Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
We are Seed Breeders. The production of highly bred Pedigreed Seed has been our business for the last twenty years. We employ the largest and best trained staff of scientific plant-breeders of any seed company in the United States. We are the pioneer seed-breeding company of the South, and our reputation for genuine, honest work has become well established. This statement you can confirm by correspondence with the authorities in charge of the experiment stations or colleges of agriculture in any of the Southern States or the United States Department of Agriculture. The seed we sell as "Pedigreed Seed" is strictly pedigreed seed, bred and produced by us, and in all cases is the result of years of careful selection.

Every year hundreds of people from all over the world visit our breeding farms to inspect and study our methods. We have no secret methods. Our work is based on fundamental scientific principles. We invite inspection and comparison. We know you will trust us if you come to know us.

At small cost you can get the benefit of our scientific breeding work, and keep up the quality and productivity of your crops by ordering each year enough of our latest pedigreed strains to grow your own planting seed for the next year. Planters who have adopted this system, and who know how to handle and market their products, are making money.

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY
OPERATING THE PEDIGREED SEED BREEDING AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS
DAVID R. COKER, PRESIDENT
HERBERT J. WEBBER, GENERAL MANAGER
HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Our Method of Pedigreed-Breeding

The selection and testing of individuals and the propagation of the progeny of the best is recognized as the basis of both plant and animal improvement. In pedigreed plant breeding, a large number of the best individuals are chosen each year from the best strains of the preceding year. These are tested the following year by the plant-to-row method, and all are finally discarded except that one which by the yield and performance record of its progeny is proven to be the superior individual. The seed of this superior individual is multiplied as rapidly as possible, and within four or five years may be offered for sale as pedigreed seed.

Our new strains of seed sold as "Pedigreed" thus go back in record to a single superior plant selected not more than five years previously, and handled with great care to keep it pure. It is thus a pure family, coming from the most superior plant of its generation. Selections are made every year from the superior rows, and this process is continuous, and has been operating here for twenty years. No other scientific plant breeding concern has operated so long or has produced results so beneficial to Southern agriculture.

Pedigreed Breeding as applied by the Pedigreed Seed Company means that every year a new strain or family is started of each variety from the best plant of that variety selected the preceding year.

As the selected plants are each year taken from the best progenies in our plant-to-row tests, the pedigrees of our different strains are continuous.

Why You Should Use Pedigreed Seed

You farm to make money. The most money is invariably made by producing large crops of uniform high grade. Under given conditions, the largest yields of best quality are made when the best seed is used. You cannot make the best crop unless you use the best seed.

In order to determine what advance we are making in our pedigreed breeding, we every year conduct careful variety tests, where our pedigreed strains are grown in fair competition with general non-pedigreed seed of the same variety but that otherwise is equally good seed.

The following table shows the results obtained with Pedigreed Abruzzi Rye for the last two years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bushels per Acre 1920</th>
<th>Bushels per Acre 1921</th>
<th>Bushels per Acre Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Seed</td>
<td>32.90</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker's Pedigreed Seed</td>
<td>48.08</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>42.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>15.18</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>9.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These trials gave a gain of nearly ten bushels per acre in favor of the pedigreed seed so far as yield was concerned, and the grade of the grain was also much superior.

A similar test of our Pedigreed Red Appler Oat in comparison with general seed during the last five years has shown similar results.

Comparative Yields of General and Pedigreed Seed of Red Appler Oats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bu. Per Acre 1917</th>
<th>Bu. Per Acre 1918</th>
<th>Bu. Per Acre 1919</th>
<th>Bu. Per Acre 1920</th>
<th>Bu. Per Acre 1921</th>
<th>Bu. Per Acre Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Seed</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>48.85</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker's Pedigreed Seed</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>56.44</td>
<td>51.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>6.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here we have an average during five years of 6.62 bushels per acre more for the pedigreed seed than for the good general seed of the same variety. The following graphic illustration, where the height of the columns represents the average yields, may make these differences more readily appreciated.

Plant-to-Row Tests of Grain and First Year Increase Blocks
CHART ILLUSTRATING COMPARATIVE AVERAGE YIELDS OF GENERAL SEED WITH COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED OF ABRUZZI RYE AND RED APPLER OATS

Cotton is our main crop in the South, and similar increases in yield and in quality of product are commonly obtained through the use of pedigreed seed. For the last five years the Pedigreed Seed Company have been breeding the Express Cotton to develop an earlier, more uniform, and more productive strain. The following gives a comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Good General Seed—Express</th>
<th>Pedigreed Seed—Lightning Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lint Value Per Pound</td>
<td>Lint Value Per Pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acre Value Lint and Seed</td>
<td>Acre Value Lint and Seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>53.66 cts.</td>
<td>$352.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.20 cts.</td>
<td>$159.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>58.44 cts.</td>
<td>$352.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.00 cts.</td>
<td>$192.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>36.58 cts.</td>
<td>$256.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Acre Value Lint and Seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>$256.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$358.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Average prices on the Hartsville market for the month of November were taken as the basis of the above calculation.)

It will be seen from this table that the value of the lint, and also the total value per acre of the lint and seed, was much greater for the Pedigreed Lightning Express than for the general Express. In 1919, the pedigreed seed showed an increase in acre value of $171.60 over the general seed, and in 1920 a similar increase in acre value of $32.78.

The superior value of pedigreed seed bred by conscientious scientists is universally recognized by agricultural authorities. Correctly bred pedigreed seed are of just as much value to farmers as the best pedigreed livestock. Pedigreed seed comes from plants of proven efficiency and value, and is pure and true to type. Will it pay you to continue to use scrub seed of low value when at a small outlay you can stock your farm with good pedigreed strains of known value, and that produce a product of maximum value?

In the trying financial times that are before us, we must grow the best possible crops if we are to succeed.

Our advice is that every farmer should this fall buy sufficient pedigreed seed of oats and rye to enable him to grow on his own farm sufficient seed to stock his entire plantation next year.

What We Have Accomplished

The establishment of a long staple cotton industry in South Carolina was due to the work of this Company and its President, Mr. D. R. Coker. The strains of Webber 49, Deltatype Webber, and Hartsville long staple upland cottons produced and introduced by us now form half of the bulk of the long staple cotton grown in the long staple sections of the Carolinas and the Mississippi Valley. The Abruzzi Rye first sent out by us has become the principal rye grown in the South. Our pedigreed Red Appler and Fulghum Oats are grown extensively throughout the South. Men and companies are judged by what they accomplish. This Company has achieved an enviable reputation by what it has accomplished.

A SECTION OF OUR PRIZE WINNING SEED EXHIBIT AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR OF 1920
Coker's Pedigreed Abruzzi Rye

The South’s Wonderful Winter Crop for Grain Yield, Cover Crop, and Grazing Purposes

Where Abruzzi Rye Should Be Grown—Abruzzi Rye is, we believe, the best variety of rye for growth in any of the Southern States. It is adapted to a wide range of conditions, and can be counted on to give satisfactory results.

History—This superior rye was introduced from Italy by the United States Department of Agriculture, and distributed about 1906. The Government tests showed this to be a good variety, but for some reason it seems to have been lost or at least failed to attract attention until our improved and pedigreed strains were introduced. The Pedigreed Seed Company began the breeding of this rye in 1909, and following this for several years sold seed improved by mass selection. Our first pedigreed strain was sold in the fall of 1913. From that time its popularity has increased rapidly, and it is now considered generally to be the best variety of rye grown in the South.

So far as we have been able to learn, most of the seed of this variety now grown in the South has descended from the strain first introduced by us in 1913. Since that time we have regularly continued our pedigreed breeding of this variety, and send out each year seed of a more highly selected and improved strain.

Seeding—For cover crop or grazing purposes, Abruzzi Rye should be sown from September 15 to October 15, for best results. Plant in cotton fields after second picking. For cover crop, sow one bushel to the acre, and for grazing two bushels per acre.

For grain or seed production, seed with a grain drill in November. On good soils, one-half bushel per acre is sufficient; on light soils, three pecks will give better results. This seeding requires good RECLEANEED AND GRADED SEED. If ordinary thresher seed is used, allow one-third more seed.

The Abruzzi is considerably earlier than our native ryes, and if planted earlier than recommended it will head out very early in the spring, and may be injured by cold weather.

While many planters seed with this rye at various times throughout the winter, they are taking a risk in so doing; and while they may get satisfactory results such late winter seedings cannot be recommended.

Our Pedigreed Seed—A Strain of Abruzzi Rye More Productive Than the Parent Pedigreed Strain

This is a strain of Abruzzi Rye more productive than the original Coker’s Pedigreed Abruzzi. An accurate four-year test shows an increased yield of this strain of rye over the finest stock of the earlier Coker’s Pedigreed Abruzzi of 3.3 bushels per acre.

Careful Breeding Produces Results—Our original breeding work with Abruzzi Rye by the plant-to-row Pedigree method gave an increased yield over the original Government strain of this rye of twenty-five per cent., and our latest breeding work has now resulted in an additional increase of nearly ten per cent. over our own finest stock.

The superiority of this strain is marked. In comparison with the finest Abruzzi Rye distributed by us previously, it makes a heavier yield of a better quality product. This new strain Abruzzi is also more rust resistant than any other strain we have developed, and while none of our seed of the old strain has ever shown any great susceptibility to rust, the new strain is almost entirely free from it. The seed we have for sale is all carefully reclaned and graded, and tested for germination and vitality.

Prices: New Strain Coker’s Pedigreed Abruzzi Rye, per bushel, $5.00; ten bushels and above at $4.80 per bushel; one-half bushel at $2.60; peck, $1.40.

All seed sold under this trade-mark possess a crop guarantee as near perfect as nature will permit.
Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats

Most Productive Pure Bred Oats for the Southern Farm

The verdict of hundreds of planters of Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats substantiates fully the claim we have made: that year in and year out, Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats will make a bigger yield than any other variety planted in the South, under the same conditions.

Accurate reports show that many farmers who plant both Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats and other varieties make from five to twenty bushels per acre more from Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler. The above FACTS count. They are not claims; they are not even tests conducted by us, but they are actual results obtained by customers all over the South.

Range of Adaptability—The Red Appler has been proven by numerous tests to be one of the best oat varieties for growth in any of the Southern States. One planter, at Scott, Ark., last spring produced a yield of 91.3 bushels per acre with our strain of Red Appler. This was the best yield reported to us last year, and is cited merely to show the adaptability of our seed to growth in the Mississippi Valley States.

The Origin of Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats goes back to a field of Red Appler Oats harvested in the spring of 1909; and the beginning of our breeding work was in the spring of 1908, when plant selections were made for 1909 test plots. In 1910, two unusually high yielding strains were produced in our breeding plots, and these were later tested and found to be superior to any oats produced up to that time.

Since then we have continued breeding these strains, and have offered the progeny of our most productive pedigreed strain to the public. During this time, we have tested over five hundred selections and strains of these oats in our work of breeding and perfecting the seed we are now selling as Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats. The success of our customers with these oats has been so uniformly satisfactory, and the profits they have made from planting our highly productive seed so substantial, that the demand has exceeded our supply of seed every year but one since we offered the first bushel for sale. Many customers buy every year enough pure, fresh seed from us to plant their entire crops, while others buy only enough to raise a seed crop for their own seed for another year. This method we commend to every farmer who wants the best seed at a very low cost.

DON'T confuse Coker's Pedigreed Appler Oats with the ordinary Appler. They are as distinctive from the Appler as the Appler is from the Red Rust-proof. Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats are earlier, make a much heavier yield, and are more uniform, and make a better quality grain than the old Appler. They are practically free from smut, as all our planting seed is treated with formaldehyde solution to kill any spores present. All seed sold is carefully cleaned and graded, and has been subjected to germination tests so that it is known to show a good germination.

__Prices:__ Coker's Pedigreed Red Appler Oats, per bushel, $2.50; twenty bushels and above at $2.40; one hundred bushels and above at $2.30.

Time of Seeding Oats—Although the time of seeding may vary considerably in different sections, there is nevertheless a best average time for planting, and every farmer should try to ascertain this best time for his particular section, and plant as near this time as possible.

For this section of the South, our experience seems to show that ordinarily seeding between October 15 and November 30 will give the best results. While seedings made later than the thirtieth of November may give just as good results as earlier seedings, they are more likely to be injured by winter killing, and also to be later in maturing in the spring, so that they run an additional risk of severe rust infection. We would distinctly recommend against too late seeding.
Coker’s Pedigreed Fulghum Oats

Origin—This year for the first time we are able to offer seed of a carefully selected pedigreed strain of the Fulghum Oat. The Fulghum Oats that we have heretofore offered were not a pure pedigreed strain, but a strain improved by mass selection, and sold as “Coker’s Improved Fulghum Oats.” Our new Pedigreed strain is from this same general strain of Fulghum, coming from the single best plant selected in 1915, and chosen to represent the best high yielding type of this superior variety. Our seed is thus descended from one select plant, and is a pure pedigreed family.

Description—The Fulghum Oat is admitted by growers and breeders to have earned a permanent place as a valuable variety for the South. It and the Red Appler rank easily as the two most satisfactory varieties for Southern conditions. The Fulghum is two weeks earlier than the Red Appler, and thus fills a different place. Being earlier, it is especially valuable to the large planter in extending his harvesting period, and this also makes it work in to better advantage in rotations with cowpeas and corn.

The Fulghum fills well, and has a plump, heavy grain. It is not so tall as the Red Appler, and has a very stiff straw, so that it rarely lodges badly. It is more cold resistant than the Red Appler, and this is frequently a great advantage. If early planted, it is rarely injured by rust, as it ripens before the hot weather of spring comes on, and it is also rarely injured to any extent by smut, two very important characters.

While Fulghum is primarily planted in the fall as a winter oat, it is also the best oat for spring planting in the South. As a winter oat, it should be seeded during late October or in November. As a spring oat, seeding about the first week in February for this section is recommended. A much heavier rate of seeding is required in the spring than in the fall.

Range of Adaptability—The Fulghum Oat is adapted for cultivation throughout the South. It is extensively grown in every Southern State, and is one of the most important varieties as far north as Kansas. Our pedigreed seed is doubtless just as good for growth in Arkansas or Mississippi as it is for South Carolina.

Fulghum and Red Appler, because of their different season of maturing, supplement each other, and we recommend, therefore, that a part of the crop should be planted in Fulghum, and the remainder in Red Appler. Purchase at least sufficient of the pedigreed seed of each of these varieties to grow the seed for your entire crop the following year.

Our pedigreed seed is carefully recleaned and graded. Careful tests have shown all lots to give ninety-five per cent. germination or over, and ninety-nine per cent. or over physical purity and trueness to name. We are confident that no better seed of this variety has yet been produced in the South.

Prices: Coker’s Pedigreed Fulghum Oats, per bushel, $2.50; twenty bushels and above at $2.40.

Notice

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we are not able to offer our new Hardiwhite Oat, a preliminary announcement of which was made in our 1921 Spring Catalog.
Coker's Pedigreed Cotton Seeds

For the past eighteen years, our staff of scientific experts have worked patiently and painstakingly toward the "ideal" in cotton. Among the qualities our breeders are constantly developing and improving are:

- Yield per acre.
- High percentage of lint.
- Ealiness of maturity.
- Plant qualities for maximum resistance to disease, weather, and boll weevil damage.

For years we have been breeding to produce early varieties of cotton adapted to boll-weevil conditions. Our latest variety, Coker's Pedigreed Lightning Express, 1¾-inch staple, is the earliest of the many cottons we have tested, and a high yielder. This will be offered the first time for 1922 planting. Our Lightning Express will make a crop under boll weevil conditions if any variety (long or short) will.

Our most forward advance in staple cotton breeding is represented in our latest developed pedigree variety of the famous Webber cottons, introduced first last year under the name Deltatype Webber. Our latest strain of the Webber 49, strain 4, sold first last year, will also be offered again this year.

For growers who want the latest and best pure-bred pedigreed staple cotton seed, we unhesitatingly recommend these new strains. They supplement each other, and are good, early, boll-weevil varieties.

Orders for cotton seed may be booked now for shipment during January, 1921. Our entire stocks are usually booked up months ahead of shipping dates. The big premiums on good long staple cotton will insure a big sale of these seed. Write for descriptive literature.

TEMPORARY PRICES, 1920-1921

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety and Strain</th>
<th>Less Than One Ton</th>
<th>One Ton and above</th>
<th>One Ton</th>
<th>15 Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Bu.</td>
<td>Per Bu.</td>
<td>Per Bu.</td>
<td>Per Bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker's Pedigreed Lightning Express</td>
<td>$5.90</td>
<td>$5.75</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Coker's Pedigreed Webber 82 Strain 2</td>
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<td>Coker's Pedigreed Hartsville 14</td>
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<td>Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland Strain 1</td>
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<td>Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland Strain 2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
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<td>Register Wilt Resistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coker's Pedigreed Dixie Strain 2</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty pounds make one bushel, 662½ bushels one ton.

Our seed are put up in 100-pound bags (3½ bushels) and we request all orders to be in multiples of ten bushels (3 bags).

Pedigreed Seed Company
Hartsville, S. C.

Pedigreed Washington Asparagus Seeds and Roots

Our Pedigreed Washington Asparagus is based on the best strains produced by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry in their rust-resistant asparagus breeding work. The plants in our seed-growing fields were selected personally by the Bureau of Plant Industry's asparagus expert, and all our methods of breeding and propagation are the best. The originator of the pedigree method of asparagus breeding, Prof. J. B. Norton, is now in personal charge of our asparagus work.

The seed stock we offer is from the same plants from which our commercial fields are grown, from which we supply the fancy trade in the northern markets. Our one-year roots are the best in quality and pedigree that can be secured anywhere. They are grown on ideal land, and are carefully selected under the immediate supervision of our expert breeder.

Write for our specialty asparagus bulletin, with descriptions and price list, including our newest breeding stocks of Pedigreed MARY WASHINGTON and RE-SELECTED RUST RESISTANT WASHINGTON which we will have in limited quantities.

We are one of the few if not the only one of the growers who have only Washington asparagus on our farms. There is no opportunity for mixing with the inferior strains usually found in all other asparagus seed-growing regions. You can only secure pure Washington asparagus from pure Washington asparagus fields, with no Argenteuil Palmetto, Reading Giant, or other inferior strains near by.

Miscellaneous Seeds (Commercial Grade)

PRICE LIST, FALL, 1921

- **Alfalfa**—Per pound, 28c.; 10 pounds at 27c.; 50 pounds and above at 26c.
- **Dwarf Essex Rape**—Per pound, 15c.; 10 pounds at 14c.; 50 pounds and above at 13c.
- **Italian Rye Grass**—Per pound, 20c.; 10 pounds at 19c.; 50 pounds and above at 18c.
- **Hairy Vetch**—Per pound, 17c.; 10 pounds at 16c.; 50 pounds and above at 15c.
- **Pedigreed Washington Asparagus**—Seed and roots. Write for our special Asparagus circular and price list.
- **Mulford Cultures (Nitro-Germ)**—Garden size, 50c.; one-acre size, $1.50; five-acre size, $5.00.

Prices—All prices net cash with order, subject to change without notice, and subject to unsold stocks. Every year we sell out Coker's Pedigreed Seeds, and late orders must in many cases be returned unfilled. Place your orders promptly, and they will be filled promptly.

You can buy cheaper seed from many sources—but better seed we doubt if you can find. The extra amount you pay us for seed is returned to you many-fold in the purity, productiveness, and quality of the seed crop.
Coker’s Special “Clipper” Seed Cleaner

Removes all light, immature, and worthless seed and all trash and foreign matter—by double screens and vertical air blast method. The most effective seed grader on the market. DOES EFFECTIVE WORK with all Southern seeds, including Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Cotton, Cowpeas, Sorghum, Soy Beans, Burr Clover, Kaffir Corn, Vetch, Milo Maize, Alfalfa, Millet, Rape, Crimson Clover, Onion Seed, etc. All “Coker’s Special Clippers” are fitted with a special assortment of TWELVE SCREENS.

Simple in Construction
Easy to Operate.
No Complicated Parts.
No Extras.
Will Last Indefinitely.
Operates by Hand or Power.

Clean and Grade Your Seed

This fall is a good time to consider buying a Seed Cleaner and Grader. When you sit down and figure the profit in INCREASED yields from planting seed graded on a Clipper Seed Cleaner, you will find that, at the outside, it will take only one year for this machine to pay for itself on a TWO-HORSE farm. Government tests show cotton yields increased a bale to the horse by grading seed. Grain yields are increased ten to twenty-five per cent. CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO MAKE AN INVESTMENT THAT will yield a HUNDRED PER CENT. AND MORE EVERY YEAR? We sell them on thirty days’ trial, with money refunded if unsatisfactory.

COKER’S IMPROVED NO. 22-B CLIPPER CLEANER, equipped with 12 screens, crank pulley for hand operation, and power pulley for operation by engine, COMPLETE, net cash, f. o. b. Hartsville, S. C. $34.50
COKER’S SPECIAL NO. 2-B CLIPPER CLEANER, equipped with 12 screens, and crank pulley and power pulley, net cash, f. o. b. Hartsville, S. C. $36.50
COKER’S SPECIAL NO. 1-B CLIPPER CLEANER, equipped with 12 screens and crank pulley, f. o. b. Hartsville, S. C. net cash $38.50

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BULLETIN ON CLIPPER SEED CLEANERS.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

PRICES

Our prices are for cash with order. If remittance is not sent with order, it means a delay until we can write you and receive the amount. Customers who have established their responsibility may have shipments made with sight draft attached to bill of lading.

Remittance may be made by personal check, bank check, money order, cash, or stamps. We are not responsible for your order until it reaches us.

All prices quoted in this circular are f. o. b. Hartsville, S. C.

How to Have Seed Shipped

Small shipments to a distance are usually cheapest by express or by parcel post. If you are not sure about cheapest way to have shipment made, send us a sufficient amount to pay charges, and we will send cheapest way, and return to you any balance after paying charges.

Large shipments are always cheapest by freight. If your station is a prepay freight station, the amount of the freight charges must be added to your remittance.

Our Responsibility

Our seed is all carefully tested for germination and purity before it is sent out. Attached to every bag of seed we ship is a card on which is printed the percentage of germination and purity of that particular lot of seed. In no case do we ship seed that does not measure up to the highest standards. In no case, however, do we give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, or productivity of our seeds. Our pedigreed seeds are bred on our own breeding farms by the plant-to-row method. We have achieved a national reputation, and we stand on that record.

EXAMINE OUR SEEDS when you receive them, and test them in any way you see fit. If for any reason they are not satisfactory, they may be returned to us within ten days after they are received, in the original package, AT OUR EXPENSE, and WE WILL REFUND ENTIRE PURCHASE PRICE. We waive all responsibility for seeds which have been in a customer’s hands more than ten days, as the vitality of any seed may be lessened or killed after leaving our warehouse, by subjection to moisture, heat, brine, chemicals, etc. Under no circumstances will we be responsible for the germination of seed after they are planted, whether within ten days or not, as there are many reasons for imperfect germination of planted seeds other than their vitality. If purchaser does not accept seed under this condition, they are to be returned at once.

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

DAVID R. COKER, President
HERBERT J. WEBBER, General Manager
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

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