise great care in packing them and select only the most robust specimens. Our earliest plants are of course greenhouse grown, but are not floated with high temperature, as this induces a tender, rapid growth; on the contrary, our plants are grown and hardened in cool houses, thus insuring a sturdy stocky growth. We cannot be responsible as to plants while in transit; and therefore will accept plant orders on this condition.

Plants Postpaid: 25 plants for 45c; 50 plants for 80c; 100 plants. $1.25. Write for price on plants in 1,000 lots f. o. b. South Georgia and Florida.

Plants of TOMITREE Tomato—(See p. 1 for description.) Extra stocky. 1 oz. 35c; 1 doz. 50c, postpaid.
Willet’s Are Superior Tomatoes

STONE—Matures in 130 days. The most popular of all medium early tomatoes. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth skin; an excellent shipping sort. It is a little late for northern shipping, 10 to 20 days later than the extra early varieties, but is a great deal more prolific and has a much longer bearing period. For home market Stone is hard to beat to follow Earliana or Bonny Best. As a canning tomato it ranks with the very first. It is an old standard tomato and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

ACME—Matures in 135 days. Pinkish purple variety of medium sized fruit which is borne in clusters of 3 to 5. Acme is very firm and the meat is thick and of good flavor. Inside color deep red. The variety enjoys wide popularity, especially for home market use. It is very prolific and bears until frost.

RED ROCK—Matures in 130 days. A very good large red tomato. Not quite as firm as Stone or Acme for medium late planting and therefore not as valuable for commercial planting. Is recommended for home use because of its superior flavor.

GEORGIA FAVORITE—(See illustration.) Matures in 135 days. A great main crop tomato. Purplish-red color. Fruit very large and handsome, and is a great favorite in all markets where quality counts. Skin is smooth and tough; never cracks open. Favorite is an excellent shipper and on account of its great solidity or firmness, is a favorite with canners. Flavor is not acid like some; very mild and mellow. For table use it cannot be beat. Does not have green or white core, and slices beautifully. Hotels and restaurants prefer it for salads and serving sliced on lettuce.

PONDEROSA—Matures in 150 days. The largest tomato in existence. Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty, succulent flesh to each

These collections are not made up of “dead stock” we wish to work off, or old varieties that are obsolete and really not worth space in your garden; but quite to the contrary in both instances we have assembled the very best varieties that are to be had anywhere. Every garden should grow the varieties listed here, and to make it possible we are offering them at very attractive prices. You cannot afford to pass this up.

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65c Collection, postpaid, for 40c.

TWO WORTH-WHILE VALUES

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Seven Ounces, Postpaid, for 55c.

Both of these collections, postpaid, for 85 cts.
Turnips and Rutabagas

Next to Potatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas are perhaps our most important root crop. They have great economical value to Agriculture both for human and stock feeding purposes. No other crop we can think of will stand the abuse and neglect that they will. For human consumption, the tops are eaten as salad and the roots also utilized, boiled or in stew, soups, etc. They are highly nutritious and show high contents in analysis. In the market there is always a good demand for high grade Turnips at profitable prices.

Culture—Plant January to March. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and bitter. For spring the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sowed varied sorts July to November. Sow either broadcast or in drills, 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthen up as they grow. Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson Clover and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather Turnips early in winter and graze crimson through winter, and in spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern grown varieties. One packet for 50-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills; 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Matures in 45 days. The Earliest Flat Turnip there is. Strictly first class in all respects. The finest table turnip on the market; most tender and the sweetest of all; medium size, average 3 inches in diameter. Strongly recommended as the spring turnip and largely planted for early market and home use. Bottom half is white, top half purple.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Matures in 45 days. Identical to Purple Top Milan, except that it is solid white throughout. In some sections white turnips are preferred, especially in the Northeast. The sweetest white turnip cultivated, and we strongly recommend both of the Milans.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 30 days. One of the very finest flat turnips for all purposes, doubtless the most popular white Southern turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white; meat is firm, sweet and tender; never has a core. Planted largely for both fall and spring use. Tops are stripped. Is best when about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

WHITE EGG—Matures in 50 days. Elongated or egg-shaped turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white. Always finds a ready market. Flavor is good; meat tender and mild. Foremost white globe table variety. They are at their best when about 3 inches long, and if picked then and prepared for the table are hard to beat.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 60 days. Undoubtedly the most widely grown turnip today. Makes a very handsome appearance which is largely responsible for its popularity. It is a true globe-shaped turnip, white at the tip, gradually deepening to a splendid reddish purple at the top. Skin is smooth. Our strain is a tremendous yielder of very large uniform turnips; meat is solid but tender and an excellent keeper. For table and market use they should be pulled when about half matured, being tender and sweet at that time.

COW HORN—Matures in 60 days. Long white skin blending to deep green top, good size. When pulled young it is a splendid table turnip, being extra sweet and fine grained. Allowed to fully mature it makes a very large tuber, which is extensively used for stock feeding. Grows from 10 to 12 inches long, 6 inches wide, 2 pounds weight.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. A mammoth white variety similar in shape to Purple Top White Globe. Often attains a weight of 10 or 12 lbs. The young turnips are finely flavored and very tender, but if allowed to mature they are inclined to grow tough. Strongly indicated for stock feeding for which they are a very valuable crop.

PURPLE TOP STRAPPED LEAF—Matures in 50 days. A splendid Flat Purple Top variety, very early, smooth skinned, the shading from white to purple, begins about half-way up. Flesh is pure white, firm and free from hard core. Next to Mammoth Purple Top Globe, this is our best seller, especially for home use. Has practically no top and is therefore not as good for bunching. Very large when fully matured.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Matures in 65 days. A yellow skin purple top flat turnip. Flesh is yellow, solid and sweet; keeps almost indefinitely; very palatable, and popular throughout the South. Good for stock, too.

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<th>Variety</th>
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<th>¼ lb.</th>
<th>½ lb.</th>
<th>1 lb.</th>
<th>2 lb.</th>
<th>5 lb.</th>
<th>10 lb.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>.5</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra Early White Milan</td>
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<td>.40</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
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<td>.20</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<td>.20</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>.25</td>
<td>.45</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
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<td>Cow Horn</td>
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<td>.30</td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pomeranian White Globe</td>
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<td>.20</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>Purple Top Strapped Leaf</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Aberdeen</td>
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<td>.40</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Turnips are one of our best Southern crops, yet not half the amount needed is produced.
WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test

YELLOW or AMBER GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. (See illustration.) Clear yellow, globe shaped variety. Flesh is fine grained and sweet, makes a large turnip, evenly shaped and showing a remarkable uniformity in size. Tops are deep rich green and long enough for bunching.

SEVEN TOP—Matures in 50 days. This variety is cultivated for greens or salad and makes an insignificant root which is not of the best quality. It does, however, make an abundance of tops, which when boiled with pork makes a delicious dish.

GEORGIA FROST KING—Matures in 60 days. The true Southern salad turnip, bunches heavily and produces worlds of green tops. Often 4 and 5 tops to one plant. The roots are white and edible when young, but not sweet like other types; commonly known as the "bitter turnip." Will stand any amount of cold and seems to improve in flavor after being touched by frost. Makes more green than any other variety known. Georgia Frost King is used by truckers throughout the South.

RUTABAGA, or SWEDE

This is a very important crop and has never quite received the attention, both for human and stock feeding, that it is entitled to by merit. In Denmark, England and Germany many, many thousand acres are devoted to Rutabaga and Swede growing; in fact, it is one of the principal crops and yields a tremendous tonnage of highly nutritious food. They grow best during the cooler weather and keep almost indefinitely either left in the ground or stored in cellars or barns.

Culture—Belong to the same family as Turnip and are treated similarly. Main crop will do best planted in July and August, and fair results are had from plantings through the winter and up until spring. Seeds should be planted rather thickly, and later, when plants put out leaves, thin them out to from 6 to 9 inches apart to permit fullest development. Frequent workings will greatly increase the yield, as turnips of all types grow to greatest perfection in light soils with ample moisture and good drainage. One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 lbs. to the acre in 3½ foot rows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>½ lb.</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>5 lb.</th>
<th>10 lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seven Top</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Frost King</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Air Rutabaga</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Purple Top</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White, or Russian</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WILLET'S BON AIR—Matures in 85 days. The finest rutabaga or swede of the American type, immense size and a wonderful keeper. Often weighs 6 pounds each. Skin is smooth and yellow in color at the bottom, gradually deepening to a reddish purple on top. Very handsome looking, meat is a good rich yellow, fine grained, and sweet. Truckers at Beaufort, S. C., last year shipped them to Atlanta and Augusta and got better prices for them than locally raised ordinary rutabagas brought. Desirable qualities of this famous variety are uniformity of size (there being practically no culls) and its remarkable keeping ability. They may be left in the field throughout the winter without ill effects. A wonderful stock food.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Matures in 90 days. Large yellow meat variety, globe shaped, flavor is good. Will average about 4 pounds each in good land. Purple Top has been a favorite for years and in great demand throughout the United States. Excellent table variety; when young the flesh is fine and sweet; after maturing is good for stock.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN—Matures in 95 days. This is a grand sort, especially for those who like a white fleshed variety; meat is sweet and firm; very large size and hardy. In some sections this is the principal Rutabaga, although in the South the yellow meat sorts, especially Bon Air, is generally preferred on account of the color.

RUTABAGAS can be grown as successfully in the South as in any section. They can be easily stored and kept through the entire winter. They are not only a valuable food crop, but they find a ready sale at any time.
Finest Georgia Watermelons

There is some certain locality where conditions are ideal for the growing of each particular kind of vegetable and fruit. The best Bermuda Onion seeds, for instance, are grown in the Canary Islands, and for some reason or other the seeds grown elsewhere do not reach the degree of perfection and bring the satisfactory results that Canary Island seeds do. It is the same with other classes of seeds—they each have particular centers from which the finest seed in the world of that kind are grown. It is the business of seedsmen to know where these natural ideal seed centers are and to get their stocks from reliable growers there.

Georgia is the natural Watermelon center of the world, and at no other place do they reach the degree of perfection they do here. The heart of this center is Augusta and from within a radius of 100 miles each way is found the choicest Watermelon belt. Our seeds are grown here and we feel that in offering these stocks there are none better to be had anywhere.

Culture—Plant in spring 6 seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—about 200 seed to the ounce. Plant melons in Florida February to May. Do not grow melons on freshly-limed soils. Plant hills 10x10 feet. Ripen from June 15 to August 15. The truckers about here plant ½ pounds per acre. Some plant Spanish Peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and after grain, June 15th to July.

ADEX WATERMELON STEM POWDER—Railroads require the use of Adex Powder before accepting melon car shipments. This preparation disinfects the stems. One package powder makes enough paste to treat one car of melons. In loading clip the stems and apply to the fresh cut. Price, one package, postpaid, 60c.

Watermelon Diseases—For the Melon Worm spray ½ pounds Arsenate of Lead to 100 gallons of water; for Melon Aphis "Black Leaf 40"—see Insecticide page. Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray once with dry Bordeaux Mixture 30 days before maturity of crop. Get Farmer's Bulletin 821.

"$100 for a Melon Name"—See back of the order sheet in this catalogue, telling about the wonderful melon and how to win $100 by giving us a name for it.

WILLET'S SPECIAL RATTLESNAKE (Hand Cut)—Matures in 130 days. This special strain of Rattlesnake has been grown and improved for us ten consecutive years by the most expert watermelon man in Georgia. Besides being several days earlier than the regular Rattlesnake, it is much larger, weighing from 5 to 80 pounds more per melon. Not infrequently these monsters are brought in to us weighing from 70 to 90 pounds. Our grower personally inspects all melons in the field before their being hand cut for seed, and in this way we can offer in this stock the finest strain of Rattlesnake melon in the world. Nowhere does this melon reach the degree of perfection that it does here.

GEORGIA YELLOW FLESHED WATERMELON—Matures in 130 days. New; never listed before! A large yellow fleshed watermelon with a delicate delicious flavor that is different from all others. Its flavor is so distinct, delicate and sweet and its flesh so crystalline that every lover of melons should grow some of it for home eating. The rind in color is a little variable, and the melon usually runs from 30 to 40 pounds in weight. Is so unique and so distinctive that we should like to see it widely disseminated.

WONDER MELON—Matures in 125 days. (See illustration on catalogue cover and this page. This splendid new melon has made the most sensational entrance into the watermelon world and seems to be destined to enjoy the greatest popularity as a commercial shipping variety. For home use it is unexcelled. As will be seen in the accompanying illustration (from an actual photograph) the melons are striped like Rattlesnake, but shorter and thicker through. It will also be noted that Wonder Melon is remarkably true to type and uniform in size; individual melons weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is of handsome appearance and does not sunburn; keeping qualities are the best; rind very tough but not thick. The flesh is crisp, sweet and deep red; seeds rather large. Being an early ripener it has a great advantage for Northern shipping, where it has been welcomed enthusiastically by both produce men and consumer. The compact shape of the melon seems to add to its desirability, and strange to say, it is given a strong preference over the famous Watson and Rattlesnake types.

The Wonder Melon—as it grows in the field. Note the uniformity of size and shape.
WILLETTS—Matures 130 days. (Illustration, p. 31.) The biggest Southern shippers plant Watson. Weigh 30 to 60 pounds. Originated near here; very prolific. Shape long; color dark green; rind tough; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. A large Georgia grower says: “I’ve grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas.” Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Meat firm and good.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Matures in 140 days. (See illustration.) Called too “Strips” and “Gypsy.” This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this section. It originated here in Augusta, and has been one of the most popular melons shipped, but should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing.

THE JONES—Matures in 140 days. The largest melon in the world. Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind tuffly thick; 65 to 70 pounds frequently in size. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the best. Good for home markets, and is better than any other melon for home preserving purposes. Not a shipper.

APPLE PIE MELON—Matures in 145 days. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits, and one of the large size will make as many pies as 1/2 bushel gaz. Flesh is white, solid through-out and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter. Any surplus can be fed to livestock, making a very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples can be used for except eating raw.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—Matures in 125 days. A medium sized round melon, which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe, with green seed. Used for making sweet pickles and preserving. At Augusta these melons average 12 or 20 to the vine, 15 pounds to the melon. Need no cultivation whatever; and they are as fine for stock as the Kansas Melon Stock. Will stay on the ground in winter and not rot.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—Matures in 140 days. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 lbs. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. A party here in Augusta made 100 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, on the poorest sandy land, without a particle of cultivation, except the mere planting. Horses, cows and hogs eat this melon, and it is a good melon for stock. We keep one melon last season for eight months—cut it June 1st and it was perfectly sound.

Irish Grey Watermelon.

Irish Grey Watermelon.

POSTPAID PRICES

Pkt. 1/4 lb. Lb. 5 lb. 10 lb.

“June 10th” .......................... 10 .35 1.10 5.00 9.50
Kleckley Sweet ........................ 10 .30 .90 4.75 8.00
Halbert’s Honey ........................ 10 .30 .90 4.25 8.00
Florida Favorite ........................ 10 .35 .10 5.00 8.50
Augusta Sugar Loaf .................. 10 .35 .10 4.50 8.75
Alabama Sweet ........................ 10 .35 .10 4.50 8.50
Irish Grey ............................. 10 .50 1.50 7.00 13.00
Carolina Bradford .................... 10 .35 1.10 4.60 8.75
Watson ............................... 10 .35 .10 4.50 8.50
Genuine Augusta Rattlesnake ....... 10 .35 .10 4.50 8.50
The Jones* ........................... 10 .50 1.50 7.00 13.00
Apple Pie Melon ..................... 10 .50 1.50 7.00 13.00
Colorado Preserving Citron ...... 10 .30 1.10 4.50 8.50
Kansas Stock Melon ................. 10 .40 1.35 6.25 12.00
HERBS FOR FLAVORING AND MEDICINAL USE

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

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<th>Herb</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>FENNEL</td>
<td>5c</td>
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<tr>
<td>PENNER</td>
<td>5c</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWEET MARJORAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARAWAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATNIP</td>
<td>5c</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAVENDER</td>
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<tr>
<td>DILL</td>
<td>5c</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TYME</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOE'S LINE</td>
<td>40c</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Garden Fertilizers, Implements and Accessories

STEEL GARDEN WEEDER No. 82—One piece pressed steel, handsomely finished in baked black enamel. Has five fingers and is one of the most useful and handiest garden tools made. Postpaid, 40c.

TRANSPLANTING TROWEL No. 81—Similar to No. 80, but has narrower blade, only ½ inches wide. It is very useful in transplanting and working around closely planted plants. Has the same durability as Garden Trowel No. 80. Postpaid, 40c.

GARDEN TROWEL No. 80—One piece pressed steel, handsomely finished in black baked enamel. Length of blade 6 inches; ground and polished points. This is not just an ordinary trowel, but one that will last a lifetime and be a pleasure all the time. Postpaid, 45c.

Even Spread Sprinkler.

EVEN SPREAD LAWN SPRINKLER—(See illustration). A new lawn sprinkler and the best we have found to date. Top is heavy lead curving outward against which the stream is forced and spreads “just like rain.” Each $2.50; add 10c postage.

RAINFALL—A one-armed revolving sprinkler of polished nickel. Water pressure forces the top up and it revolves on ball-bearing. These ball-bearings wear, which soon puts some kinds out of commission. Each $1.25.

SHOWER BATH—A solid brass circular sprinkler with perforated top through which the water is forced and is thrown, covering an area about 20 feet across. Postpaid, 80c.

ZENITH—Three-armed revolving sprinkler that fans the water from the end spraying an area of 20 or 30 feet. Each $1.15; add 10c postage.

PLUVIUS—Same principle as Zenith, but the arms are elevated on a 12-inch extension, making it stand higher. Each $1.35; add 10c postage.

MISTY SPRAYER—The Best General Purpose Sprayer. The best selling quart size sprayer made, and one that is a universal favorite. Construction is the very best, combining strength, simplicity and neat appearance. The point of the pump is firmly soldered, making it very strong and rigid. Spray tube is carefully aligned before soldering, so that the air and syphon tubes are always in line. Made of good stock, carefully tested and inspected before packing. Price, postpaid, each 75c.

RUBBER PLANT SPRAYER—This sprayer is made of rubber with a hard rubber nozzle. The most ideal sprayer known for use in spraying flowers in the house or conservatories; also used for spraying cut flowers. With a little care this sprayer will last indefinitely. Each $1.25; add 10c postage.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS—Well made, extra heavy wire with hanger. 8-inch (diameter at top), postpaid 40c; 10-inch 50c; 12-inch 60c.

SPAGNUM MOSS—For use in hanging baskets and packing flower plants, etc. Prices, postpaid: Lb. 10c; 5 to 10 lbs. 6c; 25 lbs. or more, 5c per lb.
Our flower seeds are grown for us by specialists of long experience; very reliable firms who have been in this business for many years and know it “from the ground up. Some varieties we get from Denmark, some from Japan, while a good many are grown in this country. We find that the Japanese are very skillful in producing improved strains of vine seed, sunflower and certain other plant species, while the Danes are most painstaking with petunias of the large types, pansies and some others. In California we get our best asters, sweet peas, bedding petunias and zinnias.

We believe our list is the most complete one in the South and takes in all types and varieties that are worth while. Flower lovers may order of us with the confidence that they will get only fresh, reliable, true-to-name seeds. Our descriptions of varieties are honest and we have tried to represent them exactly, or as nearly so as is in our power. Our bulbs are not only the most improved varieties and finest strains, but the bulbs themselves are the largest size we can buy. Large bulbs means strong, stocky plants. It is a mistake to sacrifice quality for price in flower seeds and bulbs.

ADONIS AESTIVALIS (Pheasant’s Eye)—Erect stems branching at top and covered with small bright crimson flowers. Foliage is finely cut and feathery. Sow in February. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 65c.

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR—Stately growing annual of rapid growth. Profusely colored flowers; red, golden bronze, gold and intermediate shades. Wonderfully attractive. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAPDRAGON—See illustration. An old favorite that has never lost its popularity, in fact, it is coming to greater use each season. In the South it may be grown in the open and does best planted in January or February. The bushes send out gorgeous spikes of beautifully shaded and graceful blooms which are excellent in vases as cut flowers. A good assortment of colors as follows:

- Album (white)
- Artooc (scarlet)
- Light Rose
- Carmine (rose)
- Coral (soft red)
- Finest Mix of varieties

(all colors)

Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

AQUELIGA or COLUMBINE—Unique beautiful hardy plant; once planted comes each year. Clumps should be divided every three years. Spurred flowers are gracefully borne on slender stems. The softness of their coloring makes them desirable for cut flowers. Plant early in spring.

Double Mixed, most beautiful shades. Single Mixed, finest selection of the single varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

AGERATUM—Blue Perfection. The finest variety of this attractive bushy annual; for border or edging. 13 to 18 inches. Blooms so freely that the foliage is entirely covered with deep blue fluff during late summer and fall. Plant March and April. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

ALYSSUM—Benthani (Sweet Alyssum). Valuable little annual bedding plant for early spring blooming. Entirely covered with finest white flowers of honey-like fragrance. 4 to 5 inches. Blooms continuously. Plant early spring. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c.

ASTERS

One of the most popular annuals; attractive bushy plants that bear quantities of beautiful flowers; excellent for cut flowers during July, August and September. Plant early in spring (preferably in boxes or beds) and set out 2 feet apart. Work frequently. Our Aster seeds come from specialists in Aster seed growing and cannot be surpassed.

EMPEROR or EARY WONDER—The earliest of all Asters. Commence blooming about June. Large full flowers of the comet or fluffy type. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c; ½ oz. for $1.00.

IMP. AMERICAN VICTORIA (Daybreak Type)—Very large symmetrical blooms. Charming cut flowers; larger and more double than the ordinary Victoria variety. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Late, large very double and extremely prolific. 2½ to 3 feet high, robust and branching. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 65c.

OSTRICH FEATHER—See illustration. The most graceful and beautiful fluffy type of asters of massive size. Plants grow 2½ feet high and are robust in growth. Well suited for this latitude.

Delicate Pink
Deep Pink
Light Blue
White

Price of above: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. $1.00.

ARABIS ALPINA—Spring flowering perennial, covered with pure white blooms; indicated for edges and rockeries. A creeper. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

BALLOON VINE (Climber)—Very unique vine; grows rapidly. Dark green foliage and has odd shaped “balloons” hanging from it like miniature Japanese lanterns. Very attractive. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.
COLEUS

One of the choicest of our house plants. They are graceful, beautifully colored and as easily grown as ferns. Sow seeds in boxes of well grown soil; keep the ground barely cover. The soil must not be wet and do not expose to direct rays of the sun.

**Vernon Pink**—6 inches. One of the most attractive flowering begonias. Has long, narrow leaves. This sort of exquisite pink blooms continuously. Foliage delicate green. Unusually desirable. Pkt. 25c; 2 for 50c.

**Tall Mixed**—Tall growing type; all the attractive shades and colors. Free bloomer. Pkt. 25c; 2 for 50c.

**BACHELOR BUTTON**—See Centaurea.

**BELLIS DAISY**—The little double English daisy, that blooms through the winter and early spring. 2 to 3 inches high. Foliage light green. Blooms full and large, about the size of a 30-cent piece. Very hardy. Plant from September until spring. Very free bloomer. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

**BURNTING BUSH**—See Kochia.

**CALEDUNA**

One of the easiest growing free bloomers. Any ordinary soil is all right for this plant. Sow seeds in March and September and transplant for early bloom in beds and transplant. Valuable for bedding and as a cut flower; bears continuously spring and fall.

**DANA**—See illustration. Compact round bushes; very large deep orange red flowers. Three inches are very symmetrical and it is considered one of the finest calendulas. Good bearer. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c; ½ oz. 50c.

**METEOR-STRIPED**—Double flowers, orange yellow light streaks. Unusual and popular. A dandy cut flower sort. Pkt. 15c; 3 for 1 oz. 50c.

**CALIFORNIA POPPY**—See Escholtzia.

**CALLICOPSIS**—Graceful annual of feathery attractive leaves which admirably set off the delicately shaped blooms of gold, yellow and brown shades. Fine bedding flower and may be cultivated easily. Pkt. 2 for 25c. 

**Cananula**—See Canterbury Bells.

**CANDYFT**

Profuse blooming semi-dwarf bedding plant of easy culture and a continuous bloomer in the spring and early summer. Plant in beds where wanted during January and February and in the fall during September. The large flowering types are good for cut flowers.

**WHITE HAYCINTH FLOWERING**—Large symmetrical haycinth shaped blooms on erect stems. A valuable cut flower sort. Pure white. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

**EMPRESS (Rocket Caudyfut)**—Large full clusters about 18 inches high; spikes or trusses 6 to 8 inches long. A desirable sort. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

**UMBELLATA**—Purple. Dwarf, compact bushes. Purple spikes. Excellent for edging. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

**UMBELLATA ROSE CARDINAL**—Deep rose pink; dwarf. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

**CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium)**—This charming bedding plant has a grace found in but few flowers. The long stately spikes are surrounded by delightful cup-like blooms, delicate in color and highly fragrant. Plant in early spring for bloom during the summer. Pkt. 2 for 25c.

**CARNATIONS (Margurite)**—Very attractive, sweet-scented flowers of exquisite coloring. Blooms abundantly in early summer. Should be planted very early in hotbeds and set out well before danger of frost. Pkt. 4 for 50c. Finest Double Mixed. Packet 15c.

**CASTOR OIL BEAN**—See Ricinus.

**CELOSIA**

One to three feet. One of our most showy annuals for bedding or pot plants. The plants are quite symmetrical in growth and are entirely covered with rich color. Sow seed in boxes and transplant. Blooms till frost.

**CELOSIA CRISTATA** (Cock's Comb)—Stands sun and heat well and produce masses of velvety blooms.

**Dwarf Cristata**—12 in., very fine for hedging or pot plants. Packet 10c.

**Tall Cristata**—2 feet. Tall variety of above. Packet 10c.

**CELOSIA CHILDIS** (Chinese Wool Flower)—This is a distinctive and attractive variety. Blooms of the most intense color; the large crimson and white flowers being most desirable. Pkt. 2 for 50c.

**Pink**—A new and wonderfully striking shade. Pkt. 20c.

**CANNAS**

The propagation of Canas from seed is easy but the soil will do if plenty of sunlight and good drainage is available. The seeds are hard-shelled and it is advisable to file a small spot on them until the white desh shows, then soak in warm water for 24 hours. Seeds imported directly from Denmark. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

**CARDINAL CLIMBER**—Attains a growth in one season of 25 feet. Doubtless the most attractive of all the climbers. Covered with glowing scarlet flowers, and makes a fine addition to the garden. We especially recommend this vine for shading porches, covering trellis, etc. Cut small notch in end of seed to aid germination. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

**CENTAUREA** (Dusty Miller)

Very easy to grow, and attractive. Sow thinly where plants are desired in well prepared soil. Blooms continuously for a long period.

**Centarua Cyanus** (Bachelor Button)—Ragged Robin or Cornflower. Beautiful deep blue. Packet, 5c.

**Double Centaurea**—For bedding and use as cut flowers there is no more pleasing flower than this. Comes in delicate coloring and has beautiful blooms. Pkt. 10c.

**CHINESE WOOL FLOWER**—See Celosia Childsi.

**CORN FLOWER**—See Centaurea Cyanus.

**CORK'S COMB**—See Celosia Cristata.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUS**—(French Marguerites)—These annual Chrysanthemums are altogether different from the large flowered late varieties grown by florists. They grow easily from seed and are freely during summer and fall months. They succeed best in cool, moist locations and make excellent pot plants during the spring months. The foliage is a rich, dark green, finely cut and quite ornamental. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, branching freely, and produce on long stems large double flowers of bright coloring. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in spring. When well started thin out or transplant to stand twelve inches or more apart each way.

**Yellow Giant**—Golden yellow. Packet, 10c.

**White King**—Pure white. Packet, 10c.

**COSMOS**

A very free blooming annual. It is a vigorous grower; does well in most any soil. We have two new types that are head and shoulders over the old kinds. The double crested are especially attractive and worth garden space in the most select company.

**EARLY MAMMOTH FLOWERING TYPE**—4 feet. Much larger and more compact than the old Lady Lenox kind. Blooms in the spring very freely and the flowers are enjoying universal popularity as cut flowers. Separate colors. Crimson, White, Pink. Pkt. 10c. 3 for 25c.

**NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS**—See illustration. Recently introduced and immediately popularized on account of its striking beauty and ability to grow in ordinary soil. The outer petals are crested with a tuft of soft crinkly fluff of the same shade. foliage is soft and mossy. Valuable in the garden or as cut flowers.

**WHITE QUEEN**—Pure white throughout. Pkt. 15c.

**JANETT**—A beautiful new unusual deep pink, about the shade of a Radiance rose. Freest bloomer. Very large; the best of all. Pkt. 20c; 2 for 50c.

**CRIMSON KING**—Glowing crimson, a delightful shade. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

**COLEUS**

The leaves of Coleus have more vivid rich color combinations than any bedding plant we have. The shades range from light green through all the intermediate colors to deep purple, and offer wonderful combinations and contrasts for carpet bedding or pot culture. For bedding, the plants should be kept trimmed for the finest effects. Start seeds in boxes in January, February and March. We import our seeds directly from Japan.

Finest Hybrid Rainbow Mixed. Pkt. 35c.
CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Cyclamen)

Rapid growing vine with fine light green foliage; ultimate growth 10 feet. It is highly ornamental not only because of its beautiful foliage, but on account of the attractive star-shaped blooms that cover it. Crimson—Brightly attractive. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c. White—The white blooms offer a strong contrast to the green foliage background. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

COROPEPSIS GRANDIFLORA—Large orange yellow blooms on slender, graceful stems. Perennial; of easy culture; well known. Fine cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 25c.

DAHLIA

The culture of Dahlias has been almost entirely confined to the use of bulbs and very little is known of seed propagation. However, no special care or skill is required and any reasonable conditions are sufficient for successful germination of the seed and vigorous growth of the young plants. Plant early spring, February and March in boxes and transplant later out of doors. Keep moist but not wet. Our Dahlia seeds are chosen, grown for us by a California specialist.

SINGLE DAHLIA contains many rare and beautiful varieties of the single type. They are unusually attractive. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE DAHLIA—See illustration. A rare assortment of the double kinds from named varieties. An excellent mixture, etc. Pkt. 25c.

COLLARETTE TYPE—A new distinctive type of unusual beauty. The flowers are flushed or crowned in various contrasting shades. Pkt. 25c.

DAISY, SHASTA—Every one knows the desirability of the Shasta Daisy. For best results, sow seeds in January or earlier in boxes and plant out when the young bushes are 3 or 4 inches high. They bloom to greatest perfection after the second year. Price, per pkt., 15c.

DIANTHUS PINKS

Popular annual plant of easy culture and rare beauty; flowers are excellent mixture, etc. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HEDWIGG—Double Mixed. A large free strain of rapid growth; improvement over our old Dianthus. Very double and colorful. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

DOUBLE FIREBALL—A new large variety far superior to all other sorts. Deep crimson, very double. Blooms freely on erect stems; fine as a cut flower. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)

Three to 5 feet. Stately flowers especially effective in mixed borders. Many bell-shaped blooms are gracefully borne on erect stems and in them are found an assortment of delightful colors that are exceedingly attractive. These biennial delight in a rather moist soil.

GLOXINIA—Flowering mixed. The most beautiful of all. Pkt. 10c; 25c. DOLICHOS—See Hyacinth Bean.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

CALIFORNIA POPPY—low growing rather bushy plants. Foliage pretty silver green. Blooms early and continuously; flowers of exquisite shades. Sow in early spring where plants are desired.

Eschscholtzia Golden West.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—A beautiful flower of free blooming habit, quality being gay colored, yellow and red predominating. Pkt. 10c.

GERANIUM—The most widely used and popular pot plant. Greatly easily grown from seed, which should be planted in boxes in the house, from January to March. The soil should be kept damp and when the plants begin to put out leaves transplant to individual pots. Finest varieties. Pkt. 35c.

GYPSOPHILIA (Babies' Breath)

Annuals raised for the lacy effect of their finely branched panicles of small flowers which are admirable for cut use in combination with other flowers in vases or alone. Makes attractive bedding plant.

Elegans Rose, Alba—Gypsophila of easy culture. 18 inches high; delicate pink; very dainty. Pkt. 5c.

Elegans Carmine—Bright carmine, unusually attractive. Pkt. 25c.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba—Feathery dainty white blooms; very profuse. Pkt. 5c.

White—A new shade and very pretty. Most attractive in home decorating and excellent in beds. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HELIANThUS—See Sunflower.

HOLLYHOCK

A very important biennial plant which reaches a height of 5 feet. It has a peculiar grace of its own and is unquestionably one of the finest tall flowering plants we have. The foliage is an unusually attractive shade of green form which grows bold spikes of peony-like blooms in exquisite shades and colorings. Seeds should be sown from January to March where the plants are to remain.

Chater's Double—A splendid large-flowering strain which has been developed in clear distinct shades of the following colors which we offer: White, snowy white, Crimson, glowing red. Yellow, clear pleasing shade. Maroon, deep and attractive. Pink, oray, light pink, all colors. Pkt of above: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

Chater's Newport Pink—A new very large hollyhock of unusual attraction. Flowers are large and of exquisite shell limpid beauty. Most delightful shade. Pkt. 50c.

Annual Semi-Double—As indicated, this variety is an annual seed which will bloom the first year. Flowers are not as double as our Chater's Hollyhock, but are equally attractive in mass effect. Its great advantage is being an annual. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

Annual Single Mixed—An improved single annual sort of pleasing appearance. In this mixture are to be found colors of the hollyhocks more or no other hollyhocks have. A rapidly stately grower. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Delichos or Jack Bean)—A very rapid growing vine, with extremely dense foliage. Has attractive flowers followed by beautiful colorful pods. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 35c.

White Blooms—Of pure white, followed by deep purple seed pods. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

IRIS

Iris are grown from seed quite easily and will bloom the second year after planting. Most partially shaded location is ideal, although iris seed are imported from early Thom Japan, they grow to great perfection. Plant January in open.

Japanese Flag—The famous Japanese Iris. This is a mixture of all the shades from white to deep purple. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Siberian Orientalis—Beautiful Siberian Iris, preferred by many over all other types. Hardy and vigorous, Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

KOCIA—(Mexican Fire Plant)—An attractive, rapid growing bush, an annual resembling a cypress in shape and appearance. Plant in boxes in early spring and transplant to where wanted or sow thinly where desired to grow. Makes a beautiful hedge, attaining a height of 3 feet. In the fall the plants turns red and continues to thrive until cut down by heavy frost. Makes good pot plant. Pkt. 10c.

KUDZU VINE—The most rapid growing vine there is; grows to 30 feet in a season. For a quick shade nothing equals Kudzu. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

LARKSPUR

The annual larkspur is valuable both for bedding purposes and when used for cut flowers. They grow to greater perfection during the cooler weather and should therefore be planted in the early spring in boxes or indoors in January and February or in the fall during September.

Tall Double Stock Flowering—Grows to about 3 feet in height and is a free branching sort. It is a free branching sort, transformed into a long flower spike. The best cut flower variety. In the following separate colors: White, pure. Red—Flame red; pink; purple; crimson; scarlet; deep red; Light Blue, a pleasing shade. Dark Blue, very dark. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

The Rocket Larkspur—A biennial plant, growing about 30 inches high, the lower part of which is covered with fine, feathery foliage, in colors; Light Blue, Purple, Flesh Pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

Emperor Mixed—Two feet high. Very early bloomer of large spikes, branches freely. All the shades found in larkspur are in this mixture. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.
MALOPE GRANDIFLORA—Annuals. Do well in any kind of soil with little or no care. Sow seed in early spring where wanted and the young plants rapidly develop into dense bushes 2 feet high which are covered with large, showy flowers all summer. Belongs to Hollyhock family. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

MARIGOLD

A most attractive flower. A small bed of Marigold will furnish cut flowers for the house for a long period. Requires less cultivation than most plants. Stands our Southern heat well, and blooms when other plants are burning up. Color yellow and orange mostly. Very large double.

Dwarf French—See Illustration. Grows about 10 inches high and forms even round bushes which are covered with very double attractive blooms during the late summer and fall, ranging from lemon yellow to dark brown.

Lemon—Attractive light yellow. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.
Orange—Fine golden orange. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.
Brown—Dark reddish brown. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.
True Orange—All color. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c; ½ oz. 50c.
Tall African Mixed—3 to 4 feet high. Flowers are very double and are borne freely. Makes a good border plant. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 50c.

MARVEL OF PERU—FOUR O'CLOCK—Semi-dwarf plant having great quantities of bright blooms. The flowers do not open until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE—Annuals of tremendous popularity. They are graceful low growing plants of sweet fragrance, admirable for bedding and valuable for cut use; make excellent pot plants. Drop 3 or 5 seeds in a pot in January and keep moist. A cool weather plant and does not stand transplanting well. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

MIMOSA or SENSITIVE PLANT—Cultivated as a pot plant or out-of-doors, especially on account of the interesting feature that the fine, feathery foliage will close and droop when touched. Germinates readily from seed and attains height of 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

MOON FLOWER—Giant flowering. Rapid growing attractive vine, bearing abundance of blooms which are highly fragrant. The blooms open in the evening only. Splendid shade for porches.

White Seeded Moon Flower—Is covered with innumerable white flowers, measuring as much as 6 inches across. Pkt. 10c.
Black Seeded Moon Flower—Bloom earlier than White Seeded variety. Vine not quite as heavy. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORIES

Rapid growing vines originally from Japan. We have some very attractive new varieties to offer this year which we imported directly from the Japanese growers and which will take the place of the common types which have deteriorated in this country.

Japanese Morning Glory—The original morning glory. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.
Improved Japanese Fringed—Flowers are attractively fringed. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 25c.

Major Double or Snow Fairy—A new and beautiful double variety. Very attractive; large bloom. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

NASTURTIUMS

One of the most widely planted and best known annuals. It lends itself to many uses and should have a place in every garden. They bloom early in the spring when few other plants are in flower. The dwarf varieties are fine for edgings, patching and borders. May be used in many ways and are always effective. The tall type is especially fine for window and porch boxes, urns, or may be trained to cover tree trunks or to run over stumps. Their attractive foliage is topped with quantities of yellow, brown and orange trumpet shaped blooms. Blooms more freely in poor sandy land.

Dwarf of Tom Thumb—8 to 10 inches high; round symmetrical bushes; all shades and colors combined. This is the best strain of imported dwarf Nasturtium. Postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50

Tall or Lobbianum—Trailing or climbing variety which grows 4 ft. long with heavy big round leaves and showy flowers. Postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50.

NICOTINIA HYBRIDA (Flowering Tobacco)—Stately foliage plants, always attractive by their peculiar beauty. Strong and slender, about 3 feet high, and are of gorgeous bright coloring; white, rose, red and blue. Seeds should be sown early in the spring where they are to remain as they do not stand transplanting well. Loosely soil is best. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

Pansies

We pride ourselves as having absolutely the finest Pansies obtainable anywhere, at any price. We import our Pansy seed from Europe, where the largest and finest varieties are to be obtained. Some of them produce single blooms measuring 4 inches across. The texture of the petals is velvety, the colors beautiful and the stems long. These Imperial Pansies bloom more abundantly and are really worth while.

Culture—Pansy seed germinate best in cool moist soil. Sow seed thinly in boxes of well pulverized enriched soils. A good method is to mix seed with some fine sand to obtain more even distribution of seed. Transplant to permanent beds when plants get about two inches high. Beds should be well worked and fertilized for best results.

WILLET’S IMPERIAL GIANT PANSES

YELLOW WITH BLACKEYE—A very attractive variety, blooms in some cases resembling the human face.

FIRE KING—Unique Yellow running to fiery red.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Large metallic Blue; extremely attractive.

LORD BEACONSFIELD—Purple, upper petals white. Undoubtedly one of the most striking sorts.

STRIATA—Striped in various shades making attractive blooms.

LIGHT BLUE—A very pleasing and attractive shade.

CANDIDISSIMA—White, very large and well formed, velvety texture.

Golden Queen—Rich golden yellow. The best of this shade obtainable.


Willet’s Imperial Mixture—A mixture of all the large and desirable types and colors.

Prices—1 pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. $1.00.

WILLET’S EARLY FLOWERING PANSIES

A new early flowering variety that blooms from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than other sorts. Not as large as “Willet’s Giant,” but valuable on account of its extreme earliness.

YELLOW, DARK EYE—Rich yellow color with attractive deep purple eye. Very pretty.

DARK BLUE—Velvety deep blue attractive blooms.

MIXED—All colors and shades mixed.

Prices: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. $1.00.

NON PLUS ULTRA—The largest type Pansy in existence, blooms measuring frequently 4 inches in diameter. The petals are waved and of thick velvety texture. 1 pkt. 25c; 2 pkts. 40c.
Petunias

Willet's Single Fringed Petunia.

It would be hard to name a more popular or finer flower than the petunia. No plant will produce greater quantities of blooms, nor is there one with a wider range of colors and bloom variations. They are invaluable for bedding, window-boxes, hanging baskets and even pot culture. The Grandiflora types are very large and handsome and especially adapted for pot, urn, porch and window-box use. The bedding varieties are unequalled for edging, mass effect and like use. Seeds are very small and should be started in boxes in the early spring.

Grandiflora Types—These immense flowering petunias are unrivalled in beauty of color and shape of blooms. Under ideal care individual blooms measure 4 and 5 inches across. We get our seeds of this type from Holland where they are grown by specialists.

Large Single (Grandiflora Frimbriata)—Flowers are large with fine toothed and fringed edges. Pkt. 30c; for 50c.

Single Fringed (Grandiflora Superbissima)—A noble race of Petunias which represents the highest achievements in the development of large-sized, well-formed, open-throat flowers; unusually beautifully veined. Pkt. 30c; for 50c.

BEDDING PETUNIAS

A particularly free-blooming sort and very aggressive. The finest for bedding, etc. These flowers will reseed themselves and reappear from year to year. The colors are distinct and do not blend readily. At August last winter they were not frost killed and continued to flower all year. This, however, is unusual.

White—Soft pure white, free bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

Carmine Silver—Delicate baby blue. Pkt. 10c.


Imitatable—Flowers of deep purplish red relieved by clear white stripes and blotches. Pkt. 10c.


One each of the above 6 varieties for 50c.

Superb Mixed—All the most charming colors. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

This is the annual Phlox that thrives even in poor land, but grows to greatest perfection in rich garden soil having a warm and fairly sunny position. The seed should be planted in the early spring, March or April, in boxes or well prepared beds and transplanted to the open ground, leaving room for each individual plant to develop freely. They are very effective for bedding or borders. We have them in the following shades:

White, Violet, Yellow, Pink, Purple, Crimson.

Fine Mixed—All the pleasing shades and colors, large flowers. Prices on all Phlox: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

POPPY

The poppy is without doubt the most graceful and stately of all flowers. There are some intensely glowing colors in poppies, and they are most effective in large patches seen from a distance, but warm, soft shades with satiny or silky sheen of the petals are most effective for small gardens and close effects. The foliage is silvery, frosty green; leaves artistically crimped; flowers are gracefully borne on erect stems. Effective cut flowers. Sow the seeds in January through March where plants are desired as they do not stand transplanting well. Seeds from extra select plants.

American Flag—Attractive double variety; main ball yellow, with a neatly set scarlet border. Pkt. 10c.

Cardinal—Double cardinal. Scarlet blooms of extra large size. Pkt. 10c.

Mikado—Double, deep pink. Strikingly handsome. Pkt. 10c.

Peony Flowering—See illustration, page 39. Double mixed; a new wonderful strain. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed—Collection of all the colors. Large flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Shirley—See illustration. One of the most beautiful poppies in existence, made up of delicate, warm shades including unusual pinks and many combinations of variegated bloom. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

California Poppies—See Escholtzia.

PORTULACA or ROSE MOSS is an annual of low, trailing habit, producing showy, brilliant flowers through the summer and they have great drought-resisting qualities. Sow seeds after cool weather is gone or start in boxes.

Single Mixed—Produces a lovely, bright, mottled, carpet; white, yellow; pink; scarlet and purplish shades. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

Double Mixed—Rose-like large, dainty blooms. Very pretty and fresh. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Rapid growing foliage plant of erect picturesque habit. Grows 8 or 10 feet high. Mammoth dark green leaves, dense. Good for screening fences, or yard. Nothing better in poultry yards for giving chickens shade. Pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)—One of the most beautiful annuals, resembling the Amaryllis. Makes desirable cut flowers and are unexcelled for bedding. Should be planted in boxes February 1st and later planted out where desired, when danger of frost is over. Mixed, packet 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

When other flowers are withered by the hot sun, the Salvia faithfully puts forth its spikes of bright red blooms; stands heat and drought well. For early blooms plant in boxes indoors in February. When frost is over transplant to desired location. No American home is complete without its bed of Salvia.


Splendens—(Large flowering Scarlet Sage)—A large type of Salvia, grows 3 to 4 feet high and is a mass of flaming red throughout the summer. Pkt. 15c.

Fireball—A new and very large variety, deeper and more pleasing shade of red than the old variety. Spikes very long. Free bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

Coccinea—The old Salvia; 12 inches high. Pkt. 10; ½ oz. 50c.
SUTTON'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test

STOCKS

No annual can surpass in beauty or fragrance this delightful flower. The coloring is of the mildest mellow shades from white to deep purple. Its erect stems uphold great spikes of the finest blooms which make the choicest cut flowers. The sweet spicy fragrance of the Stock is enough in itself to win its favor with any one. An excellent assortment in the following shades:
White, Bright Pink, Light Blue, Canary Yellow, Brilliant Rose, Pale Brown, Blood Red, Purple.
Finest Mixed—All colors and shades.
Prices: Pkt. 15c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthemum)

As their name indicates, these plants require and can doubtless stand more sun than any other. They are very ornamental.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower—8 to 10 feet. Very effective against fences or other screenings. Makes quick shade in chicken yards. Pkt. 5c; ½ lb. 15c.
Double Chrysanthemum Flowering Sunflower—Makes attractive bush and is covered with beautiful double blooms of various shades. 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Willet’s Sweet Peas

Culture—Sow in the open in drills 2½ feet apart at the rate of ¾ lb. to 100 feet; cover seed about 3 inches. Arrange brush or strings for vines to climb on. Cultivate as for English Peas.

There are no blooms more beautiful and fragrant than the Spencer Sweet Peas. Superior in every respect to the old varieties, these elegant flowers have created a sensation wherever shown. Each sturdy stem gracefully bears from 2 to 4 immense waved orchid-like blooms measuring 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

Salvia—Bonfire.

Our Danish-Grown Peony-Flowered Poppies.

Sutton’s Red—2 to 3 feet. Has double fiery red bloom. Blooms until frost and is very ornamental in ground. Desirable cut flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM—See illustration. A perennial, of great value for border plants and permanent beds. Plant January or February where you wish it to grow. Fertilize and cultivate.
Single Mixed—Packet 10c.
Double Finest Mixed—Packet 10c.

Sweet William.

Willet’s Mixed Spencers—See illustration. This blend contains the cream of the very finest named Spencer varieties, including many recent novelties and several superb new seedlings not yet introduced. It is the very best blend possible to produce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.25.

Willet’s Grandiflora—Mixture composed of all the attractive colors and shades. Grandiflora Sweet Peas are not as large as the Spencers, but are quite pretty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. $1.30.
Verbena

Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost. A carefully selected and improved strain of Verbena.

Mammoth White—Dense heads of finely shaped white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Defiance—Intense scarlet. A bed of these makes a striking effect. Pkt. 10c.

Rose Pink—Bright velvety pink, very beautiful. Pkt. 10c.


Verbena Collection—One packet each of the above 4 varieties, 35c.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed—A mixture of the large flowering varieties, all colors and shades. 3/4 oz. 50c; per pkt. 10c.

VINCa ROSEA (Periwinkle)—Ornamental free blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink with crimson eye. Seed should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seed germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c; 3/4 oz. 50c.

WALLFLOWER—No garden is complete without the Wallflower. Good either for bedding or pot plants. Exquisite blooms highly fragrant. Hardy in the South. Make plantings in early spring for best results. Extra fine mixture. Pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—Quick growing vine with odd-shaped fruit, makes good heavy shade and is very attractive. Pkt. 10c.

TWO WONDERFUL NOVELTIES

We are introducing this year two remarkable Zinnia novelties which are illustrated from actual photographs on the inside of the front cover of this catalogue. There is no doubt as to the merit and value of these beautiful strains which so far surpass the usual Zinnia that they seem to be of a different family entirely. This addition to the Zinnia gems will at once place them at the top of the annual bloomers for the South, as there is no flower that blooms as continuously through heat or drought as does the Zinnia. See inside front cover.

The Zinnia doubtless is, and rightly should be, the most popular out-of-doors blooming plant in the South, because of its perfect adaptability to our climatic and soil conditions, because it blooms longer and is affected less by the heat, and because of the wide range of colors and various shaped blooms. Taking it all in all, we can not find a flower with any more desirable qualities and no undesirable ones.

Collection of any three types below: 3 packets for 25c.

COLOSSAL ZINNIAS—Finest improved strain, velvety flowers. The following colors:

Colossal White—The finest white ever produced; pure white, immense blooms. Packet 10c.

Canary Yellow—A distinct pleasing yellow, large free bloomer. Packet 10c.

Crimson Giant—By far the truest crimson yet produced. Adds life to any garden. Packet 10c.

Collection of the 3 types below; 3 packets for 30c.

Willet's Colossal Zinnias

Flesh Pink—A new color in Zinnias and a beauty. It is a clear striking shade and fine for cut flower purposes; large. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

Violet Maid—After years of experiments, this charming violet Zinnia has been produced. The best of this shade. Packet 15c.


Willet's Robusta Grandiflora—A good collection of large flowering types. Packet 10c.

Cactus Flowering Zinnia—A new and striking Zinnia, entirely different from other varieties, having curled and crested petals being graceful and odd. Packet 15c.

Pompon Zinnia—Another type which has attracted great attention wherever shown. Smooth symmetrical blooms, wide range of colors. Flowers medium size. Packet 10c.
Willet’s Summer Flowering Bulbs

Spring and Summer flowering bulbs produce the choicest of our garden plants and this method of propagation has a decided advantage over the sowing of seeds, because in the bulbs you have, already established, the root system and plant alive and with enough vitality to grow at once. There is no element of poor germination, of unfavorable weather or other conditions that often kill the delicate seeds before they have a chance to establish themselves, to be contended with. You simply plant the bulbs and in the course of time up comes the plant. We pride ourselves on the splendid assortment listed in this 1923 catalogue because it comprises all the finest and most beautiful types and varieties for the Southland. It is the result of much experimenting and represents a good deal of study and work. It is our ambition to be headquarters in the South for this class of goods, and we feel that we are not far from it.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA—This is a wonderful new pink amaryllis having large, perfectly shaped blooms which have attracted the horticultural world’s attention as one of the greatest additions of recent times. The blooms are mammath and are borne in clusters of from 6 to 8, on sturdy stems which tower above the attractive blade-shaped foliage. The amaryllis bloom is identical in shape with that of the Easter Lily, but the coloring is so wonderful that it is irresistible. They multiply annually. Postpaid, tremendous bulbs, each $2.00.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII—The well-known giant amaryllis which is gaining in popularity each season. Plant bulbs in early spring, either in the open or in pots. Bears great clusters of wonderful velvety deep crimson Easter Lily shaped blooms, with a silvery white stripe extending down the center to the base of each petal; good sized bulbs, each 50c; 2 for 90c.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant Ear)—See illustration. A foliage plant universally known and admired, having high velvety green leaves not unlike the elephant’s ear in shape. Very effective in large beds or as specimen plants in lawns.

Price, Second Size Bulbs—Postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for 85c.

Price, postpaid, First Size Bulbs—7 to 9 inches in circumference, 25c each; $1.00 per dozen.

FANCY LEAF CALADIUM—See illustration. Height 8 inches. One of our most choice foliage plants, having a great wealth of color which is arranged in pleasing harmony. The heart-shaped leaves have all the shades from light green to glowing scarlet. It is an ideal plant for window-boxes, hanging baskets, pot culture or in beds massed with other flowering plants. These bulbs are not large like Caladium Esculentum, being generally about one-half to one inch in diameter and are imported from Brazil. Postpaid, each 35c; 2 for 65c; 6 for $3.50.

SPECIAL BULB COLLECTION

In order to encourage the planting of bulbs we have assembled in this collection a most complete assortment of summer-flowering sorts including only the choicest varieties and desirable home garden kinds. From these bulbs there should be no need during the summer that flowers are not available, and it is a collection that will live from year to year, multiplying annually.

1 Amaryllis Johnsonii……50c; 10 for $1.50
1 King Hubert Canna……10c; 10 for $1.00
1 Indiana Canna……10c; 10 for $1.00
1 Pink Delight Canna……15c
1 Mina Bunge Dahlia……60c
1 Elsie Davidson Dahlia……30c
1 Blanche Dahlia……30c; 10 for $1.50
1 Achievement Dahlia……30c
1 Caladium Esculentum……15c

$3.65 Collection Postpaid Anywhere for $2.95.

CANNAS

For tall bedding purposes or screening objectionable views, Cannas are fine. They are very showy and are extremely vigorous and drought-resistant, which makes them desirable Southern plants. The foliage is large and attractive, blooms towering above, and bearing over a long period. Cannas are often used as a background for shorter plants in bedding effects with pleasing results, or as a screen for objectionable spots and even to separate yards, etc. Our roots are extra size, the best we have ever offered.

KING HUMBERT—3½ feet. (See illustration.) The well-known giant orchid-flowering orange-scarlet canna. The immense fiery blooms continue in bloom through the summer and make a splendid appearance at a distance. The foliage is bronze and offers a pleasing contrast to the showy flowers.

Price: Large bulbs, 3 and 4 eyes, each 10c; 3 for 25c; dozen 85c; 50 for $4.00.

PINK DELIGHT—3½ feet. A new pink of the orchid-flowering type. It is the finest of this color, being rosy pink with blooms the size of King Humbert which are borne continuously on great spikes. The foliage is attractive green and a rapid grower. Last year we listed this variety for the first time and the demand was so great that we were entirely sold out of them before the season was half spent. Customers were delighted with the variety. Price: Each 15c; 3 for 40c; dozen $1.50; 50 for $5.00.

INDIANA—6 feet. Orchid-flowering golden orange of great height; suitable for centering round beds or screening. An attractive bloom and the best yellow canna. Price: Each 10c; 3 for 25c; 12 for 85c; 50 for $3.00.

Be sure and send for our FALL CATALOGUE, describing a complete line of SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.
Famous Dahlias

These are the greatest blooming plants there are. One bulb will produce a hundred or more exquisite flowers during a single season and there are no other plants that give us the variety of shapes and colors that are found in the dahlias. New and very attractive types have been introduced in the past few years and their development from the old compact artificial looking flowers we used to know as dahlias is truly astonishing.

The plants grow to a height of about 5 feet, are very stocky. They should have a light loam soil and like lots of moisture, although they do fairly well even in drought. Stable manure is a good fertilizer.

Culture—Plant the bulbs eye up in a hole about 1 foot deep. Fill around the bulb to within about 4 inches of the surface and water well. Do not fill the hole the rest of the way until the plant has grown above it; then fill in even with the ground. This method places the roots deep enough to resist moisture and resist drought. Dig up the tubers in December or January (after frost) and separate.

FRANK A. WALKER—See illustration. A charming decorative type. New, deep lavender pink. Blooms are immense and borne on long erect stems, which makes it an admirable cut flower. It is one of the finest bloomers and the roots or tubers multiply rapidly. Postpaid, 60c each; 2 for $1.00.

MINA BURG—Decorative. The largest and finest deep growing crimson in existence. This is a wonderful variety, the blooms frequently 4 and 5 inches across. Profuse bloom and the roots or tubers multiply rapidly. Postpaid, 60c each; 2 for $1.00.

LE GRAND MONTON—One of the most striking dahlias of the decorative type. Gigantic bold white flowers striped and splashed with reddish violet. As a fancy decorative dahlia we cannot mention another variety that is as impressive as this. Postpaid, each 50c; 2 for 90c.

CUBAN GIANT, or DR. J. P. KIRELAND (Show Type)—Dark velvety crimson, soft color, bright red throat. Blooms are very symmetrical and it is a splendid kind for cut plants. Plants are vigorous. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

JACK ROSE (Decorative)—Same shade as the famous rose of the same name. It is a robust grower and comes true and early and remains in for a long time. This variety should have a partially shady location, as the blooms sometimes sunburn. Postpaid, 35c each; 2 for 65c.

LUCY FAUCET (Decorative)—Pale yellow uniquely striped with deep pink or light magenta. It is an odd but desirable sort. Blooms very freely. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

ELSIE DAVIDSON (Decorative)—Deep golden yellow. Very large and a splendid keeper after being cut. It is the best shade of yellow now well known. Bulbs are stocky and rapid growers. Postpaid, 30c; 2 for 55c.

VIVIAN—New decorative type of unusual value. Flowers are very large; white beautifully edged with rose-carmine, deepening gradually towards the extreme edges. This variety has met with wonderful success at the flower shows and the bulbs will doubtless be scarce for a year or two. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

STRADELLA—Deep purplish crimson. A free even-blooming large variety with soft violet soft petals. Stems are long and suitable as cut flowers. Keeps well and is robust of growth. Postpaid, 30c; 2 for 55c.

BLANCHE—The popular new single dahlia. Flowers are large, very pale yellow at the base, delicately tinted with pink towards the edges and having a cast of silvery white over the entire bloom. It is one of the most desirable varieties there is. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

ACHIEVEMENT (New Collarette Type)—This phenominal creation is the largest Collarette Dahlia in existence—a perfect wonder, especially distinguished for its perfection and unsurpassing qualities. The freest blooming dahlia there is. The flower is a clear, rich, velvety maroon; collarette a beautiful snowy white, very daintily overlaid with a delicate shade of pinkish-crimson. Postpaid, 35c each; 2 for 65c.

Dahlia Collection

A collection (1 each) of the 11 dahlias listed below. We believe this to be the finest assortment that could be gotten together. As will be noted, every variety in this list is an unusual and the bulbs are strictly first class. $4.40 Collection, postpaid anywhere, for $5.90.

Exhibition Gladioli

A veritable treasure of beauty and color. Gladioli have been developed from ordinary old-fashioned garden flowers into the most important and choicest commercial acquisitions. The genus is found with extreme abundance in silvery and warm-colored blooms. The colors are superb and range from the most perfect white, which is typified in "Lilywhite" to our new Baron Holot—wonderful violet-blue, taking in yellows, pinks, reds. Following are the very finest and largest improved Gladioli known, and the largest size bulbs obtainable:

LILYWHITE—A new pure snow white; the long-sought for spotless white gladiolus that will bloom without any special care; vigorous in growth and a n.l. extremely early (flowers) ripening in full week ahead of all other varieties in our gar- dens. Lilywhite is an ideal forcing variety and a sure blooming sort. The stalks are erect, sturdy and topped with ten or twelve of these immense, open cone-shaped, wonderful flowers. The bulbs we offer are of the largest, very large, 1½ lbs. net and up. We have been able to obtain but a limited number. Postpaid, each 25c; 5 for $1.00.

BARIoN HOLOT—New. Rich violet-blue. A profound color very unusual in gladiolus, and it has met with great popular favor. At the gladioli show Baron Holot created a sensation and immediately was taken up. Blooms are very large, almost equaling Schwarz- ben in size and are of a velvety texture. This is regarded as the finest blue in existence. Our bulbs are the largest size, which insures more vigorous plants. Postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 50c; 10 for $1.25.

SCHWARZEN—Admitted to be the largest of all gladiolus and a wonder in color. Pure canary yellow when opening, shading to soft sulphur yellow. Golden dark yellow center is blushed with a faint brownish crimson. This flower makes one of the finest cut flowers and as such they bring top-notch prices from florists. Very large bulbs. Postpaid, 15c each; 6 for 75c; 12 for $1.50.

HOLLEY—Delicate salmon-pink with a creamy blotch and darker stripes on lower petals. Very early bloomer, large and the best of this color. Bulbs large. Postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 6 for 60c; 12 for 75c.

NIAGARA—Beautiful large cream blending to canary yellow on lower petals. Blooms are large with open throat. A sure flowering kind. Postpaid, each 10c; 3 for 25c; 12 for 75c.

GLOWAMA—New double pink with a slight lavender tint; lovely well arranged flowers of fine size. Plants are vigorous and multiply rapidly. A great favorite. Postpaid, each 10c; 5 for 40c; 10 for 75c.

MRS. WATT—An unusual wine-red; large bold flowers on sturdy stems. A most attractive variety and should be in every gladioli bed. There is no other shade just like it. Largest bulbs. Postpaid, each 10c; 3 for 25c; 12 for 90c.

AMERICA—Famous soft lavender pink; has been a favorite for years and still is. Spikes are erect and the blooms of each spike are exactly alike. Postpaid, each 25c; 12 for 75c.

FRANCIS KING—Bright scarlet flowers of large even size. Erect, and a very vigorous grower. Bulbs multiply rapidly. Splendid sort for outdoors or greenhouse culture. Postpaid, 3 for 25c; 12 for 75c.

Gladioli Assortment

An assortment (1 each) of the 10 most gorgeous gladioli in the world, including the two novelties, Lilywhite and Baron Holot. No. 1 bulbs. $1.20 Value, postpaid anywhere, for 90c.
Calla Lilies

These stately, graceful, almost holy looking Lilies are great favorites as pot plants and require very little attention to produce the most gorgeous blooms. Culture—Plant single bulb in 6-inch pot, about January 15th; keep in warm, dark well-ventilated room until started, then bring to light. Water well and keep from cold.

AETHIOPICA—Pure white, mammoth flowers; dark green foliage. Each 25c; 2 for 45c.

ELEOTITANA—Large exquisite yellow bloom with remarkable leaves of dark green blotched with white throughout. A very striking plant, highly decorative. Postpaid: Each 35c; 2 for 60c.

Hardy Japanese Lilies

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRAM (Oriental Orchids)—A Japanese Lily of rare beauty and spicy fragrance. Delicate pink in color, uniquely spotted with deeper pink. Flower resembles the Orchid in shape and coloring, possibly more than any other flower. Excellent for potting or out of doors. Price, each, large bulb, 45c, postpaid.

LILIUM AURATUM—(See illustration) (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan)—Large pure white flowers, uniquely studded with crimson spots and through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. When open, the blooms measure as much as eight and ten inches across, and have a spicy, delicious fragrance. Generally around a dozen blooms to a stem. Price: Large bulbs, each 45c, postpaid.

WILLET'S PEARL TUBEROSES—See illustration. Immense clusters of double white, waxy, star-like flowers borne on erect, sturdy stems. They are one of the most highly fragrant flowers cultivated and of the purest white. These bulbs are large (4 to 6 inches) and of a special improved strain. Postpaid, 3 for 25c; 6 for 75c; 50 for $2.00.

Spring Bedding Plants

We have had such a tremendous demand during the past few years for bedding plants that we have made arrangements to grow these things on a large scale and will be in a position to supply the plants as listed here from March until June. These are well grown, stocky plants, carefully packed. All prices are postpaid.

ASTERS—The popular Ostrich Feather Asters. (See illustration in our flower seed department.) This is the most beautiful type of aster and does well in this latitude. We have them in the following colors: White, Pink, Red, Lavender, Purple, Assorted Colors. Postpaid, stocky plants, 6 for 40c; 12 for $1.25.

CALADIUMS (Fancy Leaf)—(See illustration in bulb section.) Nothing better for hanging baskets, boxes, etc. Each 50c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Finest varieties, grown in 3-inch pots, well rooted; large plants; White, Pink, Red, Salmon. 3 inch pots, each 20c; 6 for $1.10.

GERANIUMS—Finest named varieties. Double; tree bloomers; White, Pink, Red, Salmon, 3 inch pots, each 20c; 6 for $1.10.

PETUNIAS—Finest single bedding varieties, mixed colors; 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c. Double, extra large for pot-plants, porch boxes, etc., pot grown. Each 50c; 6 for $2.50.

GOLDEN GLOW—Strong plants. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

HOLLYHOCK—Double varieties; white, pink, crimson and yellow. Price, postpaid, 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.25.

SALVIA BONFIRE—The very largest bedding kind. The freest bloomers. Pot grown, extra stocky. 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

SHASTA DAISIES—Large stocky plants. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

VERBENA—In separate colors; the best varieties. Scarlet, Pink, Purple, Yellow. Strong plants, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA—For baskets, vases, porch or window-boxes there is no vine that can quite take the place of this graceful green and white leaved plant. Very robust growth. Each 25c; 6 for $1.25.

WANDERING JEW—A creeper for hanging baskets. Very pretty variegated green and white leaves with red under color. A rapid grower. Postpaid: 2½ inch pots, each 20c; 6 for $1.00.

ZINNIAS—We make a specialty of only the Mammoth or Colosal varieties, the seed of which we are careful to get from specialists. Some varieties we import from Japan that our assortment may be the best to be had. Colossal Plants in Pink, Red, Purple, White. Postpaid, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED—Our new specialty. For description, see inside of front cover. Each 25c; 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.00.

PIKOTE ZINNIA—For description, see inside front cover. Each 25c; 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.00.

HOUSE PLANTS

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS—The lacy-looking plant usually classed as a fern. Very fine for pot culture, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc.

ASPARAGUS SPORENGEI—The fluffy kind. Has long graceful fronds which hang prettily from hanging-baskets, etc. Price on Asparagus: 2½ inch pots, 25c; 3 inch 50c; 4 inch 60c.

FERNs

BOSTON (Nephrolepis Bostoniensis)—The well-known popular house fern. We have them in all sizes.

OSTRICH PLUME (Nephrolepis Whitmanii)—The fluffy, crinkled fern which is a sport of the Boston Fern.

Prices on Ferns: Each 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Willet's Field and Farm Seeds

NOTE! Of Help to Agriculture. It was our Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture FieldVelvets, Abruzzi Eyle, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred-Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars. Our research work in plant life, our skilled and scientific knowledge of our business and certainly—these are all well known by The Plant Division of our United States Agricultural Department, with whom on our part we have large transactions.

Willet's Superior Field Corns

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED.

Field Corns have been improved more in the past few years than probably any other field seed. The results are being twice as productive today as the old varieties ever did under most favorable conditions. This has been on account of careful breeding and scientific selections. We have developed some very superior corns which we are now offering, some for prolificness, some earliness, some size of ear, others for keeping qualities and one for weevil resisting qualities. This house has made a study of Field Corns for the past twenty-five years, and we are considered an authority in this particular work. Read carefully the descriptions of our Corns, and you can readily see why these Corns should be planted in preference to ordinary grown stock. It means dollars and cents to the planter.

Culture—Plant 8 quarts to an acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Plant 5 foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds of Superphosphate and 225 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida, January and February.

WILLET'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT

OUR EARLIEST YELLOW FIELD CORN—This is not a prolific corn, but always yields from one to two nice large ears. Has large, broad grains of a rich golden color. Not a flint variety, but a moderately hard corn, well shucked and does not rot in the field. Is exceptionally early, and it is due in part to its prolificness, and because of its earliness it is now being largely grown for early feed crops, and after oats or truck crops. Meal can be had one hundred days after planting. It is a hardy, healthy, vigorous growing corn and withstands adverse weather conditions better than any other. It is a great improvement over the common Yellow Dent, and much superior in every way. We get our stocks each year from the best habitat for this corn. It is carefully selected and the very best. It is advisable to buy fresh seed each year. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; ½ pk. 80c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not postpaid, 1 pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $7.75 per bus.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT

OUR EARLIEST WHITE FIELD CORN—In earliness, hardiness and vigorousness this corn is identical to our Improved Golden Dent. Often used for roasting ears, but we do not recommend it for this purpose. Some growers prefer it for this purpose, and it is highly recommended for every respect for the table. A softer corn than Golden Dent, the grains are large white and deep; cob is comparatively small. This is an ideal milling type. Some growers use it each year as their main crop and it has proved on good lands 60 to 90 bushels per acre. There is quite a demand for it, for early planting on account of earliness, and late plantings after truck and oats. Our stocks are carefully selected and the best obtainable. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; ½ pk. 80c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not postpaid, 1 pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $7.75 per bus.

WILLET'S WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN

Willet's Improved Golden Dent
New and only listed by us. The Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., has been working for a number of years on a white weevil-proof corn. They tried to get a hard, flint-resistant corn; this failed, as the weevil will attack any corn regardless of its hardiness; even pop corns are sometimes completely destroyed regardless of their hardiness. Next they tried to get a thick, heavy, long shuck, to keep away the weevil. This proved almost as successful as the ear where the weevils and other insects enter to attack the corn. In this perfect shock they have found a tremendous success against weevils. This corn encourages now the growing of corn where the destruction of weevils have largely heretofore made it impossible, as oftentimes the largest part of crops have been practically ruined or destroyed in the field even before it was dry enough to harvest. We today offer to the trade a weevil-resistant corn, and one equal to any in prolificness, and it has many good qualities that some of our better known corns are deficient in. This corn has a small or medium ear to two to three of the stalk; small red cob, long grains and shucks out well. Seventy pounds of corn on the ear will shell out above sixty pounds net. It is about one week earlier than Mayboro. A big Augusta corn grower writes, “I made 198 bushels on 3 acres my first year: an average of 50 bushels per acre on my entire crop the following year. Stalks not large, but makes on an average of two to three ears; shucks long and extend beyond the tips of the ears and close tightly; keeps well in field and storage. I had less loss by weevils than ever before. It was the most prolific corn I ever raised, but I would plant no other now if it made ten bushels to acre less on account of fewer of ears.” There is an extraordinary demand for this corn this year throughout the South and growers are reporting the most favorable results. Our stocks are limited and we advise all buyers to place orders early. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; 1 pk. $1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.25; 1 bus. $4.25; sack 2½ bus. at $4.00 per bus.

WILLET'S PRIDE

This corn has been grown throughout Georgia for the past fifteen years. It is one of the very best field corns listed by us. It is called by quite a number of growers, "Wet Point Corn." It is the only corn we call the true corn on this farm. Our grower here at Augusta averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop of 200 acres. He claims that he has planted nothing else on his farms for the past eight years and in that time has never made a failure. The corn has a medium ear, two to a stalk, extra long deep grains, small red cob. We can recommend it to any farmer as there is no better variety for a main crop. Our stocks were all grown by one man and selected for seed purposes. Prices: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; ½ pk. 80c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not postpaid, 1 pk. $1.00; bu. $3.25; sack 2½ bus. at $3.00 per bus.
BUMPER CORN—SUPER CROPS

WILLETS'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY

This is a new variety of our introduction. The most valuable Yellow Corn today known. We produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six Ear and carefully breeding and selecting for a pure type. There has been a great demand for a hard, bushy, prolific yellow corn, and we have succeeded in producing one and now offer it to the public. This is a medium ear corn producing two to four ears to stalk. Small cob; grains deep rich Golden Yellow, not flint. It is very high in feed value and growers claim it will feed longer than any other variety. We believe this to be the best keeper of any corn; it never rots in the field in early fall and stay there until the next spring, and when shucked it was in perfect condition. It is hardy and vigorous and more resistant to drought than all other varieties. Has produced here 75 bushels per acre on 40-acre field. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Marlboro or Georgia Six Ear. We haven't sufficient space to enumerate all the good qualities of this corn. Have only a limited amount to offer. We advise ordering early. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ qt. 90c; 1 pk. $1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.25; 1 bus. $4.25; sack 2½ bus. at $4.00 per bus.

GEORGIA SIX EAR CORN

This is a standard corn and well known throughout the South. It is sold under numerous names. It is one of our most prolific varieties and has won many prizes for the largest yield per acre. Here at Augusta it has produced under test, so far, more than 100 bushels per acre. It is a flint corn, grains are small and long, very small white cob, turns out remarkably well when shelled. Our grower at Augusta the past year on 22 acres averaged 98 bushels per acre. Our seed stock this year has been selected for feed purposes. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $2.75 per bu.

IMPROVED MALBORO PROLIFIC

A well known standard corn. This is one of the most popular white varieties on the market, and it has many good points. It makes 2 to 3 ears per stalk; grain and cob are not especially early in maturing, but makes a good yield. Many cash prizes in the State of South Carolina have been won by this variety. Being a pure white corn it is excellent for milling purposes. Our seeds were grown by one of the most careful farmers in South Carolina. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $2.75 per bu.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC

One of our best prolific many eared corns. The Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., for the past three or four years has tested this corn to lead all; runs 2 or 3 ears per stalk, which gives it advantage over other prolific corns. The majority of all ears produced are of medium size. Has a large stalk which grows off quicker, and a deep root system and withstands drought better than most prolific corns. The cob is dark red, grains are cream white, but not flint. Ready for milling ten days to two weeks before Georgia Six Ear or Marlboro. We consider this corn quite an improvement over the old prolific varieties. It has yielded as high per acre as any standard variety under test. Our seed stock is carefully selected and grown from prize winning stock. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; 1 bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $2.85 per bu.

HICKORY KING

A widely known and very popular white corn, especially for high land. This corn contains the smallest cob of any variety, grains very large and produce a beautiful white, making a fine quality of meal. This corn is called by some Poorland Corn. Matures in 115 to 125 days. This is probably the best known of all the standard varieties. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; 1 bu. $3.10; sack 2½ bus. $3.00 per bu.

THOROUGHBRED BIG ROCKDALE

The great Tennessee corn, known in Virginia as Columbia Beauty. Large ears, medium early, white grains, not flint. Largely used on heavy land and in the swamp. An excellent drought-resistant variety, and considered one of the best all purpose corns. Largely grown throughout the South. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; 1 bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $2.75 per bu.

TENNESSEE RED COB

The great Tennessee corn, known in Virginia as Columbia Beauty. Large ears, medium early. White grains, not flint. Largely used on heavy land and in the swamp. An excellent drought-resistant variety, and considered one of the best all purpose corns. Largely grown throughout the South. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; 1 bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $2.75 per bu.

VIRGINIA ENSiLAGE

The universal ensilage and fodder corn. A great favorite for corn and fodder in Virginia. It has proven the best ensilage corn for section, even grows here 15 feet or taller. Big white ears. A remarkable silo corn. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00; sack 2½ bus. $2.75 per bu.
SELECTED SEED CORNS

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN

Flinty white, heavy. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for ten years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to two ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 33 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often, or four ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered one of the most prolific corns in Virginia. Qt. 50c, postpaid. By express, peck $1.00; bus. $3.25; sack 2½ bus. at $3.00 per bus.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN

Grains good size. Stalk tall, 10 to 15 feet high, wide blades and quick grower—80 to 90 days. Plant early or till July 10th. Used largely for roasting ears, for flour, grilling, and for barn use, too. While called "Flour Corn" its dough does not rise like wheat. Each grain sends forth three or more stalks, main stalk has three ears and other stalks one or two. A wonderful yielder. The earliest of all corns. Fairly good roasting ears. Makes best meal of all corns. Grain looks like white ivory. The top of grain has not the usual dent in it. There is no hard part at all to the grain—grain is all soft and can be chewed up like wheat. A most useful corn, but little known here. Price, Qt. 45c, postpaid. By express, peck $1.50; bus. $5.00.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN

The Mexican June Corn we are now offering is quite an improvement over the old of a few years ago. We have improved the quality of this corn to the place where now it produces two large ears to the stalk and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. We only list the Tall Mexican June Corn. The Dwarf does not do well in our section and is a mixed corn. There is no variety of corn that can be planted as late as the Mexican June and mature. This corn should not be planted before June 1st, and can be planted up to the very last of July and mature. You too can have roasting ears up until frost, by planting this corn. It is a soft corn and the cob is sappy, and it will remain in a soft state later than all other varieties. This is the best of all corns for silo purposes when planted late; produced here around 16 tons of silage per acre. Our grower the past season planted Mexican June corn on July 15th and averaged 65 bushels of matured corn per acre. It is better never to pull the fodder but shock corn and leave it this way until thoroughly dry. Will stand more drought than any other variety. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 35c; ½ pt. 25c; 1 pt. $1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pt. $1.25; 1 bu. $4.00; sack 2½ bu. $3.75 per bu.

Notice! Special care should be taken in selecting your seed corn. There are lots of our best farmers who have been planting corn for years, and as they thought this corn had been giving them good results, being noti-

POP CORN AND COW PEA5 MIXED

This makes an ideal combination and the cheapest of hay. Use one-fourth bushel of Pop Corn, three-fourth bushels of Cow Peas per acre. It cures easily and makes a balanced ration.

WHITE RICE

This is probably one of the most well known and popular varieties. It is very prolific. It pops pure white and the quality is excellent. Produces one to six ears to the stalk. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.50; 25 lbs. $3.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. $1.40; 25 lbs. $3.25; 100 lbs. $11.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN

One of the best varieties for forage purposes. Ears a little larger than White Rice; handsome yellow grains. Pops perfectly white and exceedingly tender. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60; 25 lbs. $3.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. $1.40; 25 lbs. $3.25; 100 lbs. $11.00.

BROOM CORN

More of this Crop Should be Grown in the South

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM—We have found this to be the only variety that has proven successful in the South. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. Grows about 8 ft. Stands up well and always free from crooked brush. One acre produces about 500 lbs. of brush, and 30 to 40 bushels of seed. Plant in spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart leaving 6 inches in the row. Requires 20 pounds to the acre. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years, and we advise the more general planting of this. Get Agricultural Depart-

POP CORN

Its General Uses Are Unknown

Pop Corn is usually thought of only as a popping proposition, but it is, however, one of our best crops for forage and early feed that is known. There is no crop known that will produce more forage and of the very highest feeding value than Pop Corn. It should be planted in 3 or 4 foot rows about 6 inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown and has an abundance of ears in the milk. This crop can be cut and fed to stock. It can also be planted up to July 4th. When planted for corn it should be planted much thinner, one stalk to the hill, every three or four inches in the row, and will produce on good land 35 to 50 bushels per acre.

White Rice Pop Corn.
HIGH BRED COTTON SEED

The Leading Early Types of Cotton in the South Today and Description of Each

IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS

The N. L. Willet Seed Co., is recognized throughout the cotton-planting region as the largest and best supply source for high grade cotton seed of all types. We are probably the largest dealers in cotton seed for planting purposes in the world, and we ship hundreds of carloads yearly, not only in this country, but to Mexico and even export to China, Russia, Africa and all English and French possessions, and all other parts of the world. The British, French and Chinese governments send us to every year for samples of new types for experimental purposes. We mention this merely to convey to you a picture of our volume, and the thoroughness and distinction of our seed business. We know of no other house that handles the varieties and keeps as continually in touch with all phases of the cotton growing industry that this house does at a cost to us of many, many dollars in money and endless time. All of this information is collected for but one purpose, and that is to be worthy of our reputation as the foremost cotton seed house in America.

EARLY SEEDS

The necessity for early seed is evident. Early cottons will mature the large portion of a crop before the weevil has time to do its most destructive work. Our stocks we offer this year were grown in the strictest adherence to the cotton belt; as we have found that seed grown in the highest latitude and altitude will produce earlier than home-grown seed. The matter of ten days or two weeks often means the loss of 30 per cent of your crop. This fact should impress the necessity for those who are going to plant cotton, to buy only the tested early varieties that have been raised to the highest perfection.

Quality of Our Cotton Seeds—We buy our seeds from scientific growers in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy from miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever. Our planting seed come almost exclusively from the States of South Carolina and North Carolina, from the finest cotton specialists and cotton planting originators in the South. We sell sacked 30 pounds to the bushel; Sea Island 600 bushels to the car; but at some points 1,200 bushels constitute a car. Wire for car lots delivered f. o. b. you sacked.

Our Cotton Plant Cuts—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, or grown in trenched, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED TESTING

A test for germination is cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes a little green, seed is good. Always test your seed.

Culture—Get from your State Agricultural college bulletins for cotton culture and also for Boll Weevil poisoning.

BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

The question of Boll Weevil control is of course an important one, and our Mr. Willet, who has devoted the large part of his time for several months in exploiting this phase of cotton control, is no exception to this rule, but that the Calcium Arsenate poisoning is highly meritorious and although in some instances it has been found unsuccessful, it is not due in any way to any weakness in the method, but rather to unusual weather conditions existing.

The methods as described below are given by Mr. Willet, who has worked in close co-operation with the United State Agricultural Department.

DIRECTIONS FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

1. Break land very early, plowing under all cover crops and cover crops in these boll weevil days are more than ever before necessary. Plant cotton only in warm soils and never in cold soils or soils that bake, and plant in fields distant from woods.

2. Plant as early as frost will allow, early type cottons that produce fruit quickly and are lacking in foliage. Late fruiting cottons are without value.

3. Before planting apply guano one time only, high in phosphorus and with good nitrogen content. Some use a mixed guano. Many are using per acre 300 pounds of acid phosphate and about 150 pounds of nitrate of soda. In sandy lands some potash may be used.

4. It is necessary to ‘close space’ your cotton hedge-row fashion, which eliminates late vegetative bearing limbs and produces early fruit on the main stem. Thin out to the width of a hoe, leaving either one or two stalks to the hill. This is revolutionary but it is the correct method.

5. With an early winter weevil emergence dust with Calcium Arsenate with the “cheese cloth duster,” the little plants containing weevils in the early buds. This is better and cheaper than the molasses method.

6. With cheap labor square collecting is advised. Begin ten days after the first bloom. Repeat every five days. Gather from the plants the dried shrivelled yellow flared seeds and also pick up the infested squares on the ground.

7. Cultivate intensely and shallow once or even twice a week and keep it up in summer your cotton. Use a projection on singletree to shake weevils from the plants to the ground to be covered up by plow.

8. With favorable weather poisoning is indicated by hand with a Springfield, Monarch, Champion, or Little Giant machine or by a horse-power machine, using five or six pounds of Calcium Arsenate per acre each dusting. Three or four dustings between late June and early August may be necessary. Try to keep down on the stalk punctured squares to a ratio of 15 per cent. Only six or seven acres to the plow is indicated for planting under weevil conditions.

9. It is vitally necessary to turn under all cotton stalks by October the tenth to kill out the winter weevil; also destroy all surrounding nesting places. It is economic ignorance not to turn under and thus destroy early in the fall and prevent from hibernation, the winter weevil.

10. To develop an early producing cotton-soil plant down early in the fall, make high with suitable horse-power crops. Weevils cannot live in green crops; and these green crops prevent in winter the washing or leaching of the soil and add when turned under in the early spring nitrogen and humus to the soil.

VARITIES WE RECOMMEND UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS

Small, Medium and Big Boll Cotton.

Early Small and Medium Varieties—Willet’s Special Toole, Willet’s Special Kings, Willet’s Special Simpkins, Willet’s Special Broadwell, Ate Jointed, Money-Maker.

Early Big Boll Varieties—Willet’s Special College No. 1, Willet’s Special Cleveland, Mabane Early Triumph, Willet’s Special Tide.

Early Wild-Resistant Varieties—Council Toole, Willet’s Improved Dixie, Lewis 63, Dix A66.

Extra Early Long Staple Varieties—Willet’s Special Express, Webber 49, Webber 81, Hartsville No. 12, Dix A66.

Sea Island Types—Early Meade.

FOR BOLL WEEVIL POISONING—WE CARRY IN STOCK

CALCIM ARSENATE put up in 25, 50, 100 and 200-pound packages. A 200-pound package is often sufficient for one horse-power machine. Prices and state amounts and sizes of package vary.

DUSTING GUNS—Price, Horse-power Machines price $15.00. Monarch $12.00. Champion No. 2, $12.00; Champion No. 1, $10.00. We also carry horse-power machines for dusting Calcium Arsenate. Get literature and prices.

BOLL WEEVIL DESTROYERS—An iron stick with prongs that spear the infected squares on the ground. Will do the work of three or four men in destroying them. Price, each, postpaid, $1.15. Not prepaid, 1 dozen $12.00.
Varieties We Recommend Under Boll Weevil Conditions

SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS

The Earliest Small and Medium Boll Varieties of Short Staple Cottons.

Length of Lint, Seven-Eighths to One and Fifteen-Sixteenths Inches.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—Early for boll weevil lands. Hybrid of Kings and Peterkin. Originated at Augusta. A few days later than Kings, but is more prolific; more limby, limb longer, bigger boll than Kings. In Georgia 7.81% picked by September 7th. Gins 40 to 42%; bolls weigh 87 to pound. Height 3.60 ft.; small seed. The best results in planting here are two stalks to the hill, 15 to 18 inches in row. For ten years tremendous shipments have gone into the Southwest. Before boll weevil, in this section, this was our largest yielding cotton and often produced here 1 to 2 bales per acre, and under boll weevil conditions produced the past year 500 lbs. of lint cotton per acre, where other varieties did not produce 100. This cotton in experimental test at Auburn, Ala., and Georgia Experiment Stations ranked for several years at the head. At Auburn out of 32 varieties, Toole Cotton was the leader. There is no better medium or small boll cotton known today than Toole. We are headquarters and have shipped probably more of this variety than all other houses in the South combined. Toole cotton is almost immune to boll rot. The photographs as shown is of Toole grown under boll weevil conditions. We have lots of photographs that show better advantage, but are somewhat misleading. This is a new variety of cotton, but a well known one and after a thorough test, we can recommend it as one of the best. Price: 1 bu. $1.85; 5 to 10 bu. $1.65; 25 to 50 bu. $1.50; 100 bus. or more at $1.40 per bus.

WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL DOUBLE JOINTED—Very early for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Department of Agricultural says, "A strain of Kings; seeds very small, green or brown gray; 100 bolls to the pound." Bolls medium, limbs long and close to the ground. This is a very early cotton and shows the red spot in the bloom as Kings, but not so large a percentage. It is, however, more prolific, inclined to be double jointed and more vigorous in growth. This cotton is close kin to Kings and Simpkins, but we believe more prolific than either of the above varieties. We have succeeded this year in having our stocks grown in North Carolina and offer N. C. Broadwell to the trade. Price: 1 bu. $2.00; 5 to 10 bu. $1.75; 25 to 50 bu. $1.60; 100 bus. or more at $1.50 per bus.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING—This cotton originated in North Carolina, and is one of the earliest cedants in regard to maturity in existence. It is known under several names. This cotton under boll weevil conditions the past season produced a bale of cotton in an area not exposed to boll weevil. It requires 30 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton; about 36 to 40 lbs. of lint to 100 lbs. of seed cotton. Carolina growers report 82% open and picked by September 7th. Average height about 3 ft. Where short cotton is required, there is no more vigorous and planted under boll weevil conditions. It is one of the few varieties that can be planted late and will produce under boll weevil conditions. The old name of this cotton was Sugar Loaf, named on account of its pyramidal shape. This cotton has one peculiarity, in which it can be easily recognized, 40 to 50% of blooms will show a red spot in the center. Our seed of this variety are all North Carolina, North Carolina cotton; the highest altitude and latitude that cotton will grow. Frequently, we find that seed from this section will produce from a week to ten days earlier than other seed stock, and we only offer North Carolina grown seed. Price: 1 bu. $2.00; 5 to 10 bu. $1.75; 25 to 50 bu. $1.60; 100 bus. or more at $1.50 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS—Early for boll weevil lands. A selection from Kings and practically as early. Kings; has been known to grow very much in growth and shape. This does not show, however, except a small percentage of red spot in the bloom. This cotton has been advertised by a number as being ten days earlier than Kings. This, however, is wholly untrue and unjust to buyers. Kings and Simpkins open at the same time. We have quite a number of growers who claim the superiority of this cotton on account of being more prolific than all early varieties and we must admit that selected stocks show extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. We have a number of our growers this year under boll weevil conditions that have made an average crop and some that were in badly infected areas that produced over one bale to the acre. Our stocks of this variety as well as Kings is North Carolina grown, and we only offer seed from this section. The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and Kings are the same general type. Simpkins being a selection and a strain of Kings and test indicate that Kings seed and good Simpkins seed are equal in merit. Price: 1 bu. $2.00; 5 to 10 bu. $1.75; 25 to 50 bu. $1.60; 100 bus. or more at $1.50 per bu.

MONEY-MAKER—Recommended very highly for boll weevil territory. Somewhat called little green seed. Seed small, mostly greenish white, some brown and a few naked seed. A very early and prolific variety, the growing of whose form is somewhat like that of Toole; not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than Kings. Can be planted close. Short limbed, deep tap root, resistant to drought and storms. Growers report 40% out-turn at gin. Has produced here 1 to 2 bales per acre and under boll weevil conditions the past season ranked among our bale cottons in out-turn. Our stocks of this variety are North Carolina grown. Price: 1 bu. $2.00; 5 to 10 bu. $1.75; 25 to 50 bu. $1.60; 100 bus. or more at $1.50 per bu.

HALF AND HALF—A largely advertised cotton. Was bred out of the old-time Cooks. A medium boll variety, very prolific; percentage at the gin, was the cause of its name. Probably no other variety holds this same record as to out-turn. It has run as high as 48%. This cotton is the same in earliness as Toole, and in Simpkins and Kings; and has proved in test to rank among the best boll weevil-resistant varieties. There is quite a demand for these seed and it seems to grow in popularity each year. All we can recommend it very highly. Price: 1 bu. $2.25; 5 to 10 bu. $2.00; 25 to 50 bu. $1.65; 100 bus. or more $1.75 per bu.
High Bred Cotton Seed That Will Beat Boll Weevil 

BIG BOLL COTTONS

THE EARLIEST BIG BOLL VARIETIES

Length of Lint, One to One and One-Sixteenth Inches

WILLET'S SPECIAL COLLEGE No. 1—Bred by the Georgia Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., out of Cooks and Columbia. The highest priced cotton seed now selling in Georgia. This cotton is very popular in the State, also in Louisiana and Mississippi where it has been tried. Very early and prolific, 60 bolls required to make one pound seed cotton; lint 1 to 1 1/16 in.; out-turn at gin about 40%; seed medium grey or greenish grey. Forms put on at base of plant, fruits heavily. Straight up tapering plant with sparse foliage. This cotton under test has led in production and earliness for several years in succession; also largest yield at first picking, with 23 of the earliest varieties in the test. An average of five years shows it produced 10% more than the next highest. We recommend this variety very highly for boll weevil territory. All of our customers who tried this cotton the past season advise us they will plant no other variety. One writes us he produced twenty bales on twenty acres in the worst infected belt. Our stocks are the very best, grown and selected for seed purposes in the northern part of the cotton belt. Price: 1 bu. $2.50; 5 to 10 bus. $2.30; 25 to 50 bus. $2.10; 100 bus. or more $2.00.

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND—One of the best and earliest Big Boll varieties, seems well adapted to boll weevil lands. Clemson College says Cleveland Big Boll is the best type among the big bolls. Bolts are large and thick; requires $2 to make a pound. Lint runs 1 to 1 1/16 inch, strong and rough and often brings a premium. Seed white or grey, very light but large. Out-turn at gin 40%. Foliage is very sparse. Stalk is branching in growth with 5 or 6 primary limbs. Free from anthracnose. Picking is at low cost and can pick 100 pounds in the same time it requires to pick 70 pounds small boll varieties. Seventy-five per cent picked out here by 15th of September. No other cotton has had the same experimental station records. It has ranked first with all among tests. This cotton is more widely grown in the cotton belt than any other variety, and none are more prolific. Growers here before boll weevil conditions produced always two or more bales per acre. Last year many made a bale of cotton per acre with Cleveland where with later varieties made less than 100 pounds lint cotton. Our stocks as offered were grown in the upper portion of the cotton belt and free of disease. These seed from this belt being somewhat earlier in maturing should be in great demand for planting. Price: 1 bu. $2.25; 5 to 10 bus. $2.00; 25 to 50 bus. $1.85; 100 bus. or more $1.75 per bu.

MEBANE EARLY TRIUMPH—Very early big boll cotton and has given satisfactory results in boll weevil infested regions. Bolts very large, requiring 46 to 50 to make one pound seed cotton. Largely storm-proof and practically free from anthracnose. Originated in Texas and largely used there. Originator says, "This cotton is strong and thrifty, has deep rooted stalk and resist drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk, and will mature large portion of crop early." Our stocks are selected and grown in northern portion of cotton belt. Price: 1 bu. $2.25; 5 to 10 bus. $2.00; 25 to 50 bus. $1.85; 100 bus. or more $1.75 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TRICE—A very early big boll cotton with good staple. This cotton is grown largely in the mountains of Tennessee and it is from there where we get our seed stocks. A very hardy cotton suffers little from rust or leaf mold. Probably more immune to different diseases that attack cotton than any other variety. This cotton under test proved it to be one of the earliest. In 1915 to 1919 at Georgia Agricultural College this cotton produced more at first picking than all other varieties, 35 being used in the test. In 1918 Trice stood first in early pickings with 19 varieties in test producing 812 lbs. seed cotton first picking September 1st. Staple runs 1 to 1 1/16 inch and very strong out-turn at gin, 36%. Recommended very highly under boll weevil conditions. Our stocks came direct from the mountains of Tennessee and should mature earlier here. Price: 1 bu. $2.25; 5 to 10 bus. $2.00; 25 to 50 bus. $2.00; 100 bus. or more $1.90.
Wilt-Resistant Cottons

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR WILT-INFESTED LAND

Note—In fields infested by wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 80 per cent of the crop. Wilt is a soil fungus that through the root ducts gets up into the plant’s sap ducts, and growing, kills these ducts and prevents plant from getting water; the plant slowly wilts and dies. No other remedy here except a wilt-resistant cotton. Wilt lands are increasing by 10 per cent each year in the country and causing a great loss of crop.

COUNCIL TOOLE—Our Georgia Entomological Department has for the past three or four years been making selections and has been breeding a cotton that is the more wilt-resistant and also more prolific. Council Toole has been put on the market by them as being the best Toole type wilt-resistant cotton. This cotton is like Toole in every respect except that it has been bred into absolute wilt-resistance. Our grower with Council Toole made one bale to the acre on over 200 acres and on wilt land that had showed in loss nearly 50 per cent the year before. In Alabama made 123 bales in 1918 on 150 acres of wilt land and in boll weevil area. In Alabama in 1918 wilt land and in boll weevil conditions made 24 bales on 18 acres. Our largest grower of Council Toole made in 1918 two bales to the acre and in 1919 one and one-half bales. Price: Bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.75; 25 to 50 bus. at $3.00; 100 bus. at $3.25 per bus.

WILLET’S IMPROVED DIXIE (Short Staple)—Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. This is a medium size plant, and is now very prolific. Bolls medium, about 70 to make a pound of seed cotton. Staple length, 15-16 to 1 inch and strong; per cent of lint at gin, 38 to 40. We recommend this strain of Dixie very highly to plant in wilt infested lands where boll weevil is also present on account of its earliness. Our stocks are the best obtainable, grown in the northern part of cotton belt. Price: Bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.50; 25 to 50 bus. at $2.75; 100 bus. or more, at $3.00 per bus.

LEWIS' 63—A cross between Dixie and Dillon wilt-resistants. Bolls medium. Short staple—lint ¾ inch—38 per cent at gin. As early as Toole. This cotton seems absolutely wilt-resistant. Bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Georgia Entomological Department. Has a high record for productivity. In Bulletin No. 40, Georgia Board Entomology, at Vienna, Ga., out of 16 cottons stood first, 1,029 pounds seed cotton per acre; at Lumpkin, Ga., out of 21 cottons it stood third; at Hawkinsville, Ga., out of 10 cottons it stood first. All these tests made on wilt lands. First pickings, Waynesboro, 1917 test, 1,394 pounds; total pickings, 2,080 pounds. Our grower made one bale to the acre on 250 acres Lewis' 63 on wilt land where cotton had died at 30 to 50 per cent the year previous. For a short staple, productive, and fairly early, and finely wilt-resistant cotton, Lewis' 63 probably stands at the head. Our stock is South Carolina grown and the best. Price: Bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.50; 25 to 50 bus. at $3.00; 100 bus. or more, $3.25 per bus.

DIX-AFFI (Long Staple)—Early; long staple. Wilt-proof. Bred by Georgia Entomological Department, being a cross of Dixie Wilt Cotton and Egyptian Cotton. Has a lint of 19¾ inch. Medium soil, requires about 70 to make one pound seed cotton. Out-turn at gin about 35 per cent. At Waynesboro, Ga., a test was made by the Georgia Entomological Department, 1916, and Dix-Affi gave September 1st picking, 1,100 pounds; second picking October 10th, 750 pounds; total, two pickings, 1,850 pounds per acre. This same test, 1917, at Waynesboro, gave 1,934 pounds seed cotton first picking. In a letter to a man in the weevil territory, Mr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, wrote: “Probably there is no better staple cotton for you in your section than Dix-Affi. It is very resistant to wilt and root knot, and fruits as early as King.” This statement of Mr. Worsham that the cotton is early, and as early as King, and the result of September 10th first picking at Waynesboro being 1,310 pounds, shows a remarkable earliness for this cotton. For the grower who wants an early anti-wilt boll weevil cotton and also a long staple premium lint cotton, there is no other cotton for him to buy except Dix-Affi. It is just as productive as the short staple cottons. There is a great demand for this seed — our stocks are limited. Price: Bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.75; 25 to 50 bus. at $3.00; 100 bus. or more, $3.25 per bus.
Extra Early Long Staples—Big Bolls

Length of Lint, 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 Inch

Note—The only Long Staple possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by U. S. Government by crossing Egyptian and American big bolls. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of these seed into the boll weevil areas. The early new big boll early staple cottons are an improvement over the old long staple varieties which on account of their lateness can't now be grown successfully in boll weevil territory.

To Gin Long Staples—Dry the seed cotton before ginning at least two weeks in gin house. Gin with slack roll. Speed up the brush, but feed very slowly.

Prices Long Staples—There is always a demand for these staple cottons and a premium of 5c to 10c per pound is usually paid.

WILLET'S SPECIAL EXPRESS—The earliest known long staple and possibly earlier than any short staple. The bolls are of medium size, about 60 to pound of seen cotton. Lint out-turn averages 32 to 34 per cent. Length of lint, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch. This cotton was first offered to the trade by ourselves; since then it has been improved by some and offered under different names. There is no cotton we can recommend higher than Express and on account of its earliness and high yield under boll weevil conditions. Express is a triumph in cotton breeding, and is proving a gift to the boll weevil sections. A Georgia State College experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1916, showed Express to be the earliest of nine cottons as tried out, and from one acre planted in 4-foot rows, made at first picking, Sept. 7th, a 400-lb. bale of lint cotton. First picking, 1917, Waynesboro test, 1,400 lbs. seed cotton. Total two pickings, 1,904 lbs. per acre. Tennessee Experiment Station says: "Earliest and most prolific cotton known." Mississippi Experiment Station says: "The best variety we have ever tested for Mississippi Delta soils." Our stocks were carefully grown and selected for seed purposes, in the northern part of the cotton belt. Price: Bushel, $3.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $3.25; 25 to 50 bus. at $3.10; 100 bus. or more, at $3.00 per bus.

WEBBER No. 49—Is one of the new cottons, large bollled, long pointed, 60 to the pound. Open foliage. Next to Express our earliest long staple. Seed medium size. As early as Kings. A little difficult to pick because of the ends of the lobes, in stead of curving outward, curve rather inward and are sharp. Cotton is almost storm-proof. In tremendous demand. At the Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., 1919, lint ran from 1/4 to 1/2, 66 bolls to the pound, 34 per cent at the gin. Good yeilder. Small stalk, identical in looks with King's. Illustration shows average stalk, 3 feet high, pyramid shape; exceedingly shy of foliage, practically none. 75 per cent of it this year was open in August; medium boll; thirds itself at the gin. It bolls along the stem clean up to the top. Opens synchronously, and not through a long period. The object of the breeding of this cotton was to get a long staple that was as early as King's. Our stocks are the very best, and our seed stock came from pedigreed seed, carefully grown in the northern part of South Carolina. Price: Bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.25; 25 to 50 bus. at $2.10; 100 busheils or more, $2.00 per bus.

WEBBER No. 82—The most productive of all Webber strains. Large bolls; length of lint, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch; out-turn at gin, 38 to 40 per cent. Fairly early. We begin picking this cotton in August. Well known. Popular for many years. About same in lint as Hartsville No. 12. We saw on one stalk of Webber 82 this year 195 big bolls. Our stock offered this year are from the very best selected pedigreed strain. Price: Bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.25; 25 to 50 bus. at $2.10; 100 bus. or more, at $2.00 per bus.

HARTSVILLE No. 12—Week later than “Webber 49.” Some-what better lint than Webber 49; length 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch; out-turn at gin, 34 per cent. Seed large and pure white. The boll roundish and end is blunt. More foliage than Webber 49. This is intermediate between Webber 49 and 82 in point of earliness. It is better lint than Webber 49, but not quite so early. This cotton will be popular this year. Our stock was all grown by one farmer, carefully bred and selected. Price: Bushel, $3.00; 5 to 10 bus. at $2.75; 25 to 50 bus. at $2.60; 100 bus. or more, $2.50 per bus.

DIX-AFIFI—Very early, good for boll weevil lands, 1/4 inch staple, Egyptian equivalent, prolific and fairly early. Our only wilt-resistant long staple cotton. See description under Wilt-Resistant varieties.

EARLY SEA ISLAND TYPE

MEADE’S EARLY COTTON—Bred for earliness to take the place of Sea Island. Earlier than Sea Island; can make a fair crop under boll weevil. Needs a roller gin. 69 bolls to the pound. The lint at the Georgia Agricultural College was one and five-eighths; was 32 per cent at gin. Black, lintless seed, 40 lbs. to bushel. The old-time Sea Island cotton, small boll and late; can no longer be grown in boll weevil areas. Meade, 1/4 inch staple and big boll and fairly early, is, however, being successfully grown not only in Sea Island areas, but also in higher uplands where roller gins can be had. Price: Bushel, $3.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $3.25; 25 to 50 bus. at $3.10; 100 bus. or more, $3.00 per bus.

EUREKA SEA ISLAND—This is the very best strain of Sea Island cotton seed, earlier than the old types and much more prolific. This strain of cotton was produced after many years of selection by an expert breeder on a Carolina Coast island. On account of its earliness this variety is recommended for South Georgia and Florida growers. Length of lint, 2 inches; grades full fine. Price: Bushel, $4.50; 5 to 10 bus. at $4.25; 25 to 50 bus. at $4.00 per bus.
Mulford Cultures will supply your legume crops with billions of nitrogen-collecting bacteria. These bacteria will be busy all winter long gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil for following crops. The progress of our Southern Agriculture depends upon a larger use of the Velvet Bean, the Soy Bean, and the Cow Pea, for these mean: home-grown hay, forage, richer lands and more hogs and cattle.

Furthermore, Mulford Cultures will make your Alfalfa, Peas, Beans, and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alfalfa</th>
<th>Berseem Clover</th>
<th>Garden Peas</th>
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<tr>
<td>Crimson Clover</td>
<td>Cow Peas</td>
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<td>Sweet Clover</td>
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<td>Lima Beans</td>
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<td>White Clover</td>
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<td>Lupins</td>
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<td>Red Clover</td>
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<td>Alsike Clover</td>
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<td>Mammoth Clover</td>
<td>Horse Beans</td>
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<td>Burd Clover</td>
<td>Velvet Beans</td>
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<td>Yellow Clover</td>
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<td>other types</td>
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Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

**PRICES**:

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

- 5-Acre Size ("A Dollar per Acre") $0.00
- 1-Acre Size $1.50
- ½-Acre Size $0.75
- Garden Size $0.35

Seeds of all legumes—beans, peas, clover, alfalfa, and related crops—will yield far better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and in addition leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Gardeners and farmers who have used Farmogerm would be without it.

Farmogerm Stays Good Indefinitely—FARMOGERM keeps for years. Because of the method of sealing the bottle—a patented stopper which admits filtered air and keeps out all impurities—Farmogerm is just as good in five years as when first bottled. Other inoculants get weaker each day—Farmogerm always has its full strength. Just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over the seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond expectations.

Farmogerm is Economical—No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile; no other inoculant will thoroughly treat as much seed. The one-acre size bottle of Farmogerm is sufficient for 15 pounds of clover, 20 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of Canada Field Peas, 60 pounds of Vetch, etc. A different bacteria is required for each crop. When ordering, be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate.

**FARMOGERM PRICES REDUCED**

New scientific methods of manufacture have given lower prices. You cannot now afford to do without Farmogerm.

A special composite culture is prepared for peas, beans and sweet peas—½-acre size only. You'll get more peas and beans, and larger sweet peas by using this. Ask for No. 5, price 50 cts.

**FARMOGERM PRICES are:**
- 1-acre size, $1.00; 3-acre size, $2.50; 12-acre size, $9.00. Full directions accompany each bottle.
Cow Peas (Vigna Unguiculata) (60 lbs. to bushel)

To Increase the Production Use Bacteria Cultures for Legumes—A great soil improver. Plowing under Cow Pea stubble increases the following crop by 25 per cent, and planting row crops by 60 per cent. One ton Cow Pea hay contains 47 pounds nitrogen, 21 pounds phosphoric acid and 29 pounds potash. There is an enormous increase used each year for Cow Peas. Fortunately all of these seed are very cheap this year, which means for us more for less money, more hogs and cattle, and more soil enrichment by turning under vines. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Pea. In ground rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled rows) per acre.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Cow Pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest shippers under the South. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1/2 bushels, drill 3 feet rows 30 inches between rows 1 bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines; late planting makes Peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Celery, Lettuce and Perilla. April plantings can be hosed in July, June plantings in September and October. Their best habitat is about us here. Contains more nutrient as hay than any other Pea. Grow in poorest soil. For hay, cut when Peas are forming and round. Large early increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Brabham, Iron, and Brabham Peas. A summer or winter, Money-Crapping-Growing crop. Has long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture; and the green peas are staple human food throughout the summer season. When dried, and stored, the dried peas are just as good as white navy beans. We handle all varieties of Cow Peas, but list below only a few varieties, in a retail way. A difference on Cow Peas fluctuate so much that we cannot quote in large amounts, but will gladly quote on any variety in any amounts. Write us for prices.

IRON, also called FLINT—A small hardy, grayish yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. A most valuable field pea. Being root knot resistant, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Matures in about 100 days. April planting. August maturity crop about July 20th. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 pk. 70c; pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, pk. $1; bus. $5.00.

BRABHAM—New. Originated near Augusta. First listed by us. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron. Agricultural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron. A Florida grower says: 'This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron Pea.' Planted with fall grain will lie in the ground all winter and germinate early next spring. This pea makes more vines than any known pea. Pods white and 5 1/2 inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; even in the middle of July seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 pk. 85c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid, pk. $1.25; bus. $4.00.

WHIPPORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY, or BUNCH SPECKLES (Two Crop Peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, the four that hold the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron, and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick, and quite rarely; bunch spotted pea. One of the earliest peas. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c; 1/2 pk. 70c; pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, pk. $1.00; bus. $5.00.

NEW ERA—A trifle earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Peas in six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing Cow Peas are wanted. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. One of our most valuable peas. Often matures in 60 days. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 pk. 85c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid, pk. $1.25; bus. $4.00.

UNIQUE, or WONDERT—Fine combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous Cow Pea." Erect vines; late maturing. Price, prepaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 pk. 80c; pk. $1.35. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $3.75.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections, and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea; largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 pk. 80c; pk. $1.35. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $3.75.

WHITE TABLE PEAS

Use Bacteria cultures for Legumes. Salable at much higher prices than ordinary Cow Peas. These dried peas are largely used in the South, and in other sections of the country as table peas.

RAM'S HORN, CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—Six Weeks Peas. Do not mature at once. Keep them picked. Should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves in the North. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger and sweeter than Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. Vine is large, and the peas are fine yielders. Peas are curved up at both ends and sugary. Skin is a little rough. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. 95c; pk. $1.75. Not prepaid, pk. $1.50; bus. $4.75.

BROWN-EYE WHITE CROWDER—Medium size white pea with brown eyes. One of the universal table peas; very prolific and hardy; more largely grown in the South than any other pea. Keeps better than most varieties. An excellent table pea; medium late. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 pk. 85c; pk. $1.65. Not prepaid, pk. $1.50; bus. $4.50.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; prolific bearer, very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Price, postpaid, qt. 45c; 1/2 pk. 100c; pk. $1.85. Not prepaid, pk. $1.65; bus. $5.00.

CONCH, or GENTLEMAN PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vines bear until frost. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Two quarts make enough for a family from June until frost. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 pk. 1.25; pk. $2.10. Not prepaid, pk. $1.75; bus. $9.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white seeded pea. Height of straw, 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre; will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay. Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats—sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect hay forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large cut. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 pk. 80c; pk. $1.35. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $4.00.

WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test
Soy or Soja Beans (Glycine Hispida) (60 lbs. to bushel)

USE BACTERIA CULTURES FOR LEGUMES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE SOY BEAN—Uses and Cultures. Soybeans carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of dried beans at the cost of 23 cents per pound. After threshing must not be sacked or piled up until thoroughly dry. A valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over Cow Peas; carry wide uses in forage, pastureage, bogging, soil renovation, hay, oil, cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than Cow Peas. Can plant earlier than Cow Peas. For green masonry, broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow spring or summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soyas. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1 1/2 bushels per acre, or drill. (See special culture under some varieties as listed.) Sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2 1/2 tons hay per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and the popped beans will lie on ground till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed this combined ration of beans and vines. Sown with Cow Peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, and to enable them to be cut and cured. Sow at rate of half a bushel of Soyas to one bushel of Cow Peas. Furnishes a balanced ration (vines and beans) in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil- foods whatever when feeding the above. Ton for ton, Soy Bean hay and Alfalfa hay contain practically the same quan-
tities of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On sandy poor land grow three feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 20 to 30 per cent. Seeds ripen at the same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than Cow Peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and requires only three-quarters as much seed as Cow Peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol. The pressed cake is for cattle food, a great rival of cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In big use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soy Beans make 1,650 pounds cake and 30 gallons of oil. For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate is indicated.

There are now several new varieties of Soy Beans on the market, and today there is no one thing that can be used in so many ways as the Soy Beans. No up-to-date or practical farm can do without one of these varieties listed. No stock raiser can afford to miss planting some variety of Soyas.

O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN—Destined to Revolutionize Southern Agriculture

Entirely different from all other Soy Beans. The coming fine-stemmed leguminous hay maker of the South. A Great Hay Maker and Legume—This is the most remarkable and most valuable addition to Southern agriculture for many years, A Hawaiian bean. As a soil renovator or improver it will be seen from the accompanying photograph and illustration, that no other legume can begin to compare with it and that its nitrogen-gathering ability is truly amazing. Notice, in the illustration, the nodules (the little lumps on the lateral roots) in which is gathered nitrogen from the air and which adds a wealth of value to the soil. No other plant can equal it in the matter of aggressive nitrogen-gathering root system. It is doubly superior to other Soy Beans, Cow Peas or Velvet Beans. Roots are from three to five times the size of other legumes and an individual root will carry eight to ten times the nodules. This tremendous root system answers a double purpose; besides gathering bacteria, its depth of root makes it practically unaffected by drought. The photograph from which the cut of the O-Too-Tan field on this page was made, was taken at the end of a long drought that practically killed other crops. The yield of this particular field was three and one-half tons per acre of hay. O-Too-Tan grows entirely different from other Soy Beans; the main stem is erect, 3 to 4 feet high, and from it running branches extend as far as 7 or 8 feet. It is not, however, a climber like the Velvet Bean. Planted in 3½-foot rows, it will make one mass of foliage, as shown in the photo on this page. The bean pods are borne at the leaf joints three to five beans at each end and make at the rate of perhaps 40 bushels per acre. Seed are small and black in color. The color of the leaves and stem is light green even after they are dried.

O-Too-Tan Hay Surpasses Alfalfa. This is destined to be our main Southern hay crop. What Alfalfa is for the North, O-Too-
Tan will surpass in the South. It is hard to distinguish O-Too-
Tan from Alfalfa hay; in fact, we had a bale of it in our store and asked a feed dealer what he thought of it. He said it was "mighty good looking Alfalfa," and for a long time we could not convince him that it was not Alfalfa Hay. O-Too-Tan Hay has twice the protein, and four times the carbohydrate contents that Alfalfa has. The hay itself inspires confidence. It looks fine, has that appetizing green look that sells it on sight— and it has an aroma that is refreshing to smell—the real mown hay aroma which seems to stay with it. With the ravages of the boll weevil playing such havoc throughout the
cotton belt, it is comforting to find that we have a plant that
will at the same time build up the impoverished lands and fill
our barns with the finest quality of hay on which to feed our
stock or sell to the market as is seen fit. Besides fine stemmed
hay, O-Too-Tans are indicated for peach, pecan and orange
groves. Our illustration shows O-Too-Tans planted 3½ foot
rows 4 quarts per acre, May 20th. Bloomed in a hundred days
and field was cut for hay early October, yielding 3½ tons of
hay. This bean does well without artificial inoculation. One
bushel plants eight acres. Do well planted in corn middles
with corn 3 to 6 feet apart between rows. For a hay crop they
are usually planted 2½ feet between rows.

Culture—From April to June, may be planted after Oats; drop
3 or 4 seed every 18 inches in 3 foot rows. Cover lightly, not
over 2 inches deep. Plant ½ peck per acre. Work two or three
times with shallow cultivator. An application of 200 pounds
acid phosphorus per acre will greatly increase yield. Fertiliza-
tion is not necessary, but as with all other crops, the results
are noticeable and worth while. In planting with corn sow in
the same drill along with the corn, 4 pounds per acre. They
will not climb on the corn stalks as do running velvet beans.
For hay crop beans may be planted in 2½ foot rows.

Price, postpaid, pint, 65c; qt. $1.00; ½ pk. $3.75; pk. $6.50.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—Read foregoing "Uses and Cul-
tures." The most popular of the Soy Beans. More largely
planted than other varieties. Has produced in North Carolina
and Tennessee an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium
late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pro-
nounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre
than Cow Peas, and say that it is a far better forage as a feed.
The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vege-
table akin to green peas, and are canned with great care. Price,
postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. $1.80. Not prepaid, pk. $1.25;
bushel $3.50; 5 bush. or more, $3.25 per bus.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—Black, notably free
from disease and insect enemies and supposedly immune to the
wilt that affects Cow Peas. Valued because it makes a credit-
able yield of hay and beans in a short growing period. The
Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammotg Yellow, and
gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. It is a better
yielder of seed. For hay purposes it is far better than Mam-
motl Yellow. Early, ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Beans
20 per cent larger than Mammotl Yellow. Price, postpaid,
qt. 40c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid, pk. $1.25; bush.
$3.50; 5 bus. or more, $3.25 per bus.

BROWN SOYS—A brown bean about as large as a Cow Pea,
but has white tracings over it. They mature about like the
Yellow Mammotl, but are more prolific, making a larger growth
of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Many North
Carolina farmers broadcast Brown Soys in corn, and say they
get better yield of beans and forage than with other types.
Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid,
pk. $1.25; bush. $3.25; 5 bus. or more, $3.25 per bus.

O-Too-Tans Planted Four Quarts to Acre, 3½ Foot Rows, May 20th.
Velvet Beans

THE SOIL BUILDER OF THE SOUTH — SOUTH GEORGIA'S ONLY SALVATION

Uses and Culture.—(1 bushel, 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out about one bushel beans.) We are large dealers in and carry all kinds of Velvet beans. There are about 56 million acres of Velvet beans alone in the United States and Mexico. The United States alone now grow four or five million acres in Velvet beans. They are the most vigorous and rank growing annual forage legume in the world. They are also the most productive. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop is in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the United States cotton and hog industry. Georgia alone grows at least 700,000 acres. It is an excellent forage crop. They keep, piled in fields, and keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely in car lots loose for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods, shelling out 30 bushels. Grinding of Velvets in the pod as a commercial cattle feed–making a cheap concentrated feed—one pound equaling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn or cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and hogs Velvets in pod, whole, and dry; or for dairy, steam them. The green undried pods are edible and relished. It can be grown as a subsidiary to corn at practically no expense, and is worth about as much per acre as the corn grown along with it. The only crop grown in the South practically free from disease and insect damage. Many soak beans before cattle feeding.

Winter Grazing.—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to “hogs” the crop—hanging sausages to March—they clean and beans make the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for winter grazing protein crop; it supplies salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 6 to 10 feet or more, and up a tree or on arbor, 40 feet. An acre of Georgia Velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska Alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing, or seed production, Velvets are worth two to four times more than Cow Peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing Winter Velvets is as cheap a food matter as is a green summer pasture.

Soil Improvement.—For soil building and immense humus making, no crop equals Velvets. One acre Velvets turned under adds 98 pounds nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn, 12 bushels; Oats, 17 bushels; Cotton, 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts for four or five years in the soil.

Culture.—Plant in corn—the corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of Velvets; or between seven feet corn rows plant one row of peanuts and one of Velvets. Sometimes planted with Sunflowers to trail on.

Disease Resistant.—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two Velvet crops with two fall grain crops following will rid land of “wilt.”

Velvet Bean Caterpillar.—For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate, 17 pounds per acre, is the best plan. The varieties as listed below are the most popular today and cover every want in Velvet Beans. There are quite a number of varieties and we will be glad to quote price on them. If you are interested, write us.

GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEANS

A WONDERFUL NEW VELVET BEAN

Introduced by us, 1936. Absolutely different from all other types of Velvet Beans. (See illustration.) Named by Mr. Willet, who interested United States Government in the new product. A wholly distinct and new Velvet Bean which carries most valuable and original uses—and discovered in South Georgia just five years ago. Is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The illustration shows an upright bush 3½ feet high with limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5-foot corn rows, it fills the whole middle, but does not twine or even strangle the corn. It grows up and stands sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is one week later. The seed are a little smaller and a little darker than the seed of the 100-Day Velvet. Shells out more per ton than all other varieties. Easily harvested as hay. The hulls do not sting. In growing it needs three feet space; stands drought better than other Velvets; carries a big root system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for its stems are hollow, it is not woody, and being bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For winter grazing, stock like it better than the twining types. For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. One bushel will plant in corn middles about four acres. Vines can be cut down, piled up, and beans thereon can be picked later, and the remaining forage can be fed. The best hay of all velvets. One single plant on exhibit at a Georgia fair, dry, weighed 1½ pounds. In South Georgia these beans mature their crops fully as planted after grain. Broadcasted one bushel to the acre, they make two or three times more hay per acre than Cow Peas. This bean will largely increase Velvet Bean growing, and it will give us a type of bean carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to the value of the Velvet Bean Industry. On account of the similarity of looks in the seed of this and the 100-Day Speckle Velvet Bean, there has been lots of seed sold that were not true to name. We advise buyers to be careful in purchasing their stock, and not buy the beans unless they are quoted as Velvet Bean. There will be no confusion on this point. It is called Speckle Velvet Bean when not true to name. This is a large bean, very sweet and tender, recommended as an all-purpose bean in gardens, poultry feeders, etc. The best bush bean on the market and the only one that can be depended upon to be true to name. When in doubt, ask for Velvet Bean, not Speckle Velvet Bean. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid. pk. 85c; bus. 50c; 5 bus. or more, 50c per bus.

Georgia Bush Velvet Bean—Pod System Broken Off.

during rainy weather. They now have with the introduction of this bean all that can be asked in the Velvet Bean family. For orchards, citrus groves, pecan groves, there is nothing better, and we have few soil improvers to equal, if any.
GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEANS—The first early Velvet Bean that was found practical, introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean resembles the late Florida Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable early Velvet — vines and beans worth double, Cow Peas. Will hang on the vine all winter without bursting or decaying. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as long as 30 feet, carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch; pods usually contain four beans and are 2¼ inches long. Can plant after oats and use in time before fall planting time, as a quick September gracer, or for turning under for soil manuring. These beans in the hull are being largely ground up alone, or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read above, Velvet Bean Cultures and Uses. Make one ton beans in the pod per acre, or 20 bushels (shelled beans per acre planted with corn. Attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. One bunch at Augusta showed 24 pods with 112 beans. The big bunches are easily gathered. This bean is now more universally grown than all other varieties. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ pk. 50c; pk. 90c. Not prepaid, pk. 60c; bus. $2.25; 5 bus. or more, $2.00 per bus.

CHINESE BEANS—First listed by us. Medium early, white. Month earlier than the Florida Speckled and more free of ear-piller, one month later than Georgia 100-Day Speckles. Rarest grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more value in soil improvement. From China. The Florida Experiment Station says: "It is a heavier crop than other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the Florida or Lyon Bean. It consequently gets out of the way by fall. Has the good habit of growing vigorously at the start. Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large amount soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels of shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta, Fair 18 feet long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with Mexican mutant Corn, here at Augusta, was grown after oats, good yield of corn was made and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frost-bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten by the vines by cattle. China makes a world of forage for grazing after frost. Beans are large white, and ends almost square, as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields 100-Day Speckles and Chinese and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut out altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ pk. 65c; pk. $1.10. Not prepaid, pk. 85c; bus. $3.25; 5 bus. or more, $3.00 per bus.

LYON BEAN—(Macuna Lyoni.) Florida Agricultural Station says: "More vigorous growth, rapid, vine stronger than Florida Speckled Velvet Beans." Our Florida grower says: LyIon Beans will make nearly as much cattle feed as Florida Speckle and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields, as the dust does not collect on the pods as the wooly-podded Velvets. Bloom white, other Velvet Beans purple. There are 4 to 6 beans to the pod. Seeds are white and not round, inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow 2 feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch." Earlier than Florida Speckles, easier to pack and also to hull. Beans smaller than Chinese, white, flat, resemble Sivas. From the Philippines. Its general behavior is similar to the Florida Velvet Bean. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, pk. $1.00; bus. $3.75.

NOTE.—We were the first seed house to list and introduce to the trade the Chinese Velvet, Early Hundred Day Speckle and Georgia Bush Velvet Beans, which are today our best Velvet Beans and means so much to the South. Look out next year for our new Black Velvet Bean, which will be quite an addition to the Velvet Bean family, and we hope it will be good as other varieties we have introduced.
WILLET'S SORGHUMS

Nothing Takes Their Place in the South as a Producer of Early Feeds, and No Crop Is More Profitable Than the Syrup-Yielding Varieties

Sorghum—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than many other forage crops. Their use as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple forage crops of the Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over 2 or 3 times during a season, yielding 2 or 3 crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs. An economical silage matter, because when ripe it usually remains undeteriorated as such, for a month. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June, and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed them or make seed. One ton makes 20 gallons of syrup. The best fertilizer is two or three hundred pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast one bushel per acre.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Goose Neck, except it has straight head. Stalks at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. This finely flavored syrup as made from our Southern Sorghums, Sugar Drip and Honey types, is becoming a big industry. Farm hands like it much better than the commercial syrups so largely doctored with glucose. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is marooned, but much lighter and shells clean. A new, separate and distinct Sorghum. One of the best varieties for making syrup. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all Sorghum syrups. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked. Heavy seeder.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chinese.) Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest Sorghum forage known, making in 20 to 100 days, depending on climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. Is not essentially saccharine, and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all Sorghums. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; 1½ pk. 75c; pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, pk. $1.00; bus. $3.00.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experiment Station made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 lbs. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Cuts to 4 ft. deep red. Seed reddish-yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls, and are clean. Makes more and better green forage than Amber. Earlier in planting. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; 1½ pk. 80c; pk. $1.40. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $3.25.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other Sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia in forage; universally used and preferred, seeds bringing there a premium. The best of all Sorghums for silage. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; 1½ pk. 80c; pk. $1.40. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $3.25.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name a number of seed houses. Only grown in the South. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Was distributed to all by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane, and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of syrup known. The product is thick and bright and much the same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed hull is bright red. Is considered to be by many one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; 1½ pk. 90c; pk. $1.65. Not prepaid, pk. $1.40; bus. $4.25.

NOTE—Our growers of Sugar Drip and Honey Sorghum this past season produced over 400 gallons of Sorghum syrup per acre, and saved about 30 bushels of seed per acre. It seems this is the crop that should attract every farmer's attention.
A Field of Milo Maize That Produced One Hundred Bushels per Acre in Georgia.

**Non-Saccharine, or Grain Sorghums**

**THE VALUE OF THESE SORGHUMS ARE JUST NOW BECOMING KNOWN**

**NOTE.**—It has been demonstrated that Poultry can be raised if our farmers would raise their feed; but it cannot be raised non-saccharine Sorghums as offered below if planted by Poultry in the South cheaper than in any section of the United States, preferably when feed has to be bought from the West. These raisers will do away with having to use the Western feeds.

The Kaffirs, Milo, Feterita and Shaluu (called the grain Sorghums) for cattle and human feed are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Makes usually from 25 to 40 bushels per acre; 70 pounds of heads equals one bushel of corn. The stalks of these varieties are not hard like Sorghum, but gritty. Can be cut down and shocked up quickly and make an excellent forage and are easily cured. Valuable crops for poultry raisers. In dry regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all corn purposes. The best fertilizer is 200 or 300 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

**KAFFIR CORNS** (50 pounds to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Station says: "Will yield 144 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels per acre; equals feeding value of corn as late as July 20, plenty of time to mature seed. The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of non-saccharine feed. For a crop of forage by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre. For seed, plants should be 4 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc. 700,000,000 people could eat it daily.

**HEAD MILO MAIZE.** For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of Cow Peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaflir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

**WHITE KAFFIR.** A straight, upright growth. Stalks stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground and absorbs the moisture. Foster is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers. Makes a pint of grain per stalk. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, pk. $1.00; bus. $3.00.

**RED KAFFIR.** This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the White and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. 60c; pk. $1.40. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $3.25.

**SALUU.** (50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on 5 acres. He says: "Makes more seed than any Cane or Sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large brome corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pecks to the acre. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ¼ pk. $1.00; pk. $1.75. Not prepaid, pk. $1.50; bus. $5.00.

**MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA.** (50 pounds bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similarly to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, makes more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. Stands dry weather, and makes crop where corn would fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivates the corn; 12½ pounds of sorghum per acre, in drill, or 40 pounds broadcast; stooks heavily—3 to 6 stalks from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 60 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are heavy on the farm, use Milo in field Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 80c; pk. $1.40. Not prepaid, pk. $1.15; bus. $3.25.

**FETERITA.** (Sudan Dhoura). Also called "Schibner Corn." Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is larger, softer grains and more digestible and makes sweets to feed cattle. Popular in Texas and Oklahoma. Same feeding value as corn. The earliest of the grain Sorghums. Whites grain. Use Kaffir to germinate the seeds; look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two pints of grain per stalk. Matures in quick time, ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. Makes 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or dusty corn lands should go into Feterita. Horse feed, 70 pounds makes one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 15 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dry hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid, pk. $1.25; bus. $3.50.

**TEOSINTE.** (Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stalks heavy; sow in April, May or June. Cut when 10 to 12 feet high, and cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta., reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 20 to 30 stalks to a stalk. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 25 to 26 per pound. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. $1.25. Not prepaid, pk. 5 to 10 lbs. at 65c per lb; 25 to 50 lbs. at 60c per lb.
Millets

WONDERFUL HAY, GRAZING AND GREEN FORAGE CROPS FOR THE SOUTH

NOTE.—By planting Millets as listed below our farmers can easily be hay sellers instead of hay buyers. We cannot afford now to buy feed stuff. It would be wise to try these Millets if only in a small way.

BROWN TOP MILLET (Panicum Fasciculatum), New and listed only by ourselves. We were the first to exploit this millet. This we believe has no equal in millets, and serves a purpose long wanted. This for summer grazing in the South equals even rye as a fall and winter green grazing crop. The only millet or grass that we know can be grazed constantly during the dry summer month in without complete destruction. Possibly better than Sudan Grass for hay and will produce more, if not as much cured hay per acre. Can be cut two or three times during the season and often makes 5 or 6 tons per acre. This millet stools very heavily, averages 25 to 30 stools per acre. The cut shows the product from one stool. Another grower writes that Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as the Velvet Bean. It stays green until frost and even if grazed to ground, the first rain it will immediately start growing again. Nothing has ever been found equal to attracting birds; does will come for miles to feed in the fields. Caution to growers! This millet under a drought will go dwarf and head out, cut back before heading, and a good season will bring it to total growth. Usually grows about 2½ to 3 feet high, should be cut just as seed heads begin to appear. This we believe is a wonderful addition to the millet and grasses.

Culture—Plant in drill 5 to 6 pounds to acre in 18 to 24-inch rows. Broadcast for hay about 12 pounds per acre. If for seed crop alone 3 to 4 lbs is sufficient for an acre. When planted in drill if cultivated with sweep once you get much quicker growth.

Price, postpaid, lb. 75c; 5 lbs $1.50; 10 lbs. $6.50. Not prepaid. 5 to 10 lbs. 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. 50c per lb.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (Pennisetum Spectatum)—Known also as Pencillaria, Horse Millet and Mand's Wonder Forage Plant. This millet is well known and has been in general use in the South for many years. The demand is always more than the supply. No millet makes so much green forage as this. Can be cut six or seven times in one season. A most valuable crop for dairymen, and all farmers should plant a small acreage in this millet. Total of three cuttings at the Georgia Experiment Station produced 52,416 pounds of forage per acre. Plant spring and in 2½ to 3 feet rows, cultivate regularly. This is a quick maturing non-saccharine millet. Not used as a dry hay. Price, postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.25.

GEORGIA PEARL, or Cat-Tail Millet.

GOLDEN MILLET (Chasothia Germanica)—"Known as Tennessee and German Millet." Golden Millet makes an enormous yield of feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Forage is therefore the main object. For hay and pasture, an excellent plant. It makes a fine hay crop. Plant March and April, when the plant does not grow out again. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. $1.40. Not prepaid. pk. $1.25; bus. $3.50.

JAPANESE MILLET (Panicum Crucigalli)—(32 lbs to bus.) Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to Golden Millet; stalks much thicker than Golden. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. Can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agi. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sown from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Planted August 1st, was three feet high and finely headed out October 1st. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet, black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stalks per plant. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. $1.50. Not prepaid. pk. $1.30; bus. $4.60.
**Peanuts**

**A GOOD MONEY CROP FOR THE SOUTH**

**The Boll Weevil Will Make This Crop**

The PEANUT and ITS CULTURE AND USES—(Arachis hypogaea)—An annual legume. Also known as Ground Peas and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown. Write for “Our Commercial Crops.” Aladdin Franklin, Greenfield, Tenn.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches above ground. Planting White Spanish with a Pea point, mold ground of plow removed. Stack immediately without sunning, around an eight-foot pole, peanuts lying in circle. Around eight inches above ground nail to pole two crosspieces at right angles.

**WHITE SPANISH**

Plant 30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant in 3½ feet of rows and 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Plant from 40 to 60 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay sold for one half the cost of the Pea crop, being usually one ton of excellent hay. The valuable use of all the Peanuts for oil and meal widespread use as ground up by oil mills, and hay—wool one ton of Peanuts in pods yields about 300 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Sempstress cotton on sandy lands and vegetables to the crop. As easily sold as cotton. The oil and cake are superior to that from cotton seed. Peanuts meal makes hard hop flesh. Matures in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing up, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Plant April to July 15th, or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch and the crop fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in Screven County, Georgia, they planted one whole pod to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then batched at a cost of 10c per bushel. Further study of the plantings of Peanuts on the four acres plus $60.00 worth of pure hay. About 450 unshelled Peanuts weigh a pound. Price, postpaid $1.10 20c. Not prepaid 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.

**NORTH CAROLINA RUNNERS**—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington and Floridian Peanut, Ranking Peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia, Alabama and Florida, These enormous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts kill the whole pod and destroy crops. Sometimes vines cut out for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A medium podded variety, with very heavy dark green foliage; stems creeping sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peanuts. Price, postpaid. 1 lb. 20c. Not prepaid. 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.

**VALENCIA**—(24 pounds to bushel)—A Spanish Peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Do not contain all common Tennessee Reds. Rich in oil. Attache to the root and Peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Vines are upright. The foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as to forage and hay than White Spanish. Heavy producers; 80 bushels per acre here in Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 200 pods weigh a pound. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 roots that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The price acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and send to market only Peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Pick when the ‘pe are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price, postpaid 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

**TENNESSEE RED**—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run “3’s and 4’s.” Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal in Tennessee for red land Peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the two bushels, being 3 to 4 pea to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. When at harvest time, and Peanuts will be pulled up at one time with the hand, and the Peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Small soft pods having name mixed with Virginias. 264 pods weigh about 1 lb. Price, postpaid 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

**VIRGINIA RUNNER**—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing; resembles North Carolina in growth, except pods are larger. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems and pods scatted in row; plant 3 to 4 peas to the pod, and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch Peanut. This variety is harder to care for than the bunch type, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be as well protected from the weather as the varieties with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. Is usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price, postpaid 1 lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 14c; 100 lbs. 12c lb.

**VIRGINIA BUNCH**—(22 pounds to bushel)—Plant as late as frost. Make may be damaged by frost. Exceedingly productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant; usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown pods, bright and hard, and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Have a lower oil content and a small amount of meats to shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes, used largely for parching. Price, postpaid 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 14c; 100 lbs. 12c lb.

**HOG GooBERs**—(Wandrea Subterraneana)—(25 lbs. to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines. Peanuts quite orange. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground: will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly deshelled from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other Peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in three-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice. Vines here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days before harvest. In October before frost. Our growers gathered on eight acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs three months on balance in field. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c per lb.
MISCELLANEOUS FIELD AND FORAGE SEED

GEORGIA CHUFAS

(Cyperus Eschuletus)—44 pounds to bushel—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See Cut.) Annual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(Barbarea Vapentina)—100 pounds to bushel—Hogout. Dwarf. This is the universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs. Drill 8 pounds per acre, in 3 ft. drills in spring or fall, through October, 15 pounds broad-

in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hog growers use Bermuda Grass in summer and use for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Fls. Exp. Sta. says: We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed. Does not make a milk “taste.” Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown in early fall or spring in the South. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. Splendid as a human food—looked like Spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens.

Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.85. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 13c per lb.

BEGGAR WEAED

(Dessmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 lbs. to acre in drill, or broadcast 15 pounds per acre. Pull by cover seed or sow in June in corn rows at last cultivation. Matures in 30 days. Can be cut several times of pasture late summer and winter for hay at blooming time with mower; reseeds itself. Indigenous to Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil. Very rich—no superior. Fine for green cutting. A wonderful cattle fattener. For hay broadcast 10 pounds per acre. German clover at one time was a very common forage crop, exactly like crab grass. A simple cultivation on the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Florida farm planted June 6th, harvested 300 pounds per acre by August 64th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 cent protein; 12.2 cent fat; 20.2 cent crude fiber; 2.4 cent crude protein; 2.30 cent per fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as for North Carolina. Planted in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Crop almost a complete failure. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.40; 10 lbs. $2.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 65c per lb.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sow at cotton planting time 10 pounds per acre, 3-foot rows, 12 to 18 inches in the drill. Cultivate like corn. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods, 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots’ feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.85. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 13c per lb.

BENE

(Bene Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seeds. Greedily eaten by hens and poultry. Can not eat the matured foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his “Open Sesame.” Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed is Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing 5 or 6 feet, and always looks fresh and tender. It yields about 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like Cotton and so on. Plant 1 foot tall. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75.
JAPANESE SUGAR CANE

Strictly a Sugar Cane and not a Sorghum. Stalk is taller than Ribbon Cane and smaller—usually about diameter of your thumb; of light green color. Propagated by planting a cutting of the eye of the stalk. A perennial and good for three to eight years without replanting as growing from the stubble—it is better to put straw over it. Stools heavily to 10 to 20 stalks from one cutting. Strong root system. Will thrive well up to the 34th parallel of latitude. Its syrup is excellent. Only an expert can tell it from red sugar can, and it is preferred by many. Plant thick makes fine forage for hogs and cattle—10 to 15 tons per acre. When made into syrup every ton is good for 15 gallons of ordinary whiskey. Grown in South Georgia by express. Every cutting contains two joints with live eye to every joint, and we ship from February 1st to March 25th. Forage stalks grow every 2½ feet in drill and with five feet between rows, cover lightly, cleanly cultivate, and gather when first frost falls. For forage, plant 12 inches in the drill between rows. Cuts weigh about 65 pounds per thousand. Four thousand will plant an acre for syrup. Price, cash with order, 500 cuttings for $3.50; 1,000 for $6.00; 4,000 for an acre, at $5.50 per 1,000.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 pounds to bushel)—Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early spring or fall; matures about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties. Grows on almost any soil. Fine for attracting and feeding birds. Price, per pk. $1.00; bushel $3.00.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is well known; gives excellent results wherever planted. Price, peck $1.00; bushel $3.00.

RICE

UPLAND RICE—(44 lbs. bushel)—The varieties we list are the most popular, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The Growth of Rice on the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 20th, one bushel and roll for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed to a foot or more feet between rows, the growing, either for home use or for selling to mills, can be profitably done. It is better to be planted in 30-inch rows, deeper and farther apart. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for baling.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in Louisiana. The largest Georgia Coast Rice growers declare it to be the best rice yet introduced south of the Mason and Dixon Line. All the grains are full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known rice. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is about twice as long, and of much greater thickness. Price, 1 pk. $1.35; 1 bu. $3.50.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the old standard rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very creamy and bright when cooked. Price, 1 pk. $1.25; 1 bu. $3.25.

CAROLINA GOLD—Popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. Most Carolina settlers planted it in place of other types and makes a good yield. Price, 1 pk. $1.25; 1 bu. $3.25.

TOBACCO SEED


YELLOW PYOR—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pyor. Adapted to the land with red subsoil. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ½ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOGH—Our ideal Tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina and a portion of Georgia. Ideal variety for sandy soils, grows unusually large; produces large leaf of good quality; cures a very fine; brings a great price, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ½ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO—Developed by careful, continuous selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the Yellow type than any other. Its growth is large, but erect, its leaves are large, but of the finest texture. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ½ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.00, postpaid.

BARLEY

GEORGIA SPRING BEARDLESS BARLEY—(48 lbs. to bu.) Introduced into the South by us. We are large handlers. Sow in August and cut in October, or in November for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall grazing. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February or can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at stalks 3½ to 4 feet high; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to the stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days earlier. Spring planting makes quicker and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price, peck $0.75; bushel $2.25; 5 bushels or more at $2.00 per bushel.

OATS

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel)—Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting are Fulghum and Burt.

FULGHUM OATS—This oat first introduced to the trade by our Mr. Willet, about ten years ago. Practically two to three weeks earlier than all of our rust-proof oats. It is absolutely beardless; drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of the Southern oat crops. Here at Augusta, this oat has made heavier than winter-planted oats, planted as late as February and March. One of the best spring oats known today. See Willet's Fall Catalog for detailed description. Price, bus. $1.50; 5 to 10 bus. $1.55; 25 bus. or more $1.25 per bus.

BURT OATS—Known distinctively as spring oats. Better and safer than all other oats except Fulghum. Before the introduction of the Fulghum Oat, this was practically the only safe spring oat. Price, 1 bu. $1.75; 5 to 10 bus. $1.75; 25 bus. or more $1.50 per bus.

FALL OATS—For all types Fall Oats, get Willet's 1922 Fall Catalogue, giving full descriptions.

FALL WHEATS

For all types Fall Wheats, get Willet's 1922 Fall Catalogue for full descriptions.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.

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 regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips, and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes bone meal, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, $5.00 each.
NOTE—“Leguminous Crops in North Carolina.”—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

USE LEGUME CULTURE IN ALL CLOVERS AND VETCHES

VETCHES

For Full Description, Get Willet’s Fall Catalogue.

Hairy Vetch (Vicia villosa)—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 18c; 100 lbs. 16c per lb.

Sativa, or Oregon Vetch—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.15; 10 lbs. $2.00; 50 lbs. $6.00; 100 lbs. 10c per lb. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 10c; 50 lbs. at 8c per lb.

CLOVERS

Get our Fall Catalogue for full descriptions. We only list in spring varieties generally planted at that time.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover—(60 pounds to bus.)—A legume and soil renovator. (Medicago Sativa.) Stools or fall. Replant in June if not rooted. It is a self-pollinating plant and will continue to produce a good hay yield throughout the season. It requires about 18 inches of rainfall to produce 2 tons of hay.

Carpet. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. $3.00; 10 lbs. $5.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 65c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS Roots—Plant about 4 bags per acre. Set out roots in the spring or fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. Cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared smooth soil; cover lightly. Put up in 100-lb. bags, holding about 15 bushes. Price, bag, $1.50; 5 bags, $7.50; 20 bags, $22.50 per bag.

CARPET GRASS (Paspalum Compressum). (18 lbs. bushel.)—From West Indies. We were the first seed house to list and recommend this grass for sodding purposes. For lawns, golf links, etc., that we know. Here at Augusta is green lawns at the present time, December 15th. A perennial. A good lawn grass in light sandy soil, and will give a better growth throughout the South on thin, sandy lands than any other grass we have ever tried. The Government tests say that this grass is more frost resistant than any other country that this grass is better than Bermuda. Grows 2 to 3/4 ft. in Florida where the temperature does not go below 20 degrees, this grass will stay green the whole year. There is an immense demand for the seed and now can be supplied in fairly good amounts. A big South Carolina cattle-mastodon. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 50 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs. $9.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 90c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 85c per lb.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris). (10 lbs. to bushel.) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures, but sometimes killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; although it is used largely, too, for hay, and used large in permanent pasture. Sow fall or spring, two bushels to acre. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.50; 10 lbs. $2.75. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 15c.
RHODES GRASS. (Chloris Gayana, New From Africa.) A perennial. Seed resemble Blue Grass. Hay palatable and nutritious. Plant in spring and cut from May until September. Can be propagated from seed or from the running branches like Bermuda. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds seed per acre, in April or May. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide. Kye system. Augusta grower says: "Trained 50 grasses on my sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made 5 green cuttings. Easily cured. 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which takes root and spreads. Florida Experiment Station says: "An excellent hay grass; also excellent for grazing. Keeps green until cut back by severe frost growing again in warm weather. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Except in winter, can be planted any month in the year; Florida prefers February through June. In enormous and large use in the cattle country of Texas; serves Texas as well as Blue Grass serves Kentucky. A weed killer, choking out Bermuda and Johnson; resists drought. Price postpaid, per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. 50c. Per ton, 25c. 5c. Not prepaid, 25 to 50 lbs. at 70c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS.—(Andro Sorg. Var.) A new African sweet sorghum hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant spring or summer here within 80 days of frost. Three cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stands 30 to 40 per clump, 3 feet leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy and sweeter. Root system like

oats—never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre. In Florida made 3 tons first cutting; month after, was waist high. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Wonderful hay grass. One can recommend for every section of the South. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $2.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. 10c per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS.—(Dactyliis Glomerata.) (14 lbs. to bus.) Germinates within one to two weeks. Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; grazed until late summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. Price, postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. 10c per lb.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARR GRASS.—(14 lbs. to bushel.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown success and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one pound to area 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be sown in as early in the spring as possible but do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Price of Lawn Grass: Postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 28c per lb.

NATAL GRASS.—(Trachalena Rosea.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but 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, 6 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say plant May 1st, while some set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. U. S. Agr. Dept. says: "Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. Florida might become a hay shipping state, and hay of finest quality." Requires about 80 to 90 days from seeding to maturity. Should be exceptionally well in southern Georgia and South Carolina. Price, postpaid, lb. 50c. $1.00; 10 lbs. $3.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 32c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

NAPIER GRASS. (KNAPFISH, or MERKER'S, or CARTER'S GRASS.)—(Pennisetum purpureum.) Now; from Africa. Rank growing cane-like perennials, growing in clumps—6 to 15 feet high. Erect, stools heavily—12 to 50 stems from one plant. Any soil will do. U. S. Bureau Plant Industry says in Florida: "More productive on sandy soils than any grass found." Stood the winter climate of 1918 at Atlanta, Ga. Some large dairies have recently been started in Florida with the idea of using this grass exclusively. Plant by placing top end of cutting in the ground, and allow top of cutting to come just to the surface. In order to put out in a large way this valuable grass we are going to make all prices to the buyer delivered F. O. B. from us as follows: Price: 100 postpaid by us net cost F. O. B. buyer $3.00; 1,000 by express to be prepaid by us costing buyer F. O. B. his express office $25.00.

KUDZU ROOTS.—(Pueraria Thumbergiana.)—From Japan. Hay or pasture. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of vine. Cut any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasture. Price: 100 or less, postpaid 6¢ each. By express collect, 100 $1.30; 500 $1.35, and 1,000 at 35c.

A Field of Sudan Grass.

Field of Rhodes Grass.

WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test

GRASSES—Continued
WILLET'S NURSERY STOCK
OUR NURSERY DEPARTMENT—No one nursery can grow every variety of tree, fruit, shrub and evergreen, and reach perfection in them all. The best genealogies are those that can supply anything at all in the world. The firm engaged in this work must specialize in some particular class of stock; one will devote its skill and energy to fruit tree growing, or even one variety of tree plant; another to pecan nuts, and so forth.

We have watched the various industries and have tabulated them according to their specialties, and are able through this tabulation to put our fingers on the finest pecan tree stocks, the greatest peach tree specialists, the most hardy shrub plant, and so on. This gives our nursery department a superiority that is invaluable to the planter because he is assured of getting the very finest stock of any variety he orders through us.

Our nursery department is not new to us, although we have only recently given it space in our catalogue. Mr. Willet personally has been interested in and made a study of the nursery industry for many years, and has accumulated a body of valuable knowledge which is essential from the customer's viewpoint as well as our own. This branch of our business has developed almost unaided—it has come to us as a reward of service. It started by people bringing their nursery problems to Mr. Willet, and finding that he was the best posted man on the subject in this territory. What he did not know he made it his business to find out, and before realizing it, the Willet Seed Company was thrown into the nursery business. Customers were so well satisfied with the stock and service given them that they told their friends, and the result was our establishing this separate department. We are equipped to handle all nursery business, large and small; our connections are the best.

Terms—Strictly cash with order. Positively no goods sent on credit. Every effort will be made to order your nursery plants correctly because of the unusual demand for this class of goods. Every year there is a shortage of some certain stock, and another year we are over stocked. In order to fill orders from a large number of growers, we sometimes run short.

Stock—Stock priced postpaid will be sent by parcel post at our expense. Goods not marked postpaid will be forwarded by express, charges collect.

A complete list of shipping delays sometimes occur, and we ask that customers have patience in cases of this kind. Your stock will go forward to you in plenty of time for the planting.

Our nursery men are all experienced and will carefully watch free from disease and first-class in every respect when turned.

PEACHES
MAYFLOWER—Ripens in May; freestone. Large deep-colored. Fine flavor and beautiful appearance. Popular home sort.
GREENSBORO—Ripens in June; freestone. Beautiful red blush over yellow skin. Large, round. One of the most luscious varieties. Flesh is white. A fine market sort.
CARON—Ripens June 15th; freestone. Large size yellow variety with deep red coloring. Flesh is very fine grained, sweet and white. Juicy. Peachy season. A few days later than preceding. Very popular for shipping.
HEATH—Ripens June 20th; freestone. Good sized white fleshed variety of splendid appearance. Deep blush over yellow skin; flesh is sweet and juicy. One of the best.
BERKELEY—Ripens July 5th; freestone. Deep red cheek gradually bending to cream. Flesh is white, very highly flavored and firm. A good keeper and always marketable. Considered the best variety ever grown.
ELBERTA—Ripens July 15th; freestone. Doubles the most popular variety for middle of July ripening. The fine yellow flesh, firm, very attractive. Flesh is deliciously tender, large, red, skinned and smooth. An important commercial peach.
HALE—Ripens July 20th; freestone. Comparatively new; very attractive. Deep red skin and flesh; very firm, tasty, delicious. Metrical, deep red over yellow; striking appearance. Flesh is creamy yellow, luscious and distinctly flavored.
CROCKETT—Ripens August 5th; freestone. Noted for its heavy bearing qualities and its ability to stand shipping better than many others. Deep blush red over white skin; flesh is sweet and firm. Adaptable to transportation in southern part of the belt. Tree is a rapidly growing.
BRACKETT—Ripens August 5th; freestone. Very large, ovoid with sharp apex. Beautiful orange yellow, blending to dark crimson cheek. It is undoubtedly one of the finest varieties ever produced. Meat is rich yellow and quite firm. A dandy shipper. Medium late.

FRUITS AND NUTS
The present uncertainty in agriculture throughout the South in the matter of fruit and nut crops is due chiefly to the fact, the fruit crop of 1921 was a "bumper," and the most profitable one in years. In truth, there never has been such a sale for peaches. This year's demand is believed to be substantial and one that will increase steadily from year to year as it has done during the past. Improved marketing facilities, better farming and other diseases by scientific spraying has identified the Georgia peach as a superior peach, much sought after by the buying public everywhere. It is generally understood that the southeastern country is equally as good as the north. Mayflower—Maturing about May, figuratively—they are universally known. North and South Carolina—All the peach states, and thousands of people, are admirably suited to peach raising, too, and other fruits and nuts grow to perfection throughout "Dixieedom." We have splendid stocks to draw from.

PEACHES

SALWAY—Ripens August 15th; freestone. Large yellow, mouth-watering red. Flesh yellow, firm and highly flavored; slightly acid; splendid keeper. Widely used to follow Brackett.
LATE CRAWFORD—Ripens in September; latest freestone variety. Medium size; deep blush.
RED BIRD—Ripens in May; clingstone. Very sweet, large; deep red cheek. A good pickling sort.
ARPS BEAUTY—Ripens June 5th; clingstone. Yellow skin running to deep blush. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; very large and handsome.
EARLY ROSE—Ripens June 15th; clingstone. Pink skin deepening to red; luscious flesh, very firm and well suited for pickling and preserving. An excellent shipper.
SUNRISE—Ripens September; clingstone. Yellow skin deepening to carmine. Large fruit of unusual flavor; very juicy. One of the finest clings of today.

PLUMS
Reach greatest perfection when grown in sandy loam. In ordinary soils mix the earth with liberal quantities of well-rotted stable manure and keep the surface well mulched. The Japanese varieties give good satisfaction in this latitude, and we think only those varieties suitable to conditions found in the Southeast.

RED JUNE—Matures June 30th. The earliest large-fruited variety. 18 x 17% inches. Color purplish red with bluish bloom; skin thick. Flesh is yellow, firm and juicy. A fine plum for mashing or cooking.

ABUNDANCE—Matures June 15th to July. Clingstone. Skin yellow deepening to purplish carmine, with darker cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and slightly acid, with apricot flavor. Its tough skin makes it a valuable shipper. We recommend it for all uses.

TURDANK—Matures July 15th. Resembles Abundance in flavor and quality, but it matures two to three weeks later. Skin is cherry-red mottled with yellow; flesh is yellow. A splendid shipper. Good variety.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES
3 to 4 ft—Each 75c; 3 for $2.00; 5 for $3.25; 10 for $6.00
## APPLES

Apples have generally not been considered a profitable or satisfactory crop in the cotton belt, but this belief has been exploded by Berckmans Bros., who have been growing some 45 varieties with a score of different good varieties. They report that large crops of excellent fruit may be produced right here in Georgia. One or two trees are worth trying, anyway. Clay or clay loam is the ideal soil for apples. Land should be plowed deeply before setting out trees. Plant 25 to 40 feet apart each way.

### VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Time of Ripening</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Size of Trees</th>
<th>PRICE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Harvest</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Apple</td>
<td>July Aug.</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red均可</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Transparent</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimes Golden</td>
<td>Aug. Sept.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Davis</td>
<td>Winter sorts</td>
<td>Green-Yellow</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stayman Winesap</td>
<td>ripen October</td>
<td>Dark Red</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Warrior</td>
<td>or later</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romansite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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### APRICOTS

Apricots should be planted, if practical, where they will be protected by trees or buildings from north winds. Fruit is affected by curculio like peaches and should be sprayed as we do peaches.

**All Leading Varieties—Ripen June and July. Prices, postpaid, each $1.00.**

### FIGS

Figs grow nowhere better than they do here in the cotton belt. The best soil is a well drained sandy loam, the richer the better. Plant 12 to 18 feet apart. They respond to frequent cultivation and fertilization quickly.

There is a good demand for fresh figs in all markets and, considering the ease and lack of expense at which the crop may be made, they are extremely profitable. Preserved and canned figs are always in demand and there is a good field for the development of this industry. In Alabama, we are informed, there are several large fig orchards comprising thousands of acres which are devoted to the culture of canned figs and certainly no Southern home is justified in being without several trees.

### JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Thrive well anywhere in the cotton belt, and require no special cultivation. A tremendous bearer; in fact, the limbs are sometimes so heavily laden with fruit that they break off. The fruit is most delicious after frost.

**Varieties—There is but little difference in the various sorts, and we consider it superfluous to list them all here. We therefore will fill orders from strongest plants.**

**PRICES OF JAPANESE PERSIMMONS**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Price</th>
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<td>3 to 4 ft...</td>
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### QUINCE

Price: 2-year-old, stocky... Each 5c; for $2.40; 5 for $3.75

### MULBERRIES

**HICK'S EVERBEARING—Very prolific; sweet fruit. Bears fruit 4 months. Fine for hogs and poultry.**

Price: 4 to 5 ft, each... Each 40c; 3 for $1.65; 5 for $2.50

### POMEGRANATE

A peculiar tropical fruit, having a fair commercial demand in the North. Price, postpaid, 3 to 4 ft, each $1.00.

### PECANS

Pecans have in the past ten or fifteen years grown into very important crops throughout the cotton belt, and there is an ever-growing demand in the North and West for the nuts. This demand has not been satisfied because Southern pecans are a new thing to Northern people who have been accustomed heretofore to the insignificant California hard-shell type, and they are delighted with the "new nut" which is undoubtedly to become the principal one, and for that reason we urge everyone throughout this section to plant every available piece of ground in them. A ten-acre plot in pecans should be sufficient to make an ordinary family fairly independent at the end of ten years. The following are our best Anti-Scab varieties:

**ROTSCHER—A large paper shell variety, 1¼ to 1¾ inches in length; shell yellow with black markings and very thin; easily broken. Meat is of good flavor, easily removed and fills the shell. A splendid kind; very dependable; one of the finest pecans known.**

**STUART—Nuts from ½ to 2 inches long; paper shell. Shape is oblong; an attractive size. Kernel is full, oily and of fine flavor. Stuart is one of the mostly planted commercial sorts and brings big prices. Bears heavily.**

**MONEY MAKER—Nuts of medium size, ½ x 1 inch. Rather "fat" shaped. For those who like a thick kind, Money Maker is the variety. Very prolific bearer of soft-shelled, plump, flavorful nuts. Kernel is easily removed whole.**

**PRICES—Budded and Grafted Stock**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3-ft. Trees</td>
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### WALNUTS

**BLACK WALNUTS—3 to 4 ft. Each... $1.00**

**ENGLISH WALNUTS—3 to 4 ft. Each... $1.00**
Small Fruits

Small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, etc., have great economic value in our country because of their early bearing season, which makes them in heavy demand in the Northern markets and at home. We know of many cases where men have made fortunes by specializing in grapes or strawberries or other small fruits. There is a wonderful field for this sort of development because there is so little attention really paid to it. In other parts of the country we find thousands of acres profitably devoted to crops that are here practically ignored.

BLACKBERRIES

Although strong, loamy soil is best, blackberries thrive in any ordinary soil that is well drained. Too much humus is not desirable and should be avoided. Plant 3 to 4 feet in rows 6 to 8 feet apart. When fruiting season is over remove the canes and burn at once. Young canes should be clipped off at 2 feet. Shallow cultivation is best. This is a profitable crop.

HIMALAYA—Most prolific of all. A very rank grower. Runs often 10 feet. Never dies down or cold killed.

ELDORADO—Berries are extremely large, sweet and have no core. Are borne in great clusters and ripen uniformly; very prolific. Prices on Blackberries, Raspberries and Dewberries: Each 25¢; 25 for $1.00; 50 for $2.00; 100 for $12.00.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural directions and prices same as for Blackberries.

DEWBERIES

Cultural directions and prices same as for Blackberries.

LUcretia—The best commercial dewberry is Lucretia, requiring 1,750 per acre. Get our special prices for commercial quantities.

GRAPEs

SCUPPERNONG—The great Southern grape. Seldom more than 6 or 8 to cluster; berries large, bronze colored, thick-skinned and very musky. Very prolific and free from disease. A dependable kind.

CONCORD—Large bunches of good sized blue skinned berries of juicy, sweet flavor. Vines grow rapidly and are very hardy. A good kind for general use.

Price, postpaid, 2-year-old, each 50¢; 10 for $4.00.

STRAWBERRIES

Very profitable crop in this section. Their maturity is so early here that shipping to Northern markets is advisable for those having large enough acreage to warrant it. Raising for local market is profitable. It is seldom that there is an over-supply.

Culture—Soil should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated. Plots 15 to 20 inches apart in 3 to 4-foot rows. Apply a mulch of 6 to 8 inches of clean straw or leaves. It is advisable before laying straw mulch to put a coating of stable manure. The plants should be permitted to make runners in summer to a width of from 12 to 15 inches, thus leaving 20 inches between rows for cultivation. These are the four leading varieties and ripen in succession:

EXCELSIOR—Extra early variety. A standard large fruiting variety of excellent brilliant red color; firm berries of sweet juicy flavor. A fine table berry.

KLONDIKE—The standard early shipping variety. Ripens just after Excelsior. Most popular of all commercial strawberries because of its wonderful keeping qualities. Shipped to Northern markets, it may be reshipped and arrives at destination in excellent order. It generally brings better prices than other varieties. It is beautiful as a table fruit and carries finest flavor.

LADY THOMPSON—A trifle later than Klondike and of equal quality. It is very largely grown commercially and for home use. The flavor is exceptional, especially when allowed to fully ripen on the bush.

AROMA—Late variety to follow Lady Thompson. Magnificent berries of beautiful deep red color. Large size, solid and sweet; it is one of the most prolific of all.

Price: Postpaid, 100 for $1.75; 250 for $3.00.

Not postpaid, 1,000 for $4.25; 5,000 for $18.50.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—At last we have the true everbearing strawberry. It has been experimented with for many years and finally developed. Bears throughout the year. The berries are splendid for the table—exquisite flavor, handsome appearance, large size and highly desirable in all respects. Stock for stock is tremendous, and we advise early ordering of this variety. We were sold out last year early in the season.

Price, postpaid, 100 for $2.25; 300 for $5.50.

Ornamental Nursery Stock

It is only in recent years that the people of the South have become aware of the artistic beauty of the flowering plants that are to be found among their public buildings, their parks. This change is due in part to the awakening consciousness of art in the landscape by the general public, and part to the fact that the relatively small cost of ornamental nursery stock is repaid many times. It is by no means a matter of saving in cost, but rather it demonstrates repeatedly that the enhanced attractiveness of the property far more than compensates for the cost of the improvements. No great amount of care is required to improve the appearance of home grounds, yet a city yard, for instance, with shade trees, shrubs and other plants, is decidedly more valuable than a bare lot.

HEDGE PLANTS

No fence ever built can compare with a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge.


CIrUS TRIFOLIATA—A hardy shrub of the orange family. In good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had in three years from planting. In spring it is covered with myriads of white flowers. The bushes require two annual trimmings when the young shoots are tender. If delayed too long the work will require increased time and labor. Should be planted about one foot apart. Get prices. State amount wanted.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention either than to occasionally train them. They are indispensable for many uses. Along a fence or pergola, on a trellis or veranda they give a quick shade and are extremely ornamental.

BOSTON IVY—A well-known climber of rapid growth suitable for covering walls, etc.

ENGLISH IVY—An evergreen vine with thick, dark green foliage. Grows best in shady places.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—(See illustration). A very pretty vine producing a profusion of fragrant white star-shaped flowers during mid-summer and fall. Handsome foliage.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—An extremely attractive low trailing evergreen; fine for ground covering in shady places or covering stumps or walls. Very thrifty.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Too well known to need a description here. This plant has great work values.

AKEBIA—A very desirable climber having heavy foliage and long racemes of purple flowers. Bears a fruit which is popular in Japan.

HONEYSUCKLE—Very rapid growing climber, especially for growing over fences or training on trams. They are covered with quantities of trumpet-shaped blooms which are unusually sweet and fragrant.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS—The well-known purple flowering variety. Blooms before anything else in the spring. Foliage comes after blossoms are gone.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS ALBA—A white-flowering, graceful climber.

TRUMPET VINE—Handsome native evergreen climber. Produces a development of trumpet-shaped blooms in early spring, about two inches long, reddish yellow with yellow throats.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—See Broad-Leaved Evergreens.

Prices, postpaid, on all vines, each $1.00; three $2.85; five $4.50.
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS
( Cone-bearing Evergreens)

These evergreens are among our most valuable plants for landscape work. They are an addition to any grounds and their great beauty is not confined to the summer months when all nature is green, but spreads over the entire twelve months. When other trees and shrubs are naked and insigificant, the evergreens add warmth to the landscape and break the bleak, vacant appearance of defoliated nature. The importance of these plants cannot be overestimated.

ARBORVITAE (Biota et Thuya)
PYRAMIDALIS ARBORVITAE—Compact, symmetrical, erect growth. Wonderful shade of golden-green. Reaches a height of about 20 feet and only 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Excellent for breaking sky line in grouping and fine for specimen plants. Price (balled and burlapped), 30 to 36 inches, $2.50; 4 ft. $3.00.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (B. Aurea Nana)—Very dwarf, 6 to 8 feet, compact and symmetrical habit; delightful green color slightly tinted with gold. Ideal for small gardens, cemetery lots, urns, grouping around porches, or in formal gardens. Very hardy. Price (balled and burlapped), 2 to 4 ft., $2.50.

THUYA GLOBOSA—Dwarf, 4 to 5 feet, globular form. Price (balled and burlapped), 2 to 4 ft., $2.50.

CEDRUS or CEDARS
CEDRUS DEODARA—A stately tree with spreading, feathery branches and glossy green foliage. Attains a height of 50 to 70 feet, and highly ornamental. Price (balled and burlapped), 2 to 3 feet $5.00.

JUNIPERUS Pfitziana—12 feet high. The best Juniper; thick, rich, green; of rapid growth. Spreading and gracefully inclined to droop. A wonderful specimen plant. When used in combination with other evergreens makes splendid effect. Price (balled and burlapped), 2 to 2 1/2 ft. each $7.00.


SPRUCE

Spruces do fairly well in this locality and are among our most desirable evergreens. In a mass planting they are unequalled.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Fast upright grower of conical shape. The spreading branches grow in symmetrical whorls around the trunk, overlapping each other, forming a dense, compact tree. The Northern Christmas tree. Grows 40 to 60 ft. high. Price, 2 to 4 feet (balled and burlapped), each $2.50.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—A perfectly shaped tree with abundance of heavy foliage of rich, glistening blue, which sparkles in the sunlight. A most unusual and attractive evergreen. In groups with other evergreens it gives a contrast that is delightful. Price, 2 to 4 feet (balled and burlapped), each $3.00.

CAROLINA HEMLOCK—A magnificent native tree, possessing an elegance and stately beauty that few others have. Hemlocks may be trimmed without injury, and therefore may be used as hedge plants also. Price, 2 to 3 feet (balled and burlapped), each $3.00.

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

We are particularly favored in the great number of Broad-leaved Evergreen shrubs and trees in this section of the country. Many that are not hardy in the North grow to perfection here and a large proportion of the hardy northern evergreens do well with us. Whether your space is limited to a small yard or contains many acres a judicious selection of varieties with proper planting arrangement with evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs greatly enhances the aspect of your grounds.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—We cannot too strongly recommend a plant for single specimens, massed planting to hide a hedge. Of dwarf growth having graceful drooping branches covered with glossy green leaves. From early spring till frost the masses of fragrant white blooms tinged with pink. Price, 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 75c.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS—White, 2 to 3 feet. Per clump, each $1.75.

AZALEA LUTEA—Great Flame. Brilliant pink. Per clump, each $1.75.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—This is one of the most glorious evergreens we have. It is distinctly Southern and has a quality of blooms, the beauty of which is not excelled by any flower. The plants are bushy and shapely, have dark green glossy leaves and grow to a height of 10 or 15 feet. Blooms are wonderful, like a full open rose, but the petals are thick and waxy. They come in white, pink, pink blotted with white and solid red. The flowers measure about 4 inches in diameter. Plants should have a partially shady place, protected from north winds. Price, stocky plants, 1 to 1 1/2 inches, each $1.75.

CAMPHOR (Champerops)—The Champ hor tree is hardy at Augusta and is one of our most attractive broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves are glossy green and when new are tinted with pink, which makes a wonderful and striking appearance when grouped with other plants. Price, 3 to 4 feet, stocky, each $1.25; five for $5.00.

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia)—Strictly Southern; dark glossy leaves; dwarf habit of growth; hardy at Augusta. The wonderful bloom is in great demand throughout the North when separate flowers sell for $1.00. These flowers are pure white, petals thick and waxy and highly fragrant. Pot grown stock.

GARDENIA FLORIDA—Large blooms, erect growth. Each $1.00.

GARDENIA RADICANS—Very dwarf; fine for house and conservatory culture. 12 inches. Each $1.00.

AMERICAN LAUREL (Kalmia)—A beautiful broad-leaved evergreen indispensable in border work and for mass effect. Leaves are glossy green the year round. Has pink and white buds which expand into pearly and flesh-colored flower cups. Price, large clumps, $1.25.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)—Japanese (Japanese Privet)—Beautiful broad-leaf variety, dark green foliage. Masses of white flowers followed by purple berries. Attains height of 20 to 30 feet, may be trimmed in any shape. Price, 2 to 3 feet, well branched, 85c.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—A tall native evergreen tree. Often attains a height of fifty feet. The most magnificent of our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, rich, glossy green, brownish beneath. From May until summer it is covered with tremendous white waxy flowers with a lemon-like fragrance which is noticeable at a considerable distance.

Magnolia Grandiflora—3 to 4 feet, $1.00.

AMERICAN HOLLY (Ilex)—A slow-growing ornamental Southern evergreen that is known everywhere, being in tremendous use for decorative purposes at Christmas time. Price, 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, stocky, each $1.25.

OLEANDER (Nerium)—A wonderfully attractive bush evergreen which, when in bloom is one mass of beautiful pink or white flowers. The foliage is dark green tinted with silver; leaves long and pointed and thus makes a fine show in grouping or as a specimen alone on lawns. Pink or White, 2 to 3 feet, each $1.00.

RHODODENDRON—The Mountain Laurel or Rhododendron is a desirable bushy evergreen, which when blooming, is literally covered with a profusion of beautiful clusters of flowers. The foliage is glossy dark green which is considered one of our best landscape plants and which fills a need nothing else can satisfy. Blooms very early in color and very beautiful. It is advisable to mulch the plants with leaf mold or rotted manure.

Rhododendron (Dwarf), 2 to 3 feet, clumps, each $2.25.

SPANISH BAYONET (Yucca)—An odd plant with dagger-shaped leaves which run to a sharp point. Clumps grow sym throatly; deep green. Good specimens, each 85c.
DECIUDOUS SHRUBS

Deciduous shrubs are those that lose their foliage in the winter. In this class we find our most beautiful ornamental plants, those of rare beauty and grace. Our choicest cut-flower plants are included in this group and certainly in no ground plans, from the most humble yard to the largest, most scientifically laid out estate, can their importance be ignored.

**ALTHEA** (Pink, White, Purple, Blush White)—A continuous-blooming bush bearing extremely attractive bright-colored flowers in great masses from May until August. Price, 2 to 3 ft., $2.50.

**BUDDLEIA**, or **BUTTERFLY BUSH**—Beautiful new shrub. Dark green foliage. Flowers orange-pink with orange throat, are borne throughout the summer. Fragrant and attractive. Price, 3 feet, $2.50.

**CALYCANTHUS** (Sweet Shrub)—Flowers double, chocolate-colored; native shrub of great desirability. 3 feet, each 75c.

**CRAB APPLE**—Bechtel's double flowering. Description next page.

**CRANE MYRTLE** (Lagerstroemia) — Remarkable and beautiful flowering tree. It has light-green foliage and when in bloom is one mass of color. The blooms, which are fringed, are borne in great clusters which actually cover the entire tree. When grouped with other trees and shrubs it gives a wonderful effect.

Pink and White—2 to 3 feet, each 75c.

**DOGWOOD**—Red-flowering. A very beautiful free-flowering type of Dogwood. Color is bright and attractive. 3 to 4 feet, each $1.75.

**DOGWOOD**—White-flowering. Hardy free-flowering. 3 to 4 feet, each $1.00.

**DEUTZIA**—Wonderfully attractive shrub, having a great profusion of handsome blooms during April. Valuable in grouping. 3 feet, each 75c.

**EUONYMUS** (Strawberry Bush)—Attractive native shrub with showy maple-like leaves and masses which are covered with scarlet berries in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, each 90c.

**FORSYTHIA** or **GOLDEN BELL**—Graceful shrub with quantities of golden yellow flowers during February and March. Planted in groups it is most effective. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 90c.

**HYDRANGEA**—Should be protected from the afternoon sun and planted in moist sandy loam. They should be lightly mulched with leaves or other matter. Price, vigorous, 2 to 3 feet, each 90c.

**KERAIA** (Corchorus)—Also called Japanese Rose. Immensely popular bush of spreading growth, bearing double yellow blooms of great beauty in April. Splendid for massing. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 95c.

**MOCK ORANGE** (Philadelphus)—Aggressive growing shrub with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. It is an attractive plant and should be in every layout. Blooms profusely in early spring; many white fragrant flowers. 3 feet, each $1.00.

**LONICERA** (Bush or Upright Rospexsuckle)—Like the running variety. Free-flowering. Highly fragrant and showy when in bloom. Price, 2 year, each 90c.

**SPIREA THUNBERGII** (Common Snow Garland)—Graceful dwarf variety of dense growth. May be used as a low hedge. A blanket of white when in bloom. Price, 3 to 4 ft. each 85c.

**SNOWBERRY** (Symphoricarpus)—Grows to 4 to 6 feet. A graceful slender shrub with drooping branches. Has white blooms which are followed by white berries that remain on the bush for months. Very attractive. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 90c.

**CORAL SNOWBERRY**—Same as above but have red berries which remain on the bush all winter. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 90c.

A Specimen Spirea Van Houttei.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI**—See illustration. The famous and universally popular shrub, growing six to eight feet high. Makes a most attractive bush of green which is covered during March with thousands of white blooms. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 85c.

**LILACS** (Syringa)—One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs there is. For cut flowers the blooms are of great value. (Florists sell them at $3.00 per dozen) and highly decorative. These are pretty light green. Bloom in early spring.

**White and Lilac**—3 feet, stocky, each 90c.

**FLOWERING PLUM**—Either purple leaf or pink flower. A grand showy shrub. 3 to 4 feet, each $1.00.

**VIBURNUM** (Guelder Rose)—The old-fashioned Snowball shrub that grows almost anywhere and always flowers abundantly. Sometimes resembles the Hydrangea. Admireable for cut flowers. Stocky plants, 3 feet, each $1.00.

**WEIGELIA**—One of the most showy flowering shrubs. In April it is a mass of blooms. Spreading habit and hardy. Excellent for grouping. 3 feet, each 90c.

**ROSES FOR THE SOUTH**

Rose Culture—Soil should be well prepared, that is it should be finely broken up and well worked. Liberal amounts of rotted stable manure should be mixed with it before planting the bushes. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer for roses and other shrubbery. Spread the roots in planting and fill in with the soil, packing it as you fill. A heavy mulch of leaves or other matter on the surface is good. The bushes should be watered after planting and kept moist (not wet) for several weeks, until the roots are well established. Prune or trim every fall. An application of bone meal, three tablespoons per bush, is advisable twice a year.

Two-year-old stock. Very robust and well grown.

**Climbing and Trailering Varieties**

For training over arbors, fences, trellises or around the trunks of trees, old stumps, walls and other objectionable objects.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—One of the hardiest of climbers. Double red flowers borne in great clusters. Very desirable. Price, postpaid, each 90c; 3 for $2.50.

**DOUGLASS ROSE**—Vigorous, quick growing rambler. Easily trained for porch shading. Blooms are delicate pink and borne in great clusters. Highly decorative. Postpaid, each 90c; 3 for $2.50.


**AMERICAN BEAUTY**—One of the finest large flowering sorts. Everyone knows it and no rose garden is without at least one bush. Postpaid, each $1.00.

**AMERICAN PLANTER**—Pink; single flowering variety especially qualified for training on walls, in trees, etc. These are aggressive and rapid growing. Price, postpaid, each 90c.

**MARECHAL NIEL**—Probably the most widely grown Southern rose. Exquisite delicate yellow color; highly fragrant and well adapted to general climbing use. Postpaid, each $1.00.

**BUSH ROSES**

**FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI**—The White American Beauty. Tremendous large double blooms on long stems. Bears perpetually in the South and cannot be compared with any other white. Postpaid, each $1.00.

**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—A waxy white long budded variety. Pure white when in bud, but on opening displays a suggestion of cream. Vigorous and free blooming. Very free of thorns. Postpaid, each $1.00.

**DUCHESSE DE BRABANT**—Clear light pink; rather round or thick bud. Heavy bushes and free bloomer in the South. A favorite. Postpaid, each $1.00.

**PAUL NEYRON**—Rose pink. Immense blooms; very double and fragrant. A popular free blooming sort that is worth space in any garden. Postpaid, each $1.00.
PINK KILLARNEY—One of the most beautiful blush pink roses there is. It has the drawback of not being a very double kind. Its free blooming qualities are well known. Stems straight and long. Postpaid, each $1.00.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET—This is one of the finest white roses for garden culture we have. Very double full buds of pure white. The freest bloomer we know of. Foliage dark green. Postpaid, each $1.00.

PINK MAMAN COCHET—Probably our best all-round pink rose. Blooms continuously the year round and has a very handsome very double bud of soft yet decided pink. Not bothered by mildew. Postpaid, 2 year, each $1.00.

RADIANCE—A new very deep globular shaped bud of merit. Outer petals are carmine pink, while the inside is soft blush pink. It is an unusual rose and has become one of the leaders with Florists all over the country. Wonderful fragrance. Postpaid, 2 year, stocky plants, each $1.25.

RED RADIANCE—A sport of Pink Radiance, and a wonder. Has the fragrance, shape, free blooming qualities. A deep rich red color that brightens any room. The long stems make this a valuable cut flower sort. Postpaid, each $1.25.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (Jack Rose)—Clear red; an old popular variety of free blooming habit and straight long stems. Sweet scented and very large. Postpaid, each 80c.

ULRICH BRUNER—Cherry crimson. A splendid free bloomer; vigorous; hardy. Buds are full and never bull-headed. Opens gradually and lasts well; stems are erect. Each $1.00.

RHEA REID—Tremendously popular red bud of large size. Almost as big as American Beauty. Splendid for garden blooming. Color is rich crimson; buds are very double and globular. An acquisition. 2 year, each 90c; 2 for $1.75.

OPHELIA—The leading yellow commercial rose. An exquisitely beautiful bloom leading to rose. Different from all other roses and always attracts attention. Free bloomer, vigorous and hardy. Postpaid, each $1.25.


MRS. AARON WARD—A new yellow of wonderful quality. The color ranges from coppery orange to golden orange as the bud opens. It is doubtless the most pleasing shade of yellow we have in roses. The buds are slender, well formed and full. Mrs. Aaron Ward has become extremely popular as a commercial cut flower variety and is grown by florists all over the United States. 2 year, each 85c; 2 for $1.50.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

BECHTEL DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB APPLE—Very striking attractive tree covered with pink blooms in early spring. Has an important place in all grounds. Price, 4 to 5 feet, each $1.75.

NORWAY MAPLE—Compact, rapid growth; foliage glossy green. A grand tree for set or park planting. 40 to 50 feet high. Price, 3 to 4 feet, stout, each $1.00.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Ornamental; 20 to 40 feet. Red flowers produced in large heads contrasting favorably with the green foliage. Price, 4 to 5 feet, each $1.75.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH (Persica)—During March this is one of the most showy trees we have, and is a joy to any park or grounds. They are covered with exquisite double peach blooms. Very popular. Price, 5 feet, $1.50.

SILVER LEAF MAPLE—50 to 60 feet. Light green foliage silver white underneath. Unusually fine appearance and excellent for parks, streets, etc. Rapid grower. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each $1.25.

WEEPING WILLOW—The most unique of all trees. Long graceful branches droop, the lower ones touching the ground. Looks like a waterfall. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each $1.25.

PIN OAK—6 feet, each $1.25.

WILLOW OAK—6 feet, each $1.25.

WATER OAK—Too well known for description. 6 to 8 feet, each $1.50.

CHINESE UMBRELLA (Melia)—A dense rapid growing tree of singular shape, not unlike that of an umbrella. Foliage is very dark green and it is one of our best shade trees. Splendid for a quick shade in chicken yards. Price, 5 to 6 feet, each $1.25.

MAGNOLIA—See under Broad-Leaved Evergreens.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—Very slender growing, stately trees used extensively in landscape work and for breaking sky lines. Fine for high screening, etc. Price, 6 to 8 feet, each 90c; 10 at 80c.

VOLGAR POPLAR—6 to 8 feet, each $1.00.

VARNISH TREE (Sterculia)—40 to 50 feet. Attractive shade tree of rapid growth. Yellow-white flowers in June. Leaves large and smooth. A good bee tree. Price, 5 to 6 feet, each $1.25.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Tulip Tree; Tulip Poplar)—Magnificent tree of erect pyramidal growth; foliage broad and glossy. Has yellowish green tulip shaped flowers. Excellent for street and park planting or in yards for shade. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each $1.25.

WEIR’S CUT LEAF MAPLE—6 to 7 feet, each $2.00.

WHITE DOGWOOD—See Deciduous Shrub.

CAROLINA POPLAR—3 to 4 feet, each $1.00.

LINDEN TREE—4 to 5 feet, each $1.75.

AMERICAN Sycamore—5 to 6 feet, each $1.25.

ELM—3 to 4 feet, each $1.00.

HACKBERRY—5 to 6 feet, each $1.50.
Importance of Spraying

All fruits now—fruits, vegetables and the majority of field crops—cannot be raised to perfection unless scientific methods of combating pests, such as insects, blight, fungous growths, scale, mites, etc., are used. For instance, our fruit crop would be practically a failure unless sprayed properly for such diseases as San Jose Scale, Brown Rot and Curculio. The modern methods of planting in large acreages has caused a tremendous increase of insect enemies. Fortunately, there are remedies and poisons for the control of all these pests which are put up in ready-to-use commercial packages with directions for use. There is no excuse for anyone neglecting such important matters. This matter of spraying is not confined only to orchard and vegetable men. Poultry raisers and stock raisers are compelled to use some of these standard preparations to destroy different germs, also lice, mites, ticks, etc. We list under this department the most efficient for the eradication of the different troubles in this line. They are all standard makes and have been recognized and passed by our government experts.

ANTS—Destroy beds with Bisulphide of Carbon or Sodium Fluoride or spray with Ruthless Insect Exterminator.

APHIS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon water.

BORER (Peach Tree Borer)—Should be dug out with a knife in the early spring, then an application of whitewash to which has been added Crude Carabolic Acid and Arsenate of Lead should be made.

BROWN ROT—Destroy all unmummified fruit still left on branches. Spray during winter months with Atomic Sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons water. As soon as blooms fall spray again and once more three weeks later, and add 1 pound Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds hydrated lime.

CURCULIO—Spray with 1/4 pounds Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds slack lime to 50 gallons of water, spraying about ten days after petal fall when shocks are coming off. A second spraying may be necessary three weeks later.

LEAF EATING INSECTS, such as potato bugs, cabbage worms, tomato worms, etc.—Spray with a solution of Arsenate of Lead, 1 pound to 50 gallons water, Paris Green 1 pound to 50 gallons water, or dry method, dust with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Where there is danger of poisoning fruit or vegetables dust with Bug Death or Slug Shot.

LEAF CURL—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or liquid solution, 1 gallon to 10 gallons water.

OSTER SHELL SCALE—Spray the trunk and large branches in April or May. Use Black Leaf 40, 1 to 800 parts is recommended.

RED SPIDER—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water, or 1 pound Potassium Sulphate to 32 gallons of water.

SAN JOSE SCALE—Spray in fall and early spring. Use 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, or 1 gallon liquid sulphur solution to 8 gallons water. If no scale is present we advise at least one spraying to orchards as a preventive.

SMUT IN WHEAT—Treat with Formalin, 1 ounce to 3 gallons water, or Bluestone, 1 ounce to 1 1/2 gallons of water.

WHEAT THATCH INSECT—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon, or Kerosene Emulsion, 1 part to 20 parts water, or Whale Oil Soap, 1 pound to 5 gallons water.

THrips—Same as for Aphid.

WHITE FLY—Spray with Schnarr’s Insecticide, 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water.

Willet’s Insecticides

STANDARD PREPARATIONS THAT ARE KNOWN AND RECOMMENDED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OUR STATE BOARD OF ENTOMOLOGY.

ALL Poisons must be shipped by freight or express, as they cannot be mailed.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Use for control of Scab and Brown Rot on some fruits. 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. 22c; 25 lbs. 18c; 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 15c per lb.

ARSENAL—FUNGAL KILLER—Invaluable for fleas, lice, mites, etc. Price: QT. 50c; gal. $1.25; barrel (50 gals.), $85 per gallon.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry)—A well known poison used for the destruction of all leaf-eating insects. Price: 1/2 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. 30c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Liquid)—May be substituted in most instances for Paris Green. Especially good for eradicating Cotton Leaf Weevils. Price: 40 lbs. 40c; 100 lbs. 25c; 500 lbs. 26c; 1000 lbs. 25c per lb.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—Largely used for the destruction of weevils, especially corn and cowpea weevils, ant beds and for fruit bugs. 10 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 25c; 1000 lbs. 25c per lb.

“BLACK LEAF 40”—For sucking insects, plant lice, aphids, thrips and all soft bodied insects. Price: Oz. 20c; 1/4-lb. can, $1.25; 2-lb. can, $7.50.

BLUESTONE—For turf, fruit, vegetables and grass. Price: Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 22c per lb.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Largely used for blight, mildew, stem rot, melon anthracnose and other fungous diseases. Price: Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. at 22c per lb.

BUG DEATH—For all biting and sucking insects. Price: Lb. 25c; 50c; 1-lb. pkg. 75c; 1 1/2-lb. pkg. $1.50; 100-lb. drums, $9.50.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—A deadly poison powder that will kill anything that eats it. Price: Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 15c; 200 lbs. at 12c per lb.

COOPER’S CATTLE DIP—Texas Fever, ticks, etc., can be absolutely exterminated by the use of this. Has the official recognition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Price: Qt. $1.25; 1/2 gal. $1.75; gallon, $3.00.

COOPER’S FLUID—For hog lice, mange, ringworm, eczema, etc. Price: OZ. 10c; QT. 25c; gal. $1.25.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde) For smut in wheat and other grains. Price: Pint, $1.00.

HAMPDIN’S SLUG SHOT—For all biting and sucking insects, such as potato bugs, leafhoppers, grasshoppers, cabbage worms, etc. Non-poisonous to animals. Price: Lb. 20c; 1-lb. pkg. 50c.; 10-lb. pkg. $1.00.

KEROSENE EMulsion—For the destruction of soft bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, aphids, squash bugs, nealy bugs, etc. Price: Qt. 75c; 1/2 gal. $1.00; gallon, $5.00.

LIME SULPHUR (Dry Powder)—For San Jose Scale and other scales, Leaf Curl, Red Spider, etc. Price: Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. 22c; 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c per lb.

LIME SULPHUR (Liquid)—Use same as Dry Lime Sulphur. Gallon, 75c; 5-gal. can, $3.25; 10-gal. can, $4.50. 1/4 barrel, 30c per gal.; barrel, 25c per gallon.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZINE—A most effective remedy for the eradication of powder bugs, etc. Price: 3 to 10 lbs. at 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 36c; barrels, 35c per lb.

PARIS GREEN—An old poison for all classes of leaf-eating insects. Contains 55 per cent of Arsenate Oxide. Will burn vegetables. Price: 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c per lb.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—The best remedy for mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine Ants, flies, etc. Price: Qt. 60c; gallon, $1.75.

SCHNARR’S INSECTICIDE—For White Fly, Rust, Mite and Red Spider. Price: Gallon, $1.75; 5-gal. can, $7.00.

SODIUM FLUORIDE—For the destruction of the peach borer, lice, mites, ants, etc. Price: Lb. 60c.

STONECYPHER IRISH POTATO BUG KILLER—One of the best preparations known for the destruction of Potato Bugs and leaf-eating insects. Price. Lb. 25c.

SULPHUR CANDLES—For fumigating and destroying disease, germs and insect pests in green-houses and conservatories. Price: Box (4 in box), 35c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—A non-poisonous preparation in soap form effective against aphis, mealy bug, red spider and other sucking insects. Price: 3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake, 20c; 10-lb. cakes, $3.00.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic. Price: Qt. 35c; gallon, $1.00; 5 to 10 galls. at 85c per gallon.

TOBACCO DUST—For lice and bugs. Excellent remedy for rose lice and other small insects. Price: Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. at 12c; 16 lbs. at 10c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 8c per lb.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—An adhesive gum used on trees to keep down ants and other walking and creeping insects. Price: 1-lb. cans, 50c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Effective against Eusynoma Scale on privet hedges, also plant lice and delicate larvae. Price: Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.
Spray Machines, Pumps and Dusting Machines

We list below quite a number of standard spray pumps, etc., table garden, also those to be used by stock raisers, poultrymen and even for household use and garden flowers.

Gould's Monarch No. 1506—The Monarch is a two-cylinder hand pump of large capacity, suitable for service in orchards that are too large for a barrel sprayer and where not quite large enough to go to the expense of getting a power sprayer. It is easily mounted with a tank on a truck. The owner can easily make up his own sprayer which can also furnish wagon tanks to go with this. Price, each $26.50.

Gould's Wagon Tank Sprayer No. 1350—These are tanks built as to distribute the weight of the load evenly over the entire wagon. Made about six feet in length and 150 gallons capacity. Very desirable to be used with and in connection with Gould's Monarch Sprayer. Price, each, $24.00.

Gould's Pomona Barrel Sprayer No. 1100—in small orchards and even the largest ones many fruit growers use these pumps or several of them in the place of large outfit. Pomona Pump with agitator and hose couplings only. Price, $22.00.

Outfit C-Pomona Pump and one lead of 15 feet, 5/8-inch discharge hose, with Mistry Jr. spray nozzle. Price, $18.75.

Outfit D—Pomona Pump with agitator and two leads 15 feet each 5/8-inch discharge hose and two Mistry Jr. spray nozzles. Price, $24.50.

Hudson's No. 4 Barrel Pump—This is a powerful, light and durable perpendicular barrel pump. It will develop better than 250 pounds pressure with ease. Price, pump only, each $15.

It is constructed in such a way that any barrel can be picked up and held in place by the hoop which passes around the barrel. It is very useful in moving heavy barrel sprayers from one point to another in orchards. Price, each $20.00.

Bamboo Extension Rods No. 1437—Consist of a non-corrosive tube mounted inside a bamboo rod. Strongly reinforced where the shut-off is attached to the tube. Used largely in spraying trees that are too large to be reached by hand. Price, each $4.25.

No. 103—3A Horse Power Sprayer—This is a complete sprayer and is particularly adapted to spraying large areas. Covers thoroughly four rows at a time. Has a 20-gal. tank. Hitch horse direct to the tank with a pair of runners. Price, each $45.00.

Hudson's No. 30 Ideal Sprayer—A strong, durable, wheel-barrow sprayer. This sprayer will develop a higher pressure than any other wheel-barrow sprayer. Very desirable for whitewashing and practical for spraying small size orchards and vineyards. Tank heavy galvanized iron, reinforced top and bottom. Capacity, 15 gallons. Weight, 75 lb. with 9 feet 3/4 inch tires. Strong and rigid. We recommend this sprayer very highly. Price, each $31.75.

Deming's Handy Success Sprayer No. 906—This is a tank sprayer, noted for its simplicity. The tank is a very popular among florists, gardeners, poultry and stock men. It is equipped with a 4-gal. tank which may be had in either brass or galvanized iron, four feet 3/4 inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price, galvanized iron tank, complete equipment, $9.50. Price, with brass tank, complete equipment, $11.00.

Brown's Knapsack Sprayer—A standard knapsack sprayer useful in spraying small orchards, truck gardens, cotton fields, under trees, poultry houses, etc. It is one of the best compact small orchard sprayers known. Capacity, about 4 gallons. Price, No. 1D, Galvanized Iron Tank, Auto-Pop, $.65. No. 1B, Brass Tank, Auto-Pop, $.95.

Hudson's Junior Compressed Air Sprayer—Capacity about 1/2 gallons. Galvanized iron tank similar in construction to Brown's Auto. Equipped with Perfection Auto shut-off nozzle; especially constructed for small orchards, vegetable gardens and flowers. Price, each $8.00.

Lowell's Business Sprayer No. 123—A continuous compressed air sprayer with shut-off. Galvanized steel; capacity one gallon. Very convenient for spraying small flowers and around houses. A spray pump that every one should have in their home. Price, each $3.50.

Deming's Veterinary Success No. 6501—This without a doubt is the most popular bucket sprayer on the market and is especially recommended for veterinary use. Also largely used in spraying poultry houses. Capacity, 10 gallons. Price, each $28.25.

The Standard Bucket No. 435—A small bucket sprayer is very durable. Easy to operate and with any care will last a lifetime. This bucket sprayer has quite a number of attachments that make it very valuable and useful around the farm. Excellent for all spray work or fire fighting. Price, each complete, $6.00.

Galvanized Knapsack attachment, price $.47.5. Potato attachment, price $.10. Veterinary Hard Rubber attachment, price 50c.

HAND SPRAYERS

We list the most complete line of Hand Sprayers that we know. A perfect assortment that anyone may find one for their needs.

Auto Hand Sprayer No. 26C—There has been so many calls for a brass hand sprayer that we have put in this pump. We think it meets with universal approval. Being brass it will last indefinitely and spray liquids will not destroy it as they do tin and galvanized iron. Capacity, one quart. Price, each $.18.5.

No. 101—Glass Tank Hand Sprayer. Capacity, one quart. This sprayer has a glass tank that is easy to remove and clean and any kind of spray liquid can be used without injury to tank. Price, each $.10.

Continuous Hand Sprayer.

No. 7212—A Continuous Hand Sprayer. Very simple in construction. With proper care will last well. Capacity, one quart. Price, each 50c.

No. 4512—A very simple Hand Sprayer. Capacity, one quart. Made of tin. Price, each 60c.
DUSTING MACHINES

IRON AGE COTTON DUSTER — A two-horse, two-wheel, three-row duster. Especially made for dusting Calcium Arsenate for boll weevil. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. So far this is the easiest and most efficient method in boll weevil control. Price, each $225.00, f. o. b. Savannah.

SPRINGFIELD DUSTER — The standard hand machine duster. Can take care of one acre per hour. Recommended and largely used for dusting Calcium Arsenate for boll weevil. Price, each $15.00.

CHAMPION No. 2 — Double row hand Duster. Good for Calcium Arsenate or any powdered poison. Price, each $15.00.

CHAMPION No. 1 — Same construction as No. 2. Small single row duster. Price, each $12.50.

MONARCH STANDARD SINGLE ROW DUSTER — Used largely for Calcium Arsenate and also for dusting in the tobacco fields. Price, each $14.00.

LITTLE GIANT — A small hand machine. Can be used successfully in dusting on poison. Largely used by truckers, etc. Price, each $10.00.

Willet's Poultry Supplies and Accessories

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, "THE BEST ONLY"

We Are Agents for Buckeye Incubators and Brooders

The Buckeye is GUARANTEED to hatch MORE CHICKS AND STRONGER CHICKS than any other incubator.

It is further guaranteed—
To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing, and to require no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

The perfect construction of all its mechanical parts is also guaranteed, and any Incubator or part thereof that does not fulfill our guarantee in every particular, will be replaced without question any time within forty days.

(Signed) THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

STANDARD BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

The case is made of solid California Redwood. The inside walls are seasoned Yellow Poplar. The side and tops of each Incubator consist of two walls of this lumber and ¾-inch thickness of fiber insulation between the two walls. This produces a case that is absolutely impervious to the changes of the outside temperature. The door has two thicknesses, with the dead air space between, and further protected by a wooden door on the outside. This provides a desirable dark egg chamber and permits easy reading of the thermometer.

DUSTER BROWN

The only continuous small hand duster we know. Holds one pound or more of powder and distributes it evenly. Price, each $2.25.

DICKEY BUG DEATH SIFTER — Holds five pounds. Ideal for putting on any powdered poison in a very economical way. Largely used for dusting cotton when small, also for gardens, etc. Price, each 75c.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER — Holds one pound. One of the most convenient dusting arrangements we know of for dusting in a small way. Price, each 50c.

LOWELL'S No. 108 DUST BLOWER

One pint Mason fruit jar used as a reservoir. An ideal small dust blower. Price, each $1.00.

LOWELL'S No. 108 DUST BLOWER — Small, convenient dust blower. Price, each 75c.
BROODERS AND HOVERS, ETC.

BUCKEYE LAMP HEATED BROODERS—These are the best oil burner brooders made today, and so constructed that Chicks never crowd. Guaranteed to raise MORE AND BIGGER CHICKS than any other brooder.

No. 20, capacity 60 chicks.......................................................................................... $11.75
No. 21, capacity 100 chicks......................................................................................... 15.50
No. 22, capacity 150 chicks......................................................................................... 19.00

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER—One of the most popular Hovers on the market; capacity 100 chicks. Lamp being in the center, separated from the chick chamber by a wall of asbestos and heavy metal, eliminates any possibility of fire. There is an even distribution of heat throughout the chick chamber always. Complete with Lamp, Burner, Thermometer, etc., each $13.50.

BROODERS—Continued

Guaranteed to raise more chicks and bigger chicks than any other Brooder, to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing, to be absolutely free from all gases or odors and to provide a circulation of pure, fresh air every minute in the day.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODER—During the past five years the Buckeye Experimental Department has been busy with a view of developing a blue flame oil colony brooder that would come up to their ideals, and it gives us a lot of pleasure to tell the poultry producers at large that they have perfected a truly remarkable blue flame brooder that every brooder they build will be sold under the same 30 days' money-back guarantee which they have always given with their coal-burning brooders.

PRICES BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS

No. 9, capacity 100 chicks (new model)................................................................. $ 9.75
No. 10, capacity 200 chicks (34 inches in diameter)......................................... 17.50
No. 11, capacity 150 chicks (42 inches in diameter)........................................ 20.00
No. 12, capacity 500 chicks (52 inches in diameter)........................................ 22.00

BUCKEYE COAL BURNING BROODERS—This style brooder can be operated more economically than any other on the market, and is the style we recommend for large poultry raisers. It will take care of from 500 to 1000 chicks with comparatively no expense whatever. The brooder burns coal, which when fired at night need not be tampered with for from 12 to 16 hours. By raking down and filling twice a day, morning and night, you are assured of a steady, even heat, for just a few cents a day. These brooders have the usual Buckeye guarantee—to raise more chicks and stronger chicks than any other makes.

PRICES OF BUCKEYE COAL BURNING BROODERS

Standard No. 18, capacity any number up to 500 ........................................... $21.50
Standard No. 19, capacity any number up to 1,000, each........................... 26.50

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES

Poultry raising has an important place in every farmer's plans, and we would like to draw attention to the fact that although most farmers are daily selling poultry products, either eggs, friers or grown stock, it is seldom that any attention is paid to the comfort and even necessities of the chickens themselves. It is not given the consideration it deserves and the attention that is necessary to get maximum egg production.

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—This little machine can be fastened to any table or board and it is a labor saver for shelling corn. It is economical, durable and easy to operate. Where whole corn is fed to poultry it will be found a very good article to have for the shelling of it. Price, $3.00. By mail, add 35c postage.
BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—This is one of the most useful and handy machines that a poultry raiser possibly could have. It can be easily fastened to a table or board, and corn and other grains can be cracked or ground into the finest meal. It is easy to operate and will pay for itself in a very short time. Price, $3.50. By mail, add 35c postage.

OAT SPROUTER No. 110—Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is of steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in small space. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans, 16 by 18 inches. Packed knocked down 1 in a crate. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. Each, $6.75.

DIAMOND EGG CARRIERS
We are Exclusive State Dealers of this Carrier. This is the finest egg carrier that has ever been offered for sale and we are glad that we have been able to get the exclusive agency for the State of Georgia on such a splendid product. The carrier is made on an entirely different principle from any other and is guaranteed to be the best and safest egg carrier in the world. In a recent letter from the manufacturer he instructed us as follows: "The Diamond Carrier is being made up better than ever before, and we want our distributors to absolutely stand back of them and make good any complaints you may have, and we assure you we will back you up to the Limit on this."

These boxes are made from the very best heavy corrugated pasteboard and are practically indestructible; may be used over and over again. Shipments have been made from Carey, Ohio, to Moscow, Russia, more than half way around the world, without a single cracked egg. Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egg size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$3.40</td>
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<td>9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGG CARRIERS
Well built wooden egg carrier. Holds twelve dozen eggs. The best, cheapest and most convenient in existence. Eggs may be shipped by express without danger of breaking them. An ideal article to market eggs in. Carrier comes complete with paper fillers (to separate each egg). Price, $1.25.

MARKET EGG CARTONS—A pasteboard box with separate egg compartments to hold one dozen eggs. The only thing for marketing eating eggs. "Selected Eggs" is printed on cover. One dozen, postpaid, 25c; 100 by express, $1.50; 1,000 by express, $12.00.

SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX—The most satisfactory box for shipping day old chicks. They are made in a substantial manner of heavy corrugated paper, which though strong are light in weight. Shipments of Day Old Chicks are safely made via parcel post a thousand miles in the Sefton Live Chick Box.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 25c</th>
<th>Doz. $1.15</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chick</td>
<td>12x18x12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12x12x5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>24x12x5</td>
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</table>

ERIE SHIPPING COOPS

THE ERIE EGG BOX, The Next Best to Diamond—These boxes are especially designed for shipping settings of fancy eggs. Note that each egg is protected upon all sides with one thickness of corrugated paper. When the top is on and the handle is inserted it locks the box so there can be no substitution of inferior eggs. The handle serves its purpose in carrying the package and also the express men are not liable to drop everything on a box with a veneer handle, as it is a reminder.

<table>
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<th>Setting size</th>
<th>Each 35c</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

THE ANDERSON EGG BOX—Especially constructed for packing eggs for setting purposes in quantity. Made of heavy corrugated pasteboard, and it may be used many times. Folded flat for shipment. Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egg size</th>
<th>Each 50c</th>
<th>Doz. $5.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE ERIE SHIPPING COOP is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The top and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from draughts and from heat or cold.

Price, $11.00.

BABY CHICK FEEDER—This is an ideal attachment and can be used with Lawn Park Brood Coops. It gives a safe place for small chicks to feed without being interfered with by the old hen or other chicks. Price, $1.50.
LEG BANDS

Are very important to any one with poultry. To the farmer who does not keep his chickens in pens, they are a means of identifying his birds from those of his neighbors. The poultryman knows his individual birds by their leg bands.

ECONOMY BRAND CELLULOID BANDS—Long lap, heavy material, Spiral Band. Colors: Blue, Yellow, Red, Green. Sizes: Mediterranean type birds (Leg-horns, etc.), American type birds (R. I. Reds, etc.).

12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 65c; 100 for $1.00; 250 for $2.00.

CAPITAL LEG BANDS—A strong, durable aluminum band designed especially for pedigreed stock, and possesses all the desirable qualities.

Prepaid Prices of Victor Bands, by Mail: 12 for 45c; 25 for 85c; 50 for $1.75; 100 for $3.45.

THE PETTY POULTRY FEEDER

A simple and effective method of marking their chickens which permits identification of sixteen groups or families. The hole is punched in the thin web between toes and makes a clean quick cut and does not hurt the chick.

China Nest Eggs—Well made heavy porcelain nest eggs. These are excellent quality eggs. Prepaid, dozen 45c.

Unbreakable Nest Eggs—A solid egg made of chalk that is not breakable. Lasts forever. Prepaid, dozen 75c.

AUTOMATIC CHICK GREASER—Every Chick His Own Doctor.

The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil (a mixture of two-thirds lard and one-third kerosene or black oil) and every chick which eats out of the pan will get his share of the grease, thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. Price, prepaid, $1.25 each.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS, ETC.

Very important because they are sanitary and if filled regularly with fresh water, prevent the spreading of cholera, roup and other contagious diseases. Although it is hard to believe, there are still cases where poultry are permitted to drink stagnant water from ponds and horse troughs that are not cleaned out and disinfected. This practice not only spreads disease, but actually creates it. You will save money by putting in sanitary drinking fountains.

Beise Fountains—See illustration. This is a great favorite, and we consider it one of the best. The back end of the fount screws out, and is therefore easily cleaned and kept sanitary at all times. We have sold Beise fountains for many years and never have had a dissatisfied customer. Prices:

No. ¾—Holds 3 quarts (chicks and small flocks). Each... 35c.
No. 2—Holds 2 gallons (large enough for 50 hens). Each... 1.00
No. 3—Holds 3 gallons (large enough for 75 hens). Each... 1.25
No. 4—Holds 4 gallons (large enough for 100 hens). Each... 1.50

STAR FOUNTS—See illustration. The finest, most sanitary drinking fount for baby chicks, has no seams, no solder, no loose parts. Can not drown. Fits any Mason jar—pint, quart, two quarts. We do not furnish the glass jars, Postpaid, 15c; 2 for 25c.

CONE TOP FOUNTAIN—Galvanized after made, every crack or crevice is filled with molten zinc, so that these fountains come aquaplanar long and durable; the very thing for small chicks, brooders, etc., tops come off and are easily cleaned. No. 2 holds 2 quarts, postpaid 50c. No 4 holds 4 quarts, postpaid 65c, paid, 60c.

KENTUCKO SANITARY WALL FOUNT—Ideal drinking fount for a medium size yard. Holds 2 gallons. Well made, galvanized, cannot leak, rust or come apart. The bottom is readily removed and therefore easy to clean and keep sanitary. This is a great advantage. Prepaid, $1.25.

MOE'S IMPROVED WALL FOUNT—Of extra heavy galvanized iron. The covered outlet keeps dirt out and the outlet is further protected by a removable plate which prevents any rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir. We recommend this as a splendid fount for general use. Prepaid—No. 97, 2 quarts, 60c; No. 98, 1 gal., 85c.

HOPPERS AND FEEDERS

Hoppers and Feeders save their cost by preventing waste of food, and also keep disease down. Canker, for instance, a fatal disease started a flock by a chicken eating grain that has been on the ground for some time and mildewed. You cannot be too particular.

McANDLISH IMPROVED CHICK FEEDER—We consider this the best feeder on the market. Equipped with adjustable partitions for various kinds of feed. Made of solid galvanized iron, no rough edges, waste impossible, can't capsize. An ideal drinking receptacle. Revolving rod prevents the chicks from perching upon it, making the feeder absolutely sanitary.

Prices, Postpaid:

12 inches—for 25 chicks. Each, postpaid... 45c
20 inches—for 50 chicks. Each, postpaid... 85c
36 inches—for 100 chicks. Each, postpaid... 1.00

SINGLE TRough

No. 55—Heavy galvanized iron trough for baby chicks, to be hung on a wall or just placed on the floor; no rough or sharp edges. 12 inches long, 25 chick size, postpaid, 45c.

ROUND FEEDER No. 12—This is a splendid feeder for about 25 baby chickens a week, for most chickens either. Hens can't reach. No waste. No. 12, postpaid, $1.00.

DOUBLE FEED TROUGH No. 58—Similar to No. 55 except that it has two sides and is twice as deep. Accommodates 40 chicks. Postpaid, 12 inches long, 60c.

DRIED MASH HOPPER No. 35-36—Made of extra heavy galvanized iron, is absolutely made. The curved bottom keeps feed within easy reach of the birds at all times, and the slope of the hopper, lower at the bottom, prevents the feed from clogging. The wire mesh and the wires prevent the birds from throwing out and wasting the feed. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper; when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weather-proof. Prices:

No. 35
19 inch 8½ inch $1.65
No. 36
19 inch 12 inch 2.25
2.00
WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test

NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDER—The best and only satisfactory grain feeder we know of. It is designed so that only a small amount of grain is liberated at a time and the hens must scratch continuously to make any headway. This prevents them from becoming lazy and too fat to lay. It also prevents a waste of feed. Prices: No. 3, ½ bushel, $2.50. No. 3, 1 bushel, $4.10.

PIGEON FEEDER—No. 105—See illustration. Pigeons scatter and waste feed very badly, and will leave particles of grain on the ground. This dangerous because if the ground is damp the grains will become mildewed and when the pigeons finally eat it they contract canker, which is generally fatal. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and has a baffle board below leading through a large tube to the feeding bottom. The trough or bottom is made on a slant, too, preventing birds from wasting feed. Postpaid, $1.25.

GRIT AND SHELL BOX No. 9—An ideal grit, shell and charcoal hopper; prevents clogging and keeps these necessary parts of the fowl's diet before them at all times. Made of extra heavy galvanized iron without rough edges. Postpaid, $1.15.


KENTUCKO NO-WASTE FOOD HOPPER—Bottom opening of reservoir larger than top. Cannot clog. Combined wire grid and cover prevents waste from birds or rats. Grid and cover removable for cleaning. 12 inches long by 13 by 6. No. 46, galvanized, no partition, each $1.25; No. 47, 24 inches long, $2.25.

KENTUCKO SANITARY CHICK FEEDER—Body is made of one piece, front another. Strongly riveted together, no solder being used. Strong, sturdy, easy to clean, 10 feet long, 5 inches high, 2 wide, price 60c.

POULTRY REMEDIES

We carry the finest remedies, and they are guaranteed to do what is claimed of them. No man who has poultry can afford to be without disinfectants and the remedies for the more prevalent diseases, because you never know when roup, cholera, sorehead, white diarrhea or any of the other ailments will show themselves in your flock, and the time to check disease is when you first notice the symptoms. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This is true with poultry, and by having Conkey's remedies on hand so you can immediately doctor your sick chickens, you need never worry about losing any of them.

Sold on a money-back guarantee. If any of these remedies do not satisfy, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Save 75 Cts. on Early Orders

AN OPPORTUNITY OF SAVING 75 CTS. ON EVERY POULTRY SUPPLY PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $1.00 OR MORE.

The first 500 customers sending an order for poultry supplies amounting to $1.00 or more will have the opportunity of getting the nationally advertised More-Egg Tonic, which sells for $1.00 everywhere, for 25c. Reeder's More-Egg Tonic will help the average hen to lay 200 eggs a year. There is nothing we need to say more about this preparation, as it is nationally advertised and almost every one has read or heard of it, and it has received more notice than any other egg producer. All chickens need an occasional tonic, especially those that are confined to limited quarters. Make out your poultry supply list at once and get this splendid $1.00 package for 25c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—A splendid tonic and egg-producer that will increase the egg yield by keeping the hens in top-notch condition. Should be given in mash semi-monthly. Small, 25c medium, 50c; large, $1.00; add 5c, 10c and 20c, respectively, for postage.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—To be dissolved in water. We have found Conkey's Roup Remedy to be a thorough specific for this dangerous poultry disease. We have never had a complaint, nor do we know of a case where this disease has failed to yield to Conkey's Roup Remedy if applied in time and according to directions. Small size, 25c; large size, 50c; add 5c for postage.

CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS—In pill form. Small, 50c; large, 60c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—An excellent treatment for this fatal disease. Cholera works over-night, and we therefore urge every poultry raiser to have a box of Conkey's Cholera Remedy on hand. If you wait until your flock is infected it will probably too late to order. Small size, 25c; large size, 50c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD, OR CHICKEN Roup REMEDY—A combination treatment consisting of a salve to be applied on the infected parts, and a powder to be mixed with the feed and taken internally as a blood purifier. We have had some very critical cases entirely cured by this method.

Small box, 25c; large, 50c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY—Dissolved in water and given internally. Indicated for young chicks. They are almost always attacked by white diarrhea. Small size, 25c; large, 50c; add 5c for postage.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Recommended for the treatment of all cases of gape. Small size, 25c; large size, 50c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL—A liquid remedy that is very effective in combating the fatal canker or bronchitis. If applied according to directions, there need be no fear of casualties. Only one size, 50c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY—Should be kept on hand always. One never knows when limberneck will appear. Only one size, 50c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE—Poultry as well as humans need a laxative occasionally, and if given when they begin to look "a little off" is often the means of preventing serious or fatal disease. This treatment every month will be found beneficial. Small size, 25c; large, 50c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY—Very often chickens are said to be "going light" when, in fact, they are troubled with worms. This remedy is effective in getting rid of them. Small size, 25c; large, 50c; add 5c for postage.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—Scaly Leg is caused by tiny microbes getting under the scales of the legs. Not only is it unhealthy to the chicken attacked, but the appearance of the foot is unfavourable and it is affected. A scaly legged chicken will not sell as quickly as a smooth legged one, and it is advisable to prevent the ailment by using this remedy. Only one size, 25c; add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S FLEA SALVE for Stick-Tights—This is the only remedy we know of that will positively remove stick-tights or any other fleas on poultry. Only one size, 25c; add 5c postage.
DON SUNG—Widely known as being a scientific discovery for hens that stimulates the egg-laying organs and makes the hen healthy, strong and vigorous. A release she lays regularly in any season.

Don Sung is easily given in the feed. It is used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over.

We have had more “repeat orders” for this remedy than any other that we handle, which is good indication of its merit.

Prices: Small size, 50c; large size (3 times the 50c size), $1.00, postpaid.

POULTRY FEEDS AND NECESSITIES

We cannot list prices of Poultry Feeds in our catalogue on account of fluctuation in prices, but we carry in stock the very highest grade feeds obtainable, such as Scratch Feed, Coarse Chick Feed, Fine Chick Feed, Laying Mash, Chick Mash, Pigeon Feed, etc., and we will be glad at any time to quote prices on any of the above named feeds upon application.

We list some Poultry Necessities, quoting prices of today, as follows:

CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD—A dry mash containing dried buttermilk and other highly nutritious and necessary grains and matter on which to start baby chicks. The first three weeks of a chick’s life are the most important ones, and if the proper care and feed is given during this period it is seldom that losses occur afterwards. 2½-lb. bag, 25c; add 10c postage. Write for prices on 25-lb. and 100-lb. bags.

SPRATT’S CHICK GRAIN—A perfectly balanced semi-cooked grain, insect and vegetable ration, especially prepared for young chicks. Prices: 25 lbs. $2.00; 50 lbs. $3.50; 100 lbs. $6.50.

SPRATT’S COOKED FEED—This is a cooked food that is composed of cereals, meal, bone, etc. A very valuable food for young chicks; if fed according to directions, will prove the cheapest. Prices: 25 lbs. $3.50; 50 lbs. $6.00; 100 lbs. $10.00.

POULTRY GRIT—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. $1.00.

OYSTER SHELL—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 65c; 100 lbs. $1.10.

CHARCOAL—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 2 lbs. 15c; 5-1b. bags, 25c.

POULTRY BONE—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.00; 50 lbs. $3.00; 100 lbs. $5.50.

BEEF SCRAPS—Prices: 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.00; 50 lbs. $3.00; 100 lbs. $5.50.

HEN-E-TA POULTRY BONE—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. $1.00; 50 lbs. $1.75; 100 lbs. $3.00.

PIGEON GRIT—Prices: 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. $1.40; 100 lbs. $2.25.

BLOOD MEAL—Prices: 10 lbs. $1.25; 25 lbs. $2.50; 50 lbs. $4.00.

SUCULENTA TABLETS—A new way to furnish green food for small chicks or confined poultry. Simply dissolve tablets in drinking water and it furnishes green food. Prices: 100 tablets, 75c; 250 tablets, $1.50.

We carry in stock for poultry and pigeon users Sunflower Seed, Hemp Seed, Pigeon Peas, Flaxseed Meal, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Bran, etc., but are not quoting prices on these articles on account of market fluctuations, but will gladly quote upon application.

HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS

We control the output of some of the most up-to-date exclusive breeders in this section. Men who have won prizes and cups at the leading poultry shows of the country—Madison Square Garden to Augusta. These breeders have made a study of poultry and breed scientifically. They are all from heavy laying strains of standard-bred chickens.

We can supply eggs of the standard breeds of the following well known varieties: Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Langshangs, Cornish Indian Game, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, etc. Price, best grade eggs, per setting $3.00, postpaid. Two settings, $5.00. Get prices on large amounts. We can also supply turkey and duck eggs in season. Write for prices.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

We are now booking orders for Day-Old Chicks, February, March, April, May, June and July deliveries. Orders must be placed in advance.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We guarantee safe delivery of chicks, but all claims for losses or shortages must be made by purchaser within three days after receipt of shipment accompanied by the carrier’s deposition showing such losses. Terms cash with order. We pay postage.

QUALITIES OF STOCK

These Chicks are hatched from dependable stock, and have given good satisfaction. Many birds won prizes here at the Augusta Poultry Show last fall that were raised from Day-Old Chicks sold by us last season.

Prices—Remember this is standard bred stock. There are cheaper Day-Old Chicks on the market—but they are cheap.

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns....22c 21c 20c 19c 18c 16c
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds....25c 24c 23c 22c 21c 20c
White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....26c 25c 24c 23c 22c 21c
Bredler Chicks—Not standard bred...20c 19c 18c 17c 16c 15c

No orders accepted for less than 25 Chicks at these prices. Write for prices in thousands lot.

$100.00 For a Name!

We want a name for our new watermelon. See particulars of contest on back of order blank in this catalog.
**Dairy Supplies**

**WILLET'S SEEDS—Absolutely the Best by Test**

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**—For more than thirty years this has been the standard cream separator of the world. Farmers and dairymen are finding out the advantage of a separator. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator today. For every three pounds of butter you are making without a separator you can make four pounds or more by using a De Laval. You will be in the market for one sooner or later, and when you are, we advise buying the best.

Prices of De Laval Separators:
- No. 60—150 lb. capacity per hour. Price, $65.00.
- No. 72—200 lb. capacity per hour. Price, $75.00.
- No. 86—250 lb. capacity per hour. Price, $80.00.

**DE LAVAL SEPARATOR OIL**—Prices: 1/2 gallon, $1.00; gallon, $1.50.

**SANITARY MILK PAILS**
- Sterilac Standard, each $4.50.
- Lisk Sanitary, each $2.25.

**DAIRY THERMOMETERS**—Taylor's $7.15—All glass; floating. Price, each $1.50.

**MILK STRainers**—Lisk's, Small, $1.60; large, $1.90.

**MILK CANS**—For shipping or delivering milk. Prices: 1-gal. size, $1.75; 3-gal. size, $3.00; 5-gal. size, $5.50; 10-gal. size, $16.50.

**REFRIGERATOR CREAM CANS**—Prices: 5-gal. size, $11.35; 10-gal. size, $14.40.

**MILK BOTTLES**—Standard weight. Prices: 1/2 pint—dozen, 75c; gross, $8.00. Pints—dozen, $1.00; gross, $10.00. Quarts—dozen, $1.25; gross, $15.00.

**WAGON DELIVERY, or SHIPPING CASES**—Prices: 20-pint size, each $2.25; 12-quart size, each $2.25.

**MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS**—Galvanized iron. Prices: 6-pint size, each $1.00; 12-pint size, each $1.50; 6-quart size, each $1.50; 12-quart size, each $2.00.

**Milk Bottle Brushes**

No. 72 Milk Bottle Brush.
- Price: 15c.

No. 86—Standard light weight brush. Price, each 40c; postpaid 55c.

No. 72—Heavier; more desirable. Each 50c; postpaid, 55c.

**Milk Can Brushes**

No. 8 Standard Can Brush.
- Price: 15c.

**Milk Bottle Caps**
- Price: Regular—1,000, 75c; box of 5,000, $3.25.
- Certified—1,000, $1.00; box of 5,000, $4.50.

**Butter Paper**—Heavily paraffined. Price per lb., 50c; 5 lb., $2.50; 40 lb., $20.

**Butter Cartons**—One pound size. Price, per doz., 35c; per 100, $2.00.

**Wyandotte Dairy Cleaner and Cleanser**—The standard dairy cleansing powder of the world. Prices: 80-lb. kgs., $5.96; barrels, 280 lbs., at $6.20 per 100 lbs.

**B. E. Disinfectant**—The universal disinfectant for dairy use. Prices: Qt., $1.00; gal., $2.75; 5-gals. at $2.50 per gal.

**Dog Remedies and Foods**

**Dog Remedies**

**Sergeant's Tape Worm Remedy.** Per box...

**Sergeant's Rheumatic Pills.** Per bottle...

**Sergeant's Dog Rub Liniment.** Per bottle...

**Sergeant's Cough Medicine.** Per bottle...

**Sergeant's Mouth Wash.** Per bottle...

**Sergeant's Canker Wash.** Per bottle...

**Sergeant's Eye Wash.** Per bottle...

**Sergeant's Carbolic Tar Soap.** Per box...

**Sergeant's Skir Flea Soap.** Per box...

**Get Polk Miller's Book on Dog Diseases.** Free.

**Dr. Haggerty's Canine Vermifuge**—Especially prepared for ridding young dogs of worms. This is the mildest and most satisfactory remedy for this purpose we have ever known. Price, postpaid, 60c.

**Dog Feeds**

**Dog Biscuit**—A standard dog feed especially prepared. Contains all the necessities to make a perfect food. Used in the leading shows and kennels throughout the world. Price: 1-lb. pkg. 20c; 3-lb. pkg. 45c; 25-lb. box, $2.75; 50-lb. box, $5.00; 100-lb. sack, $9.00.

**Puppy Cakes**—A standard food for puppies and pet dogs, especially prepared. Price: 1-lb. box, 20c; 3-lb. box, 45c; 25-lb. box, $3.00; 50-lb. box, $5.00; 100-lb. sack, $9.00.

**Dog Meat**—Perfect canned meat for dog. An ideal food; very convenient; never spoils. Price: 1/2-lb. can, each 30c; dozen, $3.00.

We also carry in stock standard Stock Remedies manufactured by the most reliable houses, such as Liniments, Colic Remedies, Worm Powders, Tonics, Heave and Cough Remedies, Fever Remedies, Distemper Remedies, Gall Remedies, Spavin Remedies, Hoof Remedies, Cow Tonics, Calf Tonics, Cholera Remedies, etc. Let us know what you are in need of, and we will gladly quote you.
WE PAY YOU TO ORDER EARLY!—See Page 2

ORDER SHEET FOR

Willet's Seeds
—absolutely the best by test!

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

GENTS.—Ship as per the terms of your 1922 catalogue the goods enumerated below. I understand that you give no warranty of any kind.

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Read the Back of This Order Blank Carefully and Get Free Seeds
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FREE SEED
One 5 cent packet of any kind of seed we handle for the names and addresses of five neighbors who plant seeds and whom you think would be interested in our catalogue. One 10 cent packet or two 5 cent packets for ten such names.

NOTE—Free seeds will be given only when orders of 50 cents or more are sent in with names. Always state what kind of seed you want at the bottom of your order.

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YOUR CHANCE TO WIN $100

Sirs:—I wish to enter your Watermelon Naming Contest and enclose 25 cts. which entitles me to enter one name and in addition gives me one packet of "Contest Watermelon Seeds." I have entered the name

which you will enter with my name, according to the terms of your offer.
Contagion Rat Death
A culture in a bottle which if fed on bread gives rat or mouse contagious skin disease from which he dies in ten or fourteen days, and which disease he spreads to rats by contact, or by leaving it on sides of the holes. The rats die and mummify. Has never been known to be other than harmless to other animals, not to cats eating dead rats. We have sold this for eight or ten years with great satisfaction, for there are hosts of people who are afraid of poisons on account of children, dogs, cats, etc. It must be used continuously, for rats breed more rapidly than any other animal known and roam wherever food is abundant. Price, box, postpaid, 50c.

Willet's Barium Rat Poison
This cannot be mailed; shipped by express only. The newest government remedy now used with sensational success against rats at Atlantic ports. The best antirat and mice poison remedy known. 100 per cent efficient. U. S. Government stresses the value of this poison as being the best of all rat poisons, It is now being used throughout the United States in large amounts. The poison is sprinkled on food that will be eaten by either rats or mice; also good for cock roaches. Full directions with each package. Price, 1-lb. pkg. 35c.

Cartwright’s Black Tongue Remedy
For hookworm in dogs. A few years ago there was no remedy for Black Tongue in dogs. The trouble was thought to be a throat trouble, and practically every dog in the old days that had Black Tongue died. At present we have an easy remedy. Many dogs thought to have rabies simply have Black Tongue. A dog with Black Tongue is apt to snap at people and possibly try to bite at the mouth, gets restless and runs aimlessly around, loses its appetite, gets weak and its tongue will show black. Price, package complete, also tonic pills, $1.00.

All-Right Mange Remedy
There are many dog mange remedies that in mild cases will prove efficacious, but we know of none of them except All-Right Mange Cure that is efficacious where scab appears and where hair has fallen off. We have cured dogs with this remedy that were a solid scab from head to tail, which had lost all of its hair. These dogs under this treatment have become sound, well and with a nice coat of hair. This formula has three or four fine remedial agents, and furthermore when applied on a scab it keeps the scab moist, which is all important while the curing process is going on. It also keeps away all flies, fleas and gnats. The finest and most important factor is that if you have a dog with a bad case of mange, here is a remedy that will cure where all others fail. Price, 1-lb. can, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

Climax Mange Remedy
Pine tar odor. Especially and universally now used for Barber’s Shampoo and for all scalp and hair treatments. We guarantee it superior to other remedies of this kind. Leaves the hair soft and glossy. We are shipping this in barrel and in gross lots throughout the United States to Barber Supply Houses. They find it to be one of the best remedies for falling hair, dandruff and scalp diseases. It is also excellent for Dog Mange. Price, 12-oz. bottle, 75c; gallon, $4.25.

Cartwright’s Dog Mange Remedy
An old remedy of Lime and Sulphur. We supply this now in dry form. It is excellent for making dips for dogs. Price, package, 50c, postpaid.

Cartwright’s Dog Soap
An excellent soap for dogs. Kills all odor and fleas. Keeps skin and hair in good shape. Price, cake 20c; 3 for 60c, postpaid.

Willet’s Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Fluoride is a poison and is the government’s best remedy as used. It works on the earthen and Texas fleas that burrow. It can be applied direct in a powder form with the fingers, or maybe made into a solution fowls dipped. It is the simplest, best and cheapest remedy yet known for dogs’ mange troubles. We also find it a wonderful remedy for using in dips, or spraying the fowl runs with a solution of this preparation. Price, 1 lb. package, 60c.

Ruthless Insect Exterminator
The best remedy for mosquitoes at night. This remedy absolutely does away with mosquito troubles at night if sprayed in the room at bedtime. For dog fleas, Argentine Ant exterminator. The largest patented remedies for fly extermination on the market today are the same formula as ours. Price, qt. 60c; 1 gallon, $1.75.

Willet’s Fly Guard
Spraying drives flies from mules, cows, etc. Many dairymen keep flies away from their cows and mules by using a heavy oil, which does not dry out easily. This is an especially prepared preparation for this purpose and now has a great many users. Price, 1 gallon, $1.00; 5 gallons, at 85c per gallon.

Animal Parasite Killer
Invaluable for hog lice and lice on other animals. Destroys dog fleas, lice, etc. Contains is the classic poisonous remedy that we know where the average animal is infested with insects. The carbolic acid and the oil in it stops the breathing pores of the animals and thus kills them. Use in spray one part to twenty-five of water. Price, qt. 5c; gallon, $1.25.

Willet’s Water Glass
Water Glass is in large use throughout the world for the keeping of eggs. The container has to be an earthen crock. When eggs are cheap either in the home or the store, they can be put in Water Glasses and will keep for months and can be used as wanted. The label carries full directions. Price, 1 qt. 50c; 1 gallon, $2.50.

Comfort Bed Bug Exterminator
Easily applied. Pleasant odor. Non-poisonous. Vastly superior to the usual poisonous preparations. Nearly all of the Bed Bug exterminators are poisons and hard to use and are applied in a slow and inefficient way. This preparation can easily be applied with a spray, covering in a few minutes the whole bed and mattress. There are many of our Southern hotels using this preparation now entirely. There is no use in having Bed Bugs in any home where Comfort Exterminator can be bought. Price, pt. 50c; qt. 75c; 1 gal. $1.75.

Sun Sanitary Fluid
A disinfectant of the Creolin odor, with strong Carbolic Acid odor. Use one part to fifty of water. For closets, sinks, drains, public places and floors and for mosquito larvae in stagnant water. There are many names for the various Creolin sanitary fluids with a carbolic odor and base. We have been selling Sun Sanitary Fluid for twenty years. We believe this preparation contains more value than the majority as offered. Price, qt. 35c; gallon, $1.00.

National Hog Medicine
Has proven in many cases with us an immense help in Hog Cholera. Valuable hog medicine, when used regularly has proven an effective cure. An old formula of the United States Government. Among all the medicines for pigs, there is nothing like this remedy. Price, pkg. 20c; postpaid, 30c.

Willet’s Rex Brand Cotton Marking Ink
No one marking or branding cotton cannot afford to do without it. All in powder form; simply add water. It is indelible and fadeless. Colors, green, blue, red, purple and black. Price, pkg. for 10 gallons, $1.00; postpaid, $1.00 for 50 gallons, $2.75; postpaid, $2.85; 50 gallons, $5.00; postpaid, $5.15.
SOUND SEEDS for the SOUTH

N.L.Willet Seed Co.
AUGUSTA GEORGIA