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VETCH SEEDS—WE ARE THE LARGEST SOUTHERN IMPORTERS.

JANUARY, 1909

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SEED CATALOGUE

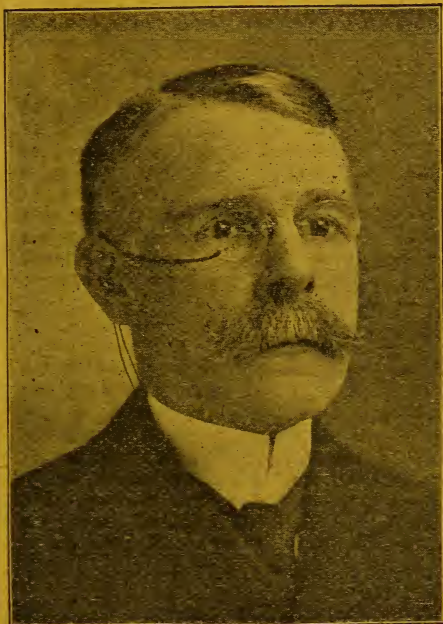
OF

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

COTTON SEED—WE ARE THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN USE AND FOREIGN EXPORT

AUGUSTA TERRITORY AGENTS FOR CYPHER INCUBATOR CO.'S INCUBATORS AND BROODERS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES



N. L. WILLET,
Author of "Nature in the Witness Box."

SPECIALTIES FOR THE GENERAL MERCHANT STORES.

GARDEN SEED IN PAPERS—Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Collards, Field Corn, Turnips, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, Sorghum, Cat-tail Millet, German Millet, Native Georgia Rye, Purple Straw Wheat, Barley, Chufas, Cow Peas, Spanish Peanuts, North Carolina and Virginia Peanuts, Native Rust-Proof Oats, Appler Oats, Burt Oats, Cotton, Upland Rice, Clovers, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Bermuda Grass Seed, Velvet Beans, Beggar Weed, Rape, Artichokes.

ON MANY Southern Seeds we are largest growers and contractors in the United States for American and Foreign Trade.

AUGUSTA Agents For—Cypher's Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies; Otto Weiss' Alfalfa Stock Feeds; Rex Flinkote Roofing; Indruroid Roofing; Gould's Spray Machines; Symms' Hay Curing Frames.

SPECIALTIES FOR UNITED STATES WHOLESALE SEED TRADE:

GEORGIA-GROWN SEED—Cottons, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Collards, Cow or Field Peas, Southern Giant Curled Mustard, Ostrich Plume Mustard, Okra, Watermelons, Soja Beans, Mexican June Corn, Pearl Millet, Spanish Peanuts, North Carolina and Virginia Peanuts, Upland Rice, White Multiplier Onion Sets, Burt Oats, Appler Oats, Chufas, Velvet Beans, Giant Beggar Weed, Japan Clover, Georgia Rye, Johnson Grass, Bermuda Grass, Cassava, Teosinte, Amber and Orange Cane, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Asparagus Roots and Seeds, Beardless Barley, Frost King Turnips, Southern Prize Turnips, Seven-Top Turnips, Burr Clover, Milo Maize, Seed Pecans, Nixon Cantaloupe, Field Corn.

THE AUGUSTA DRUG CO. (WHOLESALE) AND THIS COMPANY ARE ASSOCIATE HOUSES, BEING ONE AND THE SAME.

THE NEW METHOD FOR SOIL INOCULATING BACTERIA.

THE OLD METHOD of inoculating seed required elaborate tedious process, and two or three days of time.

THE NEW METHOD, just out March, 1908, and exploited by our bacteriologist, requires neither preparatory process nor time!.. See directions.

THE PACKAGE is a liquid culture in a bottle, which is mailed in a box postpaid. FIRST, we have a package for GARDEN PEAS, one for GARDEN BEANS, one for ALFALFA, one for VETCHES, and one for SWEET PEAS—each a separate and distinct package, holding $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce of Liquid culture and for 1 acre; Price 25 Cents, Post Paid. SECOND, we have the following liquid cultures in bottles holding each 4 ounces and for 3 or 4 bushels seed; PRICE, BOXED, \$1.00, POST PAID—a separate and distinct package for each legume as follows: COW PEAS, VETCHES, VELVET BEANS, ALFALFA, SOJA BEANS, RED CLOVER, CRIMSON CLOVER, GARDEN PEAS, GARDEN BEANS, SWEET PEAS.

DIRECTIONS—Put the $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce bottle Liquid Culture into One Pint of water and shake; or the 4 ounce bottled liquid into One Gallon of water and shake, then use at once by moistening with the hand or broom all the legume seeds (each seed.) The pint should moisten a peck to half bushel of seed; the 4-ounce solution in one gallon of water should moisten and inoculate 2 or 3 bushels of seed. Plant seed at once without drying or the seed after being thoroughly spread out and dried in the shade can afterwards be planted. Each moistened inoculated seed will be covered by one or more thousand of bacteria. The bottled cultures are guaranteed for 60 or 90 days.

SOME DATA—33,880 tons free nitrogen of the air, and worth \$1,500,000.00 rests upon each acre of land. No crops can “fix” and use this free nitrogen, except the legume. The Legume can do it only in proportion to the saturation of the soil with a given Bacterium. This saturation can be increased by artificial soil inoculation as per above. This increases the growing crop and adds enrichment to the soil for all following crops for three of four years. The bacteria hive, swarming almost in infinite amounts, in the little nodules which can be seen attached to the roots of the plant—the more nodules, the larger and more luxuriant the plant.

PRICE OF SOIL INOCULATING BACTERIA—(New Process)—A separate and distinct box and bacteria for each legume. Price: 4-ounce package, enough to inoculate 3 or 4 bushels of seed, \$1.00, post paid; to wholesale trade, 1 dozen packages, express prepaid, \$8.00. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce package, enough to inoculate seed for an acre, each 25c, post paid; to wholesale trade, 1 dozen packages, \$2.15, post paid.

ADDRESS

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Jobbers

Manufacturers of

SOIL INOCULATING BACTERIA,

309 JACKSON STREET,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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GARDEN SEEDS

BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES

RETAIL MAIL ORDERS—Send Cash with orders. Remit in cash by express money order, registered letter (at your risk) or in postage stamps. No C. O. D. orders sent unless money accompanies order for an amount sufficient to cover express charges both ways. Always state whether to ship your goods by postage or express, and do not forget to enclose the postage or express charges.

POSTAGE ALWAYS TO BE PREPAID BY US to any point in the United States or Cuba or Porto Rico is on a 1-lb. package, 10c.; 2-lb. package, 18c.; 3-lb. package, 25c.; 4-lb. package, 35c.

BY SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY at following rates (we must prepay): To any office of the Southern Express Company in United States, on 1½-lb. or less package, 10c.; 2-lb. package, 14c.; 3-lb. package, 18c.; 4-lb. package, 26c.

MAIL FREE OF POSTAGE TO YOU—All Packet Seeds, assorted as wanted, including Beans, Peas and Corn at 5c. each; 1 dozen, 60c.; 2 or more dozen, at 55c.; and all bulk seeds as priced, up to an including 4 ounces, all postpaid. We retail seeds at counter, at 50c. per dozen.

OUR PREMIUMS—On each cash order, amounting to not less than \$10.00 at catalogue prices, we will mail free upon REQUEST, "Nature in the Witness Box." This is a book whose fifty chapters, after treating entertainingly and instructively on NATURAL LAWS AND PHENOMENA, project these laws into the Spiritual World, thus aiming to make a Natural World out of a Supernatural World and a unified creation out of one too often thought to be separated and disconnected.

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

NOTE—This Catalogue is a Bulletin of Prices for the opening of the year. On all fluctuating seeds liable to get scarce and high in prices we are not bound by catalogue prices through the year.

PLANT DISEASES—Write to us for Gould's "When and What to Spray." See Gould's pages—28, 29, 30.

GUARANTEE—We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but, at the same time, it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seed are not accepted on these terms, return them at once and we will refund money.

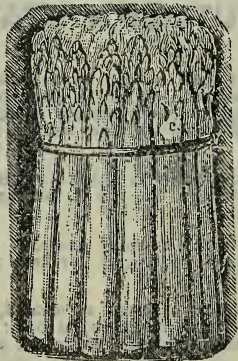
GERMINATION—Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy thoroughly wet newspaper. Keep the newspaper damp for a week, and note results.

PHOTOS—We ask our friends to make good photographs the coming season of individual fancy type-plants of garden, field, forage, etc., and mail them to us. We are especially anxious for photos of cotton stalks, various types, showing 200 or more bolls open per stalk. Must have these by October 1st. Cuts thus used for our 1910 catalogue will be credited to parties sending photographs.

GEORGIA ASPARAGUS SEED

(Georgia Grown)

NOTE—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus seeds and roots in United States. United States seed trade supplied.



One ounce sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants. 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April.

To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly 1 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

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

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman, a fancy asparagus grower. He got his seed from an intensive fancy grower of Palmetto, near Charleston, who had, by long cultivation, produced highly superior strain—known as Muirheads; Tillman is now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and speers than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Speers are 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.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—A variety of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. It is a first-class variety with beautiful smooth speers. It is of a very large size, and is known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. Our growers here regard it next to the Tillman.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Very popular, and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus.

BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—This is a variety better known farther north, and more largely used in that section than in the South.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Is regarded here as a rough, unsightly, and woody asparagus, and rather poor quality, but used a good bit North.

Price of Asparagus Seed—United States seed trade supplied. Get wholesale growers' prices. Retail price, for all of above kinds, 1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs. @ 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—All of the above kinds of Asparagus Roots bear transportation to any part of the United States. Shipments made February and March and November, in which months roots should be set. A most profitable market crop about Augusta. Prices of roots, 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00.

Trucker's Culture for Asparagus Roots—Lay off rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eyes up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until finally the water furrow

is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich.

Culture for Garden—Prepare in Spring or Fall bed 5 feet wide, 2 feet deep, fill in manure and soil; make three rows and set out roots 2 inches below surface and 6 to 8 inches in row. Every autumn dress with manure and salt after tops are cut. Bed should last twenty years; 100 roots set bed 10 feet by 40 feet; about 6,000 set an acre 6 feet apart, and 4,000 8 feet apart.

"Asparagus." By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

No. 2 Acme Asparagus Buncher—A greatly improved pattern with knife guide and adjustable headpiece for regulating the length of the bunch. Makes 4 to 5-inch bunches. Price, \$1.75. We note here that all asparagus is cut an inch or two below the soil. All spears allowed to grow above the ground are green, and underneath the ground they are white. Some prefer the green, and some the white. The green sells for the higher price, is more tender, and better flavored.

Asparagus Knives—We quote, 50c. each.

BUSH, SNAP & DWARF BEANS

"Bean Culture." By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

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



VALENTINE BEANS.

Culture—Beans can be sown for succession from end of February, or sooner, until September; bear until frost. Drop several beans every 2 or 3 inches in rows 30 inches apart; cover 2 inches deep. Don't work while dew is on beans for fear of rust. One quart sows 100 feet row; $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels 1 acre. Mature in 50 days; produce 150 bushels per acre.

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE—(See Cut)—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously—the great market garden green colored snap bean. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-bushel, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.65.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful, fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich, golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich, buttery flavor, while as a shell-bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific; of dwarf, compact growth. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$4.60.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine, light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 80c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.75.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 100 to 1—A 7-week bean; medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and picking; productive; round pod; good, main crop. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.65.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well-established. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snaps. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

BEANS—POLE

Culture—Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, four or five beans to a hill; plant the eye down; one quart plants 150 hills; half-bushel, 1 acre. Sow pole beans later than dwarf and leave three plants to hill. Dwarf beans ready for table one and a half to two months; Lima, three months; pole, three and two-third months.

OLD HOMESTEAD; or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green color; a very prolific variety. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 95c.; peck, \$1.80; bushel, \$6.25.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds, dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp low lands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$5.75.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA—Similar in every way to large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 95c.; peck, \$1.80; bushel, \$6.25.

TALL BLACK GERMAN WAX—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$5.50.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$5.75.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Large, long round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn hill bean for late planting for Fall market. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85; bushel, \$6.00.

RED SPECKLE, CUT SHORT, or CORN HILL—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and ten-

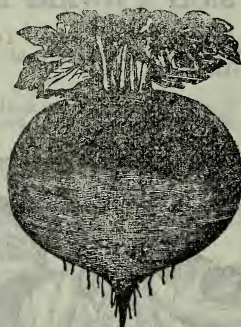
der; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white and marked with reddish brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.85; bushel, \$6.00.

BEETS

Culture—One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 pounds, 1 acre. Soak seed 12 hours before planting. Can be sown pretty much all spring and summer and to November 15th. When planted February 15, matures about May 10. Crop is about 150 bushels per acre. Sow 1 inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart; thin out to 8 inches in drill.

EARLY ECLIPSE, or EGYPTIAN—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine, dark, red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifid later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



Early Dark Blood Turnip.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about three inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender; of superior flavor. Packet, 5c.; ¼-pound, 15c.; pound, 50c.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

IMPROVED LONG, SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet, white beet, preferred by some. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

BET PLANTS—For December or November shipment. Cash with order f.o.b. express office: South Carolina coast, 1000, \$1.50; 5000 at \$1.25; 10,000, \$10.00.

BEETS FOR STOCK, or MAN- GEL WURZEL

Culture—In Europe this is one of the necessary crops for cattle—500 to 600 bushels culiar erect stalk, about two feet high and feed in winter and early spring. Sow 5 pounds to acre; sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin out to 12 inches in row.

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long, red variety of great size; flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

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

PERFECTION—This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGES

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth. 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c., postpaid.

OUR CABBAGE SEED—We pay 50 per cent. more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now, have been

thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory; because so large a portion of them in Southern plantings, go to seed at once in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowing.

The whole line of our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer.

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

Culture for Heavy Truckers—Select dark, mediumly low, well-drained land; break up thoroughly, then pulverize well with harrow. Lay off rows 30 inches apart. Make bed by throwing two furrows together with a turn plow. Firm this bed by running heavy roller down same; set plants 20 inches apart, well down in soil, so that plants have the entire stem up to first leaves covered with soil. Pack the soil good and tight about roots and stems of plant. Do not fertilize at all until two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up. A complete fertilizer for cabbage should analyze 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, 7 per cent. ammonia, and 7 per cent. potash, one ton of this fertilizer should be used to the acre. About two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up, take a turn plow and throw a furrow away from plants in each alternate row, running the plow as near the plants as possible in this furrow. Drill your fertilizer at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to the acre; two weeks later treat the other alley the same way. In covering the fertilizer be sure to work the soil well up under the leaves of the plant.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principle variety that is grown by truckers for early shipment, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston of 22 lbs. weight, all solid heads. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks; is solid, uniform and compact growing; has small outside foliage, and can be planted closer together than the larger varieties. Has no superior for quality or firmness. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped



Early Jersey Wakefield.

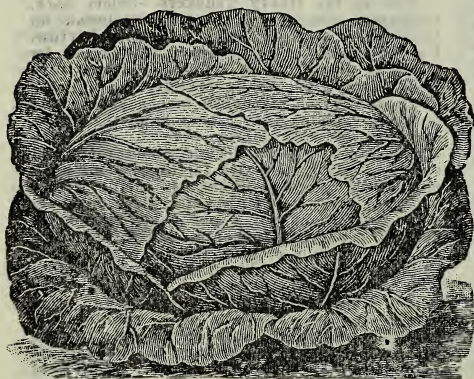
early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER

—One of the finest for second early or for late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier, and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weights from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header and keeps well; a favorite in North Carolina; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.



Buncombe.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well-known. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish-green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

SOLID SOUTH—A very early fine cabbage; uniform and large; not liable to split or run to seed when sown in fall; succeeds well as early or late crop and for shipping or home use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS

Our Cabbage Plants are from seed sown in open field in October, November and December; are more hardy and frost resistant than hot-bed grown plants and ten days earlier.

We offer only in large amounts and direct from our grower on Sea Islands, near Charleston (who grows 150 acres in cabbages. Cabbage plants of Charleston Wakefield (large type), Extra Early Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Early Truckee, Succession. Delivery November 15th to 30th, December, January, February, March and April. \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 at \$1.00—all to be shipped direct from grower by express. All plant orders positively must be accompanied with cash. We furnish also other plants in 1,000 lots besides cabbage plants, such as sweet potatoes, strawberries, tomato, celery, beet, lettuce, etc.

CARROTS

Culture—One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down; thin to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet, or uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CARROTS—FOR STOCK

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter.

VICTORIA YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Four ounces, 15c.; 1 pound, 40c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER

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

are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way. Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Packet, 20c.; ounce, \$2.00.

CELERY

"Celery Culture." By Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c., postpaid.

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

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing-up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLEACHING—A self-bleaching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 35c.; 1-4 pound, \$1.25.

CELERY PLANTS—All kinds from Nov. 1, to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$1.00.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia-grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied.

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States, and the United States comes each year to Georgia for her Collard Seed. We are the largest Collard Seed growing contractors in America. We have made sales repeatedly, each sale carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. Collards grow 3 or 4 feet high; branch out widely and thickly; leaves are cut and boiled as greens, new leaves taking place of old ones cut. Plants stand cold—leaves are more tender and sweet after frost; have often seen plants weighing 17 to 18 pounds. One Augusta plant, 1908, was 7 feet high. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat collard "greens" three times a day, a

market 5-cent collard boiled lasting through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North.

A good plan is to follow Collards after onions—sowing collards about May 1, and marketing same in fall.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more; very tall and long stemmed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced ten years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.



White Georgia Collard.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stem and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer drought and winter cold. Quality flavor excellent. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MARKET GARDEN CORN

Culture—Plant March and April, or later, for succession, through July. One quart, 200 hills; 3-4 to 1 peck per acre. Add postage on corn, 10c. pint; 20c. quart.

ADAMS' EARLY—Not sugar corn; small ears for early use. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the sweetest of all corns; 3 to 5 ears; kernels deep. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The best late sweet corn in every way. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—A late variety, with ears of the largest size. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—The universal Augusta market table corn; white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

POP CORN—White Rice, Golden Beauty—For popping or forage purposes. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$3.00.

CUCUMBERS

Crops largely a failure.

Culture—One ounce for 80 hills; 1½ pounds, 1 acre. Plant after frost half-inch deep, and thereafter every two or three weeks for succession, in well-manured hills, 6 feet apart. Thin to four plants in hill. Ready for use in 50 to 75 days. If planted

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—(See Cut)—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease resistant, resembling in taste the hot house product, and brings double price in market. Bulk only. One ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

Culture—One ounce, 100-yard row; four ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot-bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th, about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit till killed by frost—say November 1. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows two by three apart.

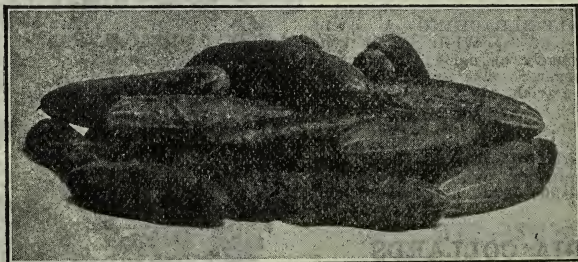
NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 5c.; ounce (about 1,000 plants), 25c.

PEARL WHITE—(Seed originated in Georgia)—A large, new, creamy white, delicately flavored egg plant. Packet, 5c.; ounce 25c.

BLACK BEAUTY—An early, prolific variety, and valuable for market gardeners' use. Fruit is nearly round; skin smooth and black. Packet, 5c.; ounce 25c.

KALE

Culture for Kale—Used for greens, helps make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher



DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER.

March 25, mature about May 15; about 175 bushels per acre.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size; very prolific, and especially valuable for market gardens because of these qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00.

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

ARLINGTON EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well-known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green, with few white spines. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

than Spinach and a larger yielder—the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row, cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to 1 acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 8 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage.

DWARF SIBERIAN GREEN CURLED—Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 25c.; pound, 65c.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1th they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants ten inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops from one season under glass or frame.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage Lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c; ounce 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON—(See Cut)—Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account great size and solidity. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼-pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.



Big Boston.

SILVER BALL—(Seed White)—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

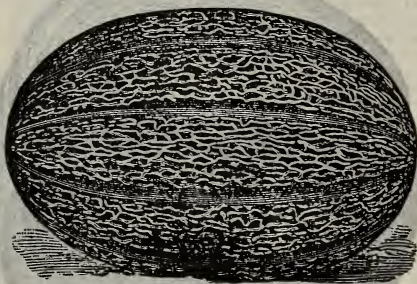
LETTUCE PLANTS—Shipment from November to May. Cash with order; f.o.b. express office, coast South Carolina—1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, at \$1.25; 10,000, for \$10.00.

MELON—CANTALOUPE

NOTE—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground March 25, ripening about June 22; produce about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount same as given for trucker cabbage.

Culture—Make hills four to six feet apart; plant one dozen seed to each hill after frost; thin to four plants; pinch back vines; one packet seed for sixty hills; 1 ounce seed means about 500 seed; 1½ pounds for one acre. Ripe in 100 days. Sandy loam best.)

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—(See Cut)—Georgia grown seed, pure type; crop 1907 a failure, fair crop 1908. Originated in this county, and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because it is a large size combined with finest flavor. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.00.



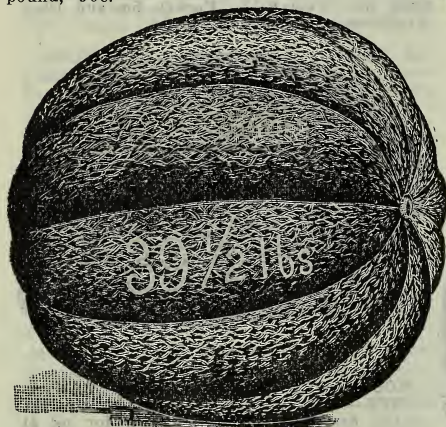
Nixon.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet, and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 85c. Special prices to heavy growers.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our highest grade and seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. Large Colorado shippers are asking \$2.50 a pound for their seed. Our price, per packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound 85c. Get prices on larger amounts.

SIMON CANTALOUPE—(New)—A Georgia Cantaloupe. Originated here at Augusta; probably a cross between the Nixon and Pineapple. The largest cantaloupe seen here. Size runs from 8 to 18 pounds. Deep rib and heavily netted, flesh a pretty salmon-color, and green near the rind. Outside a yellow-green in color. Oblong shape. Enormously large cantaloupe, though it has quite a small cavity for so big a melon. Most salable of any Cantaloupe in Augusta; buyers get more for it than any other—never failing to sell at wholesale for less than \$1.00 per dozen. Prolific, but as large as the usual watermelon. Apt somewhat to sunburn; does better with some shade, say among corn or when planted in new ground with some dead trees still standing. New on the market and supply of seed extremely limited. We quote only in 1 ounce lots. One ounce, postpaid, 25c. (One ounce of cantaloupe seed averaging 500 or more seed.)

MONTREAL MUSKMELON, or MONTREAL NUTMEG CANTALOUPE—Several travelers from Canada this past summer told us of this cantaloupe or muskmelon, declaring that no other melon approached it, and that it was even better than Rockyford. Reported as the largest of all muskmelons, running 15 to 16 pounds, though variable in size, green flesh. The skin is green and the flesh is light green in color. The shape and markings are shown in the engraving. A weight of 39½ pounds is on record. (See Cut). The vine is prolific. The melon is a prime market sort and a good shipper. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 15c.; ¼-pound, 25c.; pound, 90c.



Montreal.

NETTED NUTMEG—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MELONS—Water Melons—See Index for page.

MUSTARD

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; three to five pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its

“greens” are in demand in spring and fall; can be grown here all the year around. Seed are cheap.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—United States Seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD—(Seed grown in Georgia. United States seed men supplied.) Most beautiful mustard extant. Originated in Augusta, Georgia. It was introduced by us to seed trade of United States. Many of them are putting in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped; pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large,



Southern Giant Curled.

often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CHINESE—United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

GEORGIA OKRA

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. Extensive experiments are going on in Georgia this year to determine whether the fibrous okra stalks may not be made into paper. The outlook to date seems quite favorable.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover 1 inch deep; use in 90 days.

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

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods; pods round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 or 6 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



New Dwarf.

PERKINS' LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are in intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as in the case with other okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound, 15c.; pound, 40c.

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

ONION SEED

Onion as a Succession Crop—Plant the following sets in the fall and pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas. Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first, Bermudas will ripen second in order, and yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A successive Onion crop both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

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

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet row; four pounds to the acre. For onions sow in February, March, September or October in rich, sandy soil, in drills one to three feet apart. Thin when up to five or six inches. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in planting, or sow in hot-beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow off quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. For the best results sow in cold frames in November, transplant in field in early spring. Ready for “bunching” 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st—yield about 200 bushels per acre.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep, rich brown; egg shaped. These dug in spring and kept in sheds will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onion once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

PRIZE TAKER—Large, globe shape; light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Same price as Australian Brown.

BERMUDA VARIETIES—They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep longer than any foreign variety. Like the Italian varieties, it produces full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South seed sown in August or September will produce fine, large onions for market in early spring.

RED BERMUDA—Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

WHITE BERMUDA—Packet, 10c.; 1 ounce, 20c.; 1-4 pound, 75c.

WHITE PEARL ONION—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

ONION SETS

(36 pounds to bushel, September and October; 32 pounds to bushel, November and later.)

We are largest dealers in Onion Sets. We buy in car lots. We do not use middle West sets. Merchants in Augusta territory can get the lowest wholesale quotations by writing. On retail mail orders add 10c. quart for postage.

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

DANVER'S YELLOW—(See Cut.)—Plant from August to and through March. A fine, productive variety; skin yellow; flesh, white; comparatively mild and well flavored. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.90.



WHITE MULTIPLIER—(See Cut.)—Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer or spring. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; productive; mild. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.



WHITE SILVER SKIN—Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Quart, 15c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

WHITE BERMUDA SETS—(See Cut)—Plant September through November. Sets sold only in fall. An early, universal market, spring harvested onion. Color, pink-white; shape, flat; mild, fine flavor; our second early onion, coming after Pearl, but before Yellow Danver's and White Silver Skin. Truckers always grow the three successive onion crops. Green onions from Bermudas can be marketed early in the year. Hundreds of cars of the dried Bermuda big onions are sold yearly in the South. Bermudas sometimes here by May 1st one pound. We are large jobbers. Quart, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOT—



PARSLEY

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in spring to fall. Thin out in drills to four inches apart.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(See Cut)—Bright green; beautiful variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 60c.



Moss Curl.

GARDEN PEAS

NOTE—Pea crop largely a failure; some varieties cut out almost entirely.

Our peas are grown for us on the North-

west Canada lakes—free from weevils and holes. We deal in them in large quantities at wholesale. If you order sent by mail, add for postage, 5c. per half-pint; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c. Buy peas for home use always in bulk—not papers.

PEARL ONION—Plant September through November. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in green bunches Christmas time or early in January; not good keepers. Our truckers plant Pearl for their first crop, Bermuda for second crop, and Silver Skin and Yellow Danver's for third crop, giving a succession of onions for three months. Sets sold only in fall. Quart, 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

ONION PLANTS—All kinds. Cash with order. Delivery November to April. F. O. B. coast South Carolina by express, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

Culture—One quart to 150 feet row; 1½ bushel per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. Sow in single or double rows, four feet apart, and two inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date of planting February 10th, and average date of marketable maturity for the early kinds, April 25th; of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield, about 100 bushels per acre.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—Crop a failure. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$4.75.

ALASKA—(Crop a failure)—A standard variety, and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent. more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent

quality. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Crop a failure. Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Packet, 5c.; and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea; a good cropper; grown everywhere. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 60c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

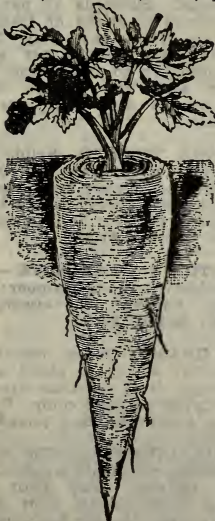
BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Crop a failure. Early Dwarf; 1½-foot high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

PARSNIP

Culture—One ounce to 150 feet drill; four pounds to the acre. Drill in spring in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 or 8 inches in row.

HOLLOW CROWN or SUGAR—(See Cut)—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PEPPER

Culture—One ounce to 1,500 plants; four ounces to the acre. Plant in early spring in hot-beds or boxes. Set out in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in row. When seed are planted in hot-bed in February, transferred to field after frost, they are ready for market during May, and averages about 120 bushels per acre.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, or GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; round thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A bright red hot variety of conical shape. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

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

RADISHES

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; three pounds to acre. Sow in drills in early spring and to June for succession; thin out as needed. Row 12 inches apart. Sow also in early fall or winter. Radishes can be planted in open February 15th, and the "French Breakfast" will mature in about 36c days. Usually sow April 1st. Average yield about 1,200 to 1,500 bunches per acre. One dozen to the bunch.



LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Small scarlet, olive-shaped. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine, with bottom and tip clear white; stems and leaves small. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

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

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 2 ounces, 15c.; ¼ pound, 20c.; pound, 60c.



RAPE, or GEORGIA SALAD

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

The best of fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when six or eight inches high to 6-inch plants and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground, and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut in about six weeks. Four ounces, 10c.; 8 ounces, 15c.; pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, \$1.00.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTERS.

Sow in early spring on light, rich soil, in drills 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October, and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. Sow also in September and October; 1 ounce for 75 feet row. Ready for use in 140 days.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.

SPINACH

Culture—one ounce to 100 feet drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens;" largely used in the North and should be used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. A companion crop with kale. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—(See Cut)—The variety most generally used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c.; pound, 35c.



Bloomsdale Savoy.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c.; pound, 35c.; 5 pounds at 30c.

SQUASH

Culture—One ounce to 25 hills; 4 pounds pounds to one acre. Sow in hills same time cucumbers and melons. Bush varieties three or four feet apart; running kind six to nine feet. Average planting, April 1st. "Early Bush" will mature May 20th, and later varieties June 20th; two crops a year for

"Early Bush," which when planted last of March will mature May 15th to May 25th; yield 275 bushels per acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early; well-known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early the the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

TOMATOES

"Tomato Culture." By Tracy. 150 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid 60c.

Culture—One ounce to 1,000 plants; 8 ounces, one acre. Sow in hot-beds or boxes January to February. Transplant 3 to 3½ feet apart after frost, when two inches high, in open ground. Succeeds 50 per cent. better when trained to sticks or frames. Ripen between June 15th and July 1st; make usually about 100 bushels per acre. Crop can be matured up to frost time. Fertilizer formula per acre, 500 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds kainit.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most kinds. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium-sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.75.

EARLIANA (SPARKS)—The earliest tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is large, smooth, of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality; very valuable for early market use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

PONDEROSA—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.75.

IMPROVED TROPHY—Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. It's large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful,

deep, rich red fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

SELECTED PARAGON—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 65c.; pound, \$2.00.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

TOMATO PLANTS—Cash with order. Engage plants in January or February. May 1st, field-grown plants 1,000 for \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 for \$12.50—all by express and f.o.b. South Carolina coast.

TURNIPS—SPRING SOWING.

We make large annual growing contracts in Turnip Seed. Can supply the trade at lowest prices.

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1½ pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to October. Thin to six inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1. Ruta Bagas are best sown about September 1. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

TURNIPS—FALL and WINTER

SEVEN-TOPS—(See Cut)—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes a great amount of salad or greens. Do not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



Seven-Tops.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(See Cut)—(United States trade supplied.) The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter and till late in spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



Frost King.

BON AIR RUTA BAGA—The largest, Ruta Baga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA—Of fine strain. A good plan for Ruta Bagas is to follow after oats or wheat. Plant in June or July. Those not eaten from the field can be pulled up from November 1st to 15th. Cut tops and store them in the barn; does not hurt them to freeze. Cows and family can be fed from same pile. Healthful and appetizing for both. One quarter acre will make enough for family and two cows. Sometimes grow to 10 pounds in weight. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



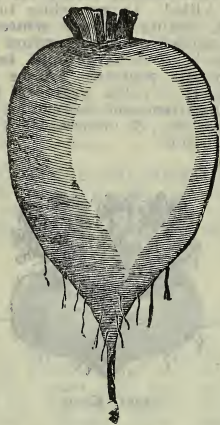
Red Top Globe.

LARGE WHITE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK, or GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

POMMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WHITE EGG—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



White Egg.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



Cow Horn.

LARGE COW HORN—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WATERMELON

An important Melon Test was made in 1904 by the South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, S. C., (see bulletins), from watermelon seeds, same types, coming from Colorado and the West, Florida and Augusta. The test proved that Augusta Melon Seed produced watermelons 20 per cent. larger than Western Seed, and 10 to 15 per cent. larger than Florida Seed. This shows superiority conclusively of Augusta Melon Seed. Our own test is that Augusta Melons, too, are the sweetest.

NOTE—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3,000 to \$5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe, who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 15c. a pound.

NOTE—All these melon seed grown in Augusta, Ga. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the largest truckers who would not dare use the 12c. and 15c. contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Northern seed make 6 or 8 small melons per vine, while our seed make 2 or 3 big ones. Seed grown in the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and other Western States, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small.

Culture—Dig holes ten to twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to 2; two pounds to an acre; one packet to thirty hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The trucker's usual plan for field melon is to plant six seeds to the hill and



Rattlesnake.

thin out to two. Some plant hills 10x10 feet and some 8x12 feet. The guano used per acre is 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-third of a car per acre, is usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3d. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre. It takes something like six to ten melons to make one pound of seed; and one acre in melons will save from 75 to 100 pounds of seed. An Augusta trucker, in 1908, planted 60 acres in melons and he shipped 21 cars of melons and saved also 2,500 pound of melon seed from the 60 acres.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—(Also called "Gypsy")—(See Cut)—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than this county. It originated here at Augusta, and this is the most advertised of all melons. The genuine seed 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. Is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July, 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

BRANCH'S AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Mr. Branch's plantation is adjoining the one on which the Rattlesnake melon was first introduced. Mr. Branch has been growing it exclusively for 25 years, with careful selection each year. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00, or postpaid, \$1.10.

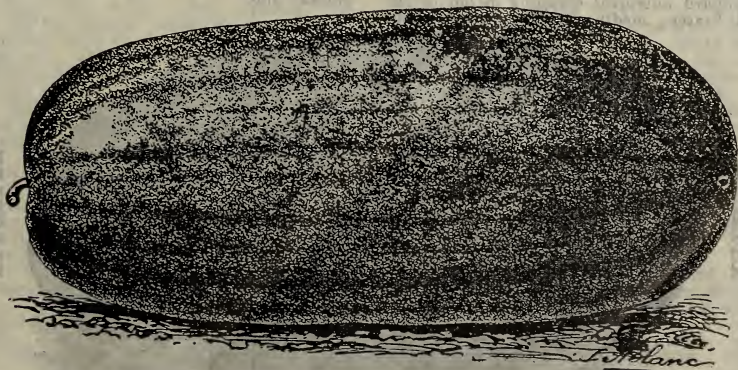
AUGUSTA ROUND WHITE—Known, too, as "Sheep Nose."—New. Earliest melon in United States. Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best and earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh, light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape, round. Color, whitish. Melons 20 to 30 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears on vines continuously during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the early market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

WATSON MELON—(See Cut)—Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six car loads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seeds white, smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known. Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant, new melon. A grower here grew Watson last year, weighing 80 pounds. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A green-white, elongated melon, with crisp red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each; medium early—ripens about July 3. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is larger melon, and the rind of Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET MELON—Vines are strong growing; very prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping; seed small and clean white. So popular is this home eating melon that the supply in 1907 was not one-fourth of the demand, and the market was bare of seed before half the season was out. The fruits are oblong, rind is darkgreen; flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within a half inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is supposed to be without a superior. Ripens about July 3; medium early. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

THE JONES MELON—Rind dark; flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequent size of this melon. Originated near us only a few years ago, yet it has sprung into widest popularity, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3. A grower at Augusta this past season grew Jones' melon weighing 80 pounds. Nothing



Watson.

better for home market, but they break in shipping. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

SCALY-BARK MELON—This is an exceedingly large melon, quite round in shape with dark rind and red flesh. Its exterior is often rough, hence its name. Twenty years ago it was our most popular melon, and is still popular. A fine good keeper. Ripens about July 4th. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

EDEN MELON—This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. This melon has such a tremendous sale that we have had a large amount grown for us of high grade seed, and can supply all demands. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem, far better eather and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed is white. Medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality far better flavor and sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meet is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given amost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds; late; ripens about July 10. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Is a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melons grow to a large size; rind dark green, with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

KOLB GEM—Color a dark green, bright stripes; very nearly round; rind thick, insuring perfect shipping qualities; flesh of medium red and firm; 30 pounds a fair size; the standard universal shipping melon in the United States; medium early; ripens about

July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

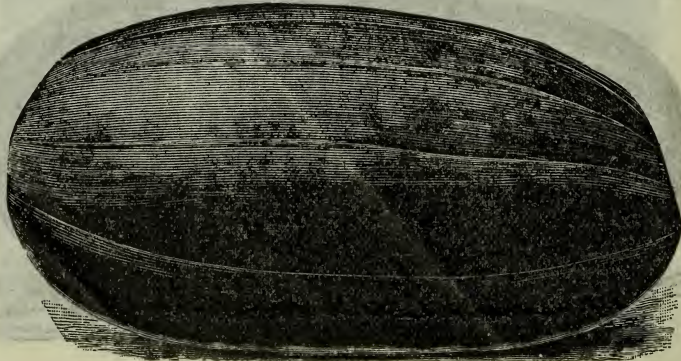
FLORIDA FAVORITE—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

LARGE SPANISH MELON—This is the first year that it has been put on the market. An Augusta melon crank has, however, been growing it for 25 years, and he says: "It grows larger for me than the Triumph, is round like Triumph and I grow it to weigh 75 pounds or more. It will keep longer than any melon that I know of; does not sink at the end like Kolb Gem, outside reminds me of the old Scaly-Bark melon in color. The flesh red, firm, crisp and very sweet. The rind is hard and tough, and is as thick as the Kolb Gem. Is a fine shipping melon on account of the toughness of the rind and it long-keeping quality. I have pulled the melon in August and kept them in good eating condition until October. The seed came originally from Spaniards at Fort Golphin, an old-time landing on the Savannah river, below Augusta." Packet, 10c.; ¼ pound, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

HARRIS EARLIEST—A new watermelon. The earliest watermelon in the market, coming in about June 15 to 20. This melon is remarkable for its productiveness, and will outyield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh about 17 pounds. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for market and shipping as the best early watermelon; especially valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

MCGUIRE, also called TINKER, PEARSON and HOKE SMITH—This is a new melon, and was quite a favorite one in the South this season; is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green with a stripe which is still darker, is long and quite large in size, sometimes 70 pounds. Thin rind though tough. The flesh is tender and is quite red. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

KLECKLEY.



KLECKLEY.

FORAGE AND HOG CROP

NOTE—Symms' Hay Curing Frames—(See Index for Page Adv. and read it.)—Should be used by all hay growers. They without fail will save your hay in all weathers, and save it green in color and not dried out yellow.

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid \$1.10. Also **"The Forage and Fibre Crops in America."** By Hunt. 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE—The South has a world of wealth in her varied forage crops. Our Mr. Willet individually secured from the Southeastern Freight Association, the past year, freight reductions on the following: Kafir Corn to a "D," or grain rate; Milo Maize and Sorghum to 6th class. It means a saving to Southern planters 10c. to 25c. per bushel. Give us, as your thanks, your trade.

NOTE—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the United States. If you are a hay-buyer get in touch with us. Car-load lots. Pure vetch hay, pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, crimson clover hay, crab grass hay and admixtures of above; principally Vetch and Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, cow peas and crab grass.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture, 1895, reports protein as follows: oats, 11.9; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; Timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky blue, 7.8; Johnson grass, 7.02; alfalfa hay, 14.03; pea vine, 16.6; vetch, 17.0.

COW, or FIELD PEAS

The great soil improvers. The greatest economy crop for farmers. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria for Cow Peas—see inside front cover!

COW PEAS—These seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Sixty pounds to bushel. Their best habitation is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas, or soil renovator. Georgia Experiment Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as clover. If the ground is not wanted for a different crop don't disturb it. Then the roots will throw up another crop, which may be pastured or turned under in the fall for fertilizer. Follow with wheat and notice the results. The soil's best renovator. Cow peas help to dispense with fertilizers. Have large leaf development and deep roots. Roots make great soil enrichment even if tops are cut. Seed must come from South. Plant about May 10—or after grain—1 bushel to 1½ per acre, broadcast, and between corn hills, 1 peck to 2 pecks per acre. Early planting make most forage; late planting, most peas.

Sowing Cow Peas with Other Crops—Cow

Peas are kept up off the ground, and make more foliage, too, when given a stronger host plant to twine on. Easier harvested, too. Cow Peas and Millet may be mixed. Sow one-half bushel of peas broadcast, then follow with half bushel of Millet per acre; they will grow together. Cut for hay when the millet seed is in the dough as other hay. Cow Peas and Sorghum do well together—use 1 peck sorghum, 1 bushel peas. Cow Peas and Kafir Corn is a good mixture, 1 bushel Peas and 1 peck Kafir Corn. Cow Peas and Corns—planting peas between corn hills is universal. Sometimes drilled later between rows.

Two Annual Hay Crops—Vetch, a winter legume, and pea-vine a summer legume, can follow each other, thus on the same land making two Southern hay crops per annum, which two hay crops have the highest feeding values known among hays. The added fertilizer in nitrogen to the soil from these two crops is worth more to the soil than is the original seedin' cost. These results from these two crops could not be had in the North or the West.

MIXED COW PEAS—Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil of season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some of the other types. They are cheaper and better than straights. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go further than big peas of any one type. Get prices.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS, or QUADROON—Best combination pea for heavy vines and stock pea. Stands at the head. Erect vines; late maturing; pale, buff color peas. Get prices. State amount wanted.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED—Old variety; tall, upright; yellow pod; brown speckled pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Get prices.

RUNNING SPECKLED PEA—Pea is hard; does not sain, and color is lighter than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whippies; pea is smaller, as a whole. State College Agricultural Department, Athens, Ga., reports maturity: Running Speckle, October 1st; Whippoorwills mature August 20th. They say Running Speckle is a running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons of hay per acre as compared with Iron, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.86; Wonderful, 2.27. It has very heavy foliage and large stalks and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill. This pea is growing readily into favor.

IRON CLAD PEA—A small, hard, greyish yellow pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to wilt or black-rot. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. The demand for it is yearly far more than the supply, and foreign governments are now

largely demanding it of us. The pea is small, and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger pea. It is tough and hard, and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the fields until frost-killed. Peas in pods in field will remain undamaged till late picked. Can be planted with oats are cut in the spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Get prices.

MILLER PEA—This is the favorite pea here at Augusta. It is a small hard pea, as hard as Iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on the vine, not subject to weevil eating. A most economical pea to sow, because 1 bushel, on account of its size, will go nearly as far as 2 bushels of Big Blacks, Unknowns, Clays and Whippoorwill. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always three kinds of peas to be found in Miller Peas of the same size. Part will be blacks, part red and part pearl.

NEW ERA COW PEA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill and one-third smaller. A bunch pea. In central and northern portion of the United States are planted after grain and mature.

EARLY BLACK—This variety is a favorite in northern latitudes. It matures early and is suited, too, for late planting. One of the best for improving land and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich and nutritious feed. It yields more largely of shelled peas per acre than most others and a very strong growth.

CLAY—A favorite variety in many sections. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in cane fields of Louisiana.

TABLE, or EATING PEA—The following are Peas used most for table use: Large Black Eye; Large Yellow Eye. Both of these make a profitable crop; are grown purposely for dry peas for winter, or green peas, in the summer. Little Lady Peas are small peas and exceedingly prolific for table use, peas creamy white.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Andropogon Sorghum)—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sorghum, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sorghum trade. Fifty pounds to the bushel. We wholesale this in large amounts (car lots and less) in Augusta territory. Few things in our house are jobbed in larger quantities than Sorghum. Three almost distinct cultures. First: Green forage; second, cutting when ripe and saccharine and feeding it to stock or for storing it up for them; third, grinding it for syrup. This is the earliest Sorghum. Sorghum is not appreciated in Georgia as it is in the West and in Texas and Tennessee. Does well sown with late cow peas—3 pecks to acre; broadcast and cut before seeds ripen, or can be broadcast alone. Sow 20 pounds to 1 acre, if in drills, for forage, and 1 bushel broadcast per acre; 10 pounds in drill for syrup; will stand severe droughts; does not impoverish land only to small extent. For forage sow till August 20th. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c. Get prices on larger amounts.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—(See Cut). Georgia Experiment Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer-growing and later than Amber. While not adapted so well to very early growing, yet for the later forage crop and for the silo and syrup it is better than Amber. Tennessee grows nothing else. Planted throughout spring and summer; an elegant feed; milk producer; can be sown many years successfully on same soil; no cattle should be allowed to "gorge" on green any food. Largely used in Georgia for syrup making. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c. Get prices on larger amounts.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET—(Pennisetum Specatum)—We supply the United States seed trade. Known also as Pencillaria Horse Millet, Japan Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. The United States seedmen supplied. No other plant makes so much forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experiment Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to acre in three feet, or closer, rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring; stools at ground; thick foliage; heads not eaten. This is by far the most popular of all the green-eaten millets; not saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c.; 5 pounds at 15c.; 10 pounds at 14c.; 50 pounds at 12c.

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(Secale Cereale)—Seed trade supplied; 56 pounds to bushel. We have a heavy merchant trade for this rye. It stools heavily; can be grazed several times, and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made ten tons green food in five months per acre. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and runs here on the ground; is slow growing and is not good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye;" our Georgia fall-sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. Get prices.

GEORGIA ABRUZZES WINTER RYE—(New)—This rye was brought from Italy by the Agricultural Department at Washington, and we have exploited it for them for two years. It seems that it is quite a valuable rye and quite a different article from our White Northern Spring Grown Rye. The test in 1903 at Augusta showed that the yield per acre is more than regular Augusta winter tall-grown Rye. We planted 2½ bushels and the yield was 36 bushels in 1908. Our Georgia Rye grows often times 6 to 7 feet. Abruzzes Rye is possibly about 6 inches shorter. The seed are the same size as Georgia Rye. The stems are larger and coarser and its forage quantities seemingly, therefore, larger than Georgia. It grows just as fast as Georgia Rye and is planted at same time and is cut at same time as Georgia Rye. Price: Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; five bushels, \$2.25.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(Hordeum Sativum)—Forty-eight pounds bushel. Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be

cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Get prices.

GEORGIA BEARLESS BARLEY—We supply United States trade. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. 43 pounds bushel. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing; makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 20th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of its hay; is 6-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Planted February and cut late in May like oats it permits the growing on same ground at once and following of cow peas, sorghum or King's Cotton, thus giving two crops in seven months on same land. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Try this: Plant September, 1½ bushels Bearless Barley and ½ bushel Hairy Vetch per acre, and late in fall cut Bearless and in spring the Hairy Vetch, previously grazing if wanted. Then on same land sow cow peas and cut. This is three hay crops—two of them legumes—in one year. Get prices.

TEOSINTE—(*Euchlaena Luxuriana*)—See Cut)—United States wholesale seed trade supplied. Many growths per season. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. Louisiana Experiment Station reports 50 tons. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces a larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds forage from one seed; 10 per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant in April, 4x5 feet; cultivate as corn. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 80c. Two pounds for one acre.

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(*Cyperus Esculentus*)—Hognut; Ground Almond. Perennial—(See Cut)—Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied; 44 pounds bushel. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1. Plant one peck per acre at late as June; soak seed a week. Plant 12 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart; do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand pull out shoots from growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. Invaluable for fattening hogs; turn hogs in patch. Matures in October and lie in ground till eaten; hand gathering slow and expensive. Grows best on well-manured, sandy soil; 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

MILLO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Millo Maize, thus making a large saving yearly to all your Millo Maize trade. A variety of sorghum, non-saccharine, growing

stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kafir Corn. It bears dry weather and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 12 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 10 pounds per acre; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo; yields per Mississippi Experiment Station, 23,877 pounds green stuff per acre. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels of seed per acre, besides a big crop of fodder. Is quite tall, being sometimes 6 or 7 feet high. Withstands drought.. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; (50 pounds a bushel.)

HORSE TOOTH SILO AND FODDER CORN—Largely used about Augusta by dairies. This is the famous Silo Corn, largely sent North and to Europe for silo use. Reports as high as 60 tons per acre silo have been made. Half bushel per acre. Drill lightly. Peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

WHITE RICE POP CORN; GOLDEN QUEEN POP CORN—Valuable forage plant, drilled 2 foot in drill; peck to ½ bushel per acre. We are large dealers in Pop Corn— forage or popping. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00. C lose prices for quantity for popping.

SPANISH PEANUTS—(*Arachis Hypogaea*)—28 pounds to bushel. Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March or July, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Plant close in sandy lime lands. Tops are fine foliage; hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Peas easily harvested, as all peas hang to roots as plant is pulled up. Hogs can be turned in on patch, or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage bin after peas have been picked, or not. Plant, too, in corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume, it enriches land. We know not a few Georgia planters who, in 1907, made over 500 bushels Spanish Peanuts hand-picked for market, and who sold the remaining tops and roots for hay at \$12.00 or \$14.00 per ton. Peck, 50c.; 100 pounds, \$6.00.



Spanish Peanuts.

VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS—(22 pounds to bushel for Virginia, and 24 pounds for North Carolina)—We are large contractors. These are larger than Spanish. In size Virginia are large, North Carolina medium, Spanish small. Often used for parching. Peck, 45c.; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

PEANUT ROASTERS—Made here. Hold half bushel. American Peanut Roasters, \$6.00. Open bottom roasters, \$3.00 f.o.b. Augusta. Get circulars.

GERMAN MILLET—(*Chaetochia Germanica*)—50 pounds to bushel. Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Janpanese and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet, an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Get prices.

VELVET BEAN—(*Mucuna Utilis*)—United States seed trade supplies. Velvet Beans have 22.7. Protein, Fat, 6.6; Velvet Bean Hay has 14.7 protein, fat 1.7. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Seeds only in extreme South. Seed trade supplied. Powerful mulch crop for orange and peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than high priced 1907 cow peas. A powerful soil enricher on poor soil. Frost-killed vines carrying beans in pod, or dry hay, relished by all cattle. On all root knot infested lands, now so common in the South, it is far better to follow cotton after Velvet Beans than after Cow Peas. Unsurpassed in gardens and for making shade on trellis or arbors. Yield good mulch even when ripe. For replenishing worn-out land large growers say it largely excels cow peas. Vines form a mass three or four feet high and run 20 feet or more. Plant in late spring or early summer; needs about 85 degrees heat for germination; two feet in drill by four feet; several beans to hill; one peck to acre; cultivate like cow peas in every way. We are large contractors. For enriching poor land, plant in spring and turn under in January; have high feeding value. Cut with rolling cutter. United States Agricultural Department says the most rank growing legume cultivated for forage and is one of the most valuable known plants, needs 8 months for maturing seeds. Smothers weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop. Plant Mexican June Corn at the same time as Beans to hold the Beans up. Enriches the land and excellent for rotation with cotton, corn and winter oats. Plant Beans about 1x3½ feet apart and cultivate twice. Begin grazing at first frost and continue until February or March as vines and beans both remain edible during the winter. When cut early and grazed hay is of fine quality though the principal value of the Velvet Bean is as a crop for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is the best plant grown in the Gulf region. Quart, 15c.; postage extra, 15c.; peck, \$1.25.

KAFFIR CORN—(See Cut)—Mr. Willet a year or so ago by his arguments secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight (a grain rate) on Kaffir Corn, thus making a large saving

yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Kaffir Corn trade. Large growth of foliage; valuable, too, on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for stock and poultry; withstands drought; stays green till grain ripens. Yields, per Experiment Station, 21,344 pounds green per acre. Sown 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 most nutritious feed. For a forage crop by itself Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from ¼ to a bushel per acre, or drill peck per acre—good for 3 or 4 cuttings. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$1.75. For poultry feed (better even than wheat); 100 pounds at 2½c. pound.

RED KAFFIR CORN—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. See prices just above.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. When finely ground, makes an edible flour for the human. See prices under Kaffir Corn—just above.

BEGGAR WEED—(*Desmodium Tortuosum*)—Headquarters. United States seed trade supplied. The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June, and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself; easily eradicated; is in way of no crop. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, for North Carolina, says: "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. It spreads rapidly and easily; indeed, it will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. In South grows 6 to 10 feet high; in the North 3 to 4 feet. When a field grown of Beggar Weed is permitted to lie uncultivated for a number of years, Beggar Weed disappears, but when the field is mowed even five or six years after Beggar Weed will appear the first season cultivated. Beggar Weed hay has 21.7 protein, fat 2.3. Pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.60. Hulled seed. We can sell rough or unhulled, also.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(*Brassica Napus*)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs and sheep, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre in spring or fall through October; or 25 pounds broadcast in damp

lands, or drill in rich uplands. Sown in August it makes in two months an enormous amount of green food, two to three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle food in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a lamb growing 7 or 8 pounds a month. One-third acre will feed 10 hogs two months. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken food. Pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, 65c.; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(*Helianthus Tuberosus*)—60 pounds bushel. Georgia grown. Contract cash with order in January. Cut Artichoke into about four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant about 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in five feet rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze; turn in hogs at any time. If not eaten too close crop will come up spring without second planting. Used also for pickles. Three bushels plant one acre. Sold only in 3-bushel lots (one barrel) in February for \$3.75. Cash with order.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sunflower Seed, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sunflower Seed trade. Sow in spring five pounds to one acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter; ornamental; large seeds. In Russia used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods; 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's food. We keep this seed in large quantities. Three ounces, 5c.; half pound, 10c.; pound, 15c.; 5 pounds, 50c. For hen food, 100 pounds at 7c. and 50 pounds at 8c. pound.

CASSAVA—(*Manihot Aipi*)—Annual; grows 4 to 6 feet high; roots late in the fall. The roots are fed to hogs and cattle or made into starch. May be planted from November till April 1st in the South in 4-foot checks, in well-drained soil. One piece of stalk 3-4 inch long in each check, covering two inches; 1,000 feet per acre. Order this in January or February. 1,000 feet, \$5.00; 500 feet (for half acre), \$3.00.

SOY BEANS—(*Glycine Hispida*)—(See Cut)—We supply United States trade. Erect; an annual legume, with hairy stems and leaves. Plant seed half bushel to the acre in drills 2½ feet apart, and cultivate as corn; or broadcast; cut, cure, feed as are cow peas; or plant between hills of corn, thus making two crops on land. The yield of seed is enormous. Good for stock, green or silage, or as hay. The yield of green forage is 6 to 8 tons per acre, and of beans from 40 to 100 bushels. Essentially a grain plant and rich in protein for hogs; the yellow early variety is recommended, sown in drills about 30 or 40 inches apart, using about three pecks to the acre, and cultivate shallow until the plants completely shade the ground. The hogs should be turned in when the first pods begin to ripen. The Soy Bean better adapted to finishing hogs than the cow pea. The beans' feeding value is greater than that of any known forage plant except peanut. Tennessee Experiment Station reports as follows: "One acre of Soy Beans (vines and beans) fed two steers 80 days and made 540-pound beef; 1 acre of corn made 203-pound beef; 1 acre cow peas, 327-pound beef." The plan of cutting these by the Tennessee Experiment Station was to cut the plants somewhat before the Beans had matured. Beans were dried on hay frame and eaten. Hogs were greedily fond both of the dried hay, and the beans. Beans subsequently dried on the vines. In planting the beans they were drilled in rows about 30 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Others were broadcast with good results. Soja Beans has 34.0 protein, fat 16.9. Soja Bean Hay has 15.4 protein, fat 5.2. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels at \$2.50; all subject to market fluctuation.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Field Peas, but entirely different from the Cow Pea. Sow early in the spring, making crop ready for cutting in May or June. Making a most satisfactory early forage crop. Sow in open weather during December, January, February and March; make yields of most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the cow peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, peck 75c.; bushel, \$2.75. Cotton bags holding 2 bushels each, 22c. extra.

Miscellaneous Field and Farm Seeds

FIELD CORN—We make a specialty of Field Corns—Wholesale them in large quantities at lowest prices. We have our corn grown for us mostly in Virginia—in the best latitude. Plant six quarts to acre. Bushel, 56 pounds; unshelled, 70 pounds. Write for wholesale prices. Postage extra, pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.

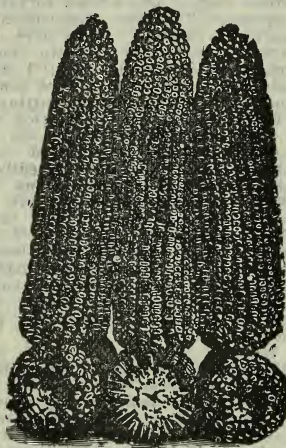
Culture—One plant in a hill in checks 4-2-3x3 feet. A good fertilizer consists of 240 pounds acid phosphate and 240 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Plant 6 quarts to acre, March 15 to June 20th.

"The Cereals in America." By Hunt. 450 pages. Illustrated. \$2.00. Cloth, postpaid.
"The Book of Corn." By Myrick. 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50. Let us mail you these books.

Our Corn Seed—We do not handle middle West or Western Seed Corn, as they are no good in the South—dangerous for seeds or feeds. Alabama Experiment Station says: "All the varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early Northern kinds. These have repeatedly proved unsuitable for our climate, making small yields and a poor

quality of grain." Our corns are all Southern-grown, and from the best locality, brought in to us in car lots, from the best original growers. The danger of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern grown corn by 10 to 20 per cent. For the celebrated Williamson Corn method, write the Georgia Experimental Station, Experiment, Ga., for bulletin 78.

PENNSYLVANIA YELLOW DENT CORN—(See Cut)—We do an immense business in Dent corn with Augusta territory merchants. Well known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. It loses earliness if native seed are sown. Buy fresh seed each year. We believe in size of grain, etc., we sell the best Dent corn in the South.



Yellow Dent.

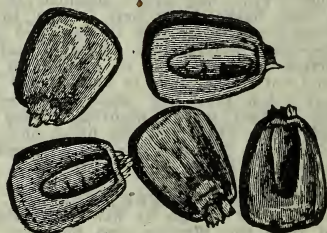
One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; sacks, 2½ bushels, \$1.85.

PENNSYLVANIA WHITE DENT CORN—Same as above, only grain is white—which some prefer. Same price as yellow Dent. Many plant this for early garden use. We lay great store by the superiority of this North Virginia corn as sent out by us. For early farm corn nothing takes the place of Dent corns. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time, for feeding or meal, middle of July—or 100 days from planting. Same price as yellow Dent.

ALDRICH PERFECTION WHITE FLINT CORN—Exploited by late Judge A. P. Aldrich, of South Carolina, and improved by his son, Mr. Alfred Aldrich, of South Carolina, who has crossed and made it more prolific, and with larger ears and more adaptable to varied weathers and soil. Makes phenomenal yield, and can be planted close. Ears, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Corn, white flint; cob is red. Grains are among the largest of all the corn tribe, square, blunt and oblong. 50 years famous in Carolina, getting better all the while. Can be planted from March to July 1st. About Augusta produces 60 bushels, and can be planted after oats, rye, etc. Blades remain green

after shucks turn yellow, and pulling can be delayed a week or so. My grower made a sensational corn crop by planing Aldrich corn on the ground where vetch hay had just been cut. We have ears from plantings June 9th and July 3rd, both showing perfect maturity, where yield was 52 bushels to the acre. Same price as Dents.

MARLBORO PROLIFIC CORN—A beautiful white Prolific Corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. The largest yield of corn with the largest premium ever known in the world was for Marlboro over in South Carolina. Same price as Dents.



White Dent.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN—Flinty, white, heavy. Two to seven ears. In swamps has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Virginia. Stood highest test at Georgia Experiment Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experiment Stations. Given great satisfaction here for several years. Our breeder is one of the best in the South in North Carolina. He has made a specialty of this corn for ten years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habit to two years, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cockes Prolific. At North Carolina Experiment Station, Cockes ranked first during seven years. Averaged 27 bushels shelled corn per acre. Same price as Dent corns.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in this country—proving to be our best corn in sandy soils and also in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil when other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. Can be planted, March to July at Augusta. Same price as Dents.

HAMMOND CORN—Cob is medium, maturity medium, grain exceedingly long, broader at top than bottom. An ear before me shows 22 rows. Is a long-eared white corn. Large, thrifty stalk, one to two ears. Strong point is the amount of corn it shells out—its marvelous. Grains are close spaced. Largely planted about Augusta, about 3 feet 8 inches each way and about 3 stalks to the hill, making this year over 75 bushels per acre without fertilizer on old pastured

land. Large leaves, close together, makes also good ensilage corn. Out of ten varieties planted here at Augusta for our Georgia-Carolina 1907 Fair, nothing did so well as this Hammond corn. Some Augusta farmers here grow 3,000 bushels a year. Same price as Dents.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC—Large yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting; fine Experimental Station results. Same price as Dents.

GOURD SEED CORN—Known also as Horse Tooth. Grains are shared like a gourd seed and is a prolific corn, and an old standard one in the South, and makes more fodder than the usual corn. Same price as Dents.

HICKORY KING—White, high land. Grain broad and large; cob exceedingly small. Prolific. A corn well-known in Tennessee and Virginia, it is of the prolific variety, with small ears, small cob, but with an exceedingly large broad grain. Making it one of the largest grained corns we have. Same price as Dents.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN—Has a larger ear than Cocke's Prolific and produces a larger percentage of fodder. It is strawberry or red striped in color on the outside, but white on the inside. It is well known throughout the South and has a great reputation. Same price as Dents.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. Same price as Dents.

ALBEMARLE PROLIFIC—Has made 164 bushels per acre shelled. Very tall; white corn, broad leaves, three to five ears. Virginia farmers have averaged 115 bushels to the acre. A cross between Cocke's Prolific, Flint and Virginia Dent. Has won many farmers' clubs prizes. Same price as Dents.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown)—Plant not before June 1st to 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grows so tall, nor makes such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears in September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We plant here about June 20; make about 30 bushels per acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 40 bushels to the acre. Was gathered about November 25th. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR CORN—(New)—Largely grown about Augusta, and considered one of our most productive varieties. Small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turn out remarkably well when shelled. Ears fill to the end. A most excellent keeper. On poor land, 2 to 3 ears on rich land 7 to 8 ears, averages, perhaps, 4 to 5 ears. Sold on the ear. 70 pounds. Same price as Dents.

OATS

Culture—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be

drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. Oats to be fed in the bundle, should not be cut when yellow, but should be cut and saved like other green grasses, when in the bloom, and when milk is just beginning to run into the seed. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cup full of grain. Hay oats, therefore, should be cut in the early bloom, later cutting is fallacious and wasteful.

NOTE—The universal testimony of our Augusta Oat growers, is that Northwestern or a middle West oat seed are no good whatever in this locality, and that a Southwestern oat viz: Texas, Oklahoma, is not so good as the native oat by 50 per cent., perhaps. All of the foregoing oats, as is well known, are spring-sown and seem not to be cold resistant in this territory. Never buy, therefore, at any price, a Northwestern or a middle State seed oat. They do not attain more than half their size when grown in the South. Its best to use only Southern-grown oat seed. We regret to say that a large number of oat sellers mix Southern oat seed with middle Western and Northwestern oat seed because the latter are cheaper.

GEORGIA APPLER OATS—Car lots or less dealt in (32 pounds 1 bushel). Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. The finest oat, according to the Experiment Station, Georgia, in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Georgia Experimental Station says these are by far Georgia's best oats. About 10 to 15 per cent. better in straw and oats than Nat. R. P. Oats. Get prices and car lots if wanted. One-third larger than Western R. P. Oats and with far less beard and waste. State amount wanted. Get prices.

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than has Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof, and prolific. One party near here, with 70 acres last year, made 50 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvement over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. Get prices.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RUST PROOF OATS—These are Augusta's best native rust proof oats. These oats have been selected and improved three or four years. They stand for more cold than imported Texas oats, which are all spring grown; and are far heavier. These oats weigh a good per cent. more than Texas Rust Proof. Our friends must remember that it takes as much chaff for a little as a big grain, and in Texas oats they are buying mostly chaff and beard. We are heavy wholesale dealers and growing contractors in these oats. Get price. State quantity.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. We are large dealers in these oats in car lots. The man who wants oats three weeks earlier than other oats must plant Burt. Get prices.

GEORGIA TURF, or GRAZING OATS—(Known as Virginia Gray Winter)—Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be

winter grazed, and afterward will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than R. P. Oats—allows you to get two oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Get prices.

TEXAS SEED OATS—The usual Texas oats sold by growers as seed are oftentimes full of cheat, Johnson grass, rye, Texas sunflower, and what not. We try to get in these the best seed to be had. Get prices. We are jobbers of the better kind.

POTATOES

"The Potato." By Fraser. 200 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Post-paid, cloth, 85 cents.

IRISH POTATOES—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 9th to March 25th. Produce 90 to 125 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds 10 pecks.

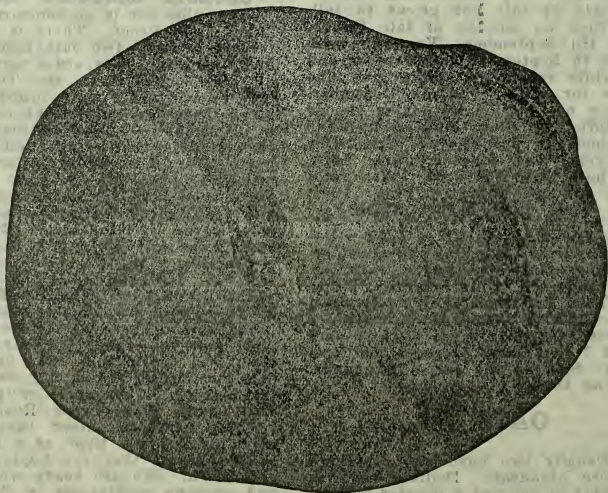
We do an immense business with the merchant trade of this territory. Special prices in large amounts.

Truckers' Irish Potato Culture—Plow land deep in fall and harrow. By February 1st, disc harrow and let land lie until planting time—February 10th to 15th. Lay off with 3-inch bull tongue plow in 30-inch rows, in which sow guano, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per acre, formula Ph. A., 7 per cent.; Am., 5 per cent.; Pot., 5 per cent. Mix guano in furrow with above bull tongue, dragging a pole behind the level furrow. Drop seed 13 to 15 inches apart in rows; cover at once with two furrows of turn plow; let stand a

week, then knock off tops of beds, leaving about 6-inch bed. Harrow lightly on top of bed just before sprouts appear through ground. Go over crop once a week till tops get too large.

MAINE POTATOES—New York, Boston and Providence sell to the wholesale grocery trade of the South a large amount of so-called Eastern potatoes that come from the West and through the lakes. These make big tops, but not two potatoes to the hill. These are sold cheap. They sell also Maine commission job lots branded-to-suit potatoes. We handle only the genuine Aroostook, Maine (direct in car lots) potatoes. To protect ourselves and you against miscellaneous brokers' potatoes, **EVERY SACK OF OUR POTATOES WILL BE TAGGED AT HOULTON, ME., BY THE GROWERS,** with one of **THEIR TAGS AND GUARANTEE** and will thus **COME TO YOU TAGGED**.

These potatoes come to us direct in car lots. By these tags you know you are not getting New York stock with "rot" in them, nor Western seed that makes no potatoes in the South.



Red Bliss Triumph.

Irish Potato Crop, 1908—The Western crop largely a failure, Virginia second crop a total failure. The Maine crop, therefore, must supply the United States demand for both seed potatoes and eating potatoes—this makes seed potatoes high this year.

MAINE BLISS TRIUMPH—(Early Red Bliss)—A leading early variety, one of the best for the South. This variety is round like a ball in shape, has shallow eyes, and is of a very handsome light red color. It is an extra large yielder, good cooker and always a ready seller for shipping to inland points on account of its carrying qualities, even when dug green. The great Southern favorite. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; sack, \$3.75.

MAINE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH—(White Bliss)—Early. Identical with the Bliss Triumph except that in color it is white with pink eyes. Becoming quite a favorite.

MAINE IRISH COBBLER—(Early)—Side by side with Early Rose and such standard varieties, it matures from five days to two weeks earlier, and every hill seems to ripen at the same time. In productiveness it excels all other early varieties, yielding equally as large a crop as the most abundant producers in late varieties. In shape it is oval and round, few and shallow eyes; grows very smooth, with flesh white and mealy. We recommend it as the earliest and one of the most productive potatoes ever cultivated. The supply of this variety available for seed is not large, nothing like enough to fill the demand. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; sack, \$3.75.

MAINE HOULTON, or MAINE EARLY ROSE—(Early)—Has been an immense favorite ever since its introduction some 39 years ago. None are superior to it in cooking quality, and it always can be depended on to mature in its proper time. This variety is so well known that it needs no description. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; sack, \$3.75.

MAINE BEAUTY OF HEBRON—(Early)—A potato of great beauty and adapted to all kinds of soil; early and productive and its splendid cooking qualities make it especially desirable. White. Week later than Rose. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.00; sack, \$3.75.

MAINE GOODRICH—(Early)—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure white. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; sack, \$3.75.

MAINE GREEN MOUNTAIN—Second Early)—An oval shape white potato; very prolific, and an excellent cooker and keeper. Tubers, white and grows a while blossom. Many farmers contend that they get a more certain yield from this than any other second early or late potato. It is the potato that commands highest price throughout the East, and is more extensively grown in Maine for a market crop than any other variety. Disease resistant. Good flavor. Very large, mealy, magnificent eater. The great hotel potato, and desired above all others at the fashionable winter resort hotels at Augusta, Ga. Demand far more than supply, scarce and high. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; sack, \$3.75.

Virginia Second Crop Irish Potatoes—Spring Sowing.

NOTE—The Virginia Second crop of potatoes this year was an absolute failure. Virginia growers themselves did not make enough for their own plantings, and are buying in large amounts, Maine potatoes. It will make Second Crops almost impossible to get at any price. We quote prices of all below types of "Firsts," \$3.50 per sack, and "Seconds," or small culls, at \$2.50 sk.

In 10-peck sacks. These potatoes grown in early fall, are as early as the Maine spring grown stock. Many truckers claim they are less subject to disease and bugs.

RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH—Same characteristics as Maine stock. See prices above.

SUNLIGHT OR "WHITE" ROSE—The earliest potato known. Similar in shape to "Red" Rose, excellent cooking qualities. The most extensively grown second crop potatoes in Virginia. Has produced 112 barrels per acre. See prices above.

RED ROSE—Irish Cobbler. See prices above.

Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer and for second crop. Universally used for summer planting. Cut tubers and plant just as you would in spring. A heavy safe cropper; a fine winter keeper. Demand every year far exceeds supply. Large potatoes, prolific and good eaters. Must be contracted for in January and February for summer shipment. Plant July 1st to September 1st. Cash with orders. Tubers often weigh 1½ to 2 pounds. Easily kept in winter by putting in a heap and covered with pine straw, covering same deeply with earth. In spring take out and spread thin. Get prices.

Home-Grown Seed—A Culture—Save the small tubers from spring-sown crop; sprout them in straw, to start "eyes," and plant whole and not cut, July 1st to September 1st, for second crop.

SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potato Culture—We set the draws out here the latter part of March until June. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Fifty-five pounds potatoes constitutes a bushel.

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond county does. Yield, 175 to 250 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer. "Sweet Potato Culture," by Fitz. Cloth. 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or very early in February. Cash with order.

VINELESS BUNCH YAMS—Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and culti-

vated like corn; grow well between corn hills; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Barrel, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM—Known, too, as Norton Yam, and Pumpkin Spanish. Rather late; universally grown about here. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta, weighed 27½ pounds, or ½ bushel. Georgia Experimental Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality, rich, sugary; productive, and improves with keeping, Barrel, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

WILLET'S RED SKIN POTATO—(Not the old Negro killer variety)—Ajuicy, yellow meat, smooth yam. More prolific than even pumpkin yam, and 25 per cent. to one-third larger. Very early—make good "eaters" in June; the market man's friend Elliptical; very few small ones. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

EARLY TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO—Flesh bright light yellow, of good size, oblong; very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907. The originator says: "Skin russety white, flesh creamy yellow, fine quality. Tubers large, oval oblong, and very attractive. Enormously productive and keeps late. Vines short, dense and vigorous. Triumph has a larger yield with us than any other sort. Large growers here, 1908, commenced to use from their beds July 1st, and got more potatoes to the hill on July 1st than from other potatoes dug in October. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

GEORGIA BUCK—Similar to Pumpkin Yam—same color but lacks the pumpkin flavor, yet juicy and sweet. Leaves are round and not forked. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence. Round, smooth very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Skin, yellow, productive, good keeper, vines short. Same price as Pumpkin Yams Sprouts late shipment of draws about April 15th.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAM—A small non-productive potato, but known as the sweetest potato known. It has been long known here as the most delicious of all potatoes. Same price as Pumpkin Yams.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—A potato largely used and grown further north—South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. Same price as Pumpkin Yams.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS—Send in orders (draws to be delivered later) cash with order, January or February. Draws ready about March 20th, through April and May. 8,000 draws per acre, planted 4 feet by 18 inches. Price, 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, at \$1.50.

RICE

UPLAND RICE, OR CAROLINA RICE, ALSO JAPAN RICE—(Georgia grown seed. Trade supplied). Forty-four pounds to bushel; drill in April or March; one peck one peck to acre, covering one and a half inches or drop twelve seed in hill twelve

inches apart, rows three feet apart; plant in stiff land; damp is best; profitable crop; largely grown around Augusta. Best prices from us in large amounts. Yield twenty to thirty bushels in upland and 50 in lowland. Peck, \$1.00. Get prices in large amounts.

WHEAT

We sell tremendous amounts of wheat and our stock can be relied on for this section—we do not sell western wheat. Get prices.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT—For preventive see our page "Insecticide"—Blue Stone and Formaline.

BLUE STEM—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all. Get prices.

EARLY RED WONDER—Smooth head. Early, good on thin land. Grains golden yellow; hardy, stands winter freezing well. Very satisfactory in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Get prices.

KENTUCKY FULTZ—Smooth head. Winter wheat of an old well-known variety and popular. Yields 28 to 38 bushels. Liked by millers as it makes an excellent quality of flour. Get prices.

FULCASTER—This wheat is bearded and is an old much-liked type. Get prices.

FIELD PUMPKINS

Culture—Sow early in May in corn or alone in hills 8 feet apart; 3 pounds per acre. Succeed best in rich, deep bottom land. Plant most any time in the spring or summer. Crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they will not freeze. Put away for awhile they become very sugary and sweet and most valuable for food for man and beast.

WILLET'S FIELD PUMPKINS—Easily kept all winter for the table or for cattle, and easily grown. Seems an absolute pity that pumpkin growing should so fall into disfavor. One pound, 40c.; 3 pounds, \$1.00.

STRIPED CUSHAW PUMPKIN—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crook necked, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use; one oz., 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; 1 pound, 75c.

PECANS

PAPER SHELL PECANS—Largest for seed purposes. Pecan culture is increasing by bounds. Fortunes are being made in many places. Our seed are the best. Run about sixty pecans to the pound. Plant in sand boxes and replant 30 feet each way. One pound, 85c.; 5 to 10 at 75c. pounds.

RAFFIA

RAFFIA—Ours is the choicest broadest leaf that we can buy. Used by truckers for wrapping. One pound, 20c.; 10 to 25 pounds, at 15c.; 100 pounds, at 13c.; bale at 12c. pound.

GEORGIA COTTON SEEDS

The Leading Types of Cotton Grown in the South To-Day and Descriptions of Each

(Written by N. L. Willet, of N. L. Willet Seed Company, of Augusta, Ga.)

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

The South Stands Between the World and Nakedness.

The cotton plant of our fathers scarcely had a name. Even the young of this generation can remember the time when the advent of David Dickson and Simpson cotton gave a beginning to cotton breeding. Today there are hundreds of types. The cotton plant of the past was large and limby and if it had seven of eight bolls per plant the owner was content. Today a plant numbers its bolls by the hundreds. The ordinary type of the old cottons had three locks to the boll, then came four, then came five, and today six locks are being bred. In the past one boll to the joint was the maximum; then came cottons showing two bolls to the joint, and one type is being bred today which will give largely to the joint three bolls. In the old times if a cotton thirdd itself at the gin, it did well; today we have types that turn out 43 to 45 pounds of lint to the 100 pounds of seed cotton.

FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED—We list below Fifty Cottons, which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists. Wire collect, for prices in car lots (1,000 bushels).

LARGEST COTTON CATALOGUE—This is the largest cotton catalogue ever before published.

COTTONS NOT LISTED—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED—(See Cut)—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportation. The various European and South American governments, engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts, have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses, with latest improvements, in the world. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in

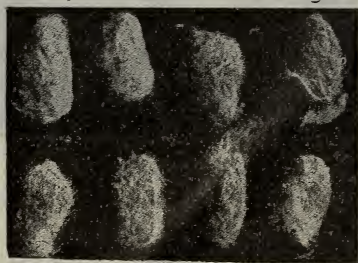
the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—

Wherever is the best habit at of a given cotton, whether Georgia, North Carolina or Mississippi, there we go for the seed. We buy of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought of originators, in car lots.

BONDED WAREHOUSE STORAGE—Our cotton seeds are stored in an Augusta Bonded Warehouse. We brand our cotton bags. Each car, as it comes in, is stored; kept at all times wholly separate to itself; keeping conspicuous the grower's name and type; no errors in shipping can occur.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, but are the normal plants on average land.



Cotton Planting Seed.

COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, on this account, and all boll weevil States should come each year to us for seed. We have supplied for fifteen years the United States government, the various Southern Experiment Stations, and the various foreign governments engaged in exploiting cotton, with their seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; 1,000 bushels to the car.

The four leading cottons for boll weevil States are Kings Early, Mebane's Big Boll Triumph, Rowden Big Boll Early and Toole Prolific. See descriptions below.

COTTON SEED INDEX—We list first the small and medium boll cottons, beginning at Toole; then the big bolls, beginning with Dongola; then upland long staples, with Allen's Silk first, and last Sea Island.

COTTON SEED GERMINATION TEST—A test for germination is to cut the seed with knife and examine and taste kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily seed are good.

COTTON SEED FREIGHT RATES—Our Mr. Willet induced the Georgia Railroad Commission, in 1906, to reduce rates in Georgia on "Planting Cotton Seed," car lots, to nearly half their former rates. Therefore give him your cotton seed trade.

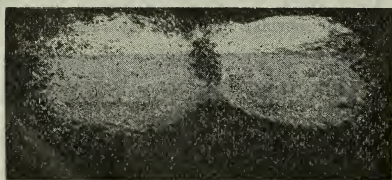
FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED Not Guaranteed.

Freight, less than car, Augusta to Texas Common Points, \$1.10 per 100, or 33 cents a bushel, and to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, 40 cents per 100 pounds, or 12 cents a bushel. Car Lots (30,000 lbs.) Augusta to Mississippi River Points, 24 cents per 100 pounds, or 7 2-10 cents a bushel.

We will gladly get freight rates for you to any point.

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with two-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with cotton planter; rows 3½ feet to 4 feet apart. Chop out, when cotton, is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill—1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator, shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots.

SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS.



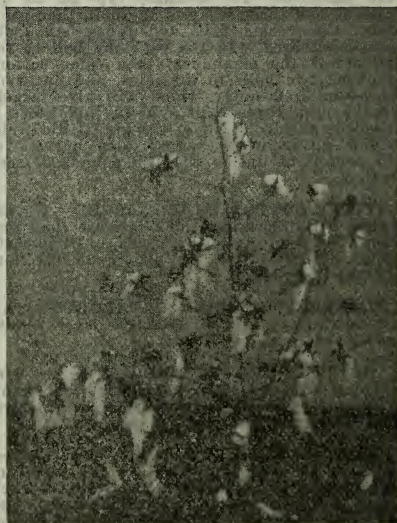
Short Staple Lint.

TOOLE COTTON—(Short Staple)—Of the King type, low bush; shapely height 3.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls small. Pre-eminently the Prolific Cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties Toole stood first; stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1250 pounds gins out a bale of 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out by November 1, 1907, 80 bales 500 lbs. each on 80 acres. Our cut shows stalk 75 bolls all open October 10—other stalks partially open showed over 200 bolls. (See cut). Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in field by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today four-fifths of our best planters in this county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King

and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Gins about 42 to 43 per cent. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin.

It is earlier than Peterkin, and has somewhat bigger boll. It is shy on foliage, this scarcity of leaves that make shadow being largely in its favor. The seed, small to medium, is green-white with several per cent. of black seed. The per cent. of hull is perhaps the smallest of all cottons—a decrease in hulls meaning usually an increase in lint. This cotton deserves the widest adoption in the South. Many double joints are found in this cotton. It is far easier to pick than Peterkin. There are numerous instances of producing three bales to the acre of Toole cotton. Stands at head of all cottons at Augusta.

We are furnishing this year a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the various United States Agricultural Experimental Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large as do other varieties, and because, too, Toole is shy in the matter of foliage, therefore letting in the larger amount of sunlight. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels at \$1.00; 10 at 90 cents; 25 to 50 at 85 cents; 100 at 80 cents.

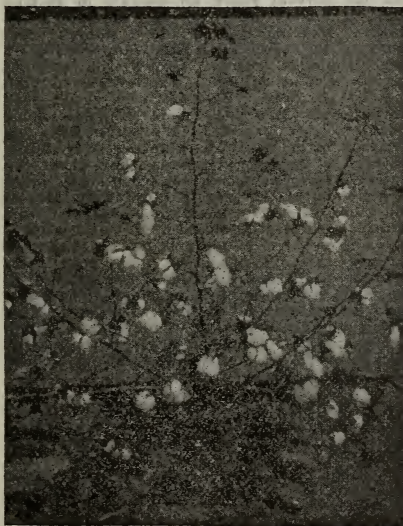


Toole Cotton.

KING'S COTTON SEED—(Short Staple)—Syn. "Sugar Loaf"—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. The earliest cotton in United States. Habitat is highlands of North Carolina, the altitude and latitude making quick, early maturing season. 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38½ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent.; 82 per cent. open by September 1. Averages about 3 feet high. We ship some

years as much as 30 cars into Texas. King's opens in Texas, July 15; in Georgia, several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1½ bales per acre. Boll is medium; seed, very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. It is particularly a 90-day cotton. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all other. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. Texas and other States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina grower has bred this cotton so as to often show 75 to 80 per cent. blooms, per stalk, with red spot on them. The most perfect King's cotton today sold.

We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90c. Will price car lots as wanted, either f.o.b. Augusta, or North Carolina.



King's Cotton.

SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—The originator, in North Carolina, writes of it as follows:

"Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others, consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair 1905, 1906 and 1907 for best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He also adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased that he sold

about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infested boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins and made only 200 pounds, with some later cotton; his Simpkins was planted April 1st and April 15th, and yet the planter says that in 95 days from planting his cotton plants were full of fruit. We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents, and 100 at 80 cents. Will price car lots as wanted, either f.o.b. Augusta or North Carolina.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin")—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height, 3 feet 8-10. Stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Experimental report. Few, if any, naked seed, medium late. Old Peterkin growers now mostly use Moss' today. Moss' being an improvement. Stands storms; do not blow out; limby like Peterkin. Fruits closely, 1,400 pounds often making 500 to 550 pounds of lint. Not quite so large a stalk as Peterkin. A continuous and late bearer (makes second or top crop. A great addition to cotton world and to Peterkin type cotton. Georgia Experiment Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent.; naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint, highest of all; bolls quite small; an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin."

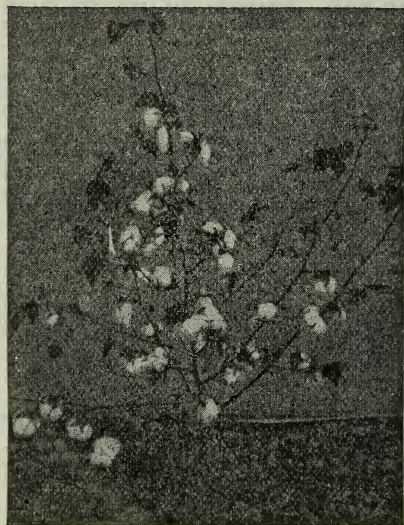
1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

PETERKIN—(Short Staple)—An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open-growing and prolific. Of late years a large percentage of Peterkin seed have slipped their lint and are smooth, bare and black. The yield of lint is about 40 per cent. at the gin. Peterkin fruits the whole season until late in the fall, its long roots going down deep; a partially dry season does not affect the crop. It is a tough, hardy and limby cotton, good for hard negro usage on poor and dry lands. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked, in 1904, at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons, and has a medium boll, 76 seed making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls pointed. The average height is about 4 feet. It invariably has several large limbs that branch widely out just above the ground, and this cotton, therefore, requires plenty of room. Seed are small; some with brownish fuzz, others black and lintless—as much as 35 to 50 per cent. At Alabama Experiment Station, in ten years' test, it stood second, fifth, first, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive.

Prices—1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25, at 95 cents, and 50 to 100, at 90 cents.

HAWKINS—(Short Staple)—(See Out)—Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk three feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower. Has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green, 35 to 40 per cent.

This is an old established, most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint; 5,636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States government in their free seeds. The general average in the various 'points' in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins, out of fifteen cottons tested, second in earliest, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. Seed are fuzzy, brownish. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90 cents.



Hawkins Cotton.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT COTTON—(Short Staple)—(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 333, Agricultural Department, Washington)—This is the latest and best of the Wilt-Resistant Cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department. We copy from the above bulletin: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two, or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield 1 pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton 37.

"This difficulty in picking is counterbalanced in part by the stormproof quality, as Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties, and cluster cotton is harder to pick than a big boll cotton.

"Those who object to its faults should not lose sight of the fact that even on land not infected by wilt Dillon has been proved to rank high in productiveness, and on infected

land it will yield many times as much as nonresistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensively cultivated, yielded 1½ bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907."

Our seeds direct from the Agricultural Department grower. Prices, 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, at \$2.00, and 10 bushels, at \$1.85.

BROWN SEED PETERKIN—The same largely as Peterkin Improved, except that the smooth bare seed of Peterkin are eliminated and color of seed are brown. This newer cotton has a host of friends who love the Peterkin types, but do not wish naked seeds. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 at \$1.10; 10 at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents.

HARDIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years since. So far as I know it has not been largely tested at experiment stations. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets in city by personally showing several stalks, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalk seems to be literally a big, white, open, fluffy boll. The bolls are exceedingly wide and scarcely show the locks at all. The originator, in his exhibitions, has had for several years no trouble in getting \$3.00 a bushel wherever he has shown his stalks. Medium boll—77 to 1 pound. Medium to tall size, short limbs up to top—2 larger limbs at bottom. Grows trim, straight up, no surplus foliage. Plant close in drill and as to rows. Medium size seed; seed white, some brownish, some greenish, some black. Very prolific. We grew this on writer's farm in 1905, planting May 20th; matured a heavier first crop than other varieties and made a big top crop—1½ bales to acre—not extra land. Many of the largest and most extensive scientific planters in this county, after testing Hardin in 1905, planted it exclusively in 1906, making 1½ bales to acre in this 60 per cent. poor crop year. The top stalk above limbs fruits heavily to the apex or plant top, a most remarkable sight and altogether original to Hardin. This cotton largely exploited and sold at high prices. (\$3.00 a bushel by exploiter.) Our stock is of finest. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 bushels, \$10.00.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. Has ranked first, and then second, at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761 and then 1,757 pounds of cotton seed to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C., first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Seventy-seven bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. It has a long tap root; withstands droughts; fruits closely. A cut of limb before me, nine inches long, shows 13 open bolls. Some of the seed are naked and black, the remainder are mixed gray-brown and green, fuzzy. It is medium late. Alabama Experiment Station reports 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 95 cents; 50 bushels, at 90 cents.

BATES; BATES' VICTORY; BATES' BROWN SEED—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at

the gin per 100 pounds of seed cotton. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 681 open, well-developed bolls on it. It is a late cotton. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. The cotton has been experimented with but little at the various Experiment Stations, but it is in large use in the Augusta territory. The stalk is compact and the branching limbs grow close together, up and down on the main stem all the way around. The bolls are close together on the limbs. It is prolific; not subject to dry forms; staple is coarse and wiry. The seed is round and perhaps the smallest of any known variety—weighing only a little over a grain per seed. It usually takes 6,250 seed to weigh one pound. The color of the seed is a dusty brownish-green, with an occasional black seed. It does not open prematurely. It has little trash on the bolls; picks easily and clean of trash. Lint does not blow out by rains and winds and sits in a stiff, fluffy, clump on top of the bolls, which mostly stand upward instead of downward on the stalk. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 95 cents; 50 bushels, at 90 cents.

LAYTON COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This cotton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to 1 pound of seed cotton, and while it belongs to Peterkin group very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-white, some greenish-white. Usually five locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experiment station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type; ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 pounds out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experiment Station 1905 ranked third out of thirty. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 90 cents.



Willet's Red Leaf.

WILLET'S RED LEAF COTTON—(See Out)—A medium big boll. It is classified among the short staples, though it has extra staple—something like one inch long. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful characteristic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the very beginning. These remarkable facts differentiate this cotton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years about Augusta that it has never yet been found subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant cotton known. It is resistant to drought; it will stand more cold than other cottons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. It is a peculiarly sturdy resistant cotton plant type. The stalk is branching and tall. At the Georgia Experiment Station one year, out of 26 tested types of cotton, this was the tallest of all. The limbs curve upward. Stalk is well fruited, making usually 1½ bales to the acre. Many bolls have five locks. Seeds are quite small and green. The lint somewhat resembles wool. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25.

BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON—Originated in Georgia. Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton seed plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, at the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exposition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exhibition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of bolls at the exhibition showing very close on to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company, showing that he gathered in 1905 over 12 bales of 409 pounds each from 4 acres. The originator expected to gather 13 bales off his 4 acres in 1906. Seed sells by originator 50 cents a pound, or \$1.50 a peck. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom. The originator (who gets \$3.50 a bushel for the seed) writes: "This cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair for the three past years, 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing heretofore. The limbs grow in pairs from main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb, as shown in cut." We offer it at 75 cents per peck; \$1.50 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00, and 50 at 90 cents.

POOR LAND COTTON—This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmer—possibly the largest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. In yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which

places it in the category of remarkable cottons. The seed are small, and the bolls are small. The bolls open very wide and are easily picked. It is a medium cotton in height; not so tall as Peterkin. On good land 3 or 4 larger limbs come out from the ground. It is fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought. The large farmer mentioned above, writes us: "About ten years ago a man in South Carolina sent me about a pound of Poor Land cotton seed. I experimented one or two years before I ever discovered their real value. The third year after I received these seed I planted them on an acre of land and produced 820 pounds of lint cotton, the next year on the same acre I produced 1,200 pounds of lint, and the next year on the same acre I produced 1,600 pounds of lint cotton. I found out one could make 500 pounds of lint cotton on an acre of ordinary land, and that this cotton stood dry weather better than any cotton I had ever planted."

Alabama Experiment Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Demand will be heavy this year. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get car load prices.

GOLD COIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Medium boll. Latest addition as an improved prolific cotton. Originated in South Carolina, and is a sport from Excelsior cotton. Name was suggested by the color of the seed, which is a yellowish. Cotton is small size. Yields a large per cent. of lint, running as high as from 40 to 42. Bolls open wide; easily picked. This was the premium cotton at the last Carolina State Fair and in the government Experiment State Farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina, it stood first, and was the most popular cotton grown on the farm. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents.

COXE YELLOW BLOOM COTTON—(Short Staple)—A cotton not listed before. Originated in South Carolina, where it is most popular. Originated as a sport. Bloom is entirely different from any other upland cotton, in that it has a yellow bloom. It is exceedingly prolific. Very small black seed, giving a large percentage of lint—from 40 to 42 per cent. Fruits exceedingly close and thick; almost storm proof; medium early; quite easy to pick; medium boll. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get prices on larger amounts.

WORLD'S WONDER COTTON—This cotton has been sensationally advertised and has been brining \$10 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 to the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceeding prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the States above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year or two. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00.

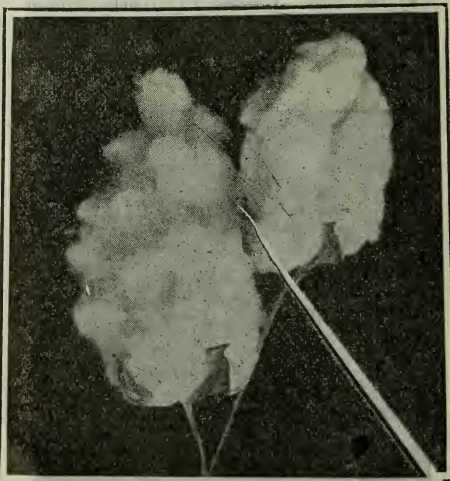
DRAKE'S DEFIANCE COTTON—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices. Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, small bolls.

Plant tall, short upper limbs; no base limbs, resembling Hardin in shape. Bolls are 92 to a pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain more often 5 locks to 4 locks. Seed medium, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white; quite early, but not so early as King's. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00.

POULNOT COTTON—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. A semi-cluster variety; bolls medium size—seventy-one to a pound of seed cotton; roundish and often blunt, with four or five locks; has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish-white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In 3 plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium to late maturity. Georgia Experiment Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds; yield of lint, 543 pounds, and seed, 963 pounds. 3½ feet high. Fairly early; 200 pounds picked out by August 29th. One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00; 50 to 100 bushels, at 90 cents.

TEXAS WOOD COTTON—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small—78 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90 cents.

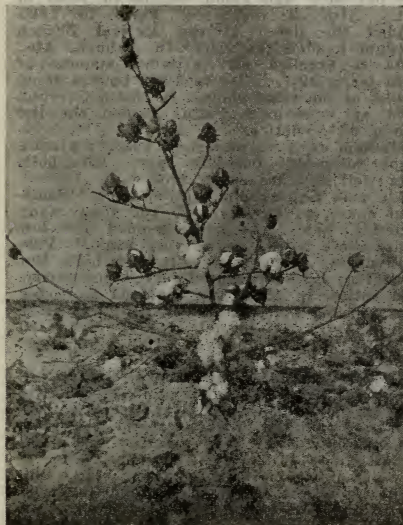
TEXAS OAK COTTON—This is a tall, late cotton; large limbs at the bottom, 79 bolls making 1 pound. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90 cents.



BIG BOLL COTTONS.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the late cottons, though at the Georgia Experiment Station, in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 20th. Has medium size white seed. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The

lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some report $3\frac{1}{2}$ on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1,260 pounds made a 505-lb bale; and 1,140 pounds made a 470-lb bale. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.



Dongola Cotton.

SCHLEY'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—A Georgia cotton. Big boll type; 24 per cent. open by September 1st. 60 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.38. Originally from Jones' Improved, but re-selected at Georgia Experiment Station for eight years, standing grade at this station during the eight years as follows: 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 4th, 2d, 3d. 3d. This cotton now exploited an dintroducted by Georgia Experiment Station. Its record there for eight years shows it to be a most remarkable cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 to 50 at 90 cents a bushel.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yields well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown in Alabama, though a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh 1 pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which spring near its base two long limbs, upon which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls

large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best-posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plants well shaped. Seed large, brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experiment Station tests for a 11 years' period Truitt has ranked in respective years 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. Well known; largely used. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

MEBRANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy after this year. We have large growing contracts.

The largest cotton seed wholesale dealers in Texas writes us: "The Mebane Triumph Big Boll Cotton matures just one week later than the King, from seed raised in Texas, but I am under the impression that seed raised in your latitude or further north would mature in this climate equally as early as the King, and the Mebane cotton



Mebane's Early Triumph.

is so far superior to the King in every other feature that I believe it is the coming cotton of the two. I was the first person to introduce the Mebane into South Texas and it is now the most popular cotton we have. It produces 38 to 40 per cent. lint; is easily picked and at the same time is, in a measure, storm proof."

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drouth well. Has long limbs with short joints. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600-lb bales."

One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get prices on larger amounts.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Georgia cotton. A large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900 second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. Early—15 per cent. out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at the Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Bolls cling close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Seed large, white and greenish; earlier than most big bolls; prolific; a high record cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$6.25; 10 for \$11.00; 25 at \$1.00; 50 to 100 at 90 cents.

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Extra big boll. Originated in 1904 in Georgia. A carefully selected hybrid; 63 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size, gray or white tipped, lint upland quality

7-8 to 1 1-8 inches in length. 38 to 40 per cent. lint. Season of maturing quite early; 30 per cent. open by September 1st.

Following is the results of Cook's cotton in different test farms: In 1903 at the Experiment Station of Georgia, it excelled in a contest of 21 varieties, yielding 40 per cent. lint and making in net figures \$10.93 per acre more than any other variety. In 1904 at the same place (Experiment Station of Georgia) it excelled all early varieties. In 1905 at the same place among thirty varieties it stands ahead in net figures \$5.01 more than all others in the test. In the year 1904 at the Agricultural College of Mississippi in a contest of 14 varieties excelled them all in total yield of seed cotton per acre and stood second in yield of lint. Also at the same place in 1905 headed the list. At the McNeal Branch Station, headed the list. In Auburn, Ala., 1904 it excelled all varieties, amount of yield being 39.1. Also in 1905 Cook's stood second at the same place. In North Carolina 1904 at Edgecombe Farm, headed the list among 36 varieties.

Medium early; a persistent bearer; plant's shape resembles Peterkin type. The bolls open well and are easily picked.

Alabama Experiment Station says, "Somewhat more subject to boll rot than many varieties, hence not recommended for low lands where cotton grows very rank." Productiveness, large size bolls and high lint percentage have brought deserved popularity. This cotton in 1908 was inquired more for than any big boll cotton—demand was more than supply. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00; 50 to 100 at 90 cents.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—It originated in Texas. Big boll, 60 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experiment Station it stood fifth in yield of lint among 40 varieties tested. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties of cotton Christopher stood fifth. Low diffuse, symmetrical growth. Short upper limbs; erect type. Bolls roundish, often blunt; contain 5 more often than 4 locks. Maturity medium. Seed large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and a few green seeds. Prolific. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 to 50 at 90 cents.

BANCROFT'S HERLONG COTTON—(Improved)—(Short Staple)—Big boll. Originated in Georgia. An old variety—akin to Russell. Good limbed. Bolls large, 45 to 58, and pointed. Seed large and unique, having green seed, some brownish-green. Maturity late. Leaves large. Large numbers of growers are now going back to this old cotton as improved. One party at Augusta made in 1907 20 bales to the plow. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple)—Big boll type, 13 per cent. open by Septem-



Cook's.

ber 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific type, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.50; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED COTTON—(Short Staple)—A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years. Large plant, and lint that is exceedingly strong and prized by thread mills. 55 to 60 bolls weigh 1 pound. Seed large, white and brown and greenish-white. Second cotton out of 30 cottons of Georgia Station, as regards size of boll. Medium as to earliness. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.

BROWN'S NUMBER ONE COTTON—(Short Staple)—Big boll. A Georgia cotton, with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Hass been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Early—375 pounds out by September 1st. Ranked second at Georgia Experiment Station 1905. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00.

DRAKE'S CLUSTER COTTON—This is an Alabama cotton. Bolls large, 64 to the pound. Seed are large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint medium to length. This is an entirely different cotton from Drake's Defiance. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25.

BERRY'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Big boll; 68 seed make 1 pound seed cotton. A Georgia cotton. Well advertised. Medium late. Tall, robust, big white seeds. Georgia Experiment Station reported one year out of 19 varieties Berry's as ranking first in size of boll. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$5.50;

STICKLAND COTTON—(Short Staple)—56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. A new cotton from Alabama. Largely exploited. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 at \$1.25.

TEXAS BUR BIG BOLL—Originated in Texas, but exploited in Georgia. Medium maturity; quite an early cotton for a big boll. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50.

LONG STAPLE COTTONS.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. Many plantations in the South made in 1907 100 or 200 bales on the farm. In 1906, 18½¢ to 19¢ was the usual Augusta price of this lint. In 1907, early in Fall, it brought over 20¢ in Boston, and 100 bales sold in Augusta at 18½¢. The \$100.00 1906 premium offered by the originator was won by a grower with a stalk of 940 bolls (10 pounds of cotton in the seed per stalk). Stalk was 8½ feet high and branching. 1 bushel, \$1.35; 5 for \$6.00; 10 for \$11.00; 25 for \$25.00.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—Runs full 1½ to 1%. Consid-



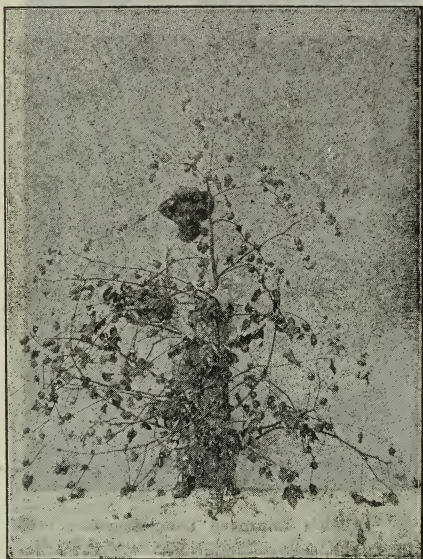
Allen's Improved Long Staple.

ered by the mills as the most desirable cotton raised in the United States, Sea Island excepted. Comes from the bends of the Mississippi river, where all cotton, long or short, makes extra length. Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1907 were as high as 35¢ a pound. In Mississippi and Georgia in 1907 line brought 30¢ a pound. 65 bales in October, 1907, sold in Mississippi for 25½¢. We import large numbers of cars from the most intensive grower of Allen's in the bends of the Mississippi, who gets twice the price of short staple for lint. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price per bushel Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.35; 5 bushels for \$6.00; 10 bushels for \$11.00; 25 for \$25.00. Can price you car lots loose or sacked f.o.b. Augusta or Mississippi. Ton lots f.o.b. Mississippi, \$50.00.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our growings are from their seed. U. S. government says: "Yield full—equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz.: 14½¢ to 15½¢ a pound. 19 per cent opened September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small, covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong; length 1½ inches; seasons early."

In Charleston 1906, 30 bales sold for 6½¢ premium. This was ruling price early in fall of 1907. We made this year about Augusta 1½ bales to the acre of Sunflower. Our cut shows stalk 8 feet high, grown at Augusta in 1907, with 150 bolls; 1½ bales per acre were made. This cotton on rich land needs 5 feet rows. We plant sometimes 2 feet in drill and rows 5 to 6 feet. The

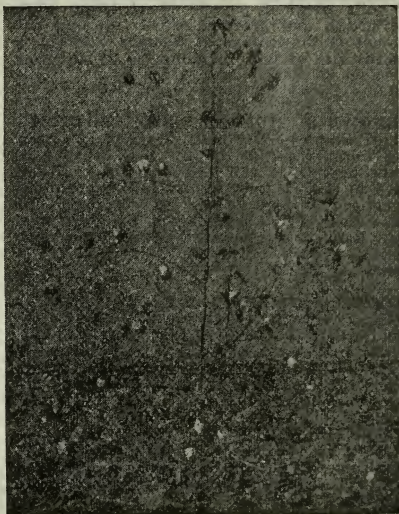
demand for Sunflower has always been greater than supply. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 at \$1.35; 10 for \$12.50; 25 at \$1.10 a bushel.



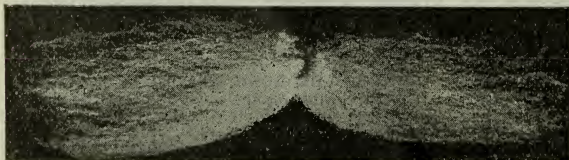
Sunflower Long Staple.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—(See Cut)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1% or 1½ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant ½ bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get out seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come annually from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The lint from which our seed came

brought this past season 45c a pound, and 55c a pound the year previous, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. Asample of this lint shown in the city in 1906 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared, by experts, the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust, we offer finest seed, 1 bushel (42 lbs.), \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.90; 10 bushels, at \$1.80; 25 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.



Sea Island.



Upland Long Staple.



Cotton Boll (Unopened)

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH

Note—Symms' Hay Curing Frames—(See Index for page advertisement) and read it!—Should be used by all hay growers. They without fail will save your hay, and save it green in color, and not dried out yellow.

'Farm Grasses of the United States of America.' By Spillman. 248 pages. Illustrated. Cloth. Let us mail you this book, \$1.10 postpaid.

Note—Augusta is the largest hay growing center in the United States. If you are a hay buyer get in touch with us.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture 1895 reports protein as follows: oats 11.8 corn meal 9.02, hominy chops 9.8, wheat 11.09, Timothy hay 5.0, Kentucky Blue 7.8, Johnson Grass 7.02, Alfalfa hay 14.03, pea vine 16.6, Vetch 17.0.

Get Prices in large amounts of grass seeds. State number of acres to plant. Not bound catalogue prices on account price fluctuations.

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING—

Before planting, send for our pamphlet on 'Augusta Vetch Growing.' In the Spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) U. S. custom duties people to reverse their former decision, with the results that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent. duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c. to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument, which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America four or five fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta are saving annually \$1,500, which amount two years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Buy Vetches of us, therefore, in preference to other importers in the vetch trade. This firm (many car loads at a time) through Southern ports, the largest vetch importers in the South, possibly the largest in America. We sow Sativa and Villosa from August to January 15th; a few sow in early spring. Our usual formula is $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel to a bushel of Sativa, or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Villosa, together with 2 to 4 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Late White Bloom Crimson Clover, per acre. The above is finest hay combination—some thousands of acres about this city—the hay brining in 1906 \$20.00 per ton, and 1907 \$18.00. Both vetches grow 5 or 6 feet. Both vetches tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per seed, and Vicia Sativa 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early fall per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the Beardless Barley within 90 days, and rye and vetch in early Spring, to be followed by several later cuttings. Flowers are fine for bees. Our best Winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in Winter. If followed by cow peas in Summer, two legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with Beardless Barley are sown in

September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. The vetches are frequently broadcasted in cotton fields for late pasturage or turning under for soil enrichment. The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent. to the fertility of cotton lands. Sensational corn crops were made in South Carolina this past year following corn after vetch. Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa is a slower growth at first, but quicker later on.

Times for Planting Vetches—Vetches are planted here from early fall until through January, large amounts are planted about Xmas time. The State Agricultural College, at Athens, made the following test for us this year: plantings were made December 15th, January 15th, February 15th, and March 15th; maximum crops resulted from plantings of December 15th and January 15th; February planting was not nearly so good; March planting was almost a complete failure.

Vetches in Cotton Fields—Mississippi plants Vetch seed at the last plowing in her cotton fields and turns under the whole crop at cotton planting time. This Vetch planting could be done also in early fall, or at Xmas time, the cotton might be turned under, Vetches planted, and the Vetch hay crop cut the latter part of May, and a crop of early Kings cotton, or corn, or cow peas can be planted down. A good successive crop from either three might be had with no fertilizer, at all, or possibly with the fertilizer of Acid Phosphate alone.

Vetch Germination—Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting Vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 5 or 6 days and note the percentage that sprouts.

VETCH—VICIA SATIVA—(Synonyms Oregon Vetch, English Vetch.) (60 lbs. bushel.) Our best winter leguminous soil enriching crop. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria (see catalogue's inside front cover.) Read above vetch culture, and be sure and write for our Vetch Culture Pamphlet. It gives details. Vetch hay is the equal of Alfalfa. Vetches can be winter grazed. Sativa has larger seed than Villosa; grows 3 or 4 feet high; is easier cured. Hay making time is two weeks later. We usually sow 45 lbs. Sativa with 2 to 4 quarts of oats (for a support), one inch deep per acre, August to December; immediately afterward sow on top of ground 2 quarts Late Crimson Clover per acre. If Beardless Barley is sown with vetches a fall cutting of Beardless can be had in the milk for hay, which will be followed by vetch hay in the spring, and the land can then be put down to cow peas, thus making three (two of them leguminous) hay crops per year.

NOTE—We are probably the largest importers in America of Sativa. Since our Mr. Willet secured free entry of vetches into America the sale of them has increased fourfold. Read our "Weekly Current Price List" for prices. State amounts wanted.

VETCH—VICIA VILLOSA—(Hairy Vetch)—A winter legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Ripens two weeks earlier than Sativa. Read what we say about Sativa, also our above Culture for Vetch Growing, and write to us for our special "Augusta Vetch Growing Pamphlet." Also write for our "Weekly Current Price List." Slightly harder than Sativa; can be sown like Sativa, except $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre is sufficient, because the seed are smaller. Villosa makes a good crop, too, if sown early in the spring. Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa a slower growth at first, but quicker later on. The growing of vetches in the South is as important as the growing of alfalfa in the Northwest. Its hay is just as nutritious and valuable. When cut for hay these vetches do not reseed themselves. The hay brings the highest price on the market. Vetch seed come from Russia. Villosa is the most important and valuable grass ever introduced by our Agricultural Department. This house imports direct very many car loads yearly. (See cut.) Get prices.

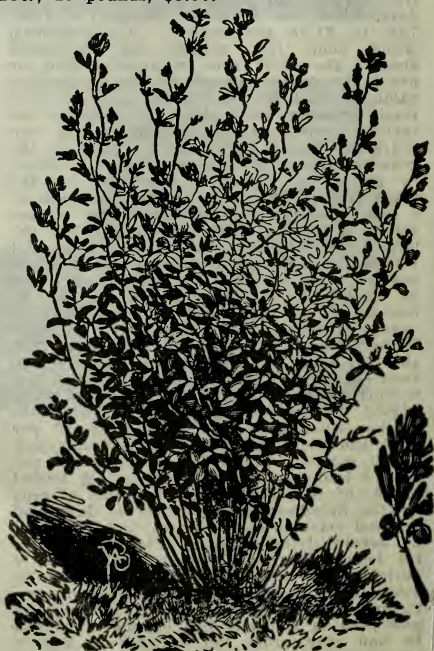


Hairy Vetch.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halepense*; 28 lbs. to bushel.)—Known, too, as Mean's Grass; and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears till June—40 lbs. to the acre. Cut before the head is in flower. Three to five cuttings per season. Withstands any drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; spread it if you do. Tender when cut young, makes immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower

some fifty years ago in Alabama. His name was Johnson, and he had a thousand acres planted in it. Seed scarce this year, get prices.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—(A legume and soil renovator). Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) *Medicago Sativa*; (60 lbs. bushel.) (Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10, postpaid; paper, 60c., postpaid.) Stools or multiples, its stems heavily—30 or 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless inter-twined branches; average growth three feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre. Spring or fall (February or March best. Out before blooming four to six times a season. Stand once set lasts a life time. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown now throughout America; better than Red Clover. In place of successive cuttings alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa hay mixed with ground grains, and which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama, in 1905, there was netted, \$51.00 an acre on alfalfa—5 cuttings, \$12.00 per ton for the hay, on land rated at \$15.00 an acre. This land made alfalfa two years of hay, one year for pasturing hogs; was put to corn in 1907. Alfalfa increased the corn crop, and in a bad corn year, from an aforesaid 18 bushels per acre to 55 bushels in 1907. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. They find, too, that it will keep down Johnson Grass. One pound, 25c.; 15 pounds, \$3.00.



Alfalfa.

GEORGIA BUR CLOVER—(*Medicago Maculata*)—Only in burs unbulled. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front inside cover.) Ten pounds bushel. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to October 1. Smoothly harrow land and cover only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10. When seed ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Bur Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a life time. Only sold in bur. Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Bur Clover (5 or 6 seeds are in each bur) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod; then sow Bur Clover and drag the land. One pound 25c.; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 2 bushels at \$1.75; 5 bushels, at \$1.60.

CALIFORNIA BUR CLOVER—(*Medicago Denticulata*)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). Close kin to Georgia Bur. From now on we will be able to till your orders for choice, re-cleaned hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. In the South Bur Clover has been found admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, the combination making a splendid all-the-year-round green pasture, or for big lawns for public buildings. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of the Bermuda roots. 1 pound, 30c.; 5 at 25c.; 15 at 22c.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*)—We are importers from Australia. Our information is that Bermuda Grass was introduced and brought to the United States in 1796 by William Scarborough, of South Carolina, to use for strengthening mill dams. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three to five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton, the hay is equal to Timothy. Grows on great varieties of soils. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 lbs. per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow with oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed both before and after the sowing, and, of possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May, and by October the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bur Clover which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalogue description of "Georgia Bur Clover" as above. Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green, and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. 1 pound, 80c.; 5 pounds, at 75c.; 10 pounds, at 70c. pound.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About six pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels

per acre, and at any time in year but winter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. 12-bushel sack for \$2.00. Get price on large amounts.

JAPAN CLOVER—(*Lespedeza Striata*)—A legume. Southern seed; trade supplied. (25 pounds bushel). Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through whole South. To sow an acre of Japan clover, select a well-drained bottom or a fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before disking helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of six inches each round of mower for re-seeding. Thoroughly drag with tooth harrow across these six-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. 1 pound, 30c.; 1 bushel, \$4.50.

HERD'S, or RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—(10 lbs. bushel.)—Good perennial; generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year; chief value is when made part of grass mixtures for fall pastures. Sow in fall or spring, 3 bushels to acre. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The chaff kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 10 pounds (half acre), \$1.50.

RED CLOVER—(*Trifolium Pratense*)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). (60 lbs. bushel). Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasture plants for pasturage, hay and enricher of soil. Price, 1 pound, 25c. Get prices for larger amounts.

SCARLET, or CRIMSON CLOVER—(*Trifolium Incarnatum*.)—Crimson Clover hay has 15.2 protein, fat 2.8. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalog front cover inside.) (60 lbs. bushel.) An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast September or October 20 pounds per acre. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. 1 pound, 15c.; 15 pounds, 10c.; 20 pounds for \$2.25.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—Crimson Clover hay has 15.2 Protein, fat 2.8. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent.; yields more hay or forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Is adapted for winter sowing with oats, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch Culture). Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculation is a very important item with Crimson Clovers. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 20 pounds, \$2.50, for one acre.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*)—Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Price, 30c. pound, 5 to 10 pounds, at 25c. a pound.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Poa Pratensis*)—(14 lbs. bushel) Pasture grass well known. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlawn. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for dark soiled lowlands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. 1 pound, 25c.; 1 bushel for ½ acre, \$2.85. Fanev quality only.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS"—(*Poa Arachnifera*)—Grown in Georgia, United States seed trade supplied. Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures for November and May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring; makes good lawn and for terraces nothing superior. We get \$1.00 for 1000 sets, \$8.50 for 10,000; 5,000 to 10,000 sets an acre.

LAWN AND PARK "EVERGREEN" GRASS—We have the best mixture we know of; so compounded with seven or eight grasses that it insures green grass all the year. Our mixtures have succeeded here when others failed. We buy in ton lots. The City of Augusta for years in her parks and all down her malls, has used our lawn seed, together with hundreds of Augusta's citizens. (14 lbs. bushel.) Prepare your land richly, plant, and let land be rolled and sprinkled. Fresh stable manure is exceedingly injurious for a top dressing, or for using on lawns, for it begets weed growing. The best top dressing is bone meal, about 400 lbs. an acre. (Price of bone meal, 5 lbs., 4c.; 10 lbs., 3c.; 100 lbs., at 2c. a lb.) One pound of seed, 30c.; plants plat 10x10 feet; 2 pounds seed, 50c.; 10 pounds, \$2.25; 60 pounds, 1 acre, \$10.80.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—(14 lbs. bushel.)—Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then

till hot 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 woodlawn pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. One pound, 25c.; bushel, for ½ acre, \$3.00.

GEORGIA MELILOTUS ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. (33 lbs. bushel) Sow 1 bushel, 1 acre, in March. Lime or black soil. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cuttings in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots; second year cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will succeed as long as the land is unbroken. Hulled, 25c. a pound; native grown in bur, \$4.50 per bushel.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(*Bromus Inermis*) (Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome). Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy, wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all-the-year-round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds, of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price, 1 pound, 25c.; 25 pounds, at 17c.; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

RESCUE, or ARCTIC GRASS—(*Bromus Unioides*)—Known too as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seeds in March. Cut for hay crop first and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may then be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with Hairy Vetch and Bur Clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. One pound, 20c.; 25 pounds, at 16c.; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

PARA GRASS—(*Panicum Molle*).—New. A Florida grower says, "More desirable than Johnson or Bermuda. Nutritious hay, easily cured." The Agricultural Department, Washington, says: "Introduced from South America, remarkable results in Texas. Rapidly coming into favor. Rank growing perennial. Spreads by surface runners sometimes 30 feet in length, and form roots at each joint. When ground becomes covered with runners the young stems assume an erect position growing 3 to 5 feet, producing heavy yield for hay or grazing. Can be killed by shallow plowing followed by raking. Fair growth on dry soil (Florida, Arizona, California, etc.), much better on damp ground—even reaching out into water 3 or 4 feet deep. Desirable on overflowing lands because it is not killed after a month or more when covered by water. Hay is coarse but sweet, tender and nutritious and yields heavily. A Texas grower reports six tons per acre from each of two cuttings on a 12-acre field. The second cutting made in October and followed by excellent winter grazing. Florida growers usually make three of four cuttings annually. Excellent for pasture; not injured by close grazing, and green all the year except when cut by frost. A grower in Texas says: "For pasturing, low land is best, but for hay poor dry land. Stock are fond of it. The analysis is almost identical in every respect with Timothy

hay." Grown entirely from cuttings, set out any time in year in Florida, but not in winter in colder climates. Stick cuttings in the ground 4 feet apart each way, leaving out one joint. When it begins to lap across the rows, cut it up with a disc harrow. Cut up with a harrow once every year or two as long as you wish it to remain. By getting enough to set an acre, you can grow enough in six months to plant 10 acres. 3,000 cuttings will plant an acre. Price of cuttings, \$2.25 per thousand, by express.

BROMUS SECULINUS—This grass while known as "Cheat," is largely used in the Northwest as a hay grass. It has been largely exploited and used, too, in North Georgia. It is one of the Brome grasses and is closely related to the genuine Arctic grass, listed immediately above. It is known by some of the trade as North Georgia Arctic Grass. We list it at 28 lbs. to the bushel, and it can be planted a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half per acre in the fall, and it can be cut in the milk for hay at usual time for cutting other spring grasses. While it has not the same feeding value of the true Arctic grass, yet cattle are fond of it. It grows quite rank and the seed cost is not much. It is an annual. Price, 1 bushel, \$1.75; sack lots of several bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

KUDZU—(*Pueraria thunbergiana*).—Some most extravagant claims are (in Florida) being made for this newly exploited grazing and hay plant, perennial and producing enormous amounts. I thought it best, therefore, to copy a description of it given to me by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Directions for Planting—The seed should be started in a seed bed and the plants transplanted after they are well rooted. They should be planted 10 to 20 feet apart. The first season they will produce stems 6 to 12 feet long and by the end of the second season should entirely cover the ground. We would prefer Root planting 10x10 feet and spring planting.

"KUDZU is a large-leaved, very rapid-growing, woody, leguminous vine, native to Japan. It succeeds well in every part of the United States where it has been tried, and where the summers are warm grows with great luxuriance. It is a most excellent vine for arbors or to produce a tropical effect by growing over low trees. In Japan a valuable fibre is made out of the stems and from the large roots a fine quality of starch is extracted.

"Kudzu also furnishes abundant and nutritious forage, and should be largely experimented with for this purpose. In Japan it is grown on rough rocky land or steep hillsides that can not be cultivated. In this country it should also be tested on lands too poor to be cultivated with profit. Kudzu being a legume will add nitrogen to the soil in addition to the forage it produces and if at any future time it should be desirable to clear the land the starch crop of the roots will probably yield more than the

cost. Kudzu may be used either for pasture or as green feed, though hay can be made of it. It will probably be best used as pasture and it is desirable to have two such pastures to be browsed alternately."

Our Japanese correspondent says, "plant seed in bed and transplant after the first year. Transplant, 2½ by 3 feet, 5,000 per acre. Grows 30 to 40 feet in one year, and are covered with a dense large foliage. It is one of the foremost economical plants in Japan. Leaves make cattle fodder or hay, roots make starch, stalks used in basket making and bark used in a tying material. Rapid climber or grower, sometimes making 12 feet in 30 days. Get prices of roots. State acreage desired. Seed, \$4.50 pound.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*). Sow about end of October, 25 lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 10 pounds, at 12c. a pound; 25 pounds, at 10c. pound.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS—(*Lolium Italianum*). Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 10 pounds, at 12c. pound; and 25 pounds at 10c. pound.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS—(*Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum*)—Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands, known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimento Grass; grows on sterile dunes or heavy clays. Leaves flat 1-4 inch broad, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows from cuttings, and set in summer one foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows quickly and covers the most sandy yards with a dense green carpet like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Price, f.o.b. Florida, sets, 1 bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, at 75c.

ST. LUCIE GRASS—(*Cynodon Dactylon* Var.)—A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf States in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow under ground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-99." Plant shoots six by eight inches in summer and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Price, 2-bushel bag of roots, \$1.25 by express or freight from Florida.

FLOWER SEEDS

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING IN 5c. PACKETS, IN STORE OR POSTPAID.

Ageratum.
Alyssum, Sweet.
Aster Victoria.
Balsam.
Balloon Vine.
Calendula.
Campanula.
Calliopsis.
Candytuft.
Carnation.
Cockscomb.
Corn Flower, or Batch Button
Cypress Vine
Cosmos.
China Pink.
Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not.
Four O'Clock.
Gaillardia.
Hollyhock.
Larkspur.
Moon Flower.

Morning Glory, Japanese Climbing.
Marigold, Tall.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium, Tall.
Nasturtium, Dwarf.
Nasturtiums, Tall and Dwarf; also in
1 oz. packages, 15c. each, postpaid,
and 1-lb. each, \$1.00, postpaid.
Pansy.
Petunia.
Phlox Drummondii.
Portulaca.
Poppy.
Poppy, California.
Salvia Splendens.
Sweet Peas.
Sweet William.
Verbena.
Wallflower.
Zinnia.

SWEET PEAS—BULK

ECKFORD'S MIXTURE—1 oz., 10c., postpaid; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c., postpaid 20c.; 1 lb., 40c.; postpaid, 50c.

The following are priced as follows: 1 oz., 10c., postpaid; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c., postpaid 25c.; 1 lb., 50c., postpaid 60c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Blue.
BLANCHE BURPEE—Large White.
FIRE FLY—Bright Scarlet.
COUNTESS OF RANDOR—Lavender.
BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and White.
GOLDEN GLEAM—Primrose Yellow.
HER MAJESTY—Rose.
CELESTIAL—Lavender Blue.
EMILY ECKFORD—Rosy Purple, Wings Blue.
EMILY HENDERSON—White, early.

SWEET, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS—From Seed

ALL IN 5c PACKETS.

The varieties marked with a star are hardy perennials, living over from year to year.

ANISE.

CORIANDER.

*SAGE.

BENE.

DILL.

*TANSY.

*CARAWAY.

*LAVENDER.

*THYME.

FLOWER BULBS

(BULBS HAD BEST BE EXPRESSED, NOT MAILED)

Postage, 8c. lb., or Express Extra.

BULB CULTURE—For out door planting for spring blooms plant from October 1st to January 1st, in rich soil, fertilized with well rotten manure. Plant bulbs (except crocus) four inches below the surface and press down soil. In cold weather of winter cover with heavy (2 or 4 inches) coating of coarse manure or leaves; remove this in early spring.

FORCING IN POTS—Take 1-3 of sand, 1-3 rich top soil, 1-3 well rotten cow manure and mix. Leave 1-3 of the bulb above the surface of the soil in pot in planting. Sink pots six inches deep in soil, or put away in cellars of closet five or six week. Keep moist, but not wet. In six weeks the bulbs will have rooted well, and pots can be placed in a warm, sunny situation where they will come to bloom rapidly. Especially valuable for hyacinths and narcissi.

WATER CULTURE—Hyacinths and Narcissi can be grown in hyacinth glasses. Fill the glass with pure water and place bulb in the cup-shape receptacle on the glass. Water should come up hardly to the roots of the bulb. Put in cool dark place until roots are grown to the bottom of the vase. Fill the vase with water as fast as water evaporates. When foliage is well developed put in a light sunny window and flowers will appear.

NARCISSUS—An indoor or outdoor bloomer; grow in water or soil. They form beautiful heads of flowers. They are as easily grown, too, in pots of earth. Price: Narcissus, Grandiflora, or Paper White, single Yellow, Trumpet Major, 25c a dozen; large single Yellow Golden Spur, 40c. a dozen; double Yellow Von Sion, 40c a dozen.

FREESIAS—Begin planting this fragrant plant August and September. By successive plantings blooms can be had continuously from Christmas until June. Plant six bulbs in each six inch pot, covering bulbs about one inch. Price, 25c. a dozen.

ROMAN HYACINTHS—Can be planted indoor or outdoor in soil or by water culture. Each bulb makes four to five spikes. Early planted bulbs bloom in two to two and a half months. Price, 40c. per dozen.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—Belong to the Narcissus family; can be planted in shallow dishes water culture as the Narcissi; also plant in pots of earth, and water liberally. A cool, sunny window suits them well; very desirable for window culture. Price, 10c., or three for 25c.

MIXED DUTCH HYACINTHS—Can be forced in pots, in a hyacinth glass, or also for outdoor. Prices, all colors, white, pink, red, light blue, dark blue, yellow, and either single or double, as wished, 50c. a dozen.

TULIPS—Not adapted to house culture, outdoor planting only. Planted from December 1st to January 1st. Price, mixed single and double, 25c. a dozen; straight variety, single or double, white, red, pink, violet, yellow, variegated, price all 30c. a dozen.

CROCUS—These bulbous plants produce an abundance of various colored flowers, and grow to a height from six to eight inches. As a border for hyacinth or tulip beds these are the earliest of all flower bulbs; coming ahead of tulips. They have a pretty effect, too, if they are planted on the lawn in clumps; white, yellow, striped, blue. Price, 15c. per dozen.

DAHLIAS—15c., each, 4 for 50c; 1 dozen, \$1.25.

ELEPHANT EARS—(Esculentum)—20c.; \$2.00 a dozen.

GLADIOLI—4 for 10c.; 25c. a dozen; 50 for 90c.; 100 for \$1.50.

TUBE ROSES—25c a dozen; 25 for 40c.; 100 for \$1.50.

N. L. Willet Seed Company's INSECTICIDES

SPRAYING LITERATURE—Let us mail you "Gould's How to Spray." Shows when to spray and what and give formulae (his pages 26-28-30) for Garden, Field and Orchard crops.

LIME SULPHUR WASH—For peach tree spraying as against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds of sulphur, 21 pounds of unslacked lime (salt is omitted). Boiled with steam, sulphur, can be put into the solution in 30 minutes; boiled otherwise it requires 1½ to 2 hours. In the average orchard, 650 trees require 1 barrel of sulphur (250 pounds) and 1 4-5 barrels of lime (total about 328 pounds) general average per tree 1 1-3 gallons of solution. We are large importers of sulphur (car lots) from Italy. Our Mr. Willet a year ago by his efforts secured car lots a special commodity rate from the East on sulphur, thus saving to all the orchard men on Eastern sulphur something like \$50.00 a car. His work is deserving of some consideration from the orchard men. See price on Sulphur and Lime below. Write for Spray Machine Outfit Book.

FLOUR SULPHUR—1 lb., 10c.; 5 lbs., 35c.; 100 lbs., \$4.00; barrel (250 lbs.), at 3½c. per lb.; 2 barrels, 3¼c.; 5 barrels, at \$2.95, and ton lots, \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

FRESH LIME—For Lime Sulphur Wash. Best at \$1.15 per barrel.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 30 to 50 parts of water to one part Animal Parasite Killer. Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; gallon, \$1.25; barrel, \$1.00 a gallon. Kills fleas dogs, cats, etc., kills lice on human or lower animals, kills mites and ants, ticks, screw worms and parasites of scab, itch and mange.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Ideal Germicide, Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Antiseptic and Purifier. Non-Poisonous. Agreeable, Refreshing Odor. Dilute 1 part to 50 or 100 of water as per directions. 1 pint bottle, 20c.; 1 quart bottle, 35c.; 1 gallon can, \$1.00; barrel, 75c. gallon.

PARIS GREEN—¼-lb., 15c.; ½-lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 10 lbs. at 38c.; 100 lbs. at 36c. Usually add equal parts lime. Formula, 4 oz. Paris Green, 4 oz. Lime and 50 gallons water; or teaspoonful each to one bucket of water; or 1 oz. Paris Green to 6 to 15 gallons water. Dry method for garden: Mix 1 oz. Paris Green to 6 lbs. Flour, or 10 lbs. Lime, and dust so as to show evenly on surface.

ADSENATE LEAD—Rub to thin paste, 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water; spray till leaves drip. 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., 20c.; 10 to 20 lbs., 18c., and 50 lbs., at 16c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—1 lb., 15c.; 25 lbs., at 10c. lb.; 50 lbs., at 9c. Lice and delicate larvae, 1 lb. to 6 gallons of water. San Jose Scale, 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—1 lb. carton, 15c.; 5 lbs., 35c. and 10 lbs., 60c.

BUG DEATH—1 lb., 15c.; 3 lbs. for 35c.; 5 lbs. for 50c.; 12½ lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$7.50.

BUG DEATH DUSTER—25c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Dry materials, 8 lbs. (for 50 gallons of water) for 75c.

AUTO SPRAY PUMP—Galvanized iron, \$4.50; brass, \$5.50.

TENNENT SPRAY ATOMIZER—40c. and 75c.; and for Powder, 50c.

FORMALIN—Prevents smut in wheat and oats, black rot in Irish potatoes, soak oats, etc., 5 minutes and dry and plant or plant wet, in water containing 1 pint of Formalin to 50 to 75 gallons of water. 1 pint Formalin, 75c.

BLUE STONE—1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs. for 60c.; 100 at 11c.; for wheat, 1 oz. to 2½ gallons of water, soak a few hours. Prevents smut.

CHLORIDE-LIME—1 lb. tin, 15c.; 10 lbs. at 12c. lb.

RESIN WASH—Dry. Batch weighs 14 lbs. for 50 gallons of water, 75c.

TRAIN OR FISH OIL—Drives away flies, gnats, etc. Smear on animal at point of attack. Some mix half kerosene. Per gallon, 60c.; 1 gallon can, 10c. extra.

CARBON BI-SULPHIDE—Liquid. 1 lb., 35c. Saves 1 ton seed.

"HORICUM" for San Jose Scale; mix 1 gallon with 16 to 20 of water; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

WATER SOLUBLE PETROLEUM—For San Jose Scale. Mix 1 gallon to 20 gallons water and spray. Price, 1 gallon, 75c.; 5 gallons, 65c.; 10 gallons, 60c.; 50 gallons, 50c.

FORMALDEHYDE SULPHUR TORCHES—25c., \$2.00 dozen.

MOTH BALLS—1 lb., 15c.; 2 for 25c.; 5 at 8c. lb.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—Spray Shrubs, 3-oz. cake (for 1½ gal. solution), 10c., and postpaid, 13c.; 8-oz. cake (make 4 gals.) 20c., postpaid 28c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

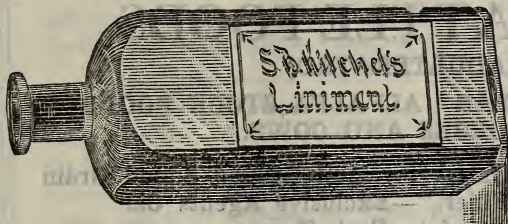
CEDARINE—(For Moths, Powdered Red Cedar), 12-oz. carton, 25c., 1 doz., \$2.00.

DALMATON INSECT POWDER—1 pound, 40c.; 5 pounds, at 30c.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Prevents ants and other insects from climbing trees; 1-lb cans, 30c.; 3-lb. cans, 85c.

FLY DRIVER—Guaranteed to keep Flies off stock; quarts, 60c. each; half-gallon, \$1.00 each; dozen, \$4.80 and \$8.00.

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For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises,
Aches and Pains.

It is one of the best external Liniments sold for man or beast. It relieves pain like magic.

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POULTRY POWDERS—Make-Hens-Lay Tonic, 25c.; doz., \$1.50. International Poultry Food, 25c and 50c; Magic Poultry Food, 25c. and 50c.; Pratt's Poultry Food, 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1.25, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00. Rust Poultry Powder 25c and 50c; Conkey's Egg food, 25c.; Lee's Egg-Maker, 25c.; Cypher's F. N. E. Food, 25c.; Rust Egg Producer, 25c.; Hess Poultry Panacea, 25c and 60c; Saylor's Poultry Powder, 25c.; Saylor's Insecticide, 10c., 25c.

ROUP CURES—Conkey's R. C., 25c.; 50c. and \$1.00; Cypher's R. C., 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Pratt's R. C., 25c., 50c.; Rust R. Pills, 25c., 50c.

CHOLERA CURES—Ga. C. C. C., 25c., dozen \$1.50; Dodge's 4 "C.", 25c.; Conkey's C. C., 25c., 50c.; Germozone (Liq. and Tablet), 50c.

LICE KILLERS—A. P. K., pt. 30c., qt. 50c., gal. \$1.25; Conkey's L. K. (liq.), 35c., 60c.; Lee's L. K. (liq.), 35c.; Lambert's L. Ointment, 10c, 25c., 50c, \$1.00; Conkey's H. L. Ointment, 10c., 25c.; Dorr's D. L. Ointment, 25c.; Pratt's (Pow.), 10c., 25c.; Conkey's (Pow.), 25c.

HOG CHOLERA CURE—National H. C., 25c. dozen, \$1.50.

GAPE—Conkey's 50c.; Conkey's Scaley Leg Remedy, 50c.; Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c.; Conkey's Flea Salve, 25c.; Cypher's Poultry Remedy Cases, each \$2.00.

STOCK POWDERS—Howard's, full lb., 25c., doz. \$1.50, gross \$16.20, delivered; International, 25c. 50c., \$1.00, \$3.50; Magic, 25c., 50c.; Barker's, Foutz's, Sheridan's, Sloan's, Black Draught, Pratt Condition, 25c.; Pratt Stock, 50c., 75c., \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00; Pratt A. Reg., 25c., 50c.

LINIMENTS—Sloan 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Mexican Mustang, 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Kitchell, 50c., 75c.; Barker's Porter's A. H. Oil, Turkish L., Silver Pine H. Oil, Pratt Vet., 25c.; Gombault's C. Bal., \$1.50; Hanford B. Myrrh, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

WORM POWDER—Lee's, 25c.; Pratt, 50c.; Sloan, \$1.00; Internat., 50c.

HORSE COLIC—Holleyman's Elixir, 50c., doz. \$4.00, gross \$48.00, less 15 per cent., delivered; International, Sloan S. C. C., Pratt V. C., 50c.; International, 50c.

FEVER AND DISTEMPER CURES—Pratt's F. (Pow.), 50c.; Sloan C. F. and D., 50c.; Pratt Cold and C., 50c.; Pratt Dist. and P. E., 50c.; International, 50c.

GALL CURES—International G., 25c.; Sloan G., 50c.; Pratt G., 25c.

HOOF OINTMENT AND SPAVIN CURE—Pratt H. O., 25c.; International H. T., ft. R., 50c.; Kendall S. C., 50c.

DOG REMEDIES—Infallible Dog Mange Cure, qt. 50c. Cartwright's Mange Cure, 50c., dozen, \$4.00; 1 gross, \$48.00; less 20 per cent. delivered. Cartwright's Dog Soap, 20c.; doz. \$1.40; 1 gross, \$16.80; less 15 per cent. delivered. Glover's M., 50c. Glover's D. C., \$1.00; Glover's Con. Pills, Glover's Digestion Pills, Glover's Con. Pills, 50c. Glover's D. S., 25c. Lister's D. S., 10c. Sergeant's Condition Pills (box), 50c., \$1.00. Sure Shot (bottle), 50c. Soft Carbolic Soap (box), 25c. Arsenic and Iron Pills (box), 50c. Canker Wash (bottle), 50c. Rheumatic Pills (box), 50c. Constipation Cure (box), 25c. Flea Remedy (bottle), 25c.

SORE HEAD—Infallible Sore Head Cure (liq.) pint, 25c.; Conkey's H. Ointment, 50c.; Dorr's 25c.; Conkey's Chicken Pox, 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS REMEDIES—National Hog Cholera Cure, 25c. size; dozen, \$1.50. Medicated Salt Brick, 25c. size. Plain Salt Brick, 10c. size. Bird Manna, 15c. size. Posfor-rat Poison, 25c. size, \$5.00 package guaranteed to rid your premises of rats or money refunded. Sterling Fly Driver, keeps flies off your stock, 1 qt. makes 2 gallons, 60c.; 2 qts. make 4 gallons, \$1.00.

COW TONIC AND PREPARATIONS—Pratt's Cow Tonic, 50c size. Pratt's Calf Tonic, 50c size.

MRS. LEE'S MILK AND BUTTER PURIFIER—Eradicates Onions and Bitter Weeds., 5-lb. package, 60c.; 25-lb. package, \$2.35; 50-lb. pail, \$4.35.

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

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**WILLET'S FORMULAE 'ALFALFA STOCK FOODS
FOR HORSES AND COWS.**

**All Made of Ground Alfalfa Hay, and Ground Sound Grain
Meals with no "Filler."—Exclusive Agents Car
Lots Wanted in Each Town.**

DIRECTIONS—FORFEEDING—A BALANCED RATION.

FOR HORSES—Ponies and light driving horses, wet freely 2 quarts, three times a day; medium draft horses, wet freely 4 quarts, three times a day; extra heavy draft horses working long hours, wet freely 5 quarts, three times a day.

FOR MILCH COWS—Ordinary size, if fed three times a day, wet freely 3 quarts, if twice a day, 4 quarts; large cows fed three times a day, wet freely 4 quarts, if twice a day, 5 to 6 quarts each feed.

INGREDIENTS FOR COWS—(Fine Ground)—35 per cent. Ground Alfalfa Hay, 50 per cent Corn Chops, 10 per cent. Bran, 5 per cent. Barley. Analysis—Fat, 2.63 per cent.; Protein, 14.75 per cent.; Carbohydrates, 51.75 per cent.; Fiber, 17.00 per cent.

INGREDIENTS FOR HORSES—(Coarse Ground)—Ground Alfalfa, 35 per cent., and 65 per cent. Corn Chops, Shorts, Bran and Linseed Oil Meal, in the right proportions, with analysis—Crude Protein, 12 to 15 per cent.; Carbohydrates, 53 to 59 per cent.; Fat, 3.50 to 4.00 per cent.; Crude Fiber, from 8 to 15 per cent.

Prices Per Horse or Cow Per Month—Nine quarts per day for 30 days will cost about \$3.75; 10 quarts, about \$4.30; 12 quarts, about \$5.15; 15 quarts, about \$6.45 monthly cost of feed per animal. All goods put up in 100-lb. sacks.

\$30.000 CASH

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Unscrupulous dealers who know the excellence and medical value of **Simmons' Liver Regulator** may try to sell you cheap imitations or substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only. When you ask for **Simmons' Liver Regulator** and the dealer tries to sell you some cheap imitation as "THE SAME" or "JUST AS GOOD," stand on your rights and demand **Simmons' Liver Regulator**, and see that you get it.

As you value your health, beware of substitutes and imitations.

Read below the experience of a few who were induced to take substitutes when they asked for **Simmons' Liver Regulator**:

"I send you a package of, counterfeit **Simmons' Liver Regulator**. It is called a trial package and they said it would cost me nothing—it nearly cost me my life."—John Griffin, Cassville, Ark.

"I have always used **Simmons' Liver Regulator** and found it did what is claimed for it. The last bottle and two packages did me no good. I see that they are not put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and are not genuine. Send me some from honest hands (with Red Z and Zeilin & Co.'s signature on the wrapper)."—Benj. T. Rich, Fernandina, Fla.

"I have taken **Simmons' Liver Regulator** and, from experience, can speak of it in the highest terms. There is a deleterious article sold here for the genuine **Simmons' Liver Regulator**."—P. B. Cusack, Brinkley, Ark.

THE GENUINE **Simmons Liver Regulator**

IS PUT UP IN SEALED PACKAGES

AND IS

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SERIAL No. 496.

ON THE FRONT OF EACH PACKAGE IS THE RED Z,

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
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Spring and Fall Grains—Oats, Rye, Barley, and Wheat.

Garden Seeds for Spring and Fall Planting—Bulk and in papers.

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Cotton Planting Seed.

Cow Peas.

Sorghums, Millets, and all forage plants.

Maine Grown Seed Irish Potatoes, and Second Crop Potatoes.

Vetches, Clover, Grasses, Etc., for fall, winter and spring planting.

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, Poultry Fencing and Supplies.

Insecticides, Etc.

Spraying Machines, Etc.

Animals Remedies.

Willet's Formulae "Alfalfa Stock Foods" for horses and cows.

Willet's Poultry Feed.

Prepared Roofings.

Native Augusta Hays; Foreign Hays.

Cotton Marking Inks and Brushes, and Cotton Bale Tags.

Fertilizers.

A DEAD LOSS

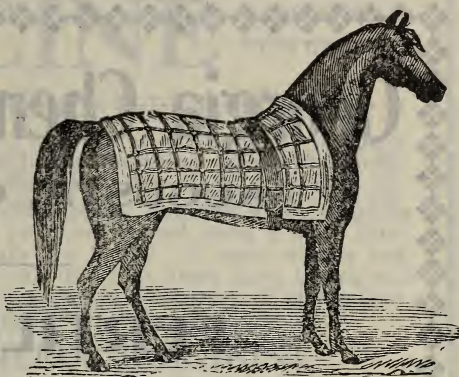
That's a Horse or Mule who dies of Colic. Dead loss \$125.00. Can you afford it? If not, we say honestly you will never lose an animal in your life by Horse Colic if you but use

HOLLEYMAN'S COMPOUND ELIXIR

FOR HORSE COLIC

IT WILL CURE ANY CASE OF
HORSE COLIC UNDER THE SUN.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOUR HORSE
DIES BEFORE YOU BUY A BOTTLE.



50 Cents,

Here or laid down
at your nearest So.
Ex. Co.'s office, free
of express to you.

Capt. Jas. M. Smith, of Smithsonia, the largest farmer in Georgia, writes us: "I consider Holleyman's Elixir a splendid medicine for Horses and Mules—the best I have tried. Every owner of a horse or mule might save money by constantly keeping on hand this Elixir."

Dr. R. B. Kitchen, Mitchell, Ga., says: "I have used Holleyman's Elixir in Horse Colic. I recommend it as a Specific."

S. S. Sanders & Co., Egypt, Ga., say: "Have sold it and used it; it is all it's claimed to be. Its effect is magical."

W. H. Jones, Stellaville, Ga., says: "I have been using Holleyman's Elixir 1 year and saved several horses' lives. It never fails in Horse Colic."

Capt. R. H. Walker, Appleton, S. C., says: "Worth its weight in gold to every farmer. I saved three horses' lives on my plantation in sixty days."

O. B. Brown, Stellaville, Ga., says: "Cured a nice mare that was dying with Colic. The best thing of the kind I ever saw."

S. A. Gray & Co., Waynesboro, Ga., say: "Have used Holleyman's Elixir for 8 or 9 years. As a preparation for Colic in Horses and Mules we believe it to be unequalled."

R. H. Wood, Veterinary Surgeon, Johnston, S. C., says: "I used it in several severe cases. One animal had been given up to die; a part of a bottle saved the animal's life. No horse owner should be without it."

J. F. A. Tufts, Drummer, says: "In one of my drumming trips of 30 days I cured three dangerous cases of Colic in Horses from my sample vial holding only one ounce."

W. H. McNorril, M.D., Waynesboro, Ga., says: "Holleyman's Elixir is extensively used in this county. For many years I have found it to be an infallible remedy."

W. H. F. Rast & Bro., Swansea, S. C., say: "Holleyman's Compound Elixir is the best medicine of its kind and has given better satisfaction than anything we have ever sold."

We have crowds of testimonials from Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Merchants and Farmers.

AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,
Manufacturers,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Georgia Chemical Works,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

FERTILIZERS

Fish Goods, Blood and Bone Goods, Cotton Seed Meal Mixtures, Acid Phosphate with and without Potash, Kainit, Nitrate Soda and agricultural chemicals of every kind.

These goods are especially prepared to suit the crops and soils of the South. An increasing demand for them during 37 years proves their merit. It is no experiment to use fertilizers which have so successfully stood the test of long experience.

Patapsco, Mastodon, Sea Gull, Mascot and other well-known brands of this Company need no introduction to the trade—ask your dealer for them or write us direct and we will see to it that you are supplied.

Our **Early Trucker** will bring you full returns for market garden products.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL WORKS,

Augusta, Georgia.

BORACINE

EXQUISITELY
PERFUMED

The Baby's Powder for Prickly Heat

WARNING—Never use TALCUM POWDER of any kind. It is simply a ground stone; injurious by filling up the skin's pores. It is never absorbed by the system—not medical.

THE BABY!

Every baby that comes into the world must be washed and powdered several times a day. Boracine was made for babies. It cures redness and irritation. It cures the baby's Prickly Heat. It keeps down bumps and pimples, makes baby's skin white and smooth like velvet. It makes baby as sweet as carnation or white roses.

YOUR BABY NEEDS BORACINE

Not a Perfect Baby or Happy Home Without It.

Prickly Heat

Big grown-ups, youths, little tots—all have prickly heat. Search the world and you would not find so perfect a remedy as is Boracine. Exquisitely soothing and helpful. Use it freely. Harmless.

Augusta Drug Co., Mfgs.

Package 25c. postpaid 30c.

AUGUSTA, Ga.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AT N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

SYMM'S HAY CURING FRAMES—

1 to 25, 85c. each; 50 to 75, 80c. each; 100 at	\$.75
Dixie Pea Hullers	25.00
Black Hawk Grist Mills	3.00
Black Hawk Corn Shellers	2.00
Chatham Fan Mill, separates and cleans	44.00
Christen Seed Growers	1.00
Success White Washers	8.00
Stempel Fire Extinguishers	15.00

PEANUT ROASTERS—Made here. Hold half bushel. American Peanut Roasters, \$6.00; "Open Bottom Roasters," \$3.00 f.o.b. Augusta. Get circular.

BACON GARDEN SEED DRILLS AND CULTIVATORS—

No. 1 Drill only	6.50
No. 3 Single Wheel Cultivator, 5 teeth, 2 plows, 2 hoes	4.50
No. 7 Combination Drill and Cultivator, 5 teeth, 2 hoes, 2 plows	9.00
No. 4 Combination Single and Double Wheel Cultivator, parts same at No. 7	5.25
No. 6 Expansion Arch Cultivator, 6 teeth, 2 hoes, 2 plows	6.50

HORTICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS—

No. 2 Asparagus Bunchers	1.75
Asparagus Knives, each50
Pruning Shears, No. 04, 25c.; No. 1, 50c.; Rockdale Pruners (two blades), 75c.; L. Giant Grass Hooks50

LAWN MOWERS

Red Bird, 14-inch blade; wheel, 7 1-2 inches	3.25
Blue Ribbon 1904, 14-inch blade; wheel, 8 1-2 inches	4.25
Blue Ribbon 1905, 14-inch blade; wheel, 9 1-2 inches	5.25
Blue Ribbon 1907, 14-inch blade; wheel, 10 1-2 inches	6.25
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, four 16-inch blades, each	10.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheel, five blades 15-inches, each	13.00
10½-inch wheels, five blades 17 inches, each	14.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½-inch wheels, five blades, 15 inches, each	10.00
10½-inch wheels, five blades 17 inches, each	11.00
10½-inch wheels, 5 blades, 19 inches, each	12.00

"A. P. K."

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER

**DESTROYER OF ALL PARASITE, INSECT, VERMIN,
PESTS**

KILLS—Fleas, Lice, Mites on Dogs, Cats, Humans and Hens.

KILLS—Ticks and Screw Worms.

KILLS—Cockroaches, Bedbugs and Ants.

KILLS—The Microbes of Itch, Mange and Scab.

A SPECIFIC FOR THE FOLLOWING:

CATTLE—Ticks, Lice, Itch and Texas Fever. SHEEP—Ticks, Scab and Lice. DOGS—Fleas, Lice and Mange. CATS—Fleas. FOWLS—Lice. HOGS—Eczema, Mange, Lice and Cholera. HORSES—Mange, Itch, Lice and Galls.

NOT POISONOUS—DOES NOT HURT EYES.

NOTE—"A. P. K." leaves the skin of the animal soft and odorless; and leaves his hair pliable and silky. The most useful remedy on the farm.

Get full circulars and directions. Mix 1 part A. P. K. to 50 to 100 parts water.

PRICE—Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; gallon, \$1.25; barrel, \$1.00 gallon.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GA. SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON MARKING INKS AND BRUSHES

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK—Indelible colors.

Green, Black, Purple, Crimson, Blue. Get circular.

Large size, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -lbs., enough to make 50 gallons, \$2.50; 5 packages, \$2.25 each; 10 packages, \$2.00 each; small size, enough for 10 gallons, 75c., or per dozen, \$6.00.

COTTON BALE TAGS—Get special circular. Cotton bale tags, all kinds; or serially numbered tags with detachable coupon; all printed as wanted. Kindly let us duplicate past order or outfit you with new. Write us your wants and specifications.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES—Post Paid—National No. 2, 25c.; Mobile, each, 85c.; Krako, each, 70c.; Nabob, each, 60c.; Sterling, No. 3, 45c.; Sterling, No. 2, 35c.

BRANDING BRUSHES—(With handles or without)—Each, 25c.; half dozen, \$1.25; dozen, \$2.25.

COTTON STENCILS—Cut on tin or copper. Get Special Circular, with prices and description.

Animal Remedies—Specifics

Manufactured by

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

HOLLEYMAN'S HORSE COLIC ELIXIR—For 50 years an absolute quick cure for all forms of Horse and Mule Colic. No farmer can afford to be without it. It's Horse Insurance. 1 bottle, 50c.; 1 dozen, \$4.50, express prepaid.

HOWARD'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER—Full pounds. Other makes, 5-8 and 3-4 pounds only. Nothing better. Been selling this incomparable Stock Powder for 25 years. 1 package, 25c.; postpaid, 35c.; 1 dozen for \$1.75.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 30 to 50 parts of water to 1 part Animal Parasite Killer. Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; gallon, \$1.25; barrel, \$1.00 a gallon. Kills fleas on dogs, cats, etc.; kills lice on human or lower animals; kills mites and ants, ticks, screw worms, and the parasites of scab, itch and mange.

CARTWRIGHT'S MANGE CURE—50c.; dozen, \$4.00; 1 gross, \$48.00, less 20 per cent. delivered. Temporarily, 1-4 gross, same price.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SOAP—20c.; dozen, \$1.40; 1 gross, \$16.80, less 15 per cent. delivered.

MAKE-HENS-LAY-TONIC—Mix 1 heaping teaspoonful 3 times a week in soft feed; this is enough for 4 hens. 25c. postpaid.

GEORGIA CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE—1 tablespoonful in soft food 4 times a week. 25c. postpaid.

INFALLIBLE SORE HEAD CURE—A specific for Sore Head in all Poultry. Liquid, pint, 25c.

NATIONAL HOG CURE—Formula United States Government. After 10 years' experience can say we've never known this remedy to fail. Package, 25c.; postpaid, 30c.; 1 dozen, \$2.00, delivered.

Nosena
TRADE MARK

is a soothing, healing balm containing no drugs having a narcotic effect. It

RELIEVES

quickly and soothes the congested membranes and thoroughly heals and cleanses. Valuable not only for

CATARRH

but relieves colds, throat troubles, hay fever, "stopped-up" nose, etc.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Buy a 50 cent tube of NOSENA from

YOUR DRUGGIST

and get your money back if not satisfied. Sample tube and Booklet by mail 10c.

BROWN MFG CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. Greeneville, Tenn.



Oh! Papa don't forget to buy a bottle of **CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT** for your little girl.

You can buy it at any Drug Store and you know it never fails to cure my Croup and Cough.

FREE A POSTAL FROM YOU

And We Will Send Free, to Prove That it is the Most Effective External Cure for Rheumatic Pains and Aches, a Large

BOTTLE OF



Confident that it will do for you what it has done for others, and that to use it is to praise it, as does the writer of the following grateful letter:—

"With muscular rheumatism I suffered to the extent that even to control the pen held in my right hand was impossible at times. On one such day I first used Minard's Liniment. No indorsement could come from a worse sufferer or more grateful heart than mine. G. W. D'Vys, Cambridge, Mass." Send a postal to Minard's Liniment Co., So. Framingham, Mass.

KNAPSACK AND BUCKET SPRAYERS

Gould's "Handy" Knapsack Sprayer



Figure 989.

Made entirely of brass and copper. Has ball valves and metal plungers. Leakage of fluid from stuffing box will drip back into tank. Capacity 5 gallons. Price, with 3½ ft., ¾-inch discharge hose and "Mistry" nozzle, \$15. Special agitator 50c extra, net.

"Combination" Knapsack Sprayer.

Tank made of galvanized iron. Capacity 5 gallons. Pump is brass with wing guided valves, ground to fit valve seat. Price with 4 ft., ¾-inch discharge hose, "Mistry" or "Mistry, Jr." nozzles and extension, \$10.00.

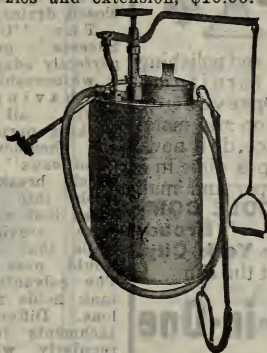


Figure 1323.

Gould Brass Sprayer and Bucket



Figure 1068.

Useful for variety of purposes. Tank is of galvanized with solid wood bottom extended at one end for foot hold. Capacity about 6 gallons. Price, with 5 feet of ¾-inch discharge hose and spray nozzle, \$9.00.

Goulds "Pomona"

A powerful sprayer. All working parts bronze. No leather packings. Adjustable Stroke.

The Pomona will supply four leads of hose and eight nozzles. Its working parts are of solid bronze. All working parts may be easily removed and cleaned without disturbing any other portion of the pump.

Pump, with Agitator and Hose Coupling—Plunger, diameter 2½-inch; stroke, adjustable, 3, 4 or 5-inch; double discharge, ¾-inch hose, ¾-inch hose. Price, \$15.00.

Outfit C—With agitator and one lead 15-ft. ½-inch discharge hose with "Mistry Jr" nozzle. Price, \$18.75.

Outfit D—With agitator and two leads 15-ft. each, ½-inch discharge hose with "Mistry" or "Mistry Jr." nozzle. Price, \$22.00.

We supply barrel and mount sprayer for \$3.50, list; but barrel is not furnished unless specially ordered. If agitator is not wanted deduct \$1.00 from list.

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Agencies in all large cities.

GARDENING

Conducted by Practical Gardeners.

Issued twice a month. Price, \$2.00 per year.
Send subscriptions to us with your order.

THE BEST PAPER FOR AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL GARDENERS.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY,

Augusta, Georgia.

BORACINE

—FOR—

PRICKLY HEAT—AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

THE BABY'S TOILET POWDER.

Not Made of Talcum (talcum is dangerous.)

Box (tin) 25c., postpaid, 30c.; dozen, \$2.50,

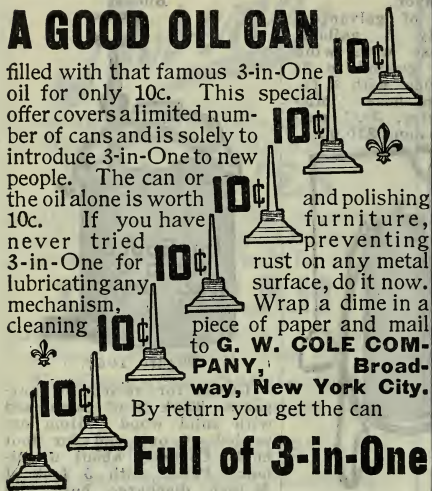
A GOOD OIL CAN

filled with that famous 3-in-One oil for only 10c. This special offer covers a limited number of cans and is solely to introduce 3-in-One to new people. The can or the oil alone is worth 10c. If you have never tried 3-in-One for lubricating any mechanism, cleaning

and polishing furniture, preventing rust on any metal surface, do it now. Wrap a dime in a piece of paper and mail to **G. W. COLE COMPANY,** Broadway, New York City.

By return you get the can

Full of 3-in-One



KILLS!

The Germs, Microbes, Parasites or Micro-organism that Cause and Produce

Pneumonia Fever, Kidney Disease, Rheumatic Pains, Bronchial Troubles, Diphtheria, Consumption and La Grippe.

GUARDIAN ANGEL REMEDY,

The greatest known Pain and Germ Killer. Mostly applied and used externally. Tested 15 years; 500,000 bottles sold; 100,000 unsolicited testimonials; try it—do it now.

All druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

GUARDIAN ANGEL REMEDY CO.,

Baltimore, Md.

FREE—Pamphlets—FREE

Write N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga. Gardiner's Augusta Vetch Culture.

Willet's Complete Book of Poultry Supplies. "Goulds Sprays" Book.

Thomson Spraying Chemicals, Formulae and Preparation.

Cypher's Incubator and Poultry Supply Book. Bulletin 147, Winter Forage Crops for the South.

Willet's Weekly Price Current. (Printed every week.)

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

Six Pumps in One

SPRAY PUMP, A WHITEWASHER, FIRE PROTECTOR, BUGGY WASHER FLOOR OILER and A PLUMBER'S FORCE PUMP.

For opening up closed drains, etc.:

The "Universal Success" pump is perfectly adapted for a whitewashing outfit, having large valves, all brass working parts, brass air chamber and "Bordeaux" nozzle, which breaks the wash into a fine spray that will penetrate crevices in walls that a brush would pass over. The galvanized iron tank holds five gallons. Different attachments furnished regularly with the pump make the various uses possible. Four feet of 3/8-inch hose provided with each outfit, including iron extension rod. Full directions given in circular "Six Pumps in One." Price, \$8.00.



LOWELL FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

BETTER THAN EVER.

No complicated parts to get out of order. Does not require constant pumping like other sprayers.

One charge sufficient to expel entire contents of tank.

Each sprayer thoroughly tested with both air and water pressure.

Machine can be easily washed and aired after using.

New Automatic Thumb Lever Valve shuts off instantly.

A child can operate it.

No packing or springs to wear out in the valve.

All working parts made of hard brass casting. Tree attachment and funnel with brass wire strainer for filling with each machine.

The stamping, brass finishing and assembling all done in our factory by skilled mechanics.

Strongest Sprayer made. Will stand 5 times the air pressure necessary to operate.

Convex heads, seamed, soldered and riveted. Capacity of tank, 3 gallons.

Handy to carry as a grip.

Manufactured Exclusively by

THE LOWELL SPECIALTY CO.,

Lowell, Mass.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Agents.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT



Kills Pain in Man or Beast,

For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Toothache, Sprains, Cuts, Burns and Bruises in men.

For Spavin Curb or Splint in Horses.

For Cholera and Hog Distemper in Hogs.

For Diseases of Poultry.

Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN,
Boston, Mass.

For Sale by **AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,** Augusta, Ga.

SEE HERE!

Results are the best proof of the value of a medicine.

Try a bottle

HILTON'S LIFE FOR THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

The results will testify to its excellence in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, and as a general regulator to the system.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

Sold by

AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,
Augusta, Georgia.

Cool Smoke—Easily Cleaned.

THE WELLINGTON PIPE (W. D. C.) offers two important advantages: The well of the bowl collects the saliva and thereby leaves the tobacco dry to the last. The peculiar shaped mouth-piece permits the tongue to rest easily underneath the curve, and the upward boring of the draught hole compels the smoke to pass over the tongue, and thereby does not irritate any part of the smoker's mouth, which drawback is usually experienced in an ordinary pipe. The Wellington Pipe smokes cool and pleasant, because of the above mentioned advantages. The pipes are made by the best skilled workmen, the wood is of the best selected briar root and the mouth-piece is of the finest quality solid vulcanite.

AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,
Augusta, Georgia.,
Headquarters for W. D. C. Pipes.

A TEASPOONFUL OF

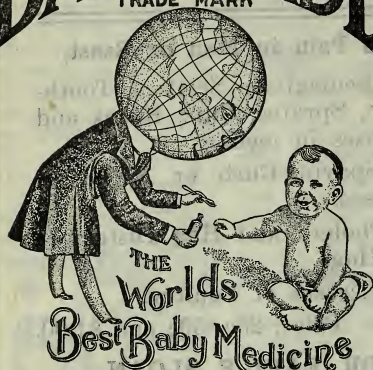
FRED BROWN'S GINGER

With a little warm water, will relieve cramp colic and troubles caused by change of water. Good at all seasons. The mixture can be sweetened to the taste.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

BABY EASE

TRADE MARK



Cures Constipation, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Colic, Sour Stomach, etc. It Destroys Worms, Allays Feverishness and Colds. It Aids Digestion. It Makes TEETHING Easy, Promotes Cheerfulness and Produces Natural Sleep.

25c. and 50c. Bottle All Dealers.

MANUFACTURED BY
BABY EASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"INDRUROID"

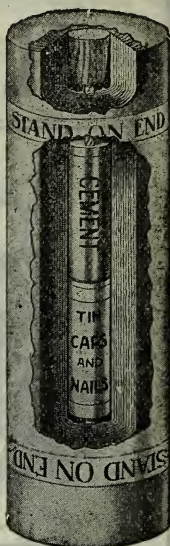
THE BEST ROOFING

Not affected by gasses or vapors.
Strong and tough.
Absolutely water-proof.
Climatic changes do not affect it.
Practically fire proof.
Any workman can put it on.
Will not shrink or crack

1-ply, per square, complete	\$2.25
2-ply, per square, complete	3.25
3-ply, per square, complete	4.00

Put up two squares to roll, 216 square feet.

The cement necessary for seams, the caps and nails, are packed in core of each roll, which are all free.



H. F. WATSON COMPANY,
Erie Penn., Manufacturers.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY,
Augusta, Georgia, Agents.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

The Genuine Is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The Full Name of the Company, "California Fig Syrup Co." Is

Printed on the Front of Every Package of the Genuine.

The Genuine—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere.

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers, the imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined. Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects.

It cleans the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers, and acts best on the kidneys, liver stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women and children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed. Always buy the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

(Incorporated)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Price, 50 Cents Per Bottle.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR

Take the Curls Out of It, Make It Soft
Glossy by Using

CARPENTER'S OX MARROW POMADE

(Beware of Imitations)

Use a little once a week—that is all that is necessary. Soft, silky hair and a healthy scalp are the results. Makes the hair grow, too.

Price, 25 Cents.

Buy it of your druggist, or send us the hair grow, too.

CARPENTER & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by
AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,
Augusta, Georgia.

There Is Nothing So Soothing as a
Mother's Kiss Except

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Millions of Mothers Will Tell You
It soothes the child. It softens the gums.
It allays all pain. It cures wind colic. It is
the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is absolutely
harmless and for sixty years has
proved the best remedy for Children Teething.
Be sure you ask for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
and take no other.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act,
June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1098.

P. P. P.

(Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium)
The Greatest Blood Purified in the
World, and Lippman's Liver
Pills.

F. V. LIPPMAN,

Savannah

Georgia

When the little one has Croup, Colds, etc. use
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

—of—
SWEET GUM and MULLEIN.
A Sure Cure for Croup, Whooping Cough,
Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Consumption
and All Affections of the Throat
and Lungs.

Cures Colds, Coughs, Bronchial and Lung
Troubles.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30, 1899—A wholesale
dealer writes: "I take special pleasure in
commending your preparation—'Sweet Gum
and Mullein'—as one of the best I ever used
in cases of Colds, Coughs, Bronchial and
Lung Troubles. I have used it for years in
my family and have always immediate benefit
from it. It is one of the best preparations
on the market for what you recommend it."
W. W. DRAPER.

Dr. Bigger's Hucklebery Cordial,

The Great Southern Remedy
for all bowel affections, and by that name old
Dr. Biggers used it in his extensive practice
with continued success, embracing a period
of forty years. It will cure Dysentery,
Bloody Flux, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera Mor-
bus, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Infantum,
Gripping Pains in the Bowels or Stomach,
Teething Sickness, Summer Complaints, Sick
Stomach, and all disturbances of the bowels
and stomach, and no home is complete with-
out a bottle of it, a dose of which will so
often prevent any serious results from the
above complaints. We therefore advise you
to get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to
take, and when you have used it you will
never suffer yourself to be without it.

For Sale by all Druggists at 25 and 50
cents per bottle.

FACTS

In Reference to John R. Dickey's Old
Reliable Eye Water

It cures sore eyes or granulated lids.
It strengthens weak eyes.
It cools and soothes a sore eye.
It refreshes and strengthens a tired eye.
It don't hurt when applied.
It feels good. Children like it.
More than a million cures back it.

The genuine always enclosed in a red
folding box. For chronic sore eye lids,
sties, and a diseased condition of the
roots of eye lashes, use Dickey's Old
Reliable Eye Salve. Both guaranteed
under pure food law. No. 1421.

By mail, 25 cents.

DICKEY DRUG COMPANY,

Box 14.

Bristol, Tenn.

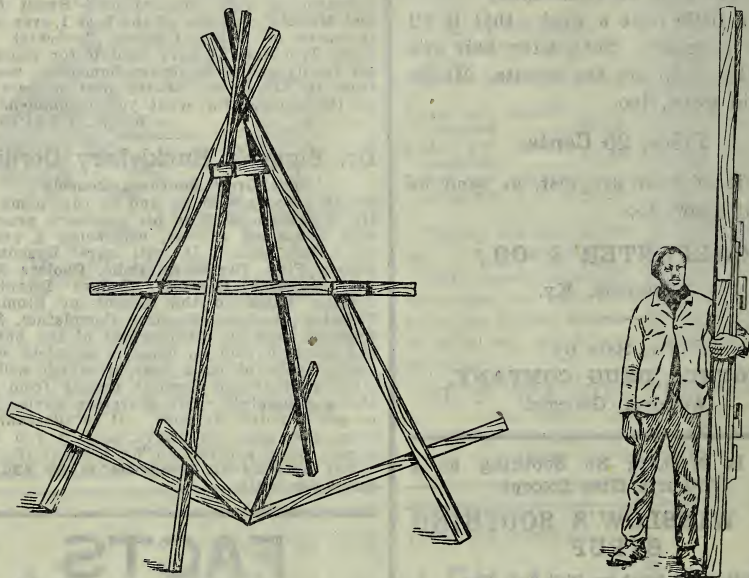
SYMMS' HAY CURING FRAMES

(PATENTED)

Manufactured solely by N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Georgia.

READY FOR USE.

READY FOR SHIPMENT.



SAVES HAY IN ALL WEATHERS

SAVES HAY GREEN IN COLOR AND SUCCULENT AND FETCHES HIGHER PRICE.

SYMMS' HAY CURING FRAMES—The labor, time, cost, the tedious slow process of raking nightly into haycocks and scattering same the next morning, the danger and loss from rain through 3 or 4 necessary curing days—and especially is all of this true as regards the heavy hays, such as Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Beggar Weed, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Fodder Corn, etc. These are all well-known facts that militate heavily against hay making.

ALL OBIATED—These troubles are obviated in the Symms' Hay Curing Frame. While it is a perfect machine for all hays, its action for Pea Vine Hay and all heavy hays is nothing short of the marvellous!

THE PROCESS—After cutting or mowing, put hay, immediately, whether weather is dry, damp or rainy, or later in day in semi-wilted state, directly upon the frame; 1 one-horse wagon load, 750 to 850 pounds, green stuff to the frame. Pile hay from wagon on frame beginning at bottom and piling in spiral fashion—ending at the top—making a hay cone in shape. Let hay stay there without molesting till wanted in barn—whether it be a week, a month, or 3 months. The frame is rigid—storms will not blow it down. While other and sun drien hays are tasteless yellow and faded out, this shadow-cured Symms' hay will be green in color, succulent and juicy and sweet and nutritious. Each frame should last a decade or more. Price, 100, 75c each; 50 at 80c.; less than 50 at 85c. each.

THE PATENT—Geo. Symms, Jr., inventor. Papers in N. L. Willet Seed Company's hands.

A WARNING—This patent issued by U. S. Patent Office to Geo. Symms, Jr., and Mattie M. McClusky, No. 712978, Nov. 4, 1902, time to run being 17 years. N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga., in 1906, bought for a long term of years of Patentees, under a royalty, the sole right to manufacture Symms' Hay Curing Frames. They will prosecute for fullest damages all persons making for private or other use these frames or infringing on the principle as contained in them.

The Staff of Life

Is not more important in the family than is a bottle of

"PAINKILLER"

It saves many a doctor's visit, many a worry and relieves many a pain.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, ETC.,

are quickly relieved and cured by its use. Can be taken inwardly and used externally.

A specific for

**RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO,
STIFFNESS and SORENESS.**

CAUTION—The fraud of substitution is so apparent that every sensible person should avoid being gulled by the "just as good" phrase, and insist upon getting the genuine PERRY DAVIS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This preparation does not contain any drug in harmful quantities. It has been in constant use for nearly 70 years, and has the endorsement of all who have used it, the world over.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. - PROPRIETORS - NEW YORK.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(CONTAINS NO OPIUM)

IS WARRANTED TO CURE

COUGHS AND COLDS.

A trifling, seemingly insignificant cough, if neglected works down the throat to the bronchial tubes and finally to the lungs, and unless checked will result in consumption. At the first signs of a cough take Allen's Lung Balsam and thus avoid danger.

BRONCHITIS.

Barking, hacking, rasping, and irritating the throat are the constant accompaniments of this disease. Don't delay a minute when you have this ailment, a few doses of Allen's Lung Balsam will soon break it up.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, TONSILITIS.

These troubles are confined to the throat and breathing tubes, and should be cured at once, or more serious ailments develop. Allen's Lung Balsam is the best remedy to use, its good effects will be noticed at once.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Contains no opium in any form. Perfectly harmless. In use for over half a century. Has the endorsement of physicians, nurses, Ministers, of everybody.

LARGE, MEDIUM, AND TRIAL SIZE BOTTLES.

The trouble with being brilliant is you can hardly ever make a living at it.

He that gathereth in summer is a wise son; but he that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame.

How many people would be mute, if they were forbidden to speak well of themselves and evil of others!

Proof is better than discussion.

5c.—LUDEN'S MENTHOL—5c. COUGH DROPS

"GIVE INSTANT RELIEF"

Opens the Head, Clears the Throat.

Sales nearly 5,000,000 packages annually. Ask your druggist or confectioner for them. Better than medicine. Made by

W. H. LUDEN,
Reading, Pa.

FOR WOMEN.

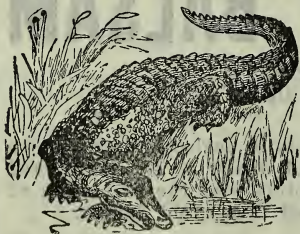
G. F. P.

(Gerstle's Female Panacea)
Guaranteed To Give Satisfaction.
READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Go to your dealer and buy a bottle of G. F. P., use it as directed, and after using the bottle, if you can honestly say you have not been benefited, the dealer will refund the price you paid him for it.

GERSTLE MEDICINE COMPANY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE RIVER SWAMP CHILL CURE.



CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL FORMS

—of—

CHILLS, MALARIAL TROUBLES AND GRIPPE.

50 Cents and \$1.00 Bottles.

The River Swamp Chill and Fever Cure
with Cut of Alligator on Every
Bottle.

L. A. GARDELLE,
DRUGGIST,

Proprietor and Manufacturer
Augusta, Georgia.

Sold Wholesale by the Augusta Drug Co.

GOWAN'S PREPARATION.

EXTERNAL

—for—

Croup, Pneumonia, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation and Congestion of
Throat and Chest.

—for—

Pains and Soreness in All Parts of the
Body. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY

AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY.

Do Not Trifle With a Cold

Is good advice for men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Long experience has proven that there is nothing better for colds in children than

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

It is a favorite with many mothers and never disappoints them. It contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given with implicit confidence.

**CURES THE OLD SORES THAT
OTHER CURES WON'T
CURE.**

Your Druggist Will Refund Money if

DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL

FAILS TO CURE ANY OLD

CHRONIC SORES,

SCROFULOUS SORES,

SCALD HEAD or

GRANULATED EYELIDS,

Price, 25c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Camellias, and Palms, in great variety.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Half a Century in the business is a guarantee of the High Quality of our products.

Shipments safely made to all parts of the world. Catalog free. 460 acres in Nurseries.

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

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(Established 1856)

HARRIS LITHIA WATER

Is Not a Cure-All, but It Has a Pronounced and Specific Value in the Treatment of Kidney, Bladder and Liver Troubles.

For Free Literature, Testimonials, Etc., Address,

**HARRIS LITHIA
SPRINGS COMPANY,**

HARRIS SPRINGS, S. C.

The Baby's Friend

When he is CROSS, his stomach is out of order. Hubert's Colic Drops will not be as Good—it is the Best Remedy.

HIS NERVES

It will surely make him sleep soundly. Send for

FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

HUBERT'S COLIC DROPS,

Warrenton, Ga.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Just take your choice. An attack of Fever, with Quinine as the treatment means a week or ten days lost from business.

It means ten days of unhappiness for you and ten days of hard work and anxiety for those who love you. If you are a poor man, your time is worth much to your family. The rich man might better afford to suffer a loss of \$100.00 a day, as a result from enforced absence from business, than the poor man can lose the value of his labor. Johnson's Tonic has two cardinal points that should immediately commend it to every thinking man in this country.

First of all, it is harmless. Absolutely harmless. Harmless under all circumstances. Second, it is quick; it acts at once. In 30 minutes after its administration it enters the blood and begins to undo the mischief caused by Malaria. It is the one great medicine that never disappoints. Now take your choice. Lie in bed for days, or maybe weeks, and poison your digestion with quinine, and arise finally with all the life and vim taken out of you, or use Johnson's Tonic and be restored at once to perfect health. No loss of vital force. No loss of flesh. No waste of precious time. Take your choice.

Johnson Chill and Fever Tonic Co.,

Savannah, Georgia.

WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES

THE WORLD'S STANDARD. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SHOE POLISH IN THE WORLD.

"GILT EDGE"



The only black dressing for ladies' and children's shoes that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves. Imparts a beautiful black lustre. Largest quantity. Finest quality. Its use saves time, labor and brushes, as it

Shines Without
Brushing.

Always Ready to Use.

Price25c

Price, per dozen.....\$2.00

"FRENCH GLOSS"

For Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Warranted superior to the best ten-cent black dressing in the market (and put up handsomely) with handsome three-colored lithographed cartons and wood caps over corks.

Shines Without
Brushing.

Price10c



DIRTY CANVAS SHOES



Made perfectly CLEAN and WHITE by using Whittemore's "Quick White" Compound. In liquid form, so can be quickly and easily applied. No white dust. Will not rub off. Warranted as represented, or you can hold it subject to our orders. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use.

Large size25c

Small size10c



For All Kinds of Black Shoes.

Oils, Blacks, Polishes, Softens and Preserves. Contains no turpentine or acids. Never dries up. Boxes hold double any of the Oils. Price.....10c
Excellent for OLD Rubbers.

"ELITE" COMBINATION

The only first-class article for ladies' and gents' Box Calf, Vici Kid and all black shoes. The only Polish endorsed by the manufacturers of "Box Calf" leather. Contains oil and positively nourishes and preserves leather and makes it wear longer. Blacks and polishes.

Large25c

Baby Elite, Combination, 10c size.



"Dandy" Russet Combination.



For cleaning and polishing all kinds of Russet, Tan or Yellow Colored Boots and Shoes.

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Star Russet Combination, 10c size.

Russet Paste
"Dandy"

Large size.....10c

OX Blood and Brown
Same sizes and prices

Whittemore's Polishes Were Awarded the Highest Prize at St. Louis.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND
LUNG TROUBLES

Are Speedily and Effectively Relieved

—by—

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

Known throughout the world for
over 50 years as a reliable cough
remedy, free from opiates or any-
thing harmful.

Sold everywhere by druggists and
dealers in medicines. Price, 25 cents,
50 cents and \$1.00 per box.



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We will send you, without cost, a beautiful, unique, educational and interesting 200 Year Calendar and Almanac—the only one of its kind published. Contains the Weather Forecasts for 1909; explains the Secrets of Palmistry, and how you can Read the Palm at a glance; it Tells Your Fortune; also many other interesting features too numerous to mention. Cut this out and send today.
IN ADDITION TO THE CALENDAR
If you will enclose 4c postage, we will also send, without further costs, a box containing a trial of our famous

DeWITT'S

Kidney and Bladder Pills.

For Backache, Weak Kidneys, Rheumatism,
and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
THE PILL THAT WILL DO THE WORK.

Address: E. C. DeWITT & CO.,
203-205 LaSalle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cut out and mail today.
Write name and address plainly.

Guild's Green Mountain ASTHMA CURE

This unrivaled remedy is the result of many years' study and experience in the special treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by Dr. J. H. Guild, graduate of New York Medical College, and New York Chemical Laboratory; a practitioner in Bellevue and New York Charity Hospitals, and a physician of recognized ability and distinguished eminence. This article has been the standard remedy for Asthma for a quarter of a century. It has found its way on its own merits to every civilized country on the globe. The growing demand, its great popularity and general use, stamps it as absolutely the most successful and satisfactory remedy that has ever been placed on the market. No other preparation has met with such great and uniform success as a permanent cure of Acute or Chronic Asthma, especially Spasmodic Asthma, Hay Asthma, etc. Absolutely harmless; can be used by the most delicate with perfect safety, whether young or old, and never fails to give immediate relief and perfect satisfaction. Thousands of testimonials from all over the world reciting the most marvellous cures. This remedy is handled by all leading wholesale drug houses.

**"WE ARE PUSHING IT AS THE BEST; THE MOST SATISFACTORY
AND RELIABLE OF ANY."—THE AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY.**

DR. SALTERS EYE LOTION

FOR SORE AND INFLAMMED EYES HAS NO EQUAL.

It will cure any case of SORE EYES in a very short time, 24 to 48 hours. It does not pain the eyes when applied, therefore it is the best EYE LOTION made for children. For Granulated Lids, Weakness of the Eyes, Redness of the Eyes it has no equal.

ASK FOR SALTER'S EYE LOTION.

And Accept No Other, for There Are None "Just as Good."

All Dealers Sell It.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED AT THE
REFORM DISPENSARY,

68 South Broad Street

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TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

CURES

Dyspepsia in any form, gas, belching, bitter taste, bad breath, dizziness, sour stomach, heart flutter, nervousness, specks or haze before the eyes, vomity feeling, pains in stomach, side or back, and all other symptoms of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy strengthens weak stomachs, stops colic and headache in 5 minutes. Heals canker sores, cures Catarrhal Dyspepsia with Hawking, Spitting, Coughing, also Kidney and Liver Trouble, all of which arise from a weak stomach. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy composed of pure ingredients; no poisonous drugs used. Safe cure and the best Remedy for all diseases arising from stomach troubles. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 50c. At Soda Founts, 5c dose. If your Druggist does not keep it, order direct. We prepay all express charges.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

CURED BY B. B. B., BOTANIC BLOOD BALM, WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczema, Aches and Pains in Bones and Back or Joints, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated Blood Troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) We challenge the world for a case of Blood Disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? Skin pale? All run down? As tired in the morning as when you went to bed? Pimples? Boils? Swollen glands or joints? Catarrh? Putrid breath? Eruptions? Sores in the mouth or throat? If so, your blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the Blood Pure and Rich, Heal every sore, Stop the Aches and Pains Build up the broken-down body and invigorate the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect Blood Purifier made. Sold at Drug Stores, \$1.00 per large bottle, including complete directions. Trial treatment free by addressing **BLOOD BALM COMPANY, Atlanta Ga.** Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble, and free personal medical advice is given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

Composed of the Mullein stalk of old fields, which contains a mucilaginous healing and flesh-producing principle, and the Sweet Gum of the Southern swamps, possessing a stimulating expectorant which loosens the phlegm and cuts the false membrane that forms in the throat and bronchial tubes.

These two simple remedies, combined after the Cherokee recipe, presents in this form the finest known remedy for Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Consumption and Throat troubles.

HALTIWANGER-TAYLOR DRUG COMPANY,
Atlanta, Georgia.

At All Druggists—25c., 50c., \$1.00 a Bottle. Send for book of Wonderful Cures.

DR. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHILDREN
TEETHING AND ALL BOWEL AND STOMACH TROUBLES.**

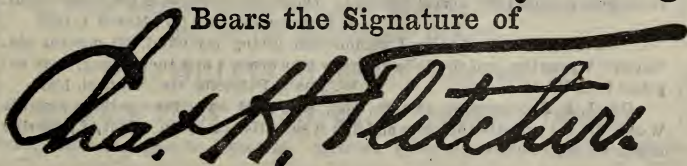
For Sale by All Druggists at 25c and 50c Per Bottle.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEE THAT THE FISH TRADE MARK IS ON THE WRAPPER. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Don't
Wait until to-morrow.
Go to your Druggist
To-day
And get
Bottle
of

OZOMULSION
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THE FOOD
THAT
DOES GOOD

Two Sizes—50c. and One Dollar.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
OZOMULSION LABORATORIES
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OZOMULSION

The Cod Liver Oil Emulsion "Par Excellence"

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs
Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 332.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT
FOR Weak Lungs, Coughs, Colds,
Grippe.
FOR Anemia, Malaria, Pneumo-
nia, Catarrh.
FOR All Pulmonary Complaints
and Wasting Diseases.
FOR Pale, Sickly Children and
Nursing Mothers.

The Properties of its Ingredients
are:

COD LIVER OIL — Blood-mak-
ing, Tissue-building, Nourishing, Sus-
taining.

GUAIACOL — Antiseptic, Germ-
destroying, Catarrh-curing.

GLYCERINE — Soothing, Heal-
ing, Softening.

LIME AND SODA — Bone-build-
ing, Teeth-growing.



SMITH'S WORM OIL

Endorsed by Prominent Physicians and
Citizens as being the most Relia-
ble Worm Medicine Sold.

IS HARMLESS AND EVERY BOTTLE IS GUARANTEED

On the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, SMITH'S WORM OIL, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON, Hall Co., March 1, 1879.

On the 19th of September I commenced giving my child, 20 months old, SMITH'S WORM OIL, and the following day 23 worms, 4 to 6 inches long, were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG, Palmetto, Ga., Sept. 24, 1881.

DR. J. F. BROUGHTON, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I have been selling SMITH'S WORM OIL for a number of years and find it so satisfactory in effect, I prescribe it over all other remedies."

BEST WAY TO GIVE MEDICINE TO STOCK

**BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED
SALT BRICK**



**SALTS CURES
SAVES VETERINARY BILLS**

**INSURES STOCK TAKING MEDICINE WHEN
ALL OTHER PLANS FAIL**

WHAT OTHERS SAY

You have the best stock remedy on earth. It does all you claim for it and more too.
Montevallo, Ala., Mar. 12, 1908. **GEORGE KROELL.**

Please ship another case of your Medicated Salt Brick. It has become a necessity with us.
Lost Lake, Miss., Sept. 2, 1907. **W. H. SCOTT & SONS.**

There is nothing that seems to "touch the spot" like your Medicated Salt Brick. Please ship two cases at once.
Covington, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1908. **E. H. MCFADDEN.**

A few weeks ago I gave one of your Medicated Salt Brick to an old mule who had lost his appetite, become very thin and lifeless. After using it I noticed a decided improvement in his condition, and now after giving him the second one he can kick up his heels with the colts and "join in their plays."
Newberne, Ala., Feb. 22, '08. **M. S. HERRAN (J. P. Hale Co.)**

Sold Everywhere at 20 to 25c per Brick.
If your Dealer does not sell it, insist on him asking us for delivered prices.

N. L. WILLETT SEED CO., Augusta, Ga.
BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO., Chattanooga, Tennessee

SAYLOR'S INSECTICIDE

Registered May 14, 1907.



Before Using



After Using

Positively kills **Lice** on Poultry and Pigeons, **Fleas** on Dogs, **Moths** in Carpets and Furs, **Lice** on Rose and Currant Bushes, **Roaches**, **Ants**, &c. Trial size, 10c., Regular size, 25c. By Mail, 40 cents.

SAYLOR'S POULTRY POWDER.

Guaranteed to keep Chickens in a Healthy Condition and a better Egg producer than any other powder on the market. A preventative for Cholera, Gapes, Sore Throat and all Diseases that is liable to effect poultry. Ask your dealer for it, or by mail, 25c.

Manufactured by

A. R. SAYLOR DRUG COMPANY,
115 N. Eighth St., 116 N. Silk St.,
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"I don't"

"I do"

TRADE SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS OR DIRECT.

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906.
GUARANTEE NO. 1893

A BOON TO ALL DOG OWNERS.

CARTWRIGHT'S ACME MANGE CURE

A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of MANGE the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dogowner everywhere. Absolutely Non-Poisonous, and the one and only infallible cure for all skin diseases on dogs and all domestic animals. Our Guarantee Behind Every Sale. You are the judge. If it does not do all we claim for it, under our plain directions and under an honest trial, your money back on request. Price, 50c. per bottle; dozen, \$4.00; 1 gross, \$48.00, less 20 per cent. delivered.



CARTWRIGHT'S DOG AND TOILET SOAP—A valuable soap, which should be used by every dog-owner in the country. It prevents all skin diseases, improves the coat, and it a valuable exterminator of insects parasites on all domestic animals. A preparation of the most soothing remedies known to the medical profession, yet fatal to parasites and disease germs, and a soap equally efficacious in the treatment of all skin diseases, whether in man or beast. 50c per box of 3 cakes; 1 cake, 20c., postpaid, 25c.; dozen, \$1.40; 1 gross, \$16.80, less 15 per cent delivered.

Address, N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Georgia, Manufacturers and Proprietors.



International Stock Food Factory

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Covers Over a City Block and Contains Over 18 Acres of Floor Space.

We Also Own a Large Factory at Toronto, Canada.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$2,000,000.

Ask Your Dealer for Anything We Manufacture.

International Stock Food
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International Compound Absorbent
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International Foot Remedy
International Colic Cure
International Louse Killer
International Gall Cure
Silver Pine Healing Oil
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Dan Patch Stable Disinfectant
Dan Patch White Lickment
International Worm Powder
International Hoof Ointment
International Sheep Dip
International Cattle Dip
International Hog Dip
International Harness Soap
International Worm Remedy
Also the Jewel Brooder

Sold by 150,000 Dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee.

International Stock Food Co.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY.



(TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 17496.)

FROG POND CHILL & FEVER CURE.

THE ORIGINAL NO CURE NO PAY.

50 Cents a Bottle.

The old reliable, the kind your fathers used to take. The one that never fails to cure.. Don't waste time and money experimenting with new cures. But go for the best from the jump. Frog Pond is the ounce of prevention and pound of cure combined. Ask for it—take no substitute. If your merchant does not sell it, write to us; we will send it direct for 50 cents.

J. B. DAVENPORT & CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
Wholesale Druggists.

DODGE'S C. C. C. C.

—OR—

CERTAIN CHICKEN CHOLERA COMPOUND

The only specific for Chicken Cholera and Cholera in all domestic fowls, yet discovered. It will arrest the disease in 15 minutes. In use by all poultry raisers throughout the United States. If you are raising poultry you can't afford to be without

DODGE'S C. C. C. C. or 4 C's

It is a money-maker for every poultry raiser who uses it. One package of this compound is sufficient for 50 full grown fowls when used as a preventative, or for 25 sick ones.

PRICE 25c PER PACKAGE.

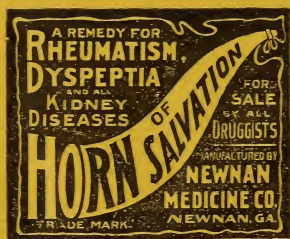
BY MAIL, 30c.

For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DODGE REMEDY COMPANY,

LA PORTE CITY, IOWA.



Horn of Salvation was unknown five years ago; today it is the popular household remedy in most of the homes of the South; true merit alone could make it so popular.

The people have had it on trial and here are the verdicts rendered. Read them:

W. R. Buxton, Girard, Ga., writes that horn of Salvation sells like wild fire and relieves pain like magic.

L. C. Durham, Dawson, Ga., says: "I had rheumatism so bad that my leg was drawn out of shape. Horn of Salvation cured me in a short time."

R. P. Wheeler & Son, Waketown, Texas, writes: "Send us six dozen by express, C. O. D. We find great demand for it."

Mrs. M. S. Lebey, 910 Anderson street, Savannah, Ga., says: "I think it is the best household remedy I ever used, especially for Indigestion, Fever, Croup and Colds."

J. P. Stegall, Emerson, Ga., says it cured him of Kidney and Bladder Troubles when doctors and mineral waters had failed.

Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale by wholesale and retail druggist.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GA., EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

"Cypher's Incubator Company's 1909 Patterns"

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, AND POULTRY SUPPLIES.

No. 0 Incubator, 70 eggs, Cypher's fire proof, insurable.....	\$15.00
No. 1 Incubator, 144 eggs, Cypher's fire proof, insurable.....	22.00
No. 2 Incubator, 244 eggs, Cypher's fire proof, insurable.....	32.00
No. 3 Incubator, 390 eggs, Cypher's fire proof, insurable.....	38.00
Boy's Choice Incubator, 50 eggs, Cypher's.....	7.50
Farm Economy Incubator, 110 eggs, Cypher's.....	12.00
Cypher's Adaptable Hover, fire-proof, insurable.....	8.50
Style A—Outdoor Brooder, self-regulating, fire proof, insurable, 75 chicks.....	12.50
Style B—Outdoor Brooder and Colony Coop, self-regulating, fire proof, insurable, 100 or more chicks.....	16.50
Style C—Outdoor Brooder and Colony Coop, double walled, self regulating, fire proof, insurable, 100 chicks.....	18.50
Style D—Indoor Brooder, self regulating, fire proof, insurable, 75 chicks.....	11.50
Cypher's Colony House.....	9.00
Cypher's New Model Brood Coops.....	3.75
Cypher's Chick Shelters, 6 feet.....	5.00
Cypher's Chick Shelters, 12 feet.....	7.50
Mann's Green Bone Cutters—	
No. 5 B. M.....	10.40
No. 5 B.....	8.00
No. 7, new model.....	12.00
Semi-power.....	16.00
Mann's Clover Cutter—	
No. B.....	8.50
No. B. M.....	10.50
Cypher's Medicine Cases, each.....	2.00
Pilling Caponizing Sets, each.....	2.50
Cypher's Killing Knives, each.....	.50
Philadelphia Poultry Markers.....	.25
Cypher's Perfect Poultry Markers.....	.50
Incubator Thermometers.....	.60
Brooder Thermometers, 45c to.....	.75
Incubator Lamps, No. 0.....	.75
Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	.90
Brooder Stoves, 1908.....	1.75
Egg Trays, 55c and.....	1.00
Podigree Egg Trays, \$1.60 each, \$2.00 each, \$4.00 pair, and \$4.75 pair.....	
X-Ray Egg Testers.....	.25
Practical Egg Testers, complete.....	1.25
Cypher's Wall Founts, 2 gallons.....	.75
Cypher's Galvanized Iron Drink Founts, 20c, 25c, 35c and.....	.50
Stone Drink Founts, quarts, 20c; 2 quarts, 25c; 4 quarts.....	.35
Davies' Food and Water Founts, each.....	.25
Halleck's Food and Water Holders, small.....	.75
Cypher's Grit and Shell Boxes.....	.50
Cypher's Dry Food Hoppers.....	.75
Cornell Double Dry Food Hoppers.....	2.20
Cornell Single Dry Food Hoppers.....	1.60
Wood's Revolving Egg Cabinets, 150 eggs.....	3.50
Wood's Pony Egg Cabinet, 72 eggs.....	1.00
Shipping Coops—No. 2.....	.65
No. 4, 80c.; No. 6.....	.90
Imperial Egg Boxes, 15-egg size, per dozen.....	2.25

Imperial Egg Boxes, 30-egg size, per dozen.....	2.75
Paper Egg Boxes, 25c. doz.; 90c. per 100.	
Climax Leg Bands, 1 doz., 15c.; 2 doz. for 30c.; 100 for 75c.	
Smith Sealed Leg Bands, 1 doz., 30c.; 25 for 50c.; 60 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50.	
Double Clinch Leg Bands, 1 doz., 15c.; 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for \$1.50.	
Open Pigeon Bands, 12 for 15c.; 25 for 30c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 65c.	
China Nest Eggs, 5c. each; 1 doz. for 35c.	
Ovanaphol Nest Eggs, 10c. each; 1 dozen for 75c.	
Cornell Trap Nest, complete, \$1.75.	
Black Hawk Grist Mill, \$3.00.	
Black Hawk Corn Sheller, \$2.00.	

LEADING POULTRY GOODS.

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN No. 1, 10 lbs. for 50c; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.00. No. 2, 10 lbs. for 55c; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$5.90.	
OYSTER SHELL, 5 lbs. for 15c.; 15 lbs. for 25c.; 50 lbs. for 45c.; 100 lbs. 75c.	
POULTRY BONE, two sizes, 5 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs. for \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$2.95.	
MICA CRISTAL GRIT, 2 sizes, 5 lbs. for 15c; 25 lbs. for 35c; 100 lbs. for \$1.25.	
BEEF SCRAPS, 10 lbs. for 60c; 45 lbs. for \$1.25; 100 lbs. for \$3.50.	
ALFALFA MEAL, 50 lbs. for \$1.50; 100 lbs. for \$2.00.	
NODI CHARCOAL, 2 lb. carton, 10c; 50 lbs. for \$1.25.	
BLOOD MEAL, 5 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 45c; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs. for \$3.50.	
MEAT MEAL, same price as Blood Meal.	
POULTRY MASH, 100 lbs. for \$2.25.	
KAFFER CORN, 10 lbs. for 30c.; 50 lbs. for \$1.25.	
SUNFLOWER SEED, 3 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. at 7c; 100 lbs. at 6c.	
PIGEON PEAS, peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00.	
HEMP SEED, 3 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs. for \$6.00.	
YELLOW BIRD-MILLET, 5 lbs for 25c; 100 lbs. for \$4.00.	
REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING, 1 ply \$2.25; 2 ply, \$3.25; 3 ply, \$4.00 per square. Cement nails, overlap free. Deduct 5 per cent in \$25 lots, 10 per cent, \$50; 15 per cent in \$100 lots.	
INDURUOID ROOFING, Cement nails, etc., free. Per square: 1 ply, \$2.25; 2 ply, \$3.25; 3 ply, \$4.00. Deduct 10 per cent in \$25 lots, 15 per cent in \$50 lots, 20 per cent in \$100 lots.	
POULTRY NETTING, 50 yards to roll, 2-inch mesh, 2-feet wide, per roll, \$1.00; 3-feet wide, \$2.05; 4-feet wide, \$2.25; 5-feet wide, \$3.45; 6-feet wide, \$4.10; 1-inch mesh, 2-feet wide, per roll, \$3.35; 3-feet wide, \$5.00; 4-feet wide, \$6.65; 5-feet wide, \$8.30; 6-feet wide, \$9.90.	
UNION LOCK POULTRY WIRE, 165 feet to roll, 1 roll, 3 feet wide, \$3.57; 4 ft., \$4.31; 5 ft., \$4.95; 6 ft., \$5.66.	