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GLADIOLUS
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE SUMMER FLOWERS

WOOD’S
GARDEN & FARM GUIDE

GLADIOLUS
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE SUMMER FLOWERS

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS
RICHMOND, VA., U. S. A.

HIGH GRADE SEEDS FOR 1915

WOOD’S TRADE MARK BRAND GRASS AND CLOVER SEED
BEST QUALITIES OBTAINABLE

STORE AND OFFICE: 12 SOUTH 14TH ST. NEAR MAIN ST.
WAREHOUSES: 14TH ST. ADJOINING MAYO’S BRIDGE;
13 AND 15 SOUTH 14TH ST. AND 1410 EAST CARY ST.
BRANCH STORES: 1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST. COR. 6TH AND MARSHALL STS.
SEED FARMS AND TRIAL GROUNDS: KENBROOK AND WILLIAMSONS.
We Ship by Parcel Post to any Postoffice in the United States.

Parcel Post Rates

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NOTES ABOUT PARCEL POST

Poisons cannot be sent by mail.

Weight limit in first and second zones 50 lbs.; in other zones 20 lbs.

Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones 72 inches.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.
T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN

Main Offices and Stores:
12 South Fourteenth Street
RICHMOND, VA.

Branch Stores:
Cor. Sixth and Marshall Streets
1707 East Franklin Street

DON'T WRITE ABOVE

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name
(Ladies please use prefix Miss or Mrs.)

Post Office

R. F. D. No

Express Office

Freight Depot

County

State

State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight

If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Do not write in this space

Boxes

Bags

Crates

Pks.

QUANTITY

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

PRICE

If your order is to be mailed, add for postage. See inside back cover of Catalogue for rates of postage.

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WRITE HERE ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ORDER.

Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

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WOOD'S SEEDS FOR 1915

To Our Friends and Patrons:

OPTIMISM is constructive; pessimism is destructive. The wide-spread depression existing throughout the South during the early fall was due very largely to disappointment at the much lower price prevailing for cotton than had been expected. From all reports, the South has raised the largest and best crop of cotton that it has ever raised, and the indications are that prices would have been much lower than for several years past, whether the war had occurred or not. The low price of cotton has caused our Southern farmers to pay more attention to diversified crops than ever before, and we believe that this is going to result in the greatest benefit to the South; for if our Southern farmers grow their own hay, grain and meat supplies, they not only keep the money at home and increase the productiveness of the land, but enables them to grow crops like cotton and tobacco at a lower cost for production. It is therefore of the greatest importance for our farmers, particularly at this time, to pay special attention to the diversification of crops.

Our Descriptive Catalog for 1915 has been carefully prepared, with this end in view, to give the fullest cultural information and descriptions, both in Garden and Farm Seeds, so as to enable our farmers and market growers to determine intelligently as to the best and most profitable crops which they can undertake to grow.

Our business the past year has again showed a decided increase in volume over that of any preceeding year, a result which we feel is very largely due to the care that we have always taken to supply the best quality seeds obtainable.

Our Kenbrook and Williamson Farms and ample warehouse capacities, give us facilities for supplying our trade that are not surpassed anywhere in this country.

Thanking our friends and patrons for their liberal patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1915.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money  Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

Seeds by Mail  Packets, ounces and quarter-pounds are mailed at our expense. Larger quantities are quoted throughout this catalog "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that we deliver either by mail or express, as you prefer, and prepay all charges. This applies to any post office in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Canada, the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, Samoan Islands east of longitude 171° west, and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. "By express" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

Seeds by Express  Shipment by express is far more satisfactory than parcel post because of quicker transit and more careful handling. To points beyond the third zone it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

Lower Freight Rates and Quick Shipment  For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Richmond is one of the best distributing points in the country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Fluctuation in Prices  Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed the middle of December. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

About Warranting Seeds  While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, tubs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."
January.
Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress with compost, and if possible with peat moss, or with manure, compost and peat moss. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot beds for later transplanting. Send your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. In the hot bed, prepare for spring crops. If weather is open, use this month to propagate annuals. Sow in hot beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in early March, tomatoes, egg plants, and peppers. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsnip. This month, cut out annuals. Seedings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be sown within by sowing in hot beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in; sow dwarf Essex rape for sheep grazing.

March.
This is the active month for sow ing all annuals, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, savoy, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and cucumber seeds in small pots and boxes. Sow asparagus and rhubarb, horse radish, turnip, onion, kohlrabi, etc. Sow, cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot beds, after they have been hardened by giving the plants an open night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills, and plant seeds, Tell the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower later in the spring. sow for the Farm.—For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with clover, rye grass of all sorts, tobacco. Apply fertilizer as a top dressing to fall-sown grain and grass and clover seed in the fall, and plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf Essex rape.

April.
Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce, radish, turnip, sown for winter grazing, open ground for succession. sow beets, celery, carrot, swede, parsnip, onion, radish, spinach, and asparagus roots, bed sweet potatoes, plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month, cut out the annuals. Sow celeriac, chicory, artichokes, melon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow a hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and rhododendrons and canna bulbs get set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them Early. Later in the month sow mangetout, wuzhers for stock, plant corn, cotton, chick peas, carrots, etc.

May.
Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus should be in the ground. Corn can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salad, parsley, beet, mound and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eyed peas, lima bean, broad bean, lentil, and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and marigold seed. Sow beets, sugar beet, chicory, turnip and kale. Sow early potatoes for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; Likewise cow, and safflower. Chufas should be planted now, Likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June.
Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage, sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collard, and nasturtiums. Sow black-eyed peas, lima bean, broad bean, lentil and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and marigold seed. Sow beets, sugar beet, chicory, turnip and kale. Sow early potatoes for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; Likewise cow, and safflower. Chufas should be planted now, Likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn.

July.
Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for pickling; broccoli can be sown as an improvement of the soil, and for grain. Sow navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf Essex rape for peas and cattle grazing.

August.
Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage is needed, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's cabbage and Big Boy tomatoes; plant carrots. Lichens, Peas. Sow crimson clover now; it will make a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parley, spinach, kale, turnip, rutabaga and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Sow and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. sow vetches and rape, towards the end of the month. Sow early creeping red clover.

September.
Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free with our August issue. Sow buckwheat, clover and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbages late in the month. Put out onions. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and other early peas; Dutch tulips, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow crimson clover as early as the month can conveniently be sown, but the earlier the better. Sow winter rye and clover, and let the following month do; it makes fine winter grazing and will greatly improve the land. Sow the following: Buckwheat, c. Tuscan, and other mixture of winter rye. Sow winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue sowing rye and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

October.
Put out onions, celery, cauliflower, cabbage and cabbages, and asparagus bolts. Sow sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, squashes, and cucumbers. Apply fertilizers as a top dressing to fall-sown grain and grass and clover seed in the fall, and plant artichokes. Sow for the Farm.—Sow all kinds of grass and clover seed can be sown this month, but the earlier the better seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, and naked rye. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in this department, write for a copy.

November.
Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and wheel and root radish plants. Lawn grass seed can be sown now, but the earlier the better is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Sow wheat, rye, barley, vetches, trefoil and hardy and early peas. Sow these seeds as soon as possible, to the better. sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine sowing and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December.
Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot beds or cold frames, and will be ready for use for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot beds is usually very profitable and satisfactory. sow Narrow leaf Peas for market or garden use. Certain varieties can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

"Wood's Crop Special" issued monthly gives full information as to crops that can be planted to advantage and profit each month throughout the year. Mailed free on request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

There is no question that our Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best and most satisfactory of lawn grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our Lawn Grass Seed, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round.

Sow at the rate of 60 to 70 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet.

Price, per qt. 25 cts.; if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for $1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., $4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

See Page 74 of this Catalogue for Full Information About Lawn and Golf Mixtures.
Wood's Seeds of Special Merit

Gold-Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

The Gold-Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is a distinct advance and genuine improvement over the Rocky Ford Netted Gem. It is the result of several years' careful selection by a progressive grower. The shape of this melon is ideal, being slightly oval, and it is heavily netted over the entire surface. The flesh is as thick at the bloom end as elsewhere, and the flesh of the entire melon is noticeably thick, fine grained and sweet. The color of the rind is green, with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. This Gold-Lined Rocky Ford is superior to ordinary types in shape, size and quality, and the ideal melon, both for shippers and for table use. Cut in half, it is just the right size, shape and thickness of meat to make it an ideal table melon. It is very attractive, both as to outward appearance and the inward appearance when cut for table use.

We strongly recommend this new melon both to our private and market growers, believing that it will prove to be one of the most popular melons in cultivation when its merits become fully known.

Packet 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00, postpaid.

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

Since we first introduced this to our customers, it has rapidly grown in popularity, and it makes a most desirable addition to the list of vegetables. It can be sown either for early spring or fall salad. It makes a thick, succulent leaf, of distinct and attractive appearance, which when cooked makes a delicious green, with a flavor quite distinct from other salads. See page 72 of this catalogue for further information. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in its praise.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35, postpaid. By express, $1.25 per lb.

Chinese Petsai Makes a Delicious Salad

I have used your Chinese Petsai seed for several seasons. It is an early vegetable, makes a delicious salad, and is easily cultivated. I would not be without your Chinese Petsai seed for the early spring use for anything.—MRS. R. R. BERRILL, Southampton Co., Va., November 4, 1914.

Chinese Petsai the Best Greens I Have Ever Used

The Chinese Petsai I got from you is the best greens I have ever used, and it grows so fast and comes early and lasts so long, I would not have a garden without Chinese Petsai in it.—J. W. YTS, Summer Co., Tenn., November 6, 1914.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

A splendid new early maturing, round-headed cabbage, which has attained great popularity wherever it has been grown. It is remarkably uniform in maturity, coming in about the same time as the Charleston Warkfield, but will give a much heavier yield per acre than that variety. The heads under favorable conditions average about eight pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core, and of fine quality. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer shaped, always tightly folded. The plant can, therefore, be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. Its uniformity of maturity is of decided advantage, as it entails less labor in harvesting the crop, and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting. It is very attractive in appearance, and one of the best and most salable varieties for market purposes, while its superior table qualities make it a much desired kind for the private garden.

Packet 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. $1.00; lb. postpaid, $3.75.

I planted a small patch of your Copenhagen Market Cabbage last season, and was well pleased with the result, although we had a very dry season. I heartily recommend it, especially as a second early cabbage.—H. C. COLLEHON, Wythe Co., Va., Nov. 21, 1914.

New Bush Cantaloupe

This distinct introduction differs from other cantaloupes in the fact that it grows in true bush form, enabling it to be planted closer together than other kinds, making it particularly desirable for small gardens; also enabling a much larger production from the same area of land than other kinds. The bush also is of very attractive appearance in the garden, making practically as many leaves as are on the running vines, the leaves growing so compactly that the plant can be grown on about one half the space usually required. The fruit is small, but of excellent flavor and quality. They are produced in abundance, and require good land and the liberal use of manure in the hills in order to grow to best advantage. The melons are of somewhat similar shape to the old Jenny Lind, but decidedly superior, both in quality and flavor and productiveness, to that variety.

Packet 10 cts.; 3 packets for 25 cts.
Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

The Largest, most solid and finest quality of any tomatoes grown. Enthusiastically recommended by our customers for home use, market or canning, as unquestionably superior in every respect.

This famous introduction, first introduced by us several years ago, still continues in the most unbounded popularity wherever planted. It is unquestionably the largest, most solid and finest quality tomato grown, being in a class by itself, both as to size and superior table qualities, being free from the acid so often found in other tomatoes. It is very productive, continuing in bearing from early in the season until the vines are killed by frost.

Market growers report the most profitable and satisfactory results from planting the Brimmer, and it is also very strongly recommended for canning on account of its superior flavor and solid meat, as it contains a very few seed. The shy seeding of this variety will always make the price of the seed higher than other kinds, but its superiority in size, quality and productivity will continue to make it the most profitable and valuable tomato in cultivation. We are in receipt every year of the most enthusiastic letters from our customers in regard to Brimmers, receiving far more voluntary reports in regard to this famous tomato than any other seeds which we sell. We strongly recommend to all tomato growers to plant Brimmers extensively. Price: Pkt. 15 cts.; 4 pkts. for 50 cts.; 10 pkts. for $1.00.

"Grown Brimmers several years—decidedly the finest ever grown in this section”
I have grown and sold your Brimmer Tomato Plants for several years in the town of Marion and surrounding country, and the Brimmer is considered to be decidedly the finest ever grown in this section. Owing to the lightness of the foliage it is less liable to blight and is more prolific than any other variety, the Ponderosa not excepted.—D. W. DOCOCK, Smyth Co., Va., March 6, 1914.

"Brimmer the only main crop tomato I grow”
No other tomato in close with the Brimmer. It is the only main crop tomato I grow.—R. E. V. S. L. CATHEY Gaston Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1914.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax Bean

This new introduction is proving very popular wherever it has been grown, and is destined to be one of the most popular and valuable varieties in cultivation, both for home use and market. It produces in great abundance rich, yellow pods, most attractive in appearance, both for market and when cooked for the table. It is early to mature, the pods are strong and vigorous, and is very productive. It somewhat resembles Currie's Rust Proof in appearance, but it's harder and more rust proof, and absolutely stringless, which gives it a very decided advantage. We recommend this new bean with the greatest confidence, believing it will prove to be one of the most popular, both for home use and very profitable for market growers.

Packet 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; quart 50 cts.; peck $2.00.

Keeney's Stringless Green Refugee Bean

A great advantage of this new introduction is that it is a few days earlier than the old Refugee, very productive, and of superior quality. The pods are stringless at all stages of development. We strongly recommend to our customers to plant this new bean, as it is unquestionably a decided improvement on the old Refugee or Throckmorton One Bean. Its productiveness and fine quality will commend it to all growers, whether for home use or market.

Packet 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $2.25; bushel $8.00.
Crimson Giant Pepper

A most distinct and valuable introduction, very productive, early to mature, and make extremely large, red, sweet peppers, and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing usually from 2½ to 3 feet high, fully as large as that of the Chinese Giant, and is even more productive than that desirable kind. It is mild in flavor, very attractive and desirable, and makes a very popular and salable market variety.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.00 post-paid; by express $3.50 per lb.

Truckers' Favorite Corn

This is one of the most valuable and popular of early-maturing corns, and is particularly desirable to plant to come in directly after the Bland's and Early Adams varieties. Makes a large, well-filled and most attractive and salable ear, and our market-grower customers are planting it in increasing quantities each successive year. Besides being a fine garden corn, it makes a splendid field corn. For planting to mature early, and also for planting late to mature quickly, it is equally valuable.

Per packet 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel $3.00. On ears, 30 cts. per dozen; $2.25 per 100.

Truckers' Favorite Most Desirable for Truckers

I have grown Truckers' Favorite Corn for five years, and it has proven to be the largest and most desirable kind for trucking.—O. H. BEST, Duplin Co., N. C., November 8, 1914.

Truckers' Favorite a Remarkable Yielder

The Truckers' Favorite Corn is a remarkable yielder for an early corn. It is about ten days behind the Adam's Early, but makes almost as much corn as any late field corn, the ears being long and well-filled. I shall plant more of it next year. I have been using the different kinds of seed from you for several years and I find that they always give satisfaction, and am well pleased with the way you handle my orders.—O. A. DEKAY, Kershaw Co., S. C., November 4, 1914.

Truckers' Favorite a Splendid Corn—Makes as Much as Regular Field Varieties

The Truckers' Favorite is a splendid corn to plant so as to have it come off after the earlier corn. If planted thickly it will make as much corn as the regular field varieties.—J. F. POLLOCK, Pitt Co., N. C., November 2, 1914.

Truckers' Favorite Corn Makes Large, Well-filled Ear—Good Seller

The Truckers' Favorite Corn purchased of you last spring was planted the same day, March 10th, as the Bland's Extra Early. It matured just as the Bland's was through. Truckers' Favorite made a large, well-filled ear, of excellent flavor, and was a good seller.—ROBERT W. REMICK, Isle of Wight Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1914.

Golden Cream Sweet Corn

This new variety is a decided improvement on the well-known and popular Golden Bantam, making a larger ear, and surpassing that variety in its sweetness and delicious flavor. It is fully as early as the Golden Bantam, the stalks grow four to five feet and bear two to four ears each, which vary in size, being rather smaller than the old-fashioned sweet corn, but a most desirable size for table use. The kernels are long and pointed, and are borne on a slender cob in irregular rows. In its green state the kernels are light yellow, but they cook to a bright golden yellow. The flavor of the Golden Cream is rich, nut-like and delicious, which, together with its productiveness and early maturity, is bound to make it one of the most popular sugar corns in cultivation.

Price: Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $2.00.

I think Golden Cream Sweet Corn is the best corn for the table use I ever used.—T. H. ATHEY, Prince William Co., Va., November 9, 1914.

Golden Cream is a very fine corn, leaves nothing to be desired.—N. W. LITTLEFIELD, Pierce Co., Ga., Nov. 8, 1914.

The Golden Cream Corn, I never saw any better corn and I have raised a great many kinds. It is all that could be expected and more.—C. W. STRoud, Weld Co., Colo., Nov. 7, 1914.

The Harvester Pea

This pea was introduced by us to our customers for the first time last year, and it has proved to be a decided acquisition in garden peas. It is medium early in maturity, very heavy yielding, and of excellent flavor. The vines grow about 18 inches in height, and do not require sticking. The pods and vines are dark green in color, and the vine is healthy in growth and exceptionally sturdy. It is very hardy and very prolific. The pods are of large size, producing double-podded peas, which are delicious in flavor. We specially recommend it, both for market and home use. Makes a particularly attractive and salable pea, on account of its large size and fine appearance.

Packet 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.50; bus. $8.00.
Wynodee Boone County Corn is the result of eight years of careful selection for seed on Wynodee Farm in Maryland. Special attention being paid to the grading and securing of a specially high-grade and high-bred stock of this famous corn. The method of selection by which this corn has been improved is as follows:

The corn has been planted in check rows 3 feet apart and 3 feet between the hills. Four grains were planted in each hill. The two weakest stalks were cut out, and the two strongest and most vigorous plants were allowed to grow. By this means there were produced two vigorous growing stalks in each hill, each alternate row was detasseled, and the stalks grew, on an average, 14 to 16 feet tall, each stalk producing one large ear of corn. The seed corn which we are offering our trade was then selected, growing from 4 to 6 feet above the ground, with shank about six inches long.

The grower's idea has been to produce a large ear of corn, growing to a uniform height from the ground. The ears will average 18 to 20 rows of corn, and measure 10 to 11 inches in length.

Wynodee Boone County is early maturing, usually being ripe in 110 to 120 days. The corn was planted on land which had been subsoiled about 16 inches deep, and the plants thus attained a strong, deep root, thereby enabling the corn to withstand severe drought and stand up well under strong winds; and it is consequently recommended as a specially vigorous and drought-resisting corn. During 1913 and 1914, Wynodee Boone County took first prize for ten ears at the Baltimore Horticultural and Corn Growers' Show, and also took the first prize in shelled corn, in addition to the first prize at the Media, Pa., State Fair.

For the last four years, the ears of this strain of corn have averaged 64 to 65 ears to the bushel of 70 lbs., on the cob.

We strongly recommend this as one of the most superior strains of Pedigreed Boone County Corn that can be obtained, and farmers and corn growers who desire to grow for large yields or prize-winning crops will do well to plant this Wynodee stock.

Price: Quart 25 cents, (by mail, postpaid, qt. 40 cents); peck $1.25; bushel $4.00; selected ears in bushel crates, $5.00 per crate.

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Rhodes, Sudan and Natal Grass

Three Valuable Grasses for the Middle and Southern States

We want to call the particular attention of our customers to Rhodes Grass, Sudan Grass and Natal Grass, full descriptions of which will be found on pages 70 and 71 of this catalog.

We believe that all three of these grasses are destined to prove very profitable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the Atlantic Coast and Southern States. We have been much impressed with the growth and appearance of all three of these grasses as made at the Arlington Test Farm, near Washington, this summer. All of them showed yields far larger than the regular grasses, such as Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Herd's Grass, or Red Top, and, in our opinion, will all prove very much larger yielding and more satisfactory than these grasses. We believe that the three grasses above named, particularly when they become more reasonable in price, will very rapidly supersede the growing of the regular grasses, particularly throughout the South Atlantic and Southern States.

Sudan Grass will unquestionably make much larger yields than any of the regular grasses. It makes a most excellent quality of hay.

Rhodes Grass we were particularly impressed with, as a fine, leafy, nutritious grass, making very thick growth of superior quality hay.

Natal Grass is a grass very similar to our crab grass, but very much superior. As is well known, the native crab grass, the seed of which is not obtainable, makes one of the best and most nutritious fall grasses we have, coming up as a volunteer crop throughout the South. We believe that the Natal Grass, wherever it is sown, will continue to come up as a volunteer crop each year, making a large yield of splendid, nutritious hay.

None of these grasses are objectionable, like Johnson Grass, but can be easily subducted by cultivation whenever it may be desired, but we believe that any hands set in any of these grasses will prove so valuable and productive that it will not be desired to plow them up for use in cultivated crops.

All of these grasses originating and growing in tropical or sub-tropical districts, and promise to become very valuable, to withstand our warm summer weather, particularly if we should happen to get dry or unfavorable weather, which affects the regular grasses.

We strongly recommend extensive experimental seedings of these grasses by our farmers, feeling sure that they will find them of the greatest value and profit, particularly for the Southern States.
WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

We do one of the largest businesses in Seed Potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our Seed Potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country, and are very much superior to stocks ordinarily sold.

Our Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes are all inspected and shipped to us under the certificates of the Federal Horticultural Board as to their freeness from the infection with powdery scab. We always use every care possible to supply our customers with best quality obtainable, free from scab or any injurious diseases.

The Second Crop Potatoes which we offer are grown on the Eastern Shore, from selected Maine-grown stocks. These potatoes are planted in July or early in August, and the crop dug late in the fall, which enables them to be furnished in the very best and most vigorous condition for planting in the early spring. Second Crop Seed Potatoes average a little smaller in size than Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes, and consequently plant a little farther than those kinds.

Our Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes are grown principally in New York State and Michigan.

Wood's Earliest Potatoes

Wood's Earliest —This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with shallow eyes; flesh pure white; skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities. A heavy yielder, and produces nearly large potatoes.

Maine-Grown Seed.—Per peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $2.50.

The Wood's Earliest Potatoes I bought from you were the best early potatoes I ever planted.—A. B. SANDERS, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The Wood's Earliest Potato which I got from you in April made great big potatoes by the list of May.—N. T. REYNOLDS, Pittsylvania Co., Va., June 17, 1915.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO —The popularity of this variety to plant for an early and profitable crop is increasing every year, and customers who once plant our stock of this variety continue to do so in increasing quantities each successive year. The particular advantage of this over other early kinds is that it averages larger, making more large-sized potatoes, and is of decided superiority in table qualities, and truckers or gardeners who want to build up a name for superior quality should plant this variety. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong and round at the seed end. It makes an excellent keeper and shipper, and is very productive.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO POTATOES.—Red River Stock.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.35; barrel, about $3.00.

I find the Early Ohio Potatoes to be splendid bears, excellent flavored and one of the best keepers. We have used them from May to midwinter with but little loss.—Geo. F. VON HOLLEN, Alvin, Berkeley Co., S. C., Nov. 16, 1914.

Your Early Improved Ohio Potatoes proved perfectly satisfactory, and never intend to plant anything else if I can get them.—Geo. W. WHITE, Polktonsville, Jones Co., N. C., November 13, 1914.

The Improved Early Ohio Potatoes purchased from you made a good yield and I think there is no variety that will excel them for table use. I have always had success in the use of WOOD'S SEEDS.—R. D. COX, Midland, Fauquier Co., Va., November 16, 1914.

I can say that I like the Improved Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler Potatoes I bought of you the best of any early potatoes I ever planted. My success with each has been good. I little prefer the Early Ohio for real early.—M. L. SHEPPARD, New London, Madison Co., N. C., November 19, 1914.

Eureka Extra Early Potatoes

A new introduction in potatoes which has given very satisfactory results wherever it has been grown. It is earlier to mature than the Cobbler, and in some sections is reported to yield larger crops. They need higher fertilizing, as they set more potatoes to the hill. This, of course, is a decided advantage when large crops and early maturity are desired.

It is also of superior table qualities, is roundish in shape, has white skin, flesh firm, white and of good flavor when cooked. As a first early potato we strongly recommend this new variety to our customers, believing that in a great many sections it will be found earlier and a better cropper than the famous Irish Cobbler.

Per peck 60 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.50.

PRICES OF POTATOES FLUCTUATE.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.
Irish Cobbler Potatoes

**Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes. Superior Both in Quality and Productiveness.**

**Irish Cobbler**—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety, of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality.

**MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.40; barrel, about $3.25. Write for prices in quantity.**

**SECOND-CROP IRISH COBBLERS.—Grown from selected Maine-grown stocks. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.35; barrel, $3.10.**

The Irish Cobbler Potatoes I got from you last year won the prize over all other kinds at our county fair last fall. I can recommend your seed to all—W. G. McGWinn, Clay Co., W. Va., July 1, 1914.

Of all the seed I tested, including Wood's Earliest and the Ohio, I consider the Irish Cobbler the best all-round potato, though I think that Wood's Earliest and the Ohio are very good potatoes. I had no rain on mine this spring from the time they were planted till they were gathered, and under such conditions the Cobbler was best.—S. S. Sasse, Bryan Co., Ga., November 15, 1914.

**Extra Early Sunlight**—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose of shane, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our market, shippers obtaining much larger prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds, on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it quickly becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

**MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel $1.40; barrel about $3.25.**

**FULL-SIZED BARRELS**—Remember, we always ship in full-sized, eleven-peck, double head barrels, and not in the under-sized barrels or cloth-head barrels which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only superior quality, but our mode of packing them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will average considerably more than the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.

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**Bovee**—An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron, but a decided improvement over that variety. Fine growth, dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown.

**MAINE-GROWN BOVEE.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel $1.40; barrel, about $3.25.**

**Triumph or Red Bliss**—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is in great favor with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second-crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

**MAINE-GROWN RED BLISS.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel $1.35; barrel, about $3.00.**

The second Crop Red Bliss Seed Potatoes that I bought of you came up well and grew strong and4144

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

**MAINE-GROWN WHITE BLISS.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.**

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**Early Rose**—The Early Rose still continues one of the most important and well-known of our early varieties. It is productive of most excellent table qualities, and it has a strong and winning flavor. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of those that can be obtained of this variety.

**NORTHERN-GROWN EARLY ROSE.—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.**

**Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel $1.35; barrel, $3.00.**

**Spalding's No. 4 Rose**—A popular and large-yielding early variety. Coming in a little later than the regular early varieties, it is prodigious in yield and a great improvement over the early varieties and the ordinary yielding types. It is a favorite with gardeners, as it yields well, and is extensively grown for growing either for early or late crop. It is a sure and reliable variety, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

**NORTHERN-GROWN SPALDING No. 4 ROSE.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel $1.35; barrel, about $3.00.**

The Spalding No. 4 Rose which I obtained of you last spring more than doubled the yield of the Irish Cobbler obtained at the same time and planted along side of them in land of the same character and quality, at the same time, with the same amount and kind of fertilizer and identical cultivation. The No. 4 Rose proved a greater drought-resistant variety, and that there was little or no rot in the No. 4 lot, while a good many of the Irish Cobbler were affected more or less with the rot.—E. L. TAYLOR, Gloucester Co., Va., October 9, 1912.

**SEED POTATOES IN BAGS**—We can also supply potatoes shipped in bags (105 lbs. 11 pecks) when desired, but shipment in barrels is better and more satisfactory, as it prevents potatoes from bruising and potatoes carry better in barrels.

**PRICES OF POTATOES FLUCTUATE**—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.
Main Crop or Late Potatoes

Carman No. 3 - A splendid second-early variety, of per- foot form; grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

Maine-Grown Carman, No. 3—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.

Peach Blow—An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.

I am much pleased with the Improved White Peach Blow Potatoes which I bought of you. They made me a heavy crop of nice average size potatoes. Will not plant any other kinds as long as I can get same for late potatoes. I will also say I have been using your field and garden seed for years with entire satisfaction.—B. H. Jones, McKenney, Dinwiddie Co., Va., November 17, 1914.

I know the Peach Blow Potatoes are the most prolific potatoes I ever grew with a very unfavorable season. I raised over 20 to 1. I think 1 dag at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. I have never grown any late potato that yielded as well.—Jas. T. Garway, Warwick Co., Va., March 20, 1913.

Sir Walter Raleigh—The Sir Walter Raleigh is one of the best potatoes for main crop.

It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are adapted to any soil and climate. It is about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest grained potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introductions. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting.

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.

I beg to say that I want to compliment you upon the Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes that you sent me for seed last year. In my section, we were the only ones who made any crop, as we had a very severe drought; but by watching the crop very carefully, together with the fine seed that you sent me, we made about 50 bushels to the acre and sold them at $1.00 per bushel. I will want enough seed this year for 20 acres, and will order them from you a little later.—W. A. Charnowski, Jefferson Co., Ala., March 5, 1915.

Green Mountain Potato

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

Maine-Grown Green Mountain—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.

The Green Mountain Potatoes made the best yield and are the best eating potatoes I have ever raised.—G. H. Leary, Alexander Co., N. C., November 10, 1914.

The Green Mountain Potatoes which I ordered from you last June are the finest eating potatoes and the most prolific yielders I have ever raised. My neighbors, Mr. J. D. Ziehl, whom I ordered a barrel for about the same time, also says they are the best he ever raised.—E. R. Zimmerman, Hickory Grove Farm, Forsyth Co., N. C., November 16, 1914.

I planted a few Green Mountain Potatoes last fall and found them to be the finest yielder I ever planted, some of them weighing one and one-fourth pounds.—J. W. Jesup, Northampton Co., N. C., January 28, 1914.

Money-Maker Potato

Money-Maker—A long, white potato, similar to the old both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown.

Northern-Grown Money-Maker—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.

The seed potatoes were fine. I have a perfect stand,—J. M. Atkes, Musco- see Co., Ga., July 16, 1914.

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

Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.50.

Aroostock County Prize Late A decided improvement on the old Burbank. A long white potato, heavy yielder, of fine table qualities. Fine for main crop, either for private use or market.

Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.75.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato.

Northern-Grown New Yorker—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel $1.25; barrel, about $2.50.

Late Seed Potatoes for June and July Planting

We usually carry in specially arranged cold storage all the leading varieties of Potatoes, so as to be able to ship them in sound, vigorous condition in June and July. To customers who desire to purchase any special quantities of any varieties, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at which we can reserve Potatoes for them shipping at that time. Our method of keeping Seed Potatoes for late planting has proved very satisfactory, and has caused the late planting of Potatoes to be a very profitable and satisfactory crop in recent years. Our sales have increased very rapidly each succeeding year, and we recommend very strongly to our customers the desirability and advantage of growing late Potatoes from the Seed supplied by us.

I feel that I should let you know in what condition I received the ten barrels of Irish potatoes and twenty bushels of Rye. The Potatoes were the finest lot of seed potatoes I ever saw. I have a beautiful patch, closer stand than I had in spring. It looks like every piece came up. The Rye is nice, with a perfect stand. Thank—J. J. Drewett, Back Bay, Princess Anne Co., Va., August 18, 1914.

The cold storage Red Bliss and Irish Cobbler Potatoes I bought from you I planted the fourth of July, on land where I had raised a crop of oats. I made the finest potatoes that I ever raised. I put a peck of each on exhibit at the Mississippi-Alabama Fair, and was awarded the first prize on each. I want to plant next year if I live. Will want more seed from you.—E. R. Snowden, Bailey, Lauderdale Co., Miss., October 28, 1914.
HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Orders for Roses and Nursery Stock are shipped direct from our Kenbrook Farm, and cannot be shipped with orders for Seeds.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alf Cambell.—Cherry-crimson; large globular flowers; erect grower; free bloomer.

Gen'l Jacqueminot.—Bright, shining crimson; rich, velvety and fragrant.

Giant of Battles.—Rich red; very large, good form and substance.

Madam Plantier.—Pure white, large and double; a June rose; a fine bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep velvety-crimson color; passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz.—Hardy; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly perfumed; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES

Baldwin (Kaedn Gould).—Warm, rosy-crimson; long beautiful buds.

Bougere.—Pink-pink; delicately shaded deep; double flowers.

Killarney—(The Irish Beauty).—Brilliant, sparkling pink; large pointed buds; semi-double, rich beauty.

Mrs. Van Houtte.—Rich creamy-white, full, sweetly scented.

Maman Cochet.—Rich, rosy-pink; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and very fragrant; large buds.

White Maman Cochet.—Pure white and waxy, taking on a pink blush; large and beautiful in form and bloom.

Marie Lambert (Snowflake).—Pure white, fine grower and bloomer; excellent for nursery.

Madam Lombard.—Buds of deep rose, passing to salmon-pink; very fragrant and free.

Mrs. Benj. W. Cant.—Bright clear rose-pink; a good bedding rose; very free grower and bloomer.

Safrazo.—Bright saffron yellow, the best of its color; good buds and fine shaped flowers; vigorous and fragrant.

Rhea Red.—Large as an American Beauty (one of its parents) double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continues as the Bride, and red as Richmond in winter.

Double Pink Killarney.—Possesses all of the good points of Killarney, and is a stronger grower, producing larger flowers.

Double White Killarney.—Sport from the Waban strain of White Killarney, with double the petals, larger size; larger and deeper foliage and more vigorous growth than the parent.

Papa Gentier.—Dark crimson, a great beauty, and would continue to a glowing crimson; large buds and deep open, semi-flowered; a constant bloomer.

The Bride.—White, taking on a delicate pink tinge; produces abundantly for cut flowers.

Wellensley.—Bright, clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; vigorous, healthy and free.

William E. Smith.—Creamy-white with shadings of pink; beautiful in form and colors; glossy foliage; long, stiff stems; vigorous in growth; a superb summer bedding.

PRICE OF ALL VARIETIES (CUSTOMER'S SELECTION) 25 CENTS EACH: $2.50 PCE DOZEN

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Our seed is grown in Hanover County, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes in hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and shade on rainy days. In May or June set out 15 inches apart in rows 5 feet apart. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizing having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Shipments of Sweet Potatoes can only be made from the middle of March to May. We must kindly remember this, as shipment of earlier orders cannot be made with other seeds.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June: 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, $2.00. Special prices on large lots.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUSH, or SNAP BEANS—Green Podded Varieties</th>
<th>Peck, Bushel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Podded Green, Bushel of Rod Cured</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Mohawk, Brown Six Weeks</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Yellow Six Weeks</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfield</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stringless Green Pod</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early's Stringless Green Pod, Early to Crop</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
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<thead>
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<th>LIMA BEANS</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Early Lima</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Lima</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canvas Pod Lima</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GARDEN PEAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pedigree Early Extra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning Excelsior</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Podded Alaska</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marvel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musket</td>
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<tr>
<td>King's Little Gem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yankee</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Wonder</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved England</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blonde</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Marrowfat</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Marrowfat</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEETS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Improved</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Swiss Chard</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Curled</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Canary</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Golden</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Sugar</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Nanaimo</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORN</th>
<th>100 ears, Peck, Bushel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Adams</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams or Burlington</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Ohio</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Cream</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Green</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Evergreen</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Mammoth</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CABBAGE</th>
<th>5-lb. lots</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Extra Early</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Early Winter</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Early Bunch</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headless Early</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen Market</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Rand</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Soft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Hard</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Long</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Short</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATERMELON</th>
<th>5-lb. lots</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harris' Earliest</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphonse</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Favorite</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Watson</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbell's Honey</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARROTS</th>
<th>1/4 lb.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Scarlet Intermediate</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Scarlet</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Long Durans</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onward Drumhead</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Long Scarlet Stemmed</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELERY</th>
<th>1/2 lb.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden Self-Blanching</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early blonde</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUCUMBER</th>
<th>lb. and over</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York Improved Purple</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Beauty</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGG PLANT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Cabbage</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May King</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prolific</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Harvard</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTUCE</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Improved Big Boston</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANTALOUPE</th>
<th>lb. and over</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Early Rocky Ford</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Ford Netted Gem</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wettet's Solid Net Roxy Ford</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netted Rock or Eden Gem</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Perfect Early</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Extra Hackensack</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore or Acoma</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip Top</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forehead</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lind</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutted Namal</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOMATOES</th>
<th>5-lb. lots</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's First Early</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Red</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red, or Patty</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth White</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Yellow</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Summer Crooker</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore Crooker</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TURNIPS</th>
<th>5-lb. lots</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Winter</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Purple Top</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEPPER</th>
<th>1/2 lb.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Giant</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby King</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby One</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell or Bull Nose</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neapolitan</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQUASH or CYMLING</th>
<th>5-lb. lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Earliest Profile</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White Bush or Patty</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth White</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Yellow</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Summer Crooker</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore Crooker</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SALSIFY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Sandwich Island</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPINACH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Season</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARSNIP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Improved</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEAS</th>
<th>lb. and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Giant</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby King</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby One</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell or Bull Nose</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neapolitan</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RADISH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China Giant</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White Sow Scarlet Turned</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White Turnip</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red, or Scarlet Turned</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Scarlet Tom Thumb</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Breakfast</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlton Early Scarlet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Early Scarlet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brightest Long Scarlet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Early Frame</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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</table>
Mangels or Stock Beets

A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.
INCREASES THE MILK FLOW.
YIELD LARGER CROPS
THAN TURNEYS,
AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

Culture.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on land that has plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a dry, drained situation, covering with straw or cotton stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Covering gradually prevents heating. They are acid when first dug but always become sweet if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent. of potash. 6 to 8 lb. per acre.

Golden Tankard—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Yellow or Orange Globe—The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grow to a good size of fine shape with thin tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Prize Long Red—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Danish Sludstrup—The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairy ing and cattle interests, has for years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots of all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes each year for mangels that contain the greatest amount of nutrient and feeding value. Up to this time the Danish Sludstrup has proved their best variety, and pound for pound, contains more feeding value than any other mangel. The roots are large, reddish-yellow, of distinct type and a remarkable yielder. Our stock is Danish grown, produced from stock that was awarded the "First Class Certificate." Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Silesian Sugar—Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of dry matter content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May— the earlier the better—in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 roots per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel beets.

Improved White Belgian

Large Yellow Belgian
—A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one-half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Improved White Belgian Carrot

SPANISH CHUFAS

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding.

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in hill 15 to 20 inches apart, cover about two inches, keep clean and stir the soil occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be transplanted. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts. (by mail 35 cts.); peck $1.00; bushel $5.00.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not use to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts. postpaid. By freight qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $5.00.
Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Seeds Postage Paid—You will note that we quote vegetable seeds in bulk by mail postpaid, which means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered at any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada, in any Canal Zone, Panama, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands, and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

Beans, Peas, Corn and Onion Sets are not quoted postpaid, so that if to be sent by mail, postage should be added to your remittance. A pint weighs about one pound; a quart weighs two pounds.

ASPARAGUS

**CULTURE.**—Asparagus succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been previously manured for previous crops is best. To grow asparagus roots, soak the seeds in warm water for 24 hours; sow two inches deep in drills two feet apart. When the plants are well up, thin out one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old either in the fall or spring.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.**—A standard variety of large size and splendid quality, very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 55 cts.; in 5-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.

**Palmetto.**—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per pound.

Giant Argenteuil

—A selection from imported French stock. For a number of years it has been grown by the most successful growers near Charleston, S. C., has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size, and productiveness is pronounced superior to all other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

**CULTURE.**—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or harrow the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this old and apply ground animal bone or kainit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants.

**FOR FIELD CULTURE** the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.**—Two-year-old roots 75 cts. per 100; $4.00 per 1,000. By mail postpaid $1.10 per 100.

**PALMETTO.**—Two-year-old roots. 90 cts. per 100; $4.50 per 1,000. By mail postpaid $1.25 per 100.

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots—write for special price.

By Express means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

**Note** that half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, pints at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates and half-bushels at bushel rates, unless otherwise noted.

**Our Prices on Bulk Seeds** by the pound and bushel are very low, being based on the requirements of market gardeners and other large growers, yet where large quantities are required, we will quote special prices or allow discount when the quantity warrants it.

Asparagus Knives

Fifteen inches long; blade 1½ inches wide. 30 cts. each; dozen $3.00. Mailings 1 weight 1 pound each.

Raffia—Largely used for tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables, grape-vines, etc. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.

Jute String for tying Vegetables—Lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 18 cts. per lb.

Asparagus Bunchers

Can be regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of different sizes. Strong and well made. $1.75. Mailing weight 8 lbs.

ARTICHOKE

**CULTURE.**—The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

**GREEN GLOBE.**—A favorite French vegetable, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and further south, and should be largely grown for shipping to Northern markets. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.15.

**JERUSALEM.**—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, particularly for hogs, among an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be used for food; some is used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see "Farm Seeds." Qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. $1.40; in 5-bu. lots and over $1.25 per bus.

Green Globe or French Artichoke
Bush, or Snap Beans

Mailing Weight: 1 pint equals 1 lb.; 1 quart equals 2 lbs.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. One quart will plant 100 feet; 1½ bushels to an acre. Pints can be ordered at quart rates. ½ pecks at peck rates, ½ bushels at bushel rates.

Full Measure—A new prolific stringless green pod variety, of excellent quality. Pods long, round, firm and tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. A most valuable and promising variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $2.00.**

Extra Early Refugee —Extremely early; very productive; the fleshy round pods ripen well together and stand shipment well. An excellent bean for the early market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.85; bushel $7.00.**

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 —One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.85; bushel $7.00.**

Longfellow —A remarkably early, perfectly round, very prolific bean, bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and entirely stringless, except when old. Matures very evenly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.75; bushel $6.50.**

Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks—An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.90; bushel $6.00.**

Early Yellow Six Weeks (Green Pods). Extra early; pods are long, straight and handsome; a fine shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $6.00.**

Bountiful —As early as the Mohawk and Six Weeks, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best of the flat-podded varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.70; bushel $6.25.**

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Wood’s Earliest Red Valentine

Photo from nature of a single plant showing the productiveness of our strain of Valentine Beans

Wood’s Earliest Red Valentine—Among dwarf green-podded beans there is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine. It is the true round-podded stock, grown with special reference to productiveness, shape and size of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Numerous complimentary reports from all sections of the South confirm us in the belief that we have as fine a stock of Valentine as can be produced. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.75; bushel $6.50.**

Black Valentine —The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome, are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. All who grow for the earliest market should plant this variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.15; bushel $8.00.**

Giant Stringless Green Pod—An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5½ to 6½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $7.50.**

Burpee’s Stringless Green Pod —One of the most reliable and productive beans in our list. Very early, hardy and vigorous in growth; the pods are round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle and of the highest quality. We recommend it to both the home and market gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $7.50.**

Hodson Green Pod —A wonderful bearer—often 50 to 60 pods to the plant—one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of 5 quarts. Stringless when young, an excellent shipper, and so vigorous that it withstands adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. A splendid main crop bean. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $6.00.**

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Bountiful Beans
Bush, or Snap Beans

Wax or Yellow Potted Varieties

Mailing Weight: 1 pint equals 1 lb; 1 quarts equals 2 lbs.

Surecrop Stringless Wax

- Resembles Currie’s Rust Proof, but even harder, more rust proof, and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. The rich yellow pods measure 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.00.

Surecrop Stringless Wax Beans

glorious, hardy, enormously productive, and thoroughly reliable. We recommend it particularly for shippers and market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.00.

Of all different kinds I have tried three twenty, Hodson Wax are the best beans for our Southern climate.—M. G. GREEN, Ascension Parish, La.

New Hardy Wax

- Claimed to be the finest wax bean in cultivation. Robust and healthy, with strong foliage, it resists disease and unfavorable weather conditions better than other kinds. The long, handsome pods (about five inches long) are round, solid, absolutely stringless, tender at all stages of growth and of delightful flavor. Its attractive appearance, fine shipping qualities and splendid yields recommend it to the market grower, while it has every quality necessary for the home garden. None to offer; our crop failed completely.

Keenev’s Rustless Golden Wax

- A vigorous and wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.25.

Dwarf Golden Wax

- For thirty years or more a great favorite for the home garden. The pods are long, semi-round, fleshy, brittle, golden yellow and of first rate quality. The ripe beans make a fine winter shell bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.15.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

- A fine bean for the home garden and nearby markets. The pods are long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.25.

Dwarf Black Wax—(German Wax). The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy white color, fleshy, stringless, fine grained, of the best quality and remain fresh a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.15.

Davis Kidney Wax

- A valuable bean for market growers; very early and very productive. Peculiar for its even maturity and its uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.25.

The Davis Kidney Wax Beans I bought of you did remarkably well. I have never before raised beans to yield the quantity, and such beautiful, long, tender beans as those did.—FRED K. SCHAEFFER, Tangipahoa Parish, La.

Currie’s Rust Proof Wax—As nearly rust-proof as any wax bean can be. The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, straight, of a beautiful golden color; come early and present a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class shipping bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.50.

Wardwell’s Kidney Wax—One of the most popular for shipping. Yields large crops of long, broad, nearly straight, bright yellow pods that present a handsome appearance on the market. It has proved very profitable with our Southern market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.50.

Crystal or Cabbage Wax—Is very popular, as being pure white, it makes a fine dry bean for winter. It is also very desirable for pickling. Very productive, bearing quantities of round, thick, fleshy pods, very brittle and of fine quality. Pkt 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $7.50.
### Pole, or Cornfield Beans

**CULTURE.** Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush type, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—in this latitude, after May 1st. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. One quart will plant 200 hills; ½ bushel to the acre.

**Golden Cluster Wax**—Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in abundant clusters, and round, thick and fleshy and remain in condition for a long time; tender and of the best flavor. The dry beans are large and white and make an excellent dry-shell bean for winter. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $7.75.

**White Kentucky Wonder**—(Or Burger's Stringless Green Pod.) Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $1.90; bushel $6.75.

**Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder** The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long poles, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered at the proper time they are in bearing throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.85; bushel $6.75.

**Fat Horse, or White Creaseback**—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.55; bushel $5.75.

**Virginia Cornfield**—A very early and prolific green-podded pole bean, very popular for growing in corn. The pods grow in clusters, are from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of fine quality. The beans are pure white and make a fine dry bean for winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $6.60.

**Lazy Wife**—One of the best and most popular green-podded pole beans, either for snapping or drying for winter use. The pods (five to seven inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $7.60.

**Scarlet Runners**—Useful both as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. They are used like the Lima bean in sections where the summers are short. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

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### Bush Lima Beans

**CULTURE.** Limas beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 5-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8 poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep. One quart of Ford's, Burpee's, Challenger, Carpinteria, Fordhook and Large Lima will plant 150 hills; one bushel to the acre. One quart of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 250 hills; ½ bushel to the acre.

**Wood's Prolific Bush Lima**—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, making a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We are giving especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, our seed stocks being carefully rogued as to secure the true bush form, and at the same time special selections are made from plants which show largest yields. Our present stock is superior both in uniformity of growth and yield of beans to what it was when originally introduced. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.65; bushel $6.25.

My garden was very beautiful this summer. The butter beans were the prettiest I have ever seen—J. HARRELL SIMMONS, Warwick Co., Va. I have been raising your bush lima beans for several years and consider them first class in every respect. I have had good luck with all other seed bought of you—MRS. N. L. LYNCH, Nelson Co., Va.

**Henderson's Bush Lima**—The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to grow and set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 26 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $6.60.
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima—Do not confuse this bean with the ordinary Burpee's Bush Lima—the beans are not only larger and thicker, but fully eight days earlier, more prolific and in every way a superior bean. Vigorous and upright in growth, 30 inches high, frequently bearing its pods in clusters of five to eight. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long by 1 1/2 inches wide, and full of large, thin-skinned beans that even when full size retain their luscious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $2.50; bushel $9.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular “potato lima” and a very decided improvement in large bush limas. The beans are of the large lima type, but are thicker, rounder and of superior flavor. The bush is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each containing four or five large, flat beans lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends. The pods are so closely packed that they are very easily shelled. The green beans, when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $3.00; bushel $11.00.

Pole Lima Beans

Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean)—This improved variety is of the same type as the small lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $7.00.

Small Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina)—Earlier milder, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. For years the popular “butter bean” of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.75; bushel $6.50.

Ideal Pole Lima—Beans pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 5 to 7 big, fat butter beans of the finest lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor with its unusual size and great productiveness render the Ideal the peer of any lima bean grown for use either green or dried. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.75; bushel $6.50.

Ford’s Mammoth Lima—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the largest producers among the pole limas, as well as one of the best flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing five to seven beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole and continue bearing till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.85; bushel $6.75.

Large White Lima—The old, reliable and well-known variety, A favorite for both home use and market. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.75; bushel $6.50.

Carpinteria Pole Lima—Has been called “The most perfect pole lima bean.” A new variety that in productiveness excels all other pole lima varieties. The vines are strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with four beans or the largest ears and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.85; bushel $7.00.

A Few Extracts from Our Mail

Wood’s Prolific Bush Lima

The butter beans have been and still are very prolific and delicious, so you see Old Virginia products hold their own wherever they find themselves.—Mrs. MASON KNOX, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

My garden was very beautiful this summer. The butter beans I ordered of you were the prettiest I have ever seen.—J. HARRISON SINGLETON, Warwick Co., Va.

Have had good success with your Prolific Bush Lima Beans last two seasons; realized $2.00 per acre and that as second crop.—J. T. L. PECKTON, Rockbridge Co., Va.

I must say that yours are the finest and best lima beans I have ever grown.—C. S. MERCE, Dekalb Co., Ga.

I have bought and plated some of your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans and they did so well I will always plant them.—Rev. H. S. SANDERS, Coffee Co., Ga.

Carpinteria Pole Lima

All the seeds I get from you are good and true to name. The Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans were just fine. They were the wonder and surprise of all who saw them. I know they excel all other lima beans I ever planted.—MRS. ALICE L. MCKEES, Southampton Co., Va.

Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans
Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early out-door crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangolds should be sown in April, May or June, spacing the seed before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 60 feet of drill; six to eight pounds one acre. Beets in a small garden, the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown in June and July for use during the fall and early winter.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian — More largely planted for early market than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers. Of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and above all, of very quick growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite as round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage for forcing and early cropping.

Wood's Crimson Globe — A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is one of the most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express per lb. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Bassano — Very early, sweet and tender. The roots are large, light red with pink flesh. The tops are adapted for use as greens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Eclipse — A very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root and nearly as early as the Egyptian. Color, bright red; flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.


Edmand's Blood Turnip — The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin a deep rich red; crisp and sweet. A fine beet to plant late for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

Improved Early Blood Turnip — An selected, smooth red beet of uniform size and first-class quality. One of the best for main crop, also for sowing in May or June to make late beets for storing for winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. per lb. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Mangels

Long Smooth Blood — Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beets — The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delectable salad. The leaves should be prepared like Spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without if hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beets — On page 77 we offer the best varieties in cultivation. From this list select the kind best suited to your soil. For winter feeding to keep stock in splendid condition and increase the flow of milk, there is nothing so good as stock beets and Belgian carrots.

3¢ Packets We sell many 5-c.t. packets of garden seed for 3 cts., and 5-c.t. packets for 5 cts. The quantity of seed in the packets is the same that is generally sold for 5 and 10 cts. We sell at the reduced price to avoid a confusing system of premiums and discounts. You get as many or more seeds for less money and know exactly what you pay for them.
**CARROTS**

Culture.—Sow in a light, rich deeply-worked soil in drills 12 inches apart and 1½ inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 21 inches apart, thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow the early kinds as early as the ground can be worked; sowings can also be made up to August for a late crop. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside in a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 2 to 4 lbs. one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on.

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**Early Scarlet Horn Carrot**

- The earliest variety in our list.
- Blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, 1½ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.

**Chantenay or Model**

- One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot, and a heavy yielder.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.

**Half Long Danvers**

- One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

**Wood’s Scarlet Intermediate**

- A fine handsomely shaped carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

**Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted**

- Early, with core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled and well adapted to shallow soils.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

**Improved Long Orange**

- Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

**Large Yellow Belgian**

- Fine for horses and cattle.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

**Large White Belgian**

- For Stock.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

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**Oxheart or Guerande**

- One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. The roots are often 3 to 3½ inches thick at the top; nearly oval in shape; the flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet.
- Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower, and should be cooked in the same way. Sow in May, transplanting 1 to 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall, bough off the leaves to give the head more room to grow. After being touched by hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. One ounce produces about 2,000 plants.

**IMPROVED LONG ISLAND.**

- An improved strain, which has been grown very profitably on Long Island for a number of years, and in that section has superseded all other varieties.
- Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.60 postpaid. By express $3.50 per lb.

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**BROCCOLI**

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli will stand greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for both fall planting. Broccoli can be grown either in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Give them the same culture as required for cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

**EARLY WHITE CAPE.**

- The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard; a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort.
- Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.60 postpaid. By express $3.50 per lb.

- When you entrust your order with us you get the BEST SEEDS THAT GROW, not only because you are entitled to them, but because we want to do business with you next season and for many seasons.
Wood's High-Grade Cabbage

The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. For full description, see New and Desirable Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. $1.00; lb. $3.75 postpaid.

Cultivation.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow one of the first varieties in hot-bed or cold-frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter.

Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the late varieties. Early varieties should be set 8 inches apart in 2 to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer, and work frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies.—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, use Slug Shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on. For fly-green cabbage worm apply Slug Shot. Mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or salt petre and water is used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. For full description, see New and Desirable Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. $1.00; lb. $3.75 postpaid.

Wood's Extra Early Cabbage

Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Pointed Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express $2.90 per lb.

Early Winnigstadt —One of the best medium early pointed cabbages, very hearty and heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.70 postpaid. By express $1.60 per lb.

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.


Eureka Extra Early

As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a strain as is possible to obtain; sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact, solid head, with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.10 postpaid. By express, lb. $2.60; 5 lbs. and over $1.90 per lb.

My Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage were fine. I never had seed to come up and grow faster and nicer.—A. W. Bailey, Martin Co., N. C.

The cabbage seed I bought of you opened my eyes concerning buying good seeds. All my cabbages headed just fine.—M. J. Alston, Halifax Co., N. C.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private amateurs. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.10, postpaid. By express, lb. $2.60; 5 lbs. and over $1.90 per lb.

Your Charleston Wakefield has given perfect satisfaction. A perfect type and true to name, just as we find all your seeds to be.—Miller Plant Co., Catawa Co., N. C.

I have been using your Charleston Wakefield for several years and never fail to have good cabbage.—Mrs. J. S. Ratledge, Davie Co., N. C.
Early Drumhead—Very popular in the South. Makes a splendid second early sure heading cabbage. Heads large, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.70 postpaid. By express $1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

Henderson’s Early Summer—A splendid sort coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express lb. $1.65; 5 lbs. and over, $1.63 per lb.

All-Head Early Cabbage

All-Head Early—A thorough-bred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 70 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express $2.40 per lb.

Henderson’s Succession—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, midsummer or late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.10 postpaid. By express $2.00 per lb.

Surehead—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. The heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh ten to twelve pounds each and of the finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.

All Seasons Cabbage

All Seasons—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.60 per lb.

Early Flat Dutch—One of the most reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express lb. $1.60; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

Solid South Cabbage

Solid South—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crops and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.

Autumn King or World Beater—A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. Classified among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.

Green Glazed or Worm Proof—A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.
Wood’s Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

Wood’s Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large satisfactory profits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

Large Late Flat Dutch — A good strain of this popular winter cabbage, makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 3 cts., oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

Large Late Drumhead — A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Has few outside leaves. Especially good for shipping long distances. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

North Carolina Buncombe — In some sections the Buncombe is preferred to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.85 postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

Red Mammoth — The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.

Danish Ballhead or Hollander — The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest of keepers, making it particularly desirable for shipping long distances. Our stock is grown by the most careful and experienced grower in Denmark, where the finest Ballhead Cabbage in the world is grown, and is imported direct. Ours is the true short-stemmed Ballhead. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 51 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, $1.75 per lb.

Cabbage Plants — Early varieties ready from January till June. 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 30 cts. per 100; $2.50 per 1,000.

Late varieties ready from June till October. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 1,000.

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant growing 15 or 18 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce in general appearance, or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad — it is not unusual on good land to have them weighing 6 to 10 pounds. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystaline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage — every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Petsai should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food. It is easy to grow, but should be grown in a cool season, as it runs to seed in hot and dry weather. Sow outside early in the spring and again in July and August (at turnip sowing season); transplanting when small to stand 12 inches apart in 2½ foot rows and give an occasional cultivation. They need plenty of room for best results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.
CAULIFLOWER

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

CULTURE—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather. For early crop sow in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them from becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of the inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.

Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

The Cauliflower the large Florida Growers Plant

Wood's Earliest Snowball—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. $2.00; ¼ lb. $7.00; lb. $25.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extremely early and a sure header. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. $1.50; ¼ lb. $2.00; lb. $15.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. $1.00; lb. $4.50 postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. 65 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 50 cts. per 100; $1.00 per 1,000.

CRESS

WATER CRESS.—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed-bed in a damp location and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It also develops into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $3.50 postpaid. By express $2.50 per lb.

CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

CORN SALAD or PELLICUS

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.
**CELERIES**

**CULTURE.**—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 3 to 6 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When eight inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier.

To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 3 to 6 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeric, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

**SELF-BLANCHING CELERIES**

This class of celery grows quickly, blanches easily, and is especially adapted for fall and early winter use.

**Golden Self Blanching—French Grown.** Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. On account of the European war there will be a very short crop, so we urge you to place your order early. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. $1.15; 1/4 lb. $4.25; lb. $16.00. postpaid.

The Self Blanching Celery was the finest I ever saw; I didn't have a green stalk from the whole pound. The Cauliflower came up well and has done fine.—H. C. Marsh, Manatee Co., Fla.

**Improved White Plume**—A magnificent celery for early and late crops, and being self-blanching requires but little work. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. $1.00; lb. $1.10. postpaid. By express $2.00 per lb.

**WINTER CELERIES**

This class of celery is of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds and consequently are better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed in any particular by any winter celery.

**Winter Queen**—One of the most desirable of winter celerics. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white, crisp and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75. postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.

**Giant Pascal**—In the South this is more generally grown than any other late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large heavy stalks, with a beautiful creamy-yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.85. postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

**Dwarf Golden Heart**—A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60. postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

**CELERIES FOR SEASONING.**—Ounce 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

**Celery Plants**—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. By mail postpaid 50 cts. per 100. By express 35 cts. per 100; $3.00 per 1,000; 3,000 and over $2.75 per 1,000.

**Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery**—Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad. GIANT SMOOTH FRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.60 postpaid. By express $2.50 per lb.
CUCUMBER

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground color as soon as the soil becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for as these are ripening on the vine it destroys its productivity. For pickling plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

Improved Early White Spin—The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 4 to 6 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Early Fortune—A prime favorite with many Southern market growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color, which it holds long after picking. The shape is so uniform and the quality all that could be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 23 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Arlington White Spine—A fine selection from the old white spine that is growing greatly in popularity with Southern truckers and shippers. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Siberian—For its exceptional prolific, good size, of splendid quality and shape. Pkt. 60 cts. per lb.

Early Green Cluster—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vine will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

Japanese Climbing

Ideal for growing on poles or trellises, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season, of extra fine quality; dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.

Thorburn’s Everbearing—If the fruits are kept gathered this will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles, as well as slicing cucumbers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.—An early and very prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.
GARDEN CORN

The varieties described on this page are not sugar corns. They are harder than any of the sugar corns and make excellent green corn before the sugar corns are ready.

If corn, beans or peas are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pint; 15 cents per quart, to cover postage. Onion sets 10 cents per quart.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm well-manured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any soil if given good culture. It should be planted deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted too deep. "Bland's" is a prolific and early variety. Inoculate with good fertilizer, and continuous cultivation is necessary for a heavy yield. The early varieties of sweet corn are the most tender and should be cut and served before they become tough.

Half-pecks can be ordered at peck rates.

Bland's Extra Early

—The Earliest Garden Corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. Although we introduced it only six years ago, so popular has it become that in no season have we been able to fill all our orders. We hope to have a larger stock this year, but when they are ready, we urge you to order early, so as to be sure not to miss them. It presents an attractive appearance and is of excellent table quality. Most gardeners take a pride in growing the earliest garden in his section, so you will certainly want to plant Bland's. Its greatest value is, of course, its extreme earliness, and in this respect it should prove a money-maker for truckers and market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $2.50.

Bland's Extra Early Corn is ten days earlier than Extra Early Adams, with ears almost twice the size of Adams in a test side by side.—H. J. Breckenridge, Jr., Giles Co., Va.

Extra Early Adams

—The earliest white corn in cultivation with the exception of Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel $3.00. Early 25 cts. per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Early Adams

or BURLINGTON.—Similar to Bland's Extra Early, Adams makes a smaller ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 25 cts.; bushel $3.00. Early 25 cts. per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Ideal Early Adams —A selection and improvement over old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 19 to 24 inches in length, with 15 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table quality, and a decided acquisition. Pkt. 3 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.25. Early 30 cts. per dozen; $2.25 per 100.

DELICIOUS CREAM CORN

One of the tenderest and most delicious early roasting ears

Delicious Cream —In maturity Delicious Cream is a little later than Early Adams, but it makes much longer cobs. It is the tenderest, strongest and most vigorous of the sweet corns; we do not bother it anything like as much as the early garden corn and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. It has from two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears contain from eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes roasting ears of beautiful creamy white appearance, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. We believe the Delicious Cream Corn will prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties for roasting ears all throughout the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

Trucker's Favorite —One of our customers writes: "I planted May 16th, harvest July 15th, and on August 30th was making meal from the corn." For a second early to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn it makes a splendid field corn for planting late. Every season this splendid corn grows more and more popular, especially among market growers, whom it has proved a money maker. The fine, large, well-filled ears present a splendid appearance and find a ready market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel $3.00. Early 30 cts. per dozen; $2.25 per 100.

I have planted Trucker's Favorite Corn for two years and it did fine each year; I was well pleased with my crop—Sam T. MeBeech, Carteret Co., N. C.

Trucker's Favorite Corn

—Your Trucker's Favorite Corn in famous. I planted April 16th, had roasting ears June 28th, and had corn meal from it July 23rd. Season very dry, but it stood the drought fine.—Mrs. J. W. Hill, Polk Co., Ark.

Long White Flint or RARE RIPE—Makes a splendid long, well-fitted roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for selling hominy. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel $2.50.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR MAIL

Maryland—I have been using your seeds for several years and always found them all right.—E. H. Howes, Calvert County.

Mississippi—After planting your seeds along with others, I find a greater satisfaction and a larger yield from Wood's Seeds.—J. Irving Delmas, Jackson County.

Florida—Your seeds are the most reliable we have ever used.—William H. Toole, Alachua County.

Georgia—I have planted your seeds for the past two seasons and have had very gratifying results.—Beno Ragland, Clarke County.

South Carolina—Planting your seeds is like planting dollars and watch them grow. They work while you sleep, rain or shine.—Pete L. Estelle, Marion County.

West Virginia—All the seeds I have bought of you in the last fifteen years have not only come up well, but the plants have strength to stand the drought.—Emerson Taylor, Jefferson County.
**SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS**

Mailing Weight: 1 pint equals 1 lb; 1 quart equals 2 lbs.

**Premo Extra Early**—The Earliest of all Sweet Corns; from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness the ears are remarkably large and usually borne two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired of an extra early corn. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.15; bushel $4.00.

**Extra Early Cory**—Next to Premo, the Cory is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are handsome, the grains large, broad and white and of remarkably good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.75.

**Golden Cream**—The originator says: "It is good enough to eat raw." It is a cross between Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam; has the color of the latter and the fine quality of the former. It is really a very early yellow Country Gentleman—that means earliness, good size and first class roasting ears. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $2.00.

**Golden Bantam**—The earliest and sweetest yellow grated sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.35; bus. $4.75.

**Stowell's Evergreen**—This has long been a favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are very large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green stage for such a long season. The grains are deep and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bus. $3.50.

**Country Gentleman** or **SHOE CORN**—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes an good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You will make no mistake in planting Country Gentleman. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $3.75.

**Hiawatha Sugar**—This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear. Nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being nine to twelve inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. A most desirable sort to follow the early kinds; there is no better middle-season variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $4.00.

**Early Mammoth**—Very closely resembles the Late Mammoth and, while not as large, is about two weeks earlier. The grains are very white, tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.50.

**Hiawatha Sweet Corn**

Black Mexican

Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality, none can surpass it. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $3.75.

**White Evergreen**—A pure white strain of the popular Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are very large and well filled from butt to tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the most delicious sweetness. It yields two or more ears to the stalk, and they remain in roasting ear stage as long as any corn grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $3.75.

**Kendel's Early Giant**—The ears are about 8 inches long, remarkably large for so early a corn. They are well filled with pure white grains, very sweet, tender and delicious, fine for home and market use. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.50.

**Late Mammoth**—The latest but all the sweet corns. The ears are of mammoth size, covered from top to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.50.

**POP CORN**

**MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC**—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

**RICE**—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $2.75.

**QUEEN'S GOLDEN**—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 5 feet high, and yield three or four ears to the stalk. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.25; bus. $4.00.

**POP CORN FOR POPPING**—Pint 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel $3.50.

**Beans, Corn, Peas and Onion Sets**

You will note are not quoted postpaid so that, if to be sent by mail, sufficient funds should be added to your remittance to cover postage, estimating the weight at the rate of one pound for each pint, two pounds for each quart. We do not quote these seeds postpaid because, being quite heavy, they can generally be sent cheaper by express or freight. To points beyond the third zone packages weighing six pounds and over go cheaper and quicker by express than by parcel post, are safer and more carefully handled.
EGG PLANT

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant in teh beds 3 to 4 inches apart and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust lightly with Slug Shot to prevent from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about 1000 plants.

**Insect Remedies.**—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. For Colorado potato-bug, see under potatoes.

**Florida High Bush**

—Has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong, upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper; commission men report it reach market in the best condition and command high prices. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 90 cts.; $1.30 postpaid. By express $2.00 per lb.

New York Improved Purple Egg Plant

New York Improved Purple EGG PLANTS.—Ready May 1st till July. 25 cts. per dozen; $1.15 per 100 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per dozen; $1.00 per 100.

**KALE OR BORECOLE**

**KALE OR BORECOLE**

**CULTURE.**—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. The smooth kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Make spring sowings in February and March. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

**Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk**—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown around Norfolk. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and makes a wonderful dish. For use sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock feed, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. By express $1.15 per lb.

**Early Curled Siberian**

**SIBERIAN BUSH KALE OR DWARF**

—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges. Oz. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

**Turnip Rooted Kale**

—Entirely distinct, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a carrot-shaped root, superior in flavor to turnips and rutabagas, an excellent dish for winter and early spring. Pkt. 2 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

**Spring Kale**

—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. By express lb. 10 cts.; 2 lbs. for 35 cts.; 10 lbs. $1.00.

**KOHL RABI**

—The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Contains the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For use sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock feed, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA**

—The best end of the small top variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts.; $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

**LEEK**

**CULTURE.**—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 3 or 4 inches deep 6 inches apart in one-foot rows, earthing up to blanch the necks. May also be sown in cold frames in September and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

**LARGE FLAG**

—The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; $1.35. By express $1.25 per lb.
LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick-growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows, for a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 3 inches apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open on ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.30 postpaid. By express $1.10 per lb., 5-lb. lots and over, $1.00 per lb.

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing indoors in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich yellow. A remarkably good all round first quality early lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.20 postpaid. By express $1.10 per lb.


Deacon.—One of the best summer lettuce for home use—sure heading and reliable; quality excellent. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

White Seeded Tennisball.—A splendid shipper and of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping, and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express $1.00 per lb.

California Cream Butter Lettuce—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Improved Hanson.—One of the best summer lettuces, makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp and very tender and sweet; blanches well; extremely slow to sow to seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Early Curled Simpson.—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curled, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Crisp-as-Ice.—A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce.—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make heads as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.
CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe
The Earliest Cantaloupe In Cultivation

Extra Early Hanover—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration above photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick, and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions and has attained an immense popularity, particularly among market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

I have always found your seeds to be just as represented. The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe was the finest I ever saw. Ripened in sixty days from date of planting.—Mrs. T. B. Cowan, Jackson Co. N. C.

The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the best of all extra early cantaloupes. I have tried them all.—E. J. Buzbee, Jr., Giles Co., Tenn.

New Early Rocky Ford—A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, a week to ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger, and of superior quality. Its earliness is a distinct advantage to market growers. In shape and characteristics it is similar to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small, flesh thick and firm, and of attractive green color. One of our customers grew 500 1/4-bushel baskets on a single acre. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem—No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and from the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 95 cts.; in 10-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Wood's Netted Gem—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford Netted Gem, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Wattier's Solid Net Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Wattier's Solid Net Rocky Ford—In the famous Rocky Ford Valley, the Wattier's is considered the most perfect of the Rocky Ford melons. The fruits are of even size and shape, very slightly ribbed and the thickest netting of any cantaloupe grown. Keeps hard and firm when shipped long distances and yet is of extra fine quality. The fruits are so uniform that they crate easily. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.
Osage or MILLER CREAM.—A perfectly delicious melon with a nice spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 15 cts. per lb.

Fordhook.—The introduction pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor and equal to the Rocky Ford in shipping qualities. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind—these characteristics make the finest market melons. It is equally good for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Ohio Sugar—Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed cantaloupe now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. Because of its firm flesh and solidity, it makes a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Baltimore or Acme.—A fine melon that always pleases. Fruits are of good size, oval shaped, well ribbed, heavily netted and thick flesh of the best quality. Its attractive appearance makes it a ready seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb., 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb.

Large Hackensack or TURKE’S CAP.—An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

Montreal Nutmeg.—The largest nutmeg melon. The flesh is nearly two inches thick; very sweet and luscious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

Hollybrook Luscious.—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continuing bears till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.

Good Traveler.—Is fully equal to or even surpasses the early produce of the Hollybrook Luscious; net quite so large but more uniform in size. Follows the early cantaloupes in maturity, and will readily command a high premium over ordinary cantaloupes on account of its distinctive appearance and superior quality. The rind is of a dark green color, thickly and finely netted; attractive and pleasing to the eye; flesh deep, of a rich salmon color, very luscious and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.

Banana.—Quite a curiosity; grows 18 to 24 inches long; flesh thick and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.

GLASS MELON.—For preserving, sweet pickles, mancoos stuffed like sweet peppers and pies. May be sliced and fried like eggplant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.
Wood’s High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Wood’s SOUTHERN GROWN... Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings — rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 4 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

NOTE: Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

Sweet Heart.—Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with dark green netting and dark green stripes. The solid flesh is of a deep rich color, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.

Mountain Sweet.—This popular old melon still holds its own and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh rich red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Jackson Water Melon

There is no sweeter melon

Jackson.—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripes close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

I consider the Jackson as fine a melon as grows.—G. W. BUSHONG, Prince Edward Co., Va.

The best melons we ever grew were from seeds from your house.—L. H. O'NEAL, Callaway Co., Mo.

Last May I bought seeds of you and planted my watermelon patch and I certainly was pleased with them. I had plenty that weighed 40 to 45 pounds.—L. M. WINGFIELD, Nelson Co., Va.

Allow me to thank you for the melon seeds. They made the best crop I ever had. The Peerless were twice as large as I expected. The Harris Early were extra fine and large, the largest weighing 42 pounds. The Chico Sugar Cantaloupe were large, very sweet and very prolific.—JOHN ISAACS, Wilkes Co., N. C.

We used your Tom Watson Watermelon last year and raised the finest watermelons we have had in years. Some weighed as much as 65 pounds.—S. D. TUCKER, Warren Co., N. C.

The Carolina Bradford Watermelon seed I bought of you last spring did fine, and the Wood’s Perfection and Nutmeg Cantaloupe were the finest I ever saw.—Mrs. MARY A. MARMER, McDowell Co., N. C.

Eden — A SPLENDID SHIPPER.—A cross between the Georgia Rattlesnake and Kolb Gem, inheriting the sweet luscious flavor of the Rattlesnake and the shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem. The melons are large, oval shaped and marked with light and dark green stripes. An attractive melon and a good seller. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb. Special price in large lots.

Alabama Sweets.—A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand for shipping. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. Pkt. 8 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Wood’s High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Wood’s SOUTHERN GROWN... Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings — rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 4 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

NOTE: Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

Sweet Heart.—Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with dark green netting and dark green stripes. The solid flesh is of a deep rich color, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.

Mountain Sweet.—This popular old melon still holds its own and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh rich red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Jackson Water Melon

There is no sweeter melon

Jackson.—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripes close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

I consider the Jackson as fine a melon as grows.—G. W. BUSHONG, Prince Edward Co., Va.

The best melons we ever grew were from seeds from your house.—L. H. O'NEAL, Callaway Co., Mo.

Last May I bought seeds of you and planted my watermelon patch and I certainly was pleased with them. I had plenty that weighed 40 to 45 pounds.—L. M. WINGFIELD, Nelson Co., Va.

Allow me to thank you for the melon seeds. They made the best crop I ever had. The Peerless were twice as large as I expected. The Harris Early were extra fine and large, the largest weighing 42 pounds. The Chico Sugar Cantaloupe were large, very sweet and very prolific.—JOHN ISAACS, Wilkes Co., N. C.

We used your Tom Watson Watermelon last year and raised the finest watermelons we have had in years. Some weighed as much as 65 pounds.—S. D. TUCKER, Warren Co., N. C.

The Carolina Bradford Watermelon seed I bought of you last spring did fine, and the Wood’s Perfection and Nutmeg Cantaloupe were the finest I ever saw.—Mrs. MARY A. MARMER, McDowell Co., N. C.

Eden — A SPLENDID SHIPPER.—A cross between the Georgia Rattlesnake and Kolb Gem, inheriting the sweet luscious flavor of the Rattlesnake and the shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem. The melons are large, oval shaped and marked with light and dark green stripes. An attractive melon and a good seller. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb. Special price in large lots.

Alabama Sweets.—A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand for shipping. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. Pkt. 8 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.
Peerless or Ice Cream —A fine, early melon for home and market. Oval shaped, bright green, finely veined skin, flesh bright-scarlet, solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Kleckley’s Sweets —One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Pride of Georgia —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Blue Gem or Iceberg —In size and shape similar to the Kolb Gem, but the skin is darker and the quality is superior. It has a firm hard rind, is as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind and is more tender and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Water Melon

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake —The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Jordan’s Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing —One of the largest melons, and a fine keeper, carrying well for long distances. It is long, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Carolina Bradford Water Melon

Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy vine, and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley’s Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the private grower. We exhibited a Watson melon at our fair last fall weighing 66 lbs. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

Jones or Jumbo —A large, round, solid, dark-green melon that will ship almost any distance. It also makes a fine home melon. The flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and juicy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Duke Jones Water Melon

Duke Jones —Similar to the Jones or Jumbo. Some of our best growers claim that it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Preserving Citron or Stock Melon —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Matures late and keeps for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature can be maintained and sufficient moisture. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions. If requested, a copy will be sent with all orders for spawn.

BEST IMPORTED SPAWN —The best made, the bricks being inoculated from the pure test-tube culture. Per brick (about 1-1/2 lbs.) 30 cts. each; 5 for $1.25 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for $1.50.
MUSTARD

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcasts an acre.


Black.—Stronger and more pungent than the white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts. postpaid. By express 25 cts. each.

Chinese Broad Leaved Mustard

Chinese Broad Leaved—The leaves are twice as large as the white, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing and continues till frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 25 cts. per lb.

Ostrich Plume—The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled—The most popular mustard with southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green stems for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

DWARF MIXED.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

PARSLEY

Culture.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the seeds firmly in, keep moist while growing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking several hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture.

Plain or Single.—Very hardy; stronger than the curled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Champion Moss Curled.—The best and most improved variety. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 2 inches high, it stands up straight, with that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 55 cts. per lb.

OKRA or GUMBO

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow nicely in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to a foot apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods into narrow rings when young and tender, string them and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill.

Kleckley's Favorite—Produces flabby pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each joint, the pods averaging 6 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thick, fleshy seed pod throughout the entire length; most productive and desirable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. each.

White Velvet—Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are extra large, and are produced in great abundance, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Improved Dwarf Green Prolific—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded—A distinct and valuable okra. Its productive qualities are something wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the variety has been embraced by the southern farmers as an extreme height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 15 to 25 inches in length, very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.


ONION SETS

Yellow Potato, Multiplier, or Hill Onion.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty small sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). Qt. 25 cts.; peck 50 cts.

White Multiplier.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive, and of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the Yellow. Qt. 25 cts.; peck 90 cts.

Extra Early White Pearl.—Best for fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.
ONION

CULTURE—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather warms, and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April. 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of lath, and on the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

Southport Globe Onions

On account of their beautiful shape, these onions always command a good price on northern markets. They are heavy yielders, and as they make hard, firm bulbs, they are good keepers. Our stock is grown from a very superior strain.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $2.10 postpaid. By express $2.00 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King.—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow-straw color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive and handsome onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.40 postpaid. By express lb. $1.30; 5-lb lots $1.25 per lb.

Silver Skin or WHITE PORTUGAL.—Grows trucking. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. A heavy cropper, of good size, hard, solid, heavy and has small neck. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.20 postpaid. By express $1.10 per lb.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The most generally grown and best known red varie
ty. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very solid and an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.20 postpaid. By express $1.10 per lb.

Extra Early White Pearl.—The quickest of the white sorts: makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall, large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over $1.35 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King Onion

Mammoth Silver King.—One of the earliest and largest of the Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid.

Copper King.—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.40 postpaid. By express $1.30 per lb.

White Queen or BARLETTA.—An extremely early, pure white onion, making bulbs about 1 1/2 inches thick. Mild flavor; fine for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

Bermuda Onions

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4 lb. $1.75.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.25.

RED BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 65 cts.; lb. $3.00.
Garden Peas

Wool's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Mailing Weight: 1 pint equals 1 lb.; 1 quart equals 2 lbs.

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil but that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the soil can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the later kinds more room between the rows. The wrinkled peas are tender and not as hardy as the smooth kinds and should be planted later; they may be grown successively, however, sweater and better flavored than the smooth varieties. For a succession, plant one or two weeks for every two weeks; they may be planted as late as August for a late crop. The Marrowfats, if planted in November, December, or January, will stand the winter and come in just after the extra early. When grown for the market, it is necessary to ever staked, but in small gardens they should be grown in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, and staked with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels will plant an acre.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior
—Unquestionably one of the best extra early peas for the trucker and gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other early pea we have ever known. Ripe pods uniformly and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for the home market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.15; bushel $4.50.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early
—This is all that its name imports, a pedigreed, extra early, bushel pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas of a beautiful green color. We strongly recommend this pea, believing that it will bring larger profits on account of its early earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort: 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.

Grainus or Prosperity
Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its shapely pods. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We recommend the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years and recommend it highly where earliness, size, and fine quality are desired. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.30; bushel $5.90.

First and Best
—An excellent strain of first early peas; very popular and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Height, 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.15; bushel $4.50.

Ameer
—Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has a little longer vine (about three feet), and not quite so early, but with large pods, handsomely shaped, quality excellent. The seed is round, light green and wrinkled. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.

Little Marvel
—Particularly well suited to small house gardens as well as for market gardening. It is a first early, about 15 inches high, heavily set with large dark pods, usually mattered in pairs, that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 deep green peas of extra fine flavor. As early as Ameer, larger yield, and a better holder. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.45; bushel $6.25.

Alaska
Our strain of this variety is the very best. This pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast. Exceptionally valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which retain longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping. It is also specially desirable for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.75.

Thomas Laxton
Rival the Gradus in many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, and uniformly large pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored peas of deep-green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth pea; 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.65; bushel $6.25.

Large Podded Alaska
A new and valuable strain of the popular Alaska pea, the distinctive superiority being that it makes much larger pods and is more prolific. The vines grow about the same height, but the superiority in size of pods and yield makes it a most valuable acquisition. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.60.

Tom Thumb
—A very hardy and prolific early pea, growing 10 to 12 inches high, allowing very close planting. Of most excellent flavor and quality, considered by many as the best dwarf pea. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $6.00.

Eclipse or Surprise
—Repeated tests have proved conclusively that the Eclipse is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, require no staking, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine table qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $6.00.

Nott's Excelsior
—Coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long, and are filled with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $5.75.
American Wonder
One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $5.75.

McLean's Little Gem
A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $5.75.

Petit Pois or French Peas—The real French Pea as imported. Vines grow 3 to 4 feet in height. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas of tender, delicate quality; vines vigorous, medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.

Second Early and Late Varieties

The Harvester
—A double podded second early pea that resists adverse conditions to a remarkable degree. Quite hardy, a heavy bearer, pods large and of delicious flavor. We recommend it particularly for the private garden. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $2.50; bushel $8.00.

McLean's Advance
A particularly good bearer, the pods being long and broad and well filled to the ends. The vines grow about 3¼ feet high, are vigorous and upright, hardy and very productive; the peas are of most excellent quality. We recommend it highly both for the private and market gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.35; bushel $4.75.

Bliss Everbearing
Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues for a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Peas are of good size, tender and of fine flavor. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.45; bushel $5.00.

Horsford’s Market Garden—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only two feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market garden pea, and equally good for home use. The pods are borne in pairs and are easily and quickly picked. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.35; bushel $4.75.

Yorkshire Hero—A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; the peas are large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.45; bushel $5.00.

Telephone—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 to 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; quarts 30 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $5.25.

Dwarf Telephone
—A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the finest quality similar to the tall Telephone without the long vines of that kind. 18 to 20 inches high. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.

Champion of England
—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very productive bearer. Especially recommended for the home market. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $5.35.

Wood’s Mammoth
Luscious Sugar—Without an equal among edible podded sugar peas for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced and boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support; the pods are 6 to 7 inches long, and ½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The peas, when shelled like other peas, are equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck $2.50.

Marblehead Early
Marrowfat—The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other variety. Grows 3½ to 4½ feet high, the pods 2 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of extra fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $5.75.

Large White Marrowfat
and vigorous. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

Black Eye Marrowfat
—Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.25.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea

Telephone Peas

Dwarf Champion of England—The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.25.
Pepper

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Crimson Giant — The new and latest introduction in large, sweet peppers. See New and Desirable Varieties for full description. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $3.60 postpaid. By express $3.50 per lb.

Neapolitan — Among large, mild, sweet peppers none can compare with Neapolitan in earliness; it bears them all by ten days to two weeks. Its strongest claim, however, is its wonderful bearing power; single plants often yield from thirty to forty full-grown peppers at one time and continues loaded with fruits right up to frost. The skin and flesh are bright red; thick, mealy, very sweet and mild as an apple. The size of the pepper is generally about four inches long by five to six inches round and keep in nice condition for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 65 cts.; lb. $3.25 postpaid. By express $3.25 per lb.

Chinese Giant—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 20 inches in circumference and 4 to 6 inches long. Its load of fruit, often having the appearance of being being mashed together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangos, when ripe they are rich, glossy scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ½ lb. $1.10; lb. $4.00 postpaid. By express $3.90 per lb.

Schell’s Quality—With equal propriety this could be called “Quantity,” because of its wonderful yield of large, beautiful scarlet fruits that measure about 6 inches long by 3½ inches across at the stem. Has all the qualities wanted in a stuffing or mango pepper—size, yield, quality and colors quickly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00 postpaid.

I like Schell’s Quality Pepper very much indeed. It is much more prolific than any I have ever grown.—W. D. LILLEY, Lawrence Co., Tenn.

Ruby King—One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinegar, or may be stuffed as mangos. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express $2.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $2.25 per lb.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—A large pepper that ripens its fruits early and uniformly. The plants are vigorous and productive, yielding fine crops of large fruits, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Spanish Mammoth or SWEET MOUNTAIN.—A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits often 7 to 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across. When ripe, it is a deep, glossy red; the flavor is mild and sweet; fine for mangle. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Mammoth Golden Queen—Fruits six inches long by nine to ten inches in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.35 postpaid. By express $2.25 per lb.

Tabasco—The hottest pepper grown. Bears immense quantities of bright scarlet pods about an inch long. Makes fine pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00.

Ruby Giant—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productivity of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits are a bright glossy, ruby-red on the vine. Pkt 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50 postpaid. By express $2.90 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $2.75 per lb.

The pepper and tomato seeds I purchased from you last year were the finest I ever grew.—T. W. HENDERSON, Swain Co., N. C.

Long Red Cayenne—A strong, hot pepper, having long slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Red Cluster (Chili).—A splendid hot pepper for making pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. The brilliant scarlet peppers, 1 inch or less in length, are borne in clusters at the top of the branches. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen; 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 15 cts. per dozen; 75 cts. per 100; $6.00 per 1,000.

PARSNIP

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in a rich, deeply-worked, sandy loam. Make the rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially when the ground is dry. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can remain in the ground to be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. It yields an immense crop; very valuable for stock of all kinds, especially dairy cattle. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.

Wood’s Improved—A very fine and greatly improved strain, both in shape of the roots and their flavor. They are smooth, not as long as the Hollow Crown, but finer grained, thicker and more easily pulled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Sugar or Hollow Crown—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.
PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin
The Best Keeping Pumpkin in the World

Virginia Mammoth—We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. The fruits are oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor, and suited for table use as well as for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins.

Sugar or Pie—Not a large pumpkin—averaging 10 inches in diameter—but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine-grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

Cashaw or Crookneck—A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Especially recommended for pies. A large yielder, of good size, with thick, fine-grained flesh, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

King of the Mammoths or POT IRON—An immense variety which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. Flesh is a rich golden-yellow, a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Large Cheese—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow, extra thick, sweet and of the finest quality. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.


RHUBARB

Culture—Rhubarb will not stand extreme heat, so should be grown in a moist or shaded situation. sow in March or April and when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or early spring, transplant 2½ to 3 feet apart in 6 ft. rows. Fall-set roots should be protected with well rotted manure. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years.

LINNARUS—Makes the best stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Rhubarb Roots—15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen postpaid.
By express, 10 cts. each; $1.00 per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

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

Culture—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deep-rooted soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. It is a strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only a good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated by both market and private growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express, $1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

Golden Salsify—A new variety. It is especially recommended on account of its richness, tenderness and delicious flavor. The leaves are distinct, being dark green; finely crimped and curled. This variety is most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our private gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express, $2.50 per lb.

3c. PACKETS

We offer many 5-ct. packets at 3 cts. and 10-ct. packets at 5 cts. to do away with a confusing system of giving discounts and premiums. By our method you not only get your seeds cheaper, but you know exactly what you pay for them. The quantity of seeds in the packets remains as liberal as heretofore.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify
RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables and parsnips. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

LONG RADISHES

Chartier Long Scarlet—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.

Brightest Long Scarlet—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Wood’s Early Frame—One of the earliest and finest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 9 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.

Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

White Strasburg radish, withstanding severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white, firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb. All varieties.


AUTUMN OR WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on take them up and pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

Chinese or Celestial—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, tender, and crisp. Flesh and skin white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Rose China Winter—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Long White Spanish—Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.
Mammoth Yellow Bush or GOLDEN CUSTARD. — The best strain of yellow scalloped squash, Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear, yellow skin and rich creamy-yellow flesh of the very best flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Golden Summer Crookneck — A standard variety, early and productive. The squashes are about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warded surface. Color, bright yellow; quality fine. Pkt. 2 cts.; oz. 6 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Giant Summer Crookneck — The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1 1/2 to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bear heavily through the summer; of true crookneck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly warded and of excellent table qualities. One of the best varieties for market and table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

Boston Marrow — A very productive winter squash of good size. Oval-shaped, hard shelled, giving it good keeping qualities. The deep orange-colored flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. Vine strong and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Delicious — We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but is superior in flavor and table qualities; a more reliable cropper, and makes a most desirable winter vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

SPINACH

Write for special price on large lots.

Culture. — For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1 1/2 to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre.

Long Season — Larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent, dark green leaves. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.

Round Thick-Leaved — Excellent for spring seedings; makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale — Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Long Standing — Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.
Wood's High Grade Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house and when they have made four leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart when young and 18 inches apart when large. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer and will produce more fruit in a season. As the tomato appears to be a sun-loving plant, its fruit will ripen unevenly in hot-beds. By express, $2.40 per lb.

June Pink.—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to growers for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer maturing season, the vines continuing to bear fruit through the summer and fall. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer and will produce more fruit in a season. As the tomato appears to be a sun-loving plant, its fruit will ripen unevenly in hot-beds. By express, $2.00 per lb. 5 lbs. and over, $1.60 per lb.

Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other variety. The originators claim that it is the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that an early crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Prof. Watts, in the Market-Growers Journal, says “Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it.” As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun when other varieties would scald. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet and ripens evenly all over the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at the stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness in shape, being altogether free from rough fruits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express, $2.00 per lb.

Wood's First Early (Purplish Red).—Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later varieties, it makes an ideal early extra early tomato for shipping for the earliest market, and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, and a uniform color, and in every way most desirable for very early shipping. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express, $2.40 per lb.

Chalk's Jewel (Bright scarlet).—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, but distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tender sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is rapidly growing in favor everywhere. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

I am in the “Girls Canning Club.” Have won first prize in my county for two years growing tomatoes from your seeds. Would not risk any other—Lucius Echols, Fishtown Co., Ga.

I grew some of your tomatoes last year. They were the best I ever saw.—J. T. Doster, Monroe Co., Ga.

Success (Scarlet).—A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty and ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market; while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.00. By express, $2.50 per lb.

Bonnie Best Tomato

June Pink Tomato

Chalk's Jewel Tomato

Chalk's Jewel Tomato
FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO

The Greatest Tomato in the World

We found this grand tomato at the Jamestown Exposition, where it was awarded the Grand Prize for size and quality. We were immediately struck with its splendid appearance and secured a supply of the seeds to test in our trial grounds. Our tests proved conclusively that its merits had not been exaggerated in any particular. We had never grown a tomato that could compare with it in size, weight, solidity, meatiness and splendid flavor.

CULTURE.—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply of massive luscious fruits right up to frost.

Size and Weight.—Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

Solid and Meaty.—We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is absolutely without a core. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness.—The Brimmer is not an early tomato, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season. On October 1st, after picking since July 6th, a crop near Richmond still had 6 to 8 quarts of large fruits to the vine.

Quality.—This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been able to enjoy tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

For Canning.—There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for family use.

Price: Pkt. 15 cts.; 4 pkts. for 50 cts.; 10 pkts. for $1.00.

Livingston's Coreless (Bright red).—Everyone requiring a large, bright-red, globe-shaped tomato will be pleased with the Coreless. It is almost ruler straight at the stem being almost completely free of any depression at the middle. It is immensely productive, clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the vine. All the fruits are of good size, many of them large—12 to 13 ounces—and all free of core. It makes a fine slicing tomato, the bright red, meaty slices presenting a most attractive dish. Solid and very firm, rendering it fit for long distance shipping. Ripens all over and right up to the stem at the same time.

Paul Brimmer (Bright red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid, fine texture, and good color. A good canner. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

Favorite (Dark red).—Very prolific, solid and ripens early. I think the Coreless the most satisfactory tomato I have ever grown, and as long as the seed are obtainable, will use no other.
Wood's Improved Trophy (Bright red).—A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine-flavored, rich red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express, lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. and over, $1.40 per lb.

Livingston's Globe (Purplish Pink).—An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts, except Cordless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. Pkt. 2 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express, $2.40 per lb. Special price in large quantities.

Early Acme (Purple).—Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, free from cracks and stand shipment to perfection. The fruits are borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.70 postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

Royal Red (Deep red).—A first-class main-crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. Very desirable for canning, market and home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.90 postpaid. By express, $1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

Paragon.—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family, market or canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60, postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

Matchless (Bright red).—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. Its solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large even at the end of the season. Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Golden Queen.—YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large handsome, smooth tomatoes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Yellow Plum.—A large, uniform sized fruit of delicate flavor as a preserve. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

Tomato Plants.—Ready after April 15th. In ordering, state whether you want early medium or late. We grow only the standard varieties, and as it is not possible to have all varieties at the right size or all times, we reserve the right to send another variety instead. We will, however, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

Hot-bed plants, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. per doz.; 35 cts. per 100; $3.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; $6.00 per 1,000.

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early; flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when packed green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express, $1.65 per lb.
Turnip and Rutabaga

CUTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make the largest growth during the hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Purple Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, and when well up thin out to prevent overcrowding. Rutabagas should be sown in July or early in August and earthed up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to an acre.

White Fleshed Varieties

Milan Turnips.—The Milans are, without exception, the best for spring sowing; they have nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the roots can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE MILAN.—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.


WOOD'S IMPROVED RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for rock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP (Flat Strapleaved).—Flat: white with purple top, fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip, the excellent fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE AMERICAN, OR YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid flesh; makes a good stock turnip. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL, OR ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of quite excellent flavor. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Salad Varieties

SOUTHERN PRIZE DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Rutabaga or Swede

Culture.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabagas grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the most productive variety. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock feeding. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. Plants by mail at purchaser's risk. No charge for packing, etc. To avoid tying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plants ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

**EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Ready January, February, March and April, 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 30 cts per 100; $2.00 per 100.

**EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for fall setting.** Ready in October and November. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 100.

**LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Ready, June, July, August and September. 10 cts. per oz. to 5 oz.; 50 cts. per oz. to 1 lb. $75. per 100. postpaid. By express, 10 cts. per oz.; $2.00 per 100.

**HOT-SED TOMATO PLANTS.** Ready, April, May, June, and July. 15 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100. postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 100.

**TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS, 10 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100. postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; $6.00 per 100.**

**CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.** Ready January, February, March, July and August. 65 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100.

**LETTUCE PLANTS.** Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 100.

**CELERY PLANTS.** Ready June, July and August. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 100.

**EGG PLANTS.** Ready May, June and July. 15 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per 100; $1.00 per 100. $8.00 per 100.

**PEPPER PLANTS.** Ready May and June. 20 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per 100; 75 cts. per 100; $6.00 per 100.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS.** Ready May and June. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 100.

**RHUBARB ROOTS.** Ready November 1st, till May. 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 100.

**HORSE RADISH ROOTS.** Ready November 1st, till May. 25 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. each; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for $2.50; $4.50 per 1,000.

**SAGE ROOTS.**—15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

**THYME ROOTS.**—15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

**Bird Seeds**

Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well reclaimed seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds in our "Songster's Food," such as will keep your bird in perfect condition.

If by mail, add to remittance for postage.

**WOOD'S SONGSTER'S FOOD.**—A superior mixture of the best grade seeds. 10 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs. $50.00; 1000 lbs. $500.00.

**CANARY SEED.**—10 lbs. $50.00; 100 lbs. $500.00; 1000 lbs. $5000.00.

**HEMP SEED.**—10 lbs. $50.00; 100 lbs. $500.00; 1000 lbs. $5000.00.

**RAPE.**—10 lbs. $50.00; 100 lbs. $500.00; 1000 lbs. $5000.00.

**IMPORTED MILLET.**—7 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. $500.00; 100 lbs. $500.00.

**SUNFLOWER.**—10 lbs. $50.00; 100 lbs. $500.00; 1000 lbs. $5000.00.

**PARROT MIXTURE.**—10 lbs. $50.00; 100 lbs. $500.00; 1000 lbs. $5000.00.

**CUTTLE FISH BONE.**—10 lbs. $50.00; 100 lbs. $500.00; 1000 lbs. $5000.00.

**Postage on Seeds**

Wherever quoted "postpaid" in this catalog, we deliver, all charges included, to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Republic of Panama, the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guiana, Surinam, and other islands of the Samoa group east of longitude 171 degrees west, and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai. Or if you are convenient to an express office we will prepay express charges. It is safer to ship by express than by mail.
CIGAR Varieties

INPORTED HAVANA.—We import this direct from Cuba, where the finest cigar tobacco in the world is grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. $1.00.

Vuelta De Abo.—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Best Imported Seeds, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ½ lb. 85 cts.; lb. $3.00.

CONNECTICUT Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50.

FLORIDA Sumatra.—Makes the highest grade cigar wrapper. Our seed is grown especially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ½ lb. $1.50; lb. $5.00.

Comstock Spanish.—An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50.

Ohio Zimmer Spanich.—Makes one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:


SELECT Varieties

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ½ lb. 85 cts.; lb. $3.00, postage paid.

Improved Gold Leaf.—A splendid combination of size, weight and uniformity. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warras, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried by both growers and manufacturers and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos.

White Burley.—The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright red; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to lime stone soils.

Warne.—A new variety for yellow wrappers. Tough, silky and makes the finest quality leaf.

Improved Yellow Oronoko.—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on lighter yellow clay soils.

Improved White Stem Oronoko.—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

Improved Hester.—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils over lying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch.—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco on lighter or sandy clays.

Kentucky Yellow.—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier fillers on any other sorts.

Conqueror.—One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils over lying yellow clay.

STANDARD Varieties

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50, postage paid.

One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long and narrow leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural red, which is adapted to the red, long and narrow leaf; very dark and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.

Blue Pryor.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers; best adapted for light alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

Meadley Pryor.—A very fine, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Sterling.—Makes the silkiest wrappers, brightest cutters, and the toughest and sweetest fillers. Best adapted to gray land with yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lecks.—A heavy, dark type and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.
Insecticides, Sprayers and Tools

Lime-Sulphur—(For San Jose Scale.)—The most effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell and kindred insects which kill and damage fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper chemicals, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task.

The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water, and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our mixture retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. It gives the fruit and foliage added color and smooth skin. For Fall and Spring Spraying: after the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water.

For Summer Spraying: use 1 1/2 gallons Lime-Sulphur, 3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codlin moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear, and similar hardy fruits. For peach, plum, cherry and less hardy fruits, use the strength recommended for fall and summer spraying except that after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of opening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted.

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-spot, and all fungus diseases of plants, fruits, and vegetables, but it also promotes growth, quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops—grapes, currants, peaches, plums, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a common Bordeaux Mixture, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready for use when simply mixed with water, and works freely in the sprayer without diluting. One gallon makes 50 gallons. 8 lbs. granular Paris Green; 2 quarts 50 cts.; 50 lbs. $3.50; 100 gallons, $6.50; 50 gallons, $2.20.

Slugs Shot—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables, and fruits. Positively non-poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. 5-lb. packages, 30 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., $4.50. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver

A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milk cow. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is an excellent scientific combination of vegetable oils and a highly concentrated 1% of Paris Green. Mixes with water, does not gum the animal’s coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart makes 25 gallons of water. For general spraying, use 1 pint to 50 gallons of water; for small boxes, use 1 pint to 25 gallons of water; for small boxes, use 1 pint to 10 gallons of water.

Lemon Oil Insecticide—The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillars, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions: 1 oz. makes 25 cts.; 2 oz. pint, 35 cts.; 4 oz. quart, 75 cts.; 1/4 gallon, $1.25; gallon, $2.00.

Poisons Cannot Be Sent By Mail

Arsenate of Lead—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray. lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Sulphur—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray. lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Paris Green—For leaf-eating insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of water or 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a large proportion of Paris Green. 1 lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for $1.15. Special price on large lots.


Kills

Fish Oil Soap (Generally called Whale Oil Soap)—Effectively destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 60 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion—For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossoms buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill lice, aphids and insects. Qt. 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 80 cts.; 5 gallons $3.50.

Thy-Cresol—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and sores, and helps to keep the hair and coats in perfect condition. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, stables, barns, express, 20 cts. (mailing weight 1 lb.); large bottles, 35 cts. (mailing weight 2 lbs.); quart 65 cts.; 2 cts. for $1.00; gallon $1.75.

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death for all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes 8 gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.
Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3½ gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur.

**Galvanized Steel Tank $4.50; Brass Tank, $7.00. 8-foot extension pipe 50 cts.** (fits only on brass tank).

**Bucket Spray Pump**—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services. In addition to the regular work of spraying. Price, $2.75. 4-foot extension pipe, 30 cts. extra.

**Hand Sprayer**—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying insecticides in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. Price, 50 cts. (mailing wt. 3 lbs).

**Ideal Sprayer**—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards and poultry plants. Splendidly and strongly built, the plunger is brass and self oiling; valves are ½-in. brass ball. Greatly assists to the passage of spray liquids and prevents clogging; all working parts are made of materials that resist the corrosive action of spraying chemicals; the handle is extra long; a pressure of 150 lbs. can be easily maintained. Has a mechanical agitator to keep the liquid well stirred, a fine strainer to prevent clogging.

**Compressed Air Sprayer**—Data in the working parts, 15-gallon tank, 10 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe in two sections, brass shut-off cock and nozzle. Price, complete, $15.00.

**Small Giant Duster**—Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. It keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco-growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly over two rows at once and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Price, $6.00.

**Barrel Spray Pump**

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass — these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. It is only necessary to make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready for work.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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**Outfit A.**—Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of hose, 2-foot extension pipe and nozzle, $10.00.

**Outfit B.**—Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of hose (15 feet each), Y connection, 2 8-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, $12.00.

**Nozzles, Hose &c.**

**BOURDOUX NOZZLE.**—Throws a solid stream or a mist, or may be set at any intermediate position. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

**RUBBER HOSE.**—¾-inch (for bucket pump) 12 cts. per foot; ¼-inch (for barrel and compressed) 15 cts. per foot.

**CLAMPS for attaching hose, ¾ and ¼ inch sizes, 5 cts. each.**

**COUPLINGS, male and female, 15 cts. each; by mail, 17 cts.**

**Lang's Hand Weeder**—Light, strong, and well made; it paid, 25 cts.

**Scollay Plant Sprinkler**—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. By mail, postpaid, $1.10. By express $1.00.

**Raffia**—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. $1.30.

**Jute String**—Used for the same purposes as Raffia. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

**Seed Drills and Garden Tools**

We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them to the strongest terms. Whether your garden is small or large, you should have either Iron Age or Planet Jr. tools—they are both good and do the same work; in fact, nearly all the work in the garden from breaking the ground and sowing the seed, to the last working.

Write us for complete Catalog—mailed free.

**Planet Jr. Garden Tools**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tool Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Drill. bows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 4 Drill. Like No. 3, but in addition, attachments for hoeing, cultivating, furrowing, weeding and plowing.</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 6 Drill. Like No. 4, but 4 equipment of tools, but is of larger capacity.</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. Works both sides of the row at once. Has a pair of plows, 4-inch cultivator teeth and a pair of 6-inch hoes.</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe. Outfit consists of a plow, 2 rakes, 3 cultivator teeth and 2 hoes.</td>
<td>5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, except that it has no rakes.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 38 Single Wheel Hoe. Has 2 sets of three-prong cultivator teeth and a plow.</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe. Equipped with a 2-inch cultivating tooth, 4-inch cultivating tooth, a 6-inch sweep, a 10-inch sweep and a plow. Has a high wheel.</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firefly Plow. Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep. Strong and well made.</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 9 Single Wheel Hoe. Fitted with a plow, 2 hoes, 3 rakes, and 4 cultivator teeth.</td>
<td>$5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11 Wheel Plow. Throws 3 to 4 inches wide.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Coleus Metallicus

Probably there is no other foliage plant so well known, so universally admired and so well adapted for bedding purposes as the Coleus. The Metallicus is thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties as will be seen by our illustration. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and after fully developed present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, heavily overlaid and variegated with shades of rich red, bronze and copper color and frequently intersected by veins of various colors. Start in boxes and transplant outside when frost is past, at which time sowing outside may also be made. Grow them in a sheltered situation, where they will not be too much exposed to the sun. Pkt. 15 cts.

Coleus Ornatus

Such diversity and richness of color combinations and contrasts of color are not to be found in any other strain of coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Splendidly adapted for all decorative purposes. Sow outside when all danger of frost is over or start earlier indoors in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. Pkt. 15 cts.

Double Fringed Dianthus

PURPLE WHITE

A prominent horticulturist has called this the "Marvellous Pink" because of its large, wonderfully fringed, double flowers, often measuring three to four inches across and are borne constantly right up to frost. The petals are deeply cut into strips or thread-like fringe; this fringe is twisted and turned in all directions. If given some protection they will survive the winter and bloom profusely and even better the next season. Sow when danger of frost is past and when two inches high thin out to stand six or eight inches apart. They may also be started in boxes indoors to have very early bloom. This year we offer this rare white variety, but hope next season to have quite a variety of colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Red Sunflower

Although horticulturists have long hoped for a red sunflower, it is a curious coincidence that it should have been discovered at the same time in this country and in Italy. In each case only one plant was found that produced red flowers. As sunflowers will not produce seed with its own pollen this made it necessary in each instance to pollinate with a yellow variety. According to the laws of heredity it requires three years to breed plants that will reproduce true from seed, and sufficient time not having elapsed there still remains a proportion of yellow blood which in time will be eliminated. In the meantime we offer seeds that will produce a variety of results. Some plants will have flowers of a rich chestnut red color; others will have red flowers tipped with yellow; others with red and various shades of yellow in varying widths. Some will be yellow with a ring of red around the dark center; some will be yellow streaked with red and other interesting combinations. A few will produce all yellow flowers which should be removed. These are easily identified, as those bearing red flowers will have purple stems in proportion to the amount of red blood, plants all green will produce all yellow flowers. They are easy to grow, thriving in a sunny place in almost any soil. Plant outside when the ground is warm or they may be started in the house. They begin to flower in about eight weeks from sowing. Pkt. 15 cts.

African Daisy

Although it originated in South Africa this new annual suits our climate perfectly. The bushy plants grow about twelve inches high, are of neat branching habit and bear in the greatest profusion single daisy shaped flowers, two and a half or more inches across. These are a rich glossy gold, the brilliant coloring being rendered even more striking by the dark centers surrounded by a black zone. It is splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands the heat finely and produces its pretty flowers very early in sunny situations, and will continue to flower throughout the summer and well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. For best results grow in a dry sunny situation. Pkt. 10 cts.

Summer Fir

This new ornamental foliage plant is an annual that owing to its rapid growth reaches its full size the same season the seeds are sown. It forms grand pyramidal bushes from three to five feet high — a single plant looks like a well-shaped Christmas tree. As a pot plant it is very pretty, but is particularly effective grown in groups and borders like Kochia or Burning Bush. The color of the finely pinnated, feathery foliage is a dark rich green. It stands drought and extreme heat and so far has stood wet weather remarkably well and after several degrees of frost it has shown no appreciable damage. The branches when cut last a long time, making it very useful for house decoration and wreaths. Pkt. 10 cts.
Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this new cockscomb as entirely distinct from any other variety ever offered. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hue, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. The plant is a dwarf compact grower making an elegant bedding and border plant. Easily grown from seed and is one of the most brilliant and effective summer and fall bloomers especially when grown in the same beds with pyreum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include this in your flower seed order. So unusual and so much in demand is this new Cockscomb that in no one season since we introduced it to our trade have we been able to supply the demand, but have had to disappoint hundreds of our customers every season. Our stock this year is only fairly large, so be sure to order early. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cactus Zinnia

We have called this the Cactus Zinnia because of its resemblance to a miniature cactus dahlia, so truly does it represent the true cactus type with its pointed petals twisted downward. The plant forms a low compact bush with strong green foliage, and bears its bright orange colored blooms in great abundance. If planted soon after frost is gone it will begin to flower in seven to eight weeks and will continue to bloom without interruption till late in the fall. It is particularly fine for dry and sunny situations, either grown in groups or in borders. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wood's Royal Pansy

The name "Royal" expresses quite well the gorgeous colorings of this exceptionally fine Pansy mixture. It is not merely a strain or variety of Pansy, but a mixture of our own made up of the best types grown for us by eminent European pansy specialists. It contains, among a great many other strains, the well-known Giant Caslers, English Giant, Five Blotched Oder, Bugnot, Parisian, Trimardeau Giant, and French Faced, making a gorgeous mixture of which we are particularly proud. For variety of markings and blotchings, rich colorings and unusual size of flower and perfection of form it is exceptionally fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. $2.50.

Wood's Superb Poppies

A new single poppy of gorgeous coloring, being a deep scarlet, shaded crimson red, each petal marked by a large black blotch for half its length from the base, against which the yellow anthers stand out in bold relief, rendering it gorgeously effective. The plant grows about two and a half feet high, and produces its large flowers in the greatest profusion and giving a most brilliant display throughout its entire blooming season. Like other poppies it is of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny place. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wood's Superb Nasturtiums

Nothing can surpass the gorgeous effect produced by the abundance and variety of bloom borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer till frost. Our mixtures are made up of really giant flowering varieties, the colors varying from pearly white to almost black, every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combinations of colors ever offered. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid.

DWARF PEERLESS MIXTURE—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid.

SAVORY NASTURTIUMS

New and entirely distinct from any other zinnias in that the petals of the large, double globular flowers are turned upward at the sides forming little chime bells. The characteristic is often so pronounced as to form quills like the petals of a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of yellow and red, the outer petals being a splendid dark red melting gradually to golden yellow at the center of the flower. The blooms are of unusual size and so perfectly double as to be almost a perfect globe. Gives a fine display in beds, borders or among shrubbery. Each flower lasts for several weeks, and the plants continue to bloom abundantly till killed by frost. Pkt. 10 cts.
Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seed are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The seeds will then be finely pulverized and in a spodumien condition to start the seed.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed, and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown very shallowly, and do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

Flowers For Special Purposes

Note carefully the heights of the plants so that with the taller ones they may be shaded by the lower plants.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet William, Trumpet Vine, Violet and Zinnia.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-me-not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum, and Virginian Stocks.

FOR EDGING AND ROCKERY.—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Centaureas, Gillia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca and Torenia.


ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals outside in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers; and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Certain plants are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 25 hours before planting.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

H. A.—Hardy Annuals
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals

Abobra viridiflora.—A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. H.H.P. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Ahornia umbellata.—A verbenas-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abutilon (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height 2 to 4 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1 oz. 10 cts.

Adenia (Allagheine Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Campion.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adenia.

Alonsoa grandiflora (Mask Flower).—A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blossoms and others will come. Sweet—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Saxatilis—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1 oz. 40 cts.

Little Dorrit Alpyssum.—There is no better border plant. Very dwarfy; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

LITTLE DORRIT.—A gem for beds, borders, pigeon and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smooth seeded with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.
For late summer and fall blooming few
you not be familiar with the various strains,
able sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors
one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.

Wood's Superb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few
weeds can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should
we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It
contains all colors of the best and most desir-
in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil,
or sow later in the open ground, covering

**Wood's Superb Aster Mixture**

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best
productions of aster specialists of this coun-
try and Europe. It includes not only all the
splendid kinds offered on this page, but many
others which we purchased especially for
this mixture, all beautiful, striking and dis-
tinct, giving it a range of color and variety
not to be found in any other aster mixture.

** Comet Aster**

COMET ASTER.—Handsome and distinct.
The flowers are of immense size, often 5
to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted
petals give it the appearance of the finest
Japanese chrysanthemums.

** Light Blue.**—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

** Crimson.**—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

** Pink.**—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

** Blue.**—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

** All Colors Mixed.**—Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.

** Giant Comet.**—Each plant bears 20 to
30 magnificent large blossoms, which are
of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum
type. One of the best asters in cultivation.
All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

** Ostrich Plume.**—Each plant bears 25 to
40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 6
inches across, with long, loosely curved
feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich
feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut
flowers. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.;
¼ oz., 30 cts.

** German Quilled Aster**

GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.—
General favorites on account of their free
blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilli-
ant and of many beautiful colors. Height
18 inches. Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz., 25c.; oz., 45c.

** Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's
Slipper).**—Our greatly im-
proved camellia-flowered
strain produces the finest double
blossoms; the colors range from pure white to dark
purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in
rich soil for the finest blossoms. H.H.A.

** Double Perfection White.**—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz.
20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

** Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

** Balsam Apple.**—Ornamental climber af-
fording an excellent
shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from
yellow to bright red. Plant end of April.
H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

** Balsam Pear.**—Climber; the large, prickly
pea-shaped fruit, when
kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an ef-
fective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises,
etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts;
oz. 20 cts.

** Bachelor's Buttons.**—See Globe Am-
aranth.

** Bellis.**—See Daisy.

** Black-Eyed Susan.**—See Thunbergia.

** Blue Bottle.**—See Centaurea cyanus.

** Boston Ivy.**—See Ampelopsis.
Begonia—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P.


Calyx.—See Escholtzia.


Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-grow ing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canopytuft—Indispensable for cutting. Very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

Canna.—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-bed in January, transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds.

Cany’s Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Carborundum—See bulbs.

Clematis.—See Escholtzia.

Cockscomb—(Cockscomb.)—Beautiful annuals, with large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

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Columbine—See Escholtzia.

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Cannas—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-bed in January, transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds.

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Cany’s Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
**Chrysanthemums**—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrive growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Eveing Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 16 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic in-curved double flowers of the finest types. Colors all mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Cineraria**—For window boxes and conservatories. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.

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**Clarkia**—A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**Clematis**—Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful varicolored flowers. Soak for 24 hours before sowing. Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors. Hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Flammmula**—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

*Panulata*—Grows 20 to 25 feet a season; covered with a dense sheet of bloom; lasts for years. Pkt. 10 cts.

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**Cobea Scandens**.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edge-wise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.I.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

**Cockscomb**.—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

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**COMB VARIETIES.**

**Tall Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Dwarf Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 35c.

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**Columbia**—See Aquilegia.

**Convolvulus**—See Morning Glory.

**Corydalis**—See Calliopsis.

**Cornflower**—See Centaurea Cyanus.

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**Coscus**—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost; topping the plants when a foot high also induces earlier blooming and a much bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

**Wood's Superb Mixture.**—A truly superb mixture, characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 4 to 5 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.**—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 6 inches across of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. Without an equal among the older varieties. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Deep pink without aith. Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

**Early Flowering.**—Begin blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfer. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deep rose. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

**Cosmos, Separate Colors.**—Pure white, pink and deep crimson; each. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cents.

**Mixed Cosmos.**—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Wild Cucumber Vine**—Rapid climbing, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

---

**Cyclamen Persicum**.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Cypress Vine**—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 6 feet. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**Cucumis (Snake Cucumber).**—Ornamental vegetable, bearing fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Cup and Saucer.**—See Canterbury Bells.

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**Dahila**—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring sown seeds.

**Cactus-Flowered.**—One of the most beautiful types; unequaled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

**Double Pomponne.**—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Double Mixed Colors.**—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, showy and fancy varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

**Single Mixed Colors.**—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

**Dahila Bulbs.**—See Bulbs.

**Daisy**—If sown in the fall or early spring, will bloom the first summer, from April to June, and continue for years. Particularly adapted for beds, borders and pots. They bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a sandy location. Height 6 inches. H.P.

**Double Pure White.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30c.

**Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 25c.

**Shasta Daisy**—Perfectly hardy perennial, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

**Swan River Daisy.**—See Brachycome.

**Delphinium**—See Larkspur.

**Devil in the Bush.**—See Nicella.

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**Wood's Flower Seeds** are tested carefully and thoroughly as our Garden and Field Seeds. We know they will grow before we sell them.
Dianthus or Pink — One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers, both for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from mere white to richest crimson. 

**WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.**
A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unqualified praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.** — A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.** — A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome and extraordinarily large, and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

**Snowdrift.** — These extremely large flowers, often 3 inches across, resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts. 

**Fireball.** — Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding, also cut-flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

**Pringed Pinks.** — A fine mixture of all double and single varieties and many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

**Double China Pink.** — Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

**Double Japan Pink.** — Flowers large, brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

**Digitalis.** (Foxglove.) — Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

**Dolichos.** (Hyacinth Bean.) — Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. Pkt. 2 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**Bush Dolichos.** — A dwarf variety a foot high, bearing enormous spikes of pure white flowers one inch across. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

**DUSY MILLER.** — See Centauria.

**EVENING GLOBY.** — See Moonflower.

**EVERLASTINGS.** — See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), and Helichrysum.

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**Escholtzia (California Poppy).** — Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**Bush Escholtzia (Perennial California Poppy).** — Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

**Feverfew.** — Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flowers. See also Pyrethrum. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

**Feverfew (Feverfew).** — See Linum. 

**Forget-Me-Not.** — Small blue flowers, highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in single form, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P. 

**Foxglove.** — See Digitalis.

**Fuchsia.** — Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Gailardia Grandiflora.** — Showy, free-blooming annuals remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding borders and cutting. Sown in April. 

**Geranium.** — There is no pot plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and make a splendid house plant. The flower are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented. 

**Globe Amaranth.** (Bachelor's Button.) — Fine everlasting bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flower which if cut when ripe and hung head downwards will yield their 2-inch clusters throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.


**Godetia.** — Splendid, hardy, early-flowering blossoms resembling fall pansies, easily grown in any soil. All colors an varied mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**GONOPHENA.** — See Gloxinia. 

**GOURDS.** — See vegetable pages.

**Globe Amaranth.** — For large group or beds on lawns or in flower beds. The heads are splendid in either early or late season. Sown before fully ripe, the heads make splendid winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Helianthus.** — See Sunflower.

**Helichrysum.** (Eternal Flower.) — Ever lasting; cut when about to expand and dry for winter bouquets. Flowers large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 50c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

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**Heliotrope.** — Few know not easily heliotrope can be grown from see flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed and pot culture. T.P. Height 2 feet.

**Hibiscus.** — Showy and ornamental annual, downward of easy culture, bearing hand some single flowers 3 to 4 inches across hardy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
Hollyhock

In long rows against a background for smaller plants in clumps, hollyhocks will give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, ranging from white to almost black.

**Althea Hollyhock.** Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin, seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Double Hollyhock.** All colors mixed. A choice mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

**EVERBLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.**

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom, producing flowers till frost in wonderful variety and combinations of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage the growth of side branches.

**Double Everblooming.** Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

**Single Everblooming.** Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Humulus

**Japonicus (Japanese Hop).** An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 10 cts.

**Ice Plant.** A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

HUNNEMANIA. See Bush Echoloria.

HYACINTH, OR J ACK BEAN.——See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.——See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.——See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLITA.——See Cypsis Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.——See Brazilian Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP.——See Humulus.

JOSEPH’S COAT.——See Arumanthus.

Kenilworth Ivy.——A neat and charming trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 5 cts.

Kochia or Burning Bush

**Kochia or Burning Bush (Mexican Fire Plant).**

A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2½ to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches which, in the fall are thickly set with innumerable bright scarlet flowers. Sow indoors and transplant 2 feet apart in April. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.


Larkspur

—Popular annual and perennial plants of the cockscomb culture. Bred in long spikes quantities of beautiful graceful flowers of many colors.

**Dyck's Great Rock.** Fine for cutting; one foot high. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

**Perennial Larkspur.** Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

**LADY’S SLIPPER.**——See Balsam.

Linum

(Scarlet Flax).——A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant; 1 ft. high; covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15c.

**Lobelia.**——Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries, very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow. 6 inches. Pkt. 2c.; ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.

**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.**——See Perennial Sweet Peas.

**LOVE GROVE.**——See Nemophila.

**LOVE-IN-A-MIST.**——See Nigella.

**LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.**——See Balloon Vine.

**LOVE LIES BLEEDING.**——See Arumanthus.

Lycnhis

*Chalcedonica.*——Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.A. Blooms first season if sown early. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

Moonflower

(Evening Glory)

Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard stem, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts. oz. 50 cts.

Wood’s Superb Mignonette

**Mignonette.**——In February or March, sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or balled and set out in pots; fall sown blooms early the next spring. Prefers a cool temperature. H.A. One foot high.

Wood’s Superb Mixture.——Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 15 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance.

Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Delphine.**——Delicately fragrant; fine for cuttings, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

**Crimson Giant.**——One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

**Sweet Mignonette.**——Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

**Minulus or Musk Plant.**——An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green moss-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 4 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Japanese Morning Glories.**——One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and chequered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil giving plenty of water in dry weather.

**Double.**—— Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Fancy Fringed.**——The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 90 cts.

**Single.**——The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.
Wood’s Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums; and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; with the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc.

Wood’s Peerless Mixtures

Standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pure white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

Dwarf Peerless Mixtures—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $1.25 postpaid.

Tall Peerless Mixtures—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $1.25 postpaid.

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted, Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $1.25 postpaid.

COLLECTION.—Any ten 3-cent packets, your selection, for 25 cts.; any ten ounces for 65 cts.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Variegated Leaves.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $1.50 postpaid.

Ivy Leaved.—Distinct from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves rich, deep green, veined with silvery white and resemble English Ivy. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $1.50 postpaid.

Aurora.—Terracotta, veined with purplish carmine.

Beauty.—Carny yellow with scarlet markings.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors and all borne on the same plant—some deep crimson, others blotted on light background, others beautifully mottled.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Salmon yellow, blotted with carmine.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

Golden King.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

Golden Leaved.—A fine mixture of all the golden leaved varieties; flowers all colors.

King of Tom Thumb.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

Pearl.—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

Prince Henry.—Straw yellow, spotted with scarlet.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

Ruby King.—Ruby red, with salmon tint.

Spotted.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $1.50 postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

Variegated Leaves.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $1.50 postpaid.

Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $1.50 postpaid.

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers all colors; striking.

Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms measure 3 inches across, are bright golden yellow overlaid with orange.

Moonlight.—Creamy White.

Wood’s Peerless Nasturtium

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Brilliant shade of vermillion.

Spotted.—Clear yellow, marked with maroon blotches.

Sunlight.—Deep orange, blotted with crimson.

Twilight.—Chamois yellow, shaded with salmon rose.

Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $1.50 postpaid.

Lobb’s Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $1.25 postpaid.

Hybrids of Madame Gunther.—A French strain distinguished by its richness and variety of colors. Foliage especially handsome. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $1.25 postpaid.

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Lobb’s Nasturtium Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the brightest colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $1.25 postpaid.
Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliance of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

All of the following varieties, each, Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 80 cts. Any 10 packets, your selection, for 35 cts.

Cardinal—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen—Sky blue; pure white border.

Purple, or King of the Blacks—Almost black.

Fire King—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margined—Manogany brown; gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Maroon—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

Silver-Edged—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen—Beautiful large pure white.

Striped and Blotted—Very brilliant.

White, Black Center—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

Petunia

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost. Petunia or Hardy Petunia—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly; 2 to 3 feet high.


Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white.

Mixed Phlox—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

Petunia

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height: 1 to 2 feet.

Wood’s Superb Fringed Petunias—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this strain is without an equal. The blooms are often 4 to 6 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the endless variety of colors, markings, blotches, striplings and veinings in the most beautiful and unusual combinations. Pkt. 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

Wood’s Bedding Petunias—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants.

California Giants—This splendid large, single petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Rosy Morn Petunias—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Snowball—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders. These flowers are noted for their size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Double Petunias—A splendid strain, producing a larger percentage of double flowers of the large fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25 cts.

Single Petunias—A choice mixture of all colors.

PHLOX

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost. Petunia or Hardy Petunia—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly; 2 to 3 feet high.


Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white.

Mixed Phlox—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox

PINKS—See Dianthus.
Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is finer. Some annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

— A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color, from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

ANNUAL POPPIES

Special Mixed Single Poppies—contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Special Mixed Double Poppies—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Scarlet Poppies.—A splendid mixture of many varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Featherball.—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy: when expanded they resemble a ball of feathers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Admiral Poppy

Admiral.—Large glistening pure white single flowers, with broad band of bright scarlet at the top. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tulip.—Large single flowers: scarlet and white, as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PERSIAN.—Double white with deep crimson center. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

California Poppy.—See Eschscholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

Oriental.—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and rich purple. Maroon: perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.

Portulaca

(Moss Flower).—Succumbs in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when the weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25c.

Pyrethrum.—Few plants are more popular as lawn or border flowers. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 25c.

Primrose.—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evergreen Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 25c.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 25c.

Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large and showy and fragrant. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 25c.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves and scarlet, purple and yellow flowers in great profusion. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts. postpaid.

Rose Campion


Salvia

(Scarlet Sage).—A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Sow early indoors or in frames, and transplant in May, or sow outdoors later in a light rich soil. Fireball.—Larger flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia. 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 75 cts.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 1.25.

Patens.—Rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

SILVER.—See Catchfly.

Stocks

(Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for beds or borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant to pots or boxes when an inch high, and set in the ground when the first week of April. Many sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The older they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 3 inches across. Height 2½ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Smilax.—A splendid window vine. Will grow without culture. Sow in frames in July and plant outdoors in October. Pkt. 5 cts.; 10c. or 25 cts.

SNAKE CUCUMBER.—See Cucumis.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

Stokesia laevis (Coward Aster).—A very beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue conflower blossoms from June till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.
Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW.

Out of more than two hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowered varieties, holding unique position, we believe, among all the kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.

CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to five inches deep; they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what бук name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid.

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed—A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.

Bush Sweet Peas—Forms a perfect bush 15 to 18 inches high and produces a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Requires no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25.

Perennial, or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these flowers will bloom with great profusion every year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 6 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct from other sorts: 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1 1/4 feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.50.

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

Price, all varieties, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. Any 10 packets, your selection, for 35 cts.

Any 4 ounces for 40 cts.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink)—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Bolton’s Pink (Orange Pink)—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower, bright and extremely showy.

Cocainea (Red)—Bright cherry red or cerise, with a pink shade.

Dainty (White)—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems; usually bears four blossoms to the stem.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White)—Beautiful shell shaped pure white flower of extra large size, borne three on a stem.

Emily Henderson (Pure White)—An early profuse, and continuous bloomer.

Flora Norton (Lavender Blue)—A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues.

Gladys Unwin (Light Pink)—Large bold bright pink flower with waved standard.

Helen Pierce—Bright blue marbled or mottled on ivory white like a fine glistening; very attractive.

Hon. Mrs. B. Kesyon (Primrose)—Deep primrose yellow; a beautiful extra large flower.

Janet Scott (Deep Pink)—Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of standard.

King Edward VII. (Crimson Scarlet)—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender)—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large, an exceptionally fine flower.

Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue)—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive.

Lovely (Deep Pink)—Shades to shell pink at the edges; flower large and nearly always four on a stem.

Miss Willmott (Orange Pink)—Richest orange pink, delicately shaded with rose. The largest and best of its color.

Mont Blanc (Pure White)—Christmas sweet peas; extremely early; best for forcing.

Mrs. Collier (Primrose)—Large rich primrose without trace of pink.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson (Blue)—Clear delicate lilac blue; might be called light lavender; usually thrives on a stem.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Ivy Purple)—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large shell-shaped flower.

Othello (Maroon)—Very dark maroon with almost black veining; one of the best dark sorts; fine form and size.

Prattie Eckford (White, Lilac Shaded)—Both standard and wings are shaded with lilac; very large.

Queen Coloma—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Queen of Spain (Pink)—A delicate peach blossom-pink with slight apricot tinge.

Queen Victoria (Light Primrose)—Pink when opened, but soon turns to a clear, soft primrose.

Shasta (Pure White)—A fine waved flower of large size; blooms early and freely.
Sunflower — The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarfs are fine for cut flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Plumed Sunflower — Very unusual: the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Miniature Varieties Mixed — All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Double California — Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.


Mammoth Russian — The giant flowered sunflower: 5 to 6 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.

SWEET ALYSSUM — See Alyssum.

SWEET PEA — See next page.

SWEET SULTAN — See Centaurea Margarita

Verbena — Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Defiance — Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Mammoth White — A splendid strain of large pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. $1.00.

Mammoth Mixed — Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

MIXED VERBENAS — All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Vincia (Periwinkle) — Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosa — Pink, crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Alba — White; rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors — Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

VIOLET — Yields delightfully fragrant flowers for the house, for beds and transplanting. Germinates slowly. Blue — Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

White — Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors — Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 40 cts.

VIRGIN'S BOWER — See Clematis.

Virginian Stock — Beautiful, free-flowing, large annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Grisp and Curly Zinnia — Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly and for a more gorgeous summer and fall. Doubly Perfectly double and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for borders and massing.

Crisp and Curly — Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Curls and Curled — A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Zinnia — Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly and for a more gorgeous summer and fall. Doubly Perfectly double and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for borders and massing.

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Virginian Stock — Beautiful, free-flowing, large annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Bon Arbor — A complete, odorless, concentrated plant food, soluble in water; contains plant food in the necessary proportions to sustain a strong, healthy growth. 2 oz. cake makes 4 gallons of solution. $1.00 lb. p. pkge. 25 cts.; (milling weight 1 lb.) 1 lb. p. 50 cts.; milling weight 2 lbs. 1 lb. p. $1.75; (milling wt. 6 lbs.)


Sulpho-Tobacco Soap — Extremities makes insects on plants and promotes a healthy growth in plants. 3 oz. cake makes 4 gallons of solution. 3 oz. cake 10 cts.; 8 oz. cake 25 cts.

Lemon Oil Insecticide — Kills Insects on plants and insects on poultry and animals; non-poisonous and odorless. By express 1/4 pint 25 cts.; pint 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.; 2 quarts $1.25; gallon $2.00.

Sollay Plant Sprinkler — For spreading insecticides and liquid fertilizers. By mail postpaid $1.10. By express $1.00.
Buls for Spring Planting

Should our stock of any variety be sold out, we will send one most closely resembling the sort ordered.

Cannas —Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Price: 15 cts. each; $1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Austria —5 feet. Pure canary yellow, with red spots in center of the two inside petals.

Gladiator —4 feet. Bright yellow, thickly spotted with crimson.

Florence Vaughan —4 feet. Bright orange yellow, thickly dotted with bright red.

Italia —5 feet. Bright orange scarlet with broad yellow border; orchid flowered.

Jean Tissot —4 feet. Brilliant vermilion with bright orange shading.

King Humbert —4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings.

Louisiana —6 feet. Vivid scarlet; often 6 inches across; orchid flowered.

Pennsylvania —5 feet. Intense vermilion scarlet overlaid with orange.

Pres. Myer —4 feet. Large cherry carmine; flowers in immense clusters; bronze foliage.

Richard Wallace —4½ feet. Canary yellow, an exceptionally large flower.

Wm. Saunders —4 feet. Gorgeous bright crimson scarlet; bronze leaved.

Uncle Sam —6 feet. Deep, clear orange, flowers borne in large clusters.

Venus —4 feet. Delicate rosy pink, with creamy yellow mottled border.

Mixed Cannas ct. each; 5 for 25 cts.; 50 cts. per dozen. By express 65 cts. per dozen; 50 for $3.50; $4.25 per 100.

Gladiolas —Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, masses in large clumps and when planted among annual shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Mrs. Francis King —Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion-red; blooms 4 inches across. 60 cts.; 50 cts. per dozen.

America —A grand pink; flower spikes last for a week or more in water. 4½ feet; each, 50 cts. per dozen.

Augusta —Lovely pure white; often has reddish markings. 2 or 3 branches. 5 cts. each; 45 cts. per dozen.

Brenchleyensis —Intense fiery scarlet; fine for massing. 5 cts. each; 30 cts. per dozen.

Independence —Light scarlet very large long spike. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per dozen.

Klondike —Clear yellow with maroon blotch in the throat. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per dozen.

Gladiolus in Separate Colors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Doz. Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet and Red</td>
<td>5c, 30c, $1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and Light</td>
<td>5c, 40c, 2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Shades</td>
<td>5c, 30c, 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped and Variegated</td>
<td>6c, 40c, 2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow and Orange</td>
<td>6c, 40c, 4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Gladiolus</td>
<td>5c, per dozen extra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Madeira Roots —One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 35 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 30 cts.; $2.50 per 100.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR) — A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high with white, intense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 3½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs.—Over 12 inches in circumference. 20 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen. Mailing weight 3 lbs. each.

Second Size Bulbs.—3 to 12 inches in circumference. 25 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen. Mailing weight 2 lbs. each.

Third Size Bulbs.—6 to 9 inches in circumference. 30 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen. Mailing weight 1 lb. each.

Fourth Size Bulbs.—Under 6 inches in circumference. 35 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen. Mailing weight 1 lb. each.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums —Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.

Tuberose —Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots in hot beds and set outside in May. Sold doz. postpaid.

EXCELSIOR PEARL — Mammoth Bulb.—6 cts. each; 4 for 20 cts.; dozen 50 cts. postpaid; by express, 3 cts. each; dozen 25 cts.; 100. $2.00. Large bulb, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; doz. 35 cts. postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100. $2.00.

ALBINO — A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. 6 cts. each; 6 for 25c.; doz. 40c. postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100. $2.00.

VARIATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5 cts. each; 6 for 25c.; doz. 40c. postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100. $2.00.

Dahlias

We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

10 cts. each; 3 for 45 cts.; $1.50 per dozen postpaid. By express 15 cts. each; $1.25 dozen.

Decorative Dahlias

Bon Ton —Deep rich garnet-red; splendidly quilled.

Catherine Duer —Glowing scarlet without markings; flowers immense.

Clifford W. Bruton —Perfectly double; clear rich yellow.

Cuban Giant —Deep Crimson maroon, early and free flowering.

Black Beauty —Large dark velvety maroon; distinct form.

Grand Duke Alexis —Large ivory white, edged with lavender; fine.

Henry Patrick —A splendid pure white; blooms freely.

Jack Rose —Rich velvety crimson like the Gen'l Jacquimont rose.

Maid of Kent —Rich crimson, tips of petals pure white; very striking.

Prof. Mansfield —Yellow, tipped with white; edges deep red.

Souv. de Gustave Douton —Orange-red; flowers often 6 inches across.

Wm. Agnew —Intense, dazzling red; often 5 inches across.

Cactus Dahlias

Aegir —Intense bright red; petals twisted and incurved.

Countess of Lonsdale —A blending of amber and salmon pink; very fine.

Crimson Beauty —Clear brilliant, glowing crimson. Dainty and exquisite.

Harbor Light —Deep yellow, margined with crimson.

J. H. Jackson —Handsome deep maroon, almost black.

Kriemhilde —An exquisite shade of pink; a constant bloomer.

Morning Glow —Golden yellow, amber tipped; profuse bloomer.

Volker —Clearest canary yellow; early and extremely profuse bloomer.

Winsome —Large pure white with twisted petals.

Mixed Dahlias A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show variety. 10 cts. each; $1.35 per dozen, postpaid. By express 10c. each; dozen 90 cts.
Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasture, and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grasses or forage plants. Land well set in clover not only make a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productivity of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, the clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all section of this country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered almost indispensable, and if our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover crops in proper rotation, they would save themselves a large use of fertilizer. A good crop of clover will restore fertility to land, and put more humus into the land, than almost any other crop.

The best fertilizer to use, either as seeding down or as a top-dressing, is either our Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer or Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

Best Time and Method for Seeding

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alisike Clovers on the second or fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop given the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. It is also an excellent plan to give an application of our Top-Dressing Superphosphate, or Standard Bone Superphosphate. The application of fertilizer at this time will not only increase the yield of grain, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower so as not to smother out the clover.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seedings Alfalfa or Lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or the clover should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grass crop.

The Crimson Clovers are quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush-harrow or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of half an inch deep, and if sown a few inches deep, the seed will not be well prepared, as is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strong in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover a ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal sowing.

When it is desired to seed Meadow Fescue and Herd's Grass with the above mixture, add half a bushel of Meadow Fescue an 6 lbs. of Herds Grass or Red Top. This mixture will give the most satisfactory results, both for permanent hay and pasture fields.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth, or Sapling Clover 20 lbs. per bushel, 12 lbs. per 60 lbs. bushel, 8 lbs. per 90 lbs. bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill order at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I have the finest field of Mammoth Clover I ever saw. There is not a farm in this section that can come up with my clover. The season was a full dry last summer, most clover and grasses burned out. My clover and orchard grasses are green at this time.—Thomas Laws, Yancey Co., N. C., December 25, 1913.

Sapling Clover has done extra well for me here. It grows to be about 1 foot tall.—D. W. Jessee, Wise Co., Va., October 6, 1915.
ALFALFA, The Profitable Hay Crop

Yields Four or Five Cuttings a Year of Easily Cured and Most Nutritious Hay

During the last two years we have procured samples of Alfalfa seed grown in nearly all the seed-producing districts in the world, with a view of making experiments as to the differences in growth and value of seeds procured in different sections, when grown in this country. These experiments were carried on under our supervision upon the farm of Mr. A. H. Judy, an experienced Alfalfa grower in Stafford County, Va. These experiments proved conclusively that the American-grown Alfalfa seed was very much better than most of the imported seed, and particularly better than the Alfalfa grown in Turkestan, which can be procured at a low price, and has been quite generally sold in some sections for "Alfalfa." This imported Alfalfa can, of course, be sold at a lower price than American-grown seed, but it is a great deal cheaper; better and more satisfactory to pay a higher price for our American-grown seed. The experiments with Alfalfa grown in Turkestan proved conclusively that it is decidedly inferior in growth to the American-grown seed. Experiments also made in Pennsylvania fully confirm this.

After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is usually considered of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre.

Farmers in the West who have fed or grazed on Alfalfa thrive better, are healthier and gain more weight than those that have not.

In Bulletin No. 73, issued by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, excellent results were obtained from a heavy application of phosphoric acid and potash, and that stable manure, applied at the rate of five tons per acre, gave better results in that section than anything else.

It is preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character.

**BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING.**—Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time during March or April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seedings will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes a better quality hay, but causes it to stand out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the standing-out properties.

The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding. A firm seed bed is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed" on page 62.

Our Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown, and of the highest quality, obtainable, testing high percentages, both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkestan Alfalfa at any price.

**PRICE:** TRADE MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED—Best American-grown Seed—3 lbs. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.; $10.00 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our seeds invariably first-class

Your seeds are invariably first-class. My Alfalfa grown from seeds secured from you has now been cut the fourth time this season and has made around six tons to the acre.—C. E. Vance, Calhoun, Gordon Co., Ga., September 10, 1911.

Alfalfa seed secured from us gives fine stand

The Alfalfa I got from you did fine. I have a fine stand. Sowed it in August—a row or two about ten inches high.—C. W. McCoy, Buchanan Co., Va., April 2, 1914.

Much pleased with quality of our Alfalfa seed

I am much pleased with the quality of your Alfalfa seed and desire to express my appreciation of the character of the different varieties of seed you sent me with my last order. It is up and looking fresh, as I took great care to prepare the land thoroughly. I believe I am going to be able to grow Alfalfa successfully on my farm here, and shall want more seed another year.—J. J. Carlekin, Bedford Co., Va., August 29, 1911.

Alfalfa very promising crop—seed purchased from us O. K.

I consider Alfalfa a very promising crop for our section. I have experimented on a few acres and would say that I think Alfalfa will grow very satisfactorily on most of our land if properly prepared, limed and drained. The seed I purchased from you were all O. K.—W. W. Carpenter, Ansonville, Anson Co., N. C., July 25, 1914.
JAPAN CLOVER
(Lespedeza striata)
One of the Most Valuable Grazing and Soil-Improving Crops for Poor Soils.

Japan Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasture, greatly relieved by haying and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of steep hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on wet or dry lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herb's Grass) with Japan Clover and soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

Japan Clover is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over such fields where it is planted, taking the place of介绍的 of other grasses. Where grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the country it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early in the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the exil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils. It will furnish excellent, nutritious pasture, and at the same time improve the condition and productivity of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown...

Price, 20 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. $10.50. Price fluctuates.

Alsike Clover
(Trifolium Hybrida)

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also harder, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils as well as on sandy poor, or grass, such as that under the same conditions in which it is sown, to which it is almost altogether. Particularly in this in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for growing itself, but also in mixture with Red Clover.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than of either the Red or Mammoth clover. The quantity of seed per acre when $8. lbs. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, sow 3 lbs. Alsike and 8 lbs. Red Clover per acre. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. $10.50. Price fluctuates.

Alsike Clover Makes the Finest of Hay and Excellent Pasturage
I have been sowing Alsike Clover for the past three or four years, and find that it does well, especially where it is not in the best place. It makes the finest of hay and excellent pasture. It is a fine stand of seed purchased from you last spring, although we had the dryest season in years.

Alsike Clover takes on any kind of land and lasts for years
Alsike Clover is one of the best crops I can sow. It will take on most any kind of land and it will last for years. One of my neighbors says it is one of the best food for calves. He made his calves weigh 1,600 pounds at one year old.

White Clover
(Trifolium Repens)

This is very largely used in laws and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils in this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See Special Mixtures, pages 72 and 73. Price of our Trade Mark Brand, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.
White Bokhara or Sweet Clover
(Melilotus alba)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritious value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

White Bokhara, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. lb.

Burr Clover

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-graising crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalog, issued in August.

Burr Clover Clean Seed, lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.

Crimson Clover

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

TRADE-MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER SEED—the best quality obtainable—lb. 10 cts.; bushel $5.00. Price fluctuates.

Late White-Blooming Crimson Clover

Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. Trade Mark-Brand Seed, lb. 15 cts.; bushel $5.50.

I have had the best results from the use of your Crimson Clover, and am planting more and more each year. Where I use it I am able to dispense with the use of commercial fertilizers, so prefer to put the money in clover seed that I would have been compelled to use for fertilizer.—C. E. Vance, Calhoun, Georgia Co., Ga., September 15, 1914.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sowig all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with the machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use mailed on application. Price, $2.75.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Makes Splendid Pasturage for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of rape seed is far in excess of any other known or even very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 5 to 6 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Pound, 10 cts. (postpaid lb. 20 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.

Rape makes one of the cheapest hog Pastures

I have a good pasture for my hogs. I planted northland seed. They did not do anything, and then I planted your seed and have a nice rape patch now. I find a small piece of land sowed in rape makes one of the cheapest hog pastures that I can get.—W. H. Harriman, Greene Co., N. C., June 2, 1914.

Dwarf Essex Rape Splendid for Poultry

Last March I planted Dwarf Essex Rape for my poultry. I have had thirty chickens on an acre of it and it has given green food to them, and notwithstanding the dry weather, it still is green. I, of course, shut the chickens off occasionally for a week.—W. Burch Dotle, Madison Co., N. C., August 23, 1911.

Dwarf Essex Rape Fine for Hog and Sheep Grazing

I have been planting Dwarf Essex Rape as a hog and sheep grazing crop for the past five years, and I do not know of anything that will take its place, as it is the earliest in the spring and lasts in the fall. I always try to plant a field about the first of March and another the first of September. Hogs can graze it almost to the ground, then, by taking them off and cultivating it, it will soon be ready for them again. I always plant in rows eighteen inches apart and cultivate. I consider this one of the very best hog crops.—Memminger Farm, Southampton Co., Va., October 3, 1913.

Cyclone Seed Sower

A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This seeder is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizers to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 ft.; timothy, 15 ft.; alfalfa, 20 ft.; wheat, 25 ft.; millet, 18 ft.; oats, 18 ft. Thus, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed.

Price, $1.50 each.
Wood’s High-Grade Grass Seed

WOOD’S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the highest quality which it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

Seeding Grass and Clover Seeds

THE BEST TIME in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. When a good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and harrowed again, a number of times, so as to put it in first-class condition. The ground is then covered with red clover, and the seeds are sown, either by hand using the Cyclone or Sow-Rite Broadcasting Seed Sower, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to sow on an average of half an inch deep. Wood’s Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediately and also lasting in its effect.

SOWING GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS IN THE SPRING ON GRAIN WHICH WAS SOWN LAST FALL.—Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to harrow the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then sow the grain. The first covering of the seed is done when the grain has been harrowed and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the later sown, and the grass and clover crops will be benefited in this way, by the preparation necessary, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of grass. A top dressing of fertilizer can be applied at the same time the grass is sown very beneficially.

FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.—September is the best month for planting grasses and clover in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Fescue Out, Grass, Red Top or Hero’s Grass, Timothy and other grasses, can be sown up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

THE DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other seeds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalog is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received.

Timothy, (Phleum pratense)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy soil. Timothy is very hardy and will stand cold weather. It is one of the best grasses to sow where it is desired to make a permanent pasture. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pastureage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy, 6 lbs. of Red Top or 4 lbs. of Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pastureage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, 1b. $1.00, bushel 45 lbs. about $3.25. Price fluctuates.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis)

The crop of Kentucky Blue Grass the past year turned out much larger than for several years previous, and it is also of excellent quality. This enables the seed to be sold at very reasonable prices, compared to the high prices which have existed for several years past. Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasture grasses, and should be largely used in all pastureage mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasturage, and with other grasses like Hero’s Grass or Red Top, and Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, will give an excellent all-year-round pastureage.

Blue Grass can be sown either in the fall or spring; it grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pastureage when once established. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pastureage, both for its nutritive qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures. Price fluctuates.

Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses, it is also a good plan to sown some Perennial Rye Grass with it, when sowing in the fall.

Our Special Pasturage Mixtures for fall seeding contain a good proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass. They will give a fine pasture in the fall, it can be sown either in the fall or spring. It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price: per lb. 15 cts.; bushel 45 lbs. about $3.50. Special prices in quantity.
Orchard Grass, (Dactylis glomerata)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will stand for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to get it growing again, and usually two good cuttings can be taken before the grass is ready to be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is not acclimated to the South, and is not properly adapted as a pasture grass, and also suffers in sandy situations, such as orchards, parks, etc. Growing it with other grasses, however, avoids most of these objections. Orchard Grass succeeds well on nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or on moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well on soils that are inclined to be too sandy. A sandy texture is not an essential early, and it is excellently adapted for growing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and other grasses. And this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productivity, provided a slight seeding is made early each spring, so that any bare spots appear in the field an occasional top dressing of stable manure during the winter or good bone or fertilizer early in the spring will fully maintain its productivity.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 5 lbs. of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Orchard Grass, per lb. 17 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., $2.00; choice quality seed, bushel $1.30.

The Orchard Grass that I sowed came to my station all right and in good shape. I think it is the finest I have ever sowed. I have been recommending your grass seed to the farmers around here—Elie Bollard, Sr., Barbour Co., W. Va., April 30, 1912.

Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass (Festuca pratensis)

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

It is also especially useful for fall and winter pastureage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very well adapted to the western Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and when used in pastureage and hay mixtures, being especially suitable for growing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and other grasses and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Red Clover and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sow for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Price, lb. 16 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 14 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 13 cts. per lb.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable in the South, the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, start very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritious qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years and have been especially pleased with it, are now sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (14 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 5 or 6 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, lb. 20 cts.; Trade-Mark Brand seed, bushel of 11 lbs., about $2.00.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in most situations than almost any other grass. After being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quality each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all pastures. It is well adapted for permanent hay or pastureage. It resists indig- enous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case of a disease or other grass or plant taking possession of the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pastureage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and maturing its crop at the same time as timothy. It is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and gradually supplants other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our Trade-Mark Brand of the Fancy Clean Red Top is our finest and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned Seed. When sown with timothy, sow 5 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned Red Top and 2 lbs. timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. The crop of Red Top or Herd's Grass the past season was very short, making the price again very high this year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is one of the most valuable grasses for our Atlantic Coast region, the high price will curtail the use of it to a consider- able extent, and grasses like Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue and Randall Grass, both of which are reasonable in price, will be largely used as substitutes. Both of these are valuable grasses, and in cases where three bushels of Red Top can not be substituted to good advantage. Timothy also takes the place of Red Top or Herd's Grass for a hay grass, but is not so well adapted for pastureage. Trademark Brand, Fancy Seed, lb. 22 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 27 cts. per lb. Prices fluctuate.
Bermuda Grass

This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South, it is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasture grass.

Bermuda Grass is very largely used for sowing on hillside, railway embankments, mill dams, etc., for binding and holding the soil. We sold large quantities of this seed for use on the Panama Canal embankments.

Bermuda will furnish more summer pasture during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a marked characteristic of Bermuda grass. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on some a good start when the shade from these prevents the Bermuda grass from growing.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—Fine crops of cowpeas, corn, and wheat have been raised on Bermuda grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that this is not only a most valuable pasture grass, but also a valuable permanent imposer of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, however, as the seed will not have time to prepare the ground well, making a good, firm, seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush narrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Pound 50 cts.; 10-lb., lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

VELVET BLUE GRASS (Holcus Lanatus)

The use of this grass is increasing to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rockbridge county, Va., having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasture grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the same time as Bermuda and it continues to furnish excellent pasture up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and makes a very heavy grazing during the months of September and October. It is a close, very soft, and makes a good good fattenner. When it heads out and seeds out, it is some a good pasture grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop of hay as Orchard Grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasture. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed or harrowed. We have used this with other grass to be equal in nutritive qualities to Orchard Grass, some farmers claim that they consider the hay equal to Orchard Grass, while others claim that this grass is richer in nutritive value. We have used it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oats, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oats, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasture. Pound, 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts per lb.

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasture mixture. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. Lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb., 16 cts per lb.

RED FESCUE (Festuca rubra)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable when sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses, both for pasture and lawns. Sow 20 to 40 pounds per acre for lawns, 20 to 30 pounds per acre for pastures. Pound 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.

SHEEP FESCUE (Festuca ovina)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short, much needed turfs for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted to lawns and pasture mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. If sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures for lawns and pleasure grounds.) Pound 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE

Where it succeeds to advantage this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine growth, covering the ground with a close, compact and beautiful emerald-green covering. Requires cutting. Pound 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Rhodes Grass

Rhodes Grass has been grown in Florida for the last three or four years, with marked success. It is of fine growth, and the quality of the hay is said to be equal to that of the best timothy hay as grown in more northerly latitudes. One Florida farmer has reported that fifty days after sowing his Rhodes Grass was ready for the mower. It will spread so as to smother out Bermuda, Crab and Nut Grasses. Those who have grown it in Florida, Texas, and the Gulf States pronounce it unexcelled in growth and yield by any other grass.

Rhodes Grass is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow and tender leaves and with rather few branching stems. When grown from seed, it starts growth in early spring, one season season to the second season. It makes runner-like branches two or three feet long, with root at the joints and so cover the ground quite rapidly.

While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two or three cuttings of about one ton per acre. The hay is of excellent quality. The grass bears severe drought and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season.

Rhodes Grass is recommended for cultivation in Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States, and is especially promising for the semi-arid regions of the extreme southwest, where the temperature does not fall below 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is best sown in April or May. The seed bed should be very thoroughly prepared, and the seed covered very lightly. It must, however, have a high phosphorus and nitrate content, and to germinate readily, five to ten pounds of seeds is sown to the acre.

Price: Per lb. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 55 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.

WESTERNWOLTHS RYE GRASS

This is a most decided improvement on the Italian Rye Grass. It is claimed to be the earliest and quickest growing of all the pendant grasses and, that it will come in deciduous woods, and to be adapted to the Northern latitudes. At the same time, it is a forceable pasture grass of extraordinary productivity. It should be sown at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre during September and October.

Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oats. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives best results. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasture purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine quality. It is a hardy growth and is well adapted to all soils and climates. Price: Per lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (Lolium italicum)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds, does well in damp situations than other grasses. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7½ cts. lb.

CREeping BENT GRASS (Agrostis stolonifera)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as equally desirable for lawns as the Italian Rye. It is a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawns and pasture mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, page 19.) It is especially adapted to the Southern states, and has creeping stems and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. Lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (Alopecurus pratensis)

Fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come into perfection for three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or drough-ness. (See Special Mixtures, page 19.) It is a hardy growth, and is well adapted to all soils and climates. Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots any and over, 12 cts. per lb.
DALLIS GRASS Paspalum dilatatum
A Splendid Southern Hay and Pasture Grass

We believe that Dallis Grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing and succeeds and makes its best growth during the warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Dallis Grass should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING PASPALUM.

If sown alone, it is better to sow it from the middle of March to the middle of April, and it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, on well-prepared land. We believe that its greatest value, however, is when sown in mixtures with other grasses, as above indicated, and we strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to make at least a small seeding of this valuable grass, even if it is only seeded on a portion of their hay or pasture fields, as we believe that its great value will soon make itself apparent wherever it is sown.

Price of Dallis Grass, pkg. 10 cts.; Ib. 35 cts. (postpaid 45 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. lb.

Dallis Grass Yields Six Tons of Hay Per Acre Annually

I grow my meadow of Dallis Grass not less than four times annually the yield being on an average, for the year, at each cutting, one and a half tons per acre. The hay sells readily, when properly baled and handled. Dallis Grass is a perennial. It will grow at any season of the year here when the weather is moderate, though for hay the cuttings are in the spring, summer and autumn. Dallis Grass stands trampling, is good for cattle, a soil killer, and资源优势, is easily eradicated, and is all right. This grass has many friends in this section, and testimonials galore could be obtained about its virtue. I have no need to sell; they are difficult to get. I have had this grass for a number of years, and besides using the hay myself I have sold thousands of tons.—B. F. Carter, Troop Co., Ga., November 16, 1914.

I endorse what is said in the above letter by Mr. Carter, who is Ex-Chairman of our County Commissioners, and one of our largest and most successful farmers. For some years I paid but little attention to Dallis Grass. By chance it got on my home place. I am now one of its most enthusiastic friends. I am getting this grass on each one of our company's farms and advising others to grow it.—E. B. Clark, Troop Co., Va., November 16, 1914.

Natal Grass

Originally introduced from South Africa. It is very much like crab grass in habit of growth, but makes a heavier yield of better hay. It has become thoroughly established in parts of Florida, and is gradually spreading over the sandy coast lands westward. The roots are killed by heavy frost, but from central Florida southward it becomes perennial, and is used for permanent meadows. Further north it only makes volunteer growth in fields from which early crops have been gathered, producing a heavy growth in corn fields after cultivation ceases.

We were very much impressed with the growth of this grass at the Arlington Test Farm, near Washington, and from our observation there believe that it will produce a heavy growth of hay on the lighter soils through the South Atlantic States; and, while in this section it is only to be recommended as an annual, from the nature of the grass, we believe that wherever it is sown it will make volunteer growth in fields where it is introduced.

We recommend to our farmers to experiment with it on an extensive scale, believing that it will prove to be a most valuable hay grass all throughout our Southern States. Sow in April or May at the rate of about 10 lbs. per acre.

Price: 10 cts.; lb. 90 cts. (postpaid lb. $1.00); in 10-lb. lots and over, 80 cts. per lb.

Sudan Grass

A new introduction from Egypt, yielding two or more heavy crops of hay each season. Sudan Grass was first introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, and has been thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results through the Middle and Southern States. Farmers who have grown it claim that it will yield a larger tonnage of hay per acre than any other grass crop. It yields two or more cuttings each season, and covers rapidly after cutting. It has created quite a sensation wherever it has been grown.

It is a tall annual grass, growing when sown in drills under favorable conditions, to a height of six to ten feet, or when broadcast thickly, grows from three to five feet high. The stems are fine the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the place climate and soil are right, and as many as 100 stalks come from a single root.

In general appearance, Sudan Grass is very much like Johnson Grass, but they are entirely distinct, for Sudan Grass lacks root stocks, and therefore never becomes troublesome as a weed. The stems are leafy erect, and seldom lodging. The grass cures easily, withstanding the weight of hay of excellent quality, which is readily eaten by all kinds of live stock. It withstands drought remarkably well, and is of the greatest value for the semi-arid regions of the West and South-west. It is considerably earlier than the earliest Amber Sorghum. It should not be sown before the ground and weather become warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to two feet apart, at the rate of 5 lbs. of seed per acre and cultivated, or can be broadcast and drilled thickly, at the rate of 15 to 25 lbs. per acre.

The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed and weather and exposure are favorable, where more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses.

Price: 10 cts.; lb. 50 cts. (postpaid lb. 60 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Johnson Grass

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one a half to two tons per acre at a cutting. Equally thrives in sandy or rich soil. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can only be sown to advantage in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and will yield three or four cuttings per year, yielding on good land one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to timothy hay, and when carefully handled, it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmers can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop and the demand. As so much hay is needed, we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen, in order to confine it to the fields where it is grown. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close cutting and grazing late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather and exposure. The roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectively eradicate it wherever freezing cold weather occurs. Sow at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in the spring. Thick seeded coarse and a half bushels to the acre is best, as it produces a finer stalk. Besides a larger yield is made by thick seed, and costs no more for harvesting.

Price: 14 cts.; lb. 11 cts. per lb. in 10-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. lb. in 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. lb. (A bushel weighs about 24 lbs.)

I know of no better way to express my appreciation of Johnson Grass than to ask you to book my order for 1,000 lbs., seed next spring. It is the best of all grasses for me.—H. W. Williams, Orange Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.
Wood’s Special Grass & Clover Mixtures
Give the Largest Yields of Hay and Pasturage

For farmers who are intending to put land down permanently to grass, our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are decidedly better than sowing two or three varieties together. It has been proven over and over again that sowing a larger number of varieties of grasses and clovers together not only yields more pasturage, but much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good productive condition very much longer. We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers speaking of the fine results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures.

Wood’s Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

Wood’s Trade-Mark Brand Seeds Used In All of Our Grass Mixtures

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds only, the best qualities obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass
Red Clover
Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Alfalfa
White Clover
Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Grass Mixtures No. 1 and 5 are well adapted to soils for which they are recommended and I am well pleased with the result on my farm.—E. EARLE FIELD, Cherokee Co., Ga., October 1, 1913.

I have splendid results from the No. 1 Grass Mixture. I cut fifteen tons of fine hay from 3½ acres of this grass from this seed.—J. ALLEN HOLT, Guilford Co., N. C., September 21, 1912.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue
Orchard Grass
Perennial Rye Grass
Kentucky Blue Grass
Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Meadow Mixture No. 2 I bought of you last fall is fine. I mowed it three times this summer. I got six two-horse loads of hay from one acre. Also the Crimson Clover is doing fine.—B. A. FOKNER, Rowan Co., N. C., October 27, 1913.

I have now 24 acres laid down in your No. 2 Grass Mixture. The oldest pasture has now been laid 7 years, and is to-day better than ever it has been. It is my intention to add to my pasture acreage until I have 50 to 60 acres of your No. 2.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Top or Herbs Grass
Perennial Rye Grass
White Clover
Timothy
Sheep Fescue
Meadow Foxtail
Velvet Blue Grass
Red Clover
Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

In the fall of 1911 I seeded ten acres in your Grass Mixture No. 3, and I now have the finest pasture I ever saw in this county. My cattle grazed it last year, and I have them on it now. When I plowed my corn the last time last summer, I seeded about four acres more of the same mixture, and have a good stand. Last spring I seeded eight acres in your No. 8, harrowing my wheat, and have a good stand, notwithstanding the dry weather that prevailed in this section last spring. I like your seed, and expect to seed about ten acres more this fall. I sow 33 pounds to the acre for grazing and mowing. I want to get at least 100 acres in your grass mixtures.—MERCESE B. ADAMS, Guilford Co., N. C., June 20, 1913.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass
Timothy
Red Top or Herbs Grass
Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue
Velvet Blue Grass
Westernwolths Rye Grass
Fescue

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

We sowed the seed of the No. 4 Grass Mixture in a lowground, three years old this fall, which we are using for a pasture. The grass is growing fine and fast, and I think it is going to suit me all right.—J. W. HECKSCHER, Durham Co., N. C., July 7, 1913.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass
Westernwolths Rye Grass
Red Top or Herbs Grass
Meadow Foxtail
Italian Rye Grass
Westernwolths Fescue
Kentucky Blue Grass
Timothy

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.
Wood's High-Grade Grass Seeds

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cuttings, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass</th>
<th>Clover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Rye Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum</td>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow 20 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

I have a fine stand of No. 6 Pasture Grass I bought of you last fall.


"No. 6 and 7 Mixture gives perfect set of Grass"

The Grass Mixtures No. 6 and 7, 100 pounds of each, I sowed on 14 acres. I have not had such a perfect set of grass on my farm for years. I am perfectly satisfied with it.—C. M. Felton, Preston Co., W. Va., September 30, 1912.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass</th>
<th>Clover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top or Herbs Grass</td>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
<td>Alfalfa Clover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

The Mixture No. 7 Grass Seed purchased from you last spring gave a beautiful stand, at this time looks very promising considering the dry spell. Now the Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Herd's Grass, which I purchased from you last fall and seeded with Red Clover, made a fine crop this summer.—C. O. Combs, Essex Co., W. Va., October 14, 1913.

Last fall I seeded half acre in your No. 7 Meadow Mixture, and I have cut three tons of dry hay as you ever saw, and the grass is a foot high now. Am going to cut it next week. What do you think of this?—D. M. Walker, Rockingham Co., N. C., October 19, 1912.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass</th>
<th>Clover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Rye Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top or Herbs Grass</td>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa Clover</td>
<td>Paspalum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

The Grass Mixture No. 8 I have purchased from you from time to time, and sown on the character of land you recommended, has done splendidly for me. I cannot recommend your grass mixture too highly. I have good crops from stand whenever I have planted your seeds, and to show my faith I am here with enclosing my order for more seed.—Spencer B. Adams, Guilford Co., N. C., October 9, 1913.

It is now three weeks since the soil of the grass mixture was planted and the field has a decidedly green cast which gives promise of a fine stand. I believe your advice as to the proper mixture to use on this field, as I described it to you, will prove very good. Please accept my thanks.—Arthur E. Ganch, Hunter, Fairfax Co., Va., Oct. 6, 1914.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass</th>
<th>Clover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
<td>Italian Rye Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top or Herbs Grass</td>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapling Clover</td>
<td>Paspalum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture I ordered from you some time ago was fine, also the Virginia Turf and Appler Out. I have been using my field and garden seeds for over twenty years with good success.—E. J. Welch, Guilford Co., N. C., October 10, 1913.

I am highly pleased with my No. 9 Grass Mixture that I ordered from you three years ago. Am sending you another order for more of the same kind, also some of your Burt Oats.—D. A. Metsinger, Guilford Co., N. C., February 18, 1913.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put land down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with some satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy loams. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 13 cts. per lb.

Your No. 3 Grass Mixture for grazing can't be beat.—Joe Poole, Surry Co., N. C., October 15, 1913.

I would like for you to see a four-acre lawn on one of our farms we sowed in your Park Meadow Mixture No. 10 last December. It is something beautiful to look at, and stands about 6 inches high on a level.—W. L. Holland & Son, Northampton Co., Va., March 24, 1913.
WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS are combinations of grasses recommended as a basis for artificial mixtures. They have been chosen, for they are most adapted for the various purposes for which they are recommended; for they are hardy and vigorous when grown in the field, and will stand adverse weather; and for they are the best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They have been chosen, for they are hardy and vigorous when grown in the field, and will stand adverse weather; and for they are the best adapted for the various purposes for which they are recommended.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

There is no question that our Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best, most satisfactory of all grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we have written to our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our Lawn Grass Seed, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes. Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during most of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round.

Sow at the rate of 60 to 70 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 200 square feet.

Price, per qt. 25 cts., by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for $1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., $4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

You filled an order for me for Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass September 25, 1913, from which I have obtained excellent results. I think every seed must have been right.

The neighbors seemed greatly surprised at my success in getting such a fine stand the first year. The grass stood the test of the very hot, dry summer remarkably well. —T. W. Lucas, Davidson College, Davidson, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 12, 1914.

One of the Most Beautiful Lawns from Our Seed

Anyone desiring a beautiful lawn should sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. I have had two lawns of the same grasses, or large places, where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more of test conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer grasses, and is well adapted to the Carolinas and further South. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre.

By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. per lb.; by express per lb. 25 cts.; 6-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs. $3.50.

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Everyone that sees it admires it. —P. L. Dawson, Frederic Co., N. C.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixtures

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimentation has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both for lawns and for parks or large places, where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more of test conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer grasses, and is well adapted to the Carolinas and further South. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre.

By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. per lb.; by express per lb. 25 cts.; 6-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs. $3.50.

The Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixtures are the best that can be had. Everyone that sees it admires it. —T. W. Lucas, Davidson College, Davidson, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 12, 1914.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Per lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By freight, per lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts per lb.

Special Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with the proper attention, will give the best results:

No. 1—Fair Green Mixture (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia, and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South. By express 25 cts. per lb.; $30.00 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. For college and school campus our Fair Green Mixtures are the best that can be used. By express, 20 cts. per lb.; $17.00 per 100 lbs.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers. By express 25 cts. per lb.; $25.00 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutrient gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the early spring and months of September and October. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,500 square feet, or at the rate of 80 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 8 lbs. to 200 square feet, or for large lawns, 6 lbs. to 10,000 square feet. Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts. 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 100-lb. bag, $2.50; ton, $40.00.
SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties

Oats sown in the spring should be put in as early as practicable, for best results, and should be sown thicker than for fall seeding, as they do not have time for stooping out so thickly as fall-sown oats. The Burt Ninety-Day Oat continues to be the most popular variety for spring seeding, making a very quick-growing and large-yielding oat.

For superior quality of grain, the Improved American and the Swedish Select are two of the best varieties. The Virginia Gray Winter gives excellent crop results, proving in every test. Apple and Red Rust Proof also give very satisfactory yields but do not make as large yields in the spring as when sown in the fall.

Spring-seeded oats should be put in at the rate of two to three bushels to the acre, and some farmers even sow them more thickly than this, claiming that they get much larger yields from thick seedings.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oats

The Quickest Growing, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats.

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it was derived directly from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and small, upright heads, and a good yield of clear, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. Bushel 8 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 75 cts. per bushel.

Burt Ninety-Day Oats

The Burt Oat did exceptionally fine. I had cut all my stock and many times more. They were nothing I ever saw in the line of oats. They will make an average crop on land where the spring oats will entirely fail. —Thomas Law, Yancey Co., N. C., December 25, 1913.

I am writing you to thank you for sending me some quality seed oats. You can count on me as a layer of my seeds from this year. —L. F. Peers, Writer Co., Va., April 14, 1914.

Swedish Select Oats

This oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different parts of this country, and has proved to be one of the best and most satisfactory and large-yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white plump, and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction in all sections. Prices of the Swedish Select Oats, per bushel, 85 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.

The Swedish Select Oats I bought of you was one of the neatest oats I have ever seen, and I am well pleased with the results. I am sure that by planting this oat Idouble my oat crop, from other oats that I have planted. I planted ten acres of this oat and cut them the 15th of June, and have been feeding 12 head of horses from these daily, and have enough to last 20 days more. If it had had a rain twenty days sooner, I am sure the crop would have been double. I expect to plant them again. —J. C. Killenbrow, Edgecombe Co., N. C., October 9, 1911.

Improved American Oats

A fine new oat which has given the best and most satisfactory results in Ohio and other Western States, is also largely grown in this section. Prices of the Improved American Oats, per bushel, 80 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.

I have sown the Improved American Oats two years, and find it one of the best I have ever sown. —Charles A. Hoy, Charlotte Co., Va., October 2, 1913.

Applet Oats

The Applet Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy headed, and of heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown in this section to considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, 95 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.

I think the Applet Oats the best I have ever grown. They have the heaviest head and the heaviest shell, making them fine for grain or hay. I have sowed most of all the different varieties of seed this year and find them the best I ever saw. —T. M. McColloch, Cornith, Alcorn Co., Miss., August, 1914.

Bancroft Oats

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown they have rapidly become the most popular cropping oat. We can recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel 95 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.

I consider Bancroft the best spring oats I ever planted. In fact, I believe they are equal to any fall or winter oat in yield and color, if planted in good soil and the season is favorable. Can plant as late as 15th of March. —James Harrell, Anse Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown Trade-Mark Brand best and cleanest quality, bushel 75 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 72 cts. bushel. Shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats

These are considered superior to our Southern-grown Red Rust Proof Oats, and give better crop results. We procure these direct from growers in Texas, and have sold them for several seasons. They are very popular for threshing out for horses. Good, heavy grain is heavy, bright and of superior quality. Price, bushel 80 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 78 cts. per bushel.

Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will fall out of the ordinary spring oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow winter oats in the spring, as they make a better and cleaner seed oats for sowing in the fall, and the grain is heavier, bright and of superior quality. Price, bushel 80 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 82 cts. per bushel. Prices quoted at any time upon request.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West. It is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 70 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 65 cts. per bushel.

Black Spring Oats

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Black Spring Oats, about 50 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 50 cts. per bushel.

I sowed fifty bushels of your Black Spring Oats in 1911, and harvested 1,500 of the best quality. The most important part in farming is good seeds and good farmer. —H. H. Rothermel, Bodecot Co., Va., March 21, 1912.
Sorghums and Kaffir Corn

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

This variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum, and is the only kind that should be used for making sorghum syrup. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use, but also for sale in our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making an excellent growth, and is more juicy and succulent than other kinds. Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: pkt. 10 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel $2.35.

Sugar Drip Produces the Best Syrup

The Sugar Drip Sorghum seed bought of you two years ago has proved to be the finest thing we have ever had here, making a fine variety of cane. All the seeds we bought from you have proved to be the seed for our section of country here.—K. H. C. Biels, Cocke Co., Tenn., October 5, 1914.

Sugar Drip Superior to Other Kinds—Makes Fine Flavored Syrup

I have used Orange and quite a lot of different kinds of sorghum cane, but I find the Sugar Drip I ordered from T. W. WOOD & SONS sticks them all. The Sugar Drip makes good yield, makes nice, clear syrup and fine flavored syrup.—M. S. Laughton, Payne Co., Oklahoma, July 23, 1914.

Sugar Drip Makes More and Decidedly Better Syrup

Sugar Drip Sorghum makes more syrup from the same quantity of cane and is decidedly better, having a flavor peculiar of its own.—Mrs. C. M. Hawkins, Spotsylvania Co., Va., June 8, 1914.

Makes More Molasses Than Any Ever Used

I use Sugar Drip Sorghum. I got seed from you several years ago. It is just fine for table use and always and ready sale for it at any time at fifty cents per gallon. It makes more feed, more molasses than any I have ever tried. I have one planting this sorghum on the same piece of ground for five years, and it seems to get better every year.—Willa F. Rodgers, Culpeper Co., Va., July 15, 1914.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield stock which cattle cut and expect to sow more of it this spring.—J. C. McCue, Shreveport, Caldwell Co., La., Nov. 6, 1914.

Feterita Matures Earlier Than Amber Cane or Sorghum

The Feterita seed bought from you matured earlier than Amber Cane or Sorghum and made good feed.—Ernest H. Kamen, Gainesville, Richland Co., S. C., November 2, 1914.

Very Favorably Impressed with Feterita

We had very good results from your Feterita. We did not get only a small amount in, but are very favorably impressed with it and expect to sow more of it this spring.—C. E. Lass, Kenilworth, D. C., July 5, 1914.

Feterita Beat Anything Growing—Far Exceeded Expectations

I have used a good many of your seeds this year and among them was some foder corn seeds: Teosinte, Feterita and Yellow Milo Maine. The Teosinte I am cutting green and feeding to the cows, but the Feterita I intended to cut and cure for feed for winter feeding—the Feterita and Tesellate can best anything growing I have ever seen, standing this summer's drought remarkably well and far exceeding my expectations.—C. E. Lass, Kenilworth, D. C., July 5, 1914.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. Price: pkt. 10 cts.; bushel 90 cts.; bushel price fluctuates.

SHALLU

A new grain and forage plant of decided promise, which has received the enthusiastic endorsement of our customers who planted it the past season. Shallu should be planted at the same time as Sugar Drip Sorghum, in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, 1 inch out after the first cutting, producing a second growth equally as good as the first.

In harvesting the seed, the tops are cut off and cured in a dry place, and threshed out. Forage for the stalks can be cut the same as other similar forage crops. It starts its growth again very quickly after cutting, and will in favorable weather mature a second crop within about sixty days after the first cutting.

One of our Florida customers states when it is planted early in the season it produces two crops of seed and forage from one planting, and that for flour, feed and grain it will equal anything in the United States, while for chickens, hogs, sheep and horses it at all times takes the place of corn.

We recommend this new forage plant to our customers, believing that it will prove a most valuable acquisition, particularly as a forage plant and for raising a most desirable and nutritious grain for poultry and other stock. Price: pkt. 10 cts.; bushel 90 cts.; bushel price fluctuates.

Shallu One of the Best Fodder Plants—Yields Quantities of Grain

I have tried your Shallu or Egyptian Wheat and can say that the yield in a dry summer proves it to be one of the best fodder plants I ever tried, yielding as much fodder as Teosinte and great quantities of grain. I believe that with a good season the grain yield would be greater than corn with a fodder and does not fire, but remains green "till seed are ripe. I am much impressed with it and believe that the plant will prove the most valuable fodder and grain plants we have yet tried.—W. N. Pellham, King, Stokes Co., N. C., November 6, 1914.
Kafigr Corn

Makes Larger Yield of Fodder—also Specially Valuable
to grow for Grain for Cattle and Poultry

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day
grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage,
and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most
nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kafigr Corn in
the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the
rate of a peck of Kafigr Corn to a bushel of cow-peas. Sown in this way the Kafigr
Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground and this causes a larger growth of
cow-peas, and 4th can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most
nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kafigr Corn should be sown
broadcast at the rate of from ½ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop,
either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFIGR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making
seed to feed to poultry and cattle. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. $1.40.

RED KAFIGR CORN.—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little harder
than the White. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel $1.75.

Kafigr Corn one of the Finest Feeds for Milch Cows

I used the Kafigr Corn and had splendid success, as the growth was very heavy and all that one
could expect. I consider it one of the finest feeds for milch cows that I ever tried or ever saw as to
that. I am so well pleased with it that I shall use it again next season.—D. P. BARNES, Kernersville,
Forsyth Co., N. C., November 4, 1914.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid
milk-producing qualities. This, like sorghum, can be cut over two or three times, where
it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured
saw. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel $3.75.

Sowed the Kafigr Corn and Sorghum with Black Peas on rich land in August and am cutting an
immense growth of forage. Will have probably 60 tons dry from less than 20 acres. If I could leave it
another ten days it would probably add twenty tons, but am afraid of frost.—KAFIGR ZARD, Spotsylvania
County, Virginia.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN

An excellent variety is a good length, fine straight, and has a green appearance
when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and
thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel $5.50.

Price of book "Broom-corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing
Broom-corn, 50 cts. postpaid.

Beardless Spring Barley

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for several seasons past in
this section and further South. It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and
nutritious grain, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used, and will also
make a good grain crop, although its principal value is as an early, nutritious
forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is
in a milk state. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price $1.40 per bushel; in
10-bushel lots and over, $1.35 per bushel.

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding
and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown
early in February or not later than the middle of March, for best results. The earlier
they are put in, the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will
yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the
spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses
and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March, at the
rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rye or of spring oats.
Present price, $3.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon
request, Cotton sacks, holding two bushels, 15 cts. extra.

Last spring I got seven tons of good hay off of three acres of land. This hay was composed of
your Canada Peas and just enough rye to hold it off the ground. There are people around here who
never heard of Canada Peas and rye together, but you bet they saw it here.—Ed. P. BENSON, Guilford
Co., N. C. Dec. 6, 1913.

Wood's Spring Pasturage Mixture

Makes the quickest-growing, largest yielding and most nutri-
tious grazing for spring and early summer pasturage

This is a mixture of Spring Barley, rye, speltz and rape, combined in proper propor-
tions to make a quick and early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially
valuable to come in for use earlier than the regular grasses and clovers; will supply
excellent, nutritious grazing two to three weeks before the regular pastures should be
grazed, and give a large and continuous yield until summer comes on. The sowing of
this mixture will also prove of benefit to the land, where it is desired to plant corn or
other crops later in the season. Price, $1.25 per bushel of 50 lbs.; 10-bushel lots and
over, $1.20 per bushel.

Canada Field Peas
The Famous Boone County Corn

The Boone County Corn continues to be one of the most popular and satisfactory corns everywhere it is grown, and is highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size; the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germes. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliation is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good, strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn usually takes the majority of premiums at both the State and county fairs in this section and can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly-bred corns in cultivation. Price: qt. 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel $2.00.

Boone County Yields 167½ Bushels Per Acre
The Boone County Corn grown by you last year, on one acre I got 167½ bushels of corn, without fertilizer, and if it had not been for storm, would have gotten a few bushels more.—HAROLD HARDEN, Henry Co., Va., April 21, 1914.

Boone County Prize Winning Stock

Our stock of this corn is grown for us by an expert corn grower of this State, the greatest care being given to selection, development, and good-yielding quality. This is all from prize winning stock, and specially grown with the idea of making seed corn suitable for planting for this purpose. We have had numerous reports, during the last two years, of our Prize Winning many sections of Virginia and North Carolina, and we can highly recom-

Boone County Never Fails to Give Good Results

I have had three years' experience with your Boone County Corn, with gratifying results. Have tried it under all conditions, and it has never failed to give good results. Had several acres on public road this season. Although we had a dry season it attracted everybody's attention by the richness of the foliages and large ears. The dry weather had very little effect on it.—JOHN P. TURNLEY, Walker Co., Ga., November 6, 1914.

Bigg's Seven-Ear Corn

A remarkably prolific corn, which has given the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers the past season. Reports from our customers show that it produces from three to nine ears to the stalk. Mr. Bigg's, the originator of this corn, states as follows: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn and I believe it to be the best corn that I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and one-third barrels to the acre, have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and have made twenty and never less than fifteen." This corn can be most successfully planted for a heavy-yielding variety in competition for prize-winning yields per acre. The ears, while of good size and attractive appearance, are not of the early bearing type and stalks are not suitable to win in an exhibition of ear corn. Reports from our customers show it to be, however, one of the largest yielding of white corns. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 70 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.00. Bigg's Seven Ear Beets all the corn I have ever planted as a yielder. The ears are small, but sound, some stalks had as many as nine ears on them. I consider it the best corn for corn and cob-meal.—E. N. REAZ, Alexandria, Alexandria Co., Va., November 2, 1914.

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white corn, of extra large size. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white appearance: large ear, medium, red cob. The size and depth of the kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grasses and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of upland corns. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel $2.00.

Collier's Excelsior Corn

A fine productive, early maturing white field corn, that is giving the best satisfaction and crop results wherever planted. The stalk is of an average medium height, well furred, and produces, on good land, nearly always two good ears to the stalk. The ears are deep-grained, and shell out well. Quality of the corn is the very best, making a fine quality of meal, and is also excellent for feeding purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel $2.00.

SELECTED EARS COLLIER'S EXCELSIOR—$3.00 per bushel crate.

Casey's Pure-Bred Corn

This corn has been grown, bred and disseminated by Mr. T. O. Sandy, of this State, for several years past, and has proved to be one of the best white corns for this section and further South. It is a pure white corn, deep-grained and very attractive, and has taken a large number of prizes at our State and county fairs, it produces medium growth, and medium early in maturity, making large sized and well-filled ears, of superior quality grain. Quart 25 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel $2.50.

We have received excellent reports from our customers the past season on this corn.

I think Casey's Pure-Bred Corn is a fine corn to plant. It rises early and matures well.—J. H. CURTIS, Marshall, Fauquier Co., Va., November 3, 1914.
Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from four to five ears. The large-leafing white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn by Alabama Experiment Stations rank it as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the Southern and late planting corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a class ensilage corn. Our stock of this corn is an extra fine strain carefully bred, Pkt. 10 cents; qta. 20 cents; peck 75 cents; bushel $2.25.

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is just what we need in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crops in about 70 days. It grows about 5 feet in height. The ears grow 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. It divides lower easily, and is valuable for replacing. Will make good corn in poor land where other corns with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable variety for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. Pkt. 10 cents postpaid; quart 20 cents; peck 75 cents; bushel $2.25.

The Southern Snowflake Corn I got from you last year, I think, from the seed; I have bad, I believe it to be everything you claim it to be. All the seeds I have ever got from you have given satisfaction. I have been using your seeds about twelve years.—J. N. Booke, Coal, Okla., October 31, 1914.

Shenandoah White Dent

A selection of deep-grained white dent corn, made by one of the custom-ers on the Shenandoah Valley. It has proved in our tests to be one of the largest yielding sweet corns on the market. Ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It is not under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly-bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it with confidence to our customers, believing it will give most satisfactory crop results. Per pkt. 10 cents; qta. 20 cents; peck 60 cents; bushel $1.75.

SHENANDOAH WHITE DENT on ears, $1.00 per bushel crate.

Eureka Corn

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently range from 10 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper and excellent corn for market or milking. A fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land it will yield 60 to 125 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 14 feet high; will weigh about 50 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-eared corns, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom land. For this class of soil this is one of the largest yielding of white corns. Extensive variety tests in Virginia showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest yielding of all the corns planted. Pkt. 10 cents; qta. 20 cents; peck 75 cents; bushel $2.00.

EUREKA SEED CORN on ears, $2.50 per bushel crate.

Gold Standard Corn (Yellow)

A comparatively new variety which has given most satisfactory crop results wherever planted. It was originated by an expert corn grower in the state of Maryland and carefully bred until its characteristics have been well fixed. It is early in maturity, and makes a good, stout stalk, ordinarily about nine feet high, well formed, and producing one to two large ears to the stalk. The grains are deep and of a most attractive yellow color; the cob comparatively small. The stock we offer has been well selected and carefully bred. It has taken a number of prizes for the best on the market and I recommend it as a prize-winning variety. Our grower of this variety took the Southern Zone Sweepstakes Prize on this corn at the Corn Show, Columbia, S. C., 1913. Price, per packet, 10 cents; qta. 25 cents; peck 75 cents; bushel $2.00.

Improved Leaming

This continues to give the very best and most satisfactory cropping results wherever it is grown. Succeeds well on all soils, but gives better and more satisfactory crop on light or medium soils than other kinds. It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn.

It matures early, stands adverse weather conditions of weather remarkably well, and is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other yellow corn they have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel $1.75.

The Improved Leaming Corn gotten from you this spring has done fine, although it has been very dry. I have made much more corn on the same land than I have ever made with any other corn a good seasonable year before, besides I planted in the same field some of my same kind that I have been planting every year and the man planted mine on the best land and yours on the poorest land. I like it fine and expect to plant all of that kind on both farms next year, about 80 acres of it.—W. P. Warren, Galena, Caroline Co., Va., November 3, 1914.

Improved Golden Dent

Our sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It produces a large sized ear, deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive yellow color. It is singularly robust and withstanding injury from weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of. The ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. These two to three ears to the stalk and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; bushel $1.00.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

A very desirable and early variety of yellow corn of the Golden Dent type, maturing fifteen days earlier than ordinary varieties of yellow corn. The stalk is of such a height that the yield of fodder all that could be desired in a corn of this character. Tests made in different localities show that this corn is as well suited for the Valley, Piedmont and more northernly sections as for southern districts. The yield made in our test patch in Fauquier County signified a yield of 62 bushels per acre. Price, 75 cts. per peck; $2.00 per bushel.

Wood's Famous Southern Ensilage Corns

PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE CORN GROWN FROM OUR SEED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cocke's Prolific Ensilage Corn

This is a very valuable type of ensilage corn, being amongst the tallest growing of corns; well foddered, makes several ears per stalk, and a most valuable ensilage variety. Quart 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel $1.75; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.70 per bushel.

I have raised Cocke's Prolific Corn and Pamunkey Ensilage Corn for the past two years, which we cut for ensilage. For tonnage they are both excellent, averaging 22 tons per acre for 16 acres. The Prolific Corn grew the tallest, but did not have the ears that the Pamunkey had. Taking tonnage and grain both into consideration, I believe I consider the Prolim best.—D. C. Cock, Warren Co., Ohio, November 4, 1914.

Virginia Horse Tooth Ensilage

A type of corn that is very largely used for ensilage purposes, with the best and most satisfactory results. It is a large, deep-grained white corn; shape of grain somewhat resembling a horse's tooth, hence the name. Qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel $1.40; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.35 per bushel.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

This continues to be one of the most popular and satisfactory of ensilage corns, making a very large growth of thick, succulent fodder. We have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our own county but in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes wherever it is grown. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel $1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.40 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

The Virginia Ensilage Corn is the best corn for ensilage we have ever used. I planted one grain every six inches apart and it grew to the height of sixteen feet and was well-cared. Your corn yields more tons to the acre than any corn ever grown in this section, which I attribute to anyone desiring good ensilage corn, and shall also speak well of your soja beans.—J. W. Maso, Alexandria, Alexandria Co., Va., November 4, 1914.

I planted Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn last year and had the best yield of ensilage corn in this section.—D. W. Van Bwntre, Augusta Co., Va., April 21, 1914.
Soja Beans

The King of Summer Forage Crops

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans always make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kafir corn, sorghums or other similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be cut at the rate of half a bushel of Soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved a very satisfactory factor wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are most nutritious, containing more oil and fatness than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cottonseed meal or any other oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Tar-Heel Black Sojas

Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit, and a soja bean that is destined to become very popular. Fully equal to any variety of soja beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about $2.25.

Wilson Black Sojas

One of the best, in our opinion, for the Northern States, where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is 2½ to 3 feet. A very prolific variety, and requires about 90 days to be ready to cut for hay. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel about $2.35.

We have grown the Black Soja or Stock Pea exclusively here for three years, and prefer them to all others, for the following reasons: The yield of hay in one-half to one ton more per acre; the yield of seed is fully one-third more than the yellow peas. We have some sections this year that averaged three and a half tons of hay per acre, and 37 bushels of peas, both of fine quality.—The PROVIDENT LAND CO., Currituck Co., N. C., December 24, 1913.

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and matures their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It makes a large yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes an even more nutritious crop than cow-peas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel $2.25.

The Hollybrook Early Soja Beans made a very rank growth, especially so owing to a dry season.—JOHN SPENKLE, Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., Nov. 3, 1914.

The Hollybrook Early and Mammoth Yellow Soya Beans were fine and did well, considering the dry season that we had. In future you can rely upon me for hay from you, as I now know I will get the best.—GENESEE JOHN McCALBAND, Mason Co., W. Va., November 3, 1914.

The Hollybrook Early Soya Beans I got of you last spring did well for me.—O. P. BANERS, Licking Co., Ohio, April 4, 1914.

Soja Beans a Great Milk Producer

I find your Soja Beans a great milk producer. They are superior to cow peas in my estimation.—J. W. MENO, Alexandria, Alexandria Co., Va., November 4, 1914.

Early Dwarf Green Sojas

An early maturing variety of the soja beans, which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make as large a growth as other varieties. It is well adapted for late planting or in Southern sections, where other varieties do not have time to mature. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.50.

Ito San Sojas

A very satisfactory variety to grow in a short season. Produces seeds fairly well, and matures in 95 to 100 days. Branches well, so as to be very satisfactorily mown. The plants are of medium size, averaging 25 to 30 inches in height. Will mature for use far north as southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel about $3.50.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS

The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. It is a little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel $2.20. Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time this catalog is printed.

Soja Beans Make Enormous Growth and Fine Hay

The Soja Beans ordered from you have proved a wonderful success. Have just harvested the finest field of bean hay that I ever put up. I have been told that this was the finest field of Sojas grown in this section, and has attracted considerable attention. Quite a number have made inquiries as to what I did to the land or beans to get such a fine stand and enormous growth. I just tell my new neighbors that I plant T. W. WOOD & SONS SEED wherever I go.—F. E. BRIGHT, Horse Shoe, Henderson Co., N. C., September 50, 1914.

Would Not Know How to Fatten My Hogs Without Soja Beans

A good many years ago you advised me to plant Soja Beans, and I now I would not know how to fatten my hogs without them; I plant 50 to 75 acres of them.—HERBERT HAIRSTON, Henry Co., Va., April 21, 1914.

Mammoth Yellow Sojas the Best of Crops for Low Wet Lands

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that you overlooked in your 1913 Catalog the est quality of the Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans, viz., growing upon wet, over-drawn flat lands, that will make nothing else of any value, but one year 1,500 bushels, planting with corn one to three. The corn was entirely destroyed; beans not hurt. It is the hardest and most productive plant grown anywhere.—RICHARD V. GAINES, Charlotte Co., Va., December 24, 1915.
FIELD or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Makes Poor Land Rich—Makes Good Land More Productive—Also Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown.

The Cow-Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have large power to extract nitrogen and ammali from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots. So, that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

TO GROW FOR HAY, they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

TO ENSEILAGE, they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

Two-Crop—This new pea has attained considerable popularity in South Carolina, where it originated. Its name is fully descriptive of its good qualities, as from its quick maturity, two crops can be planted and harvested during one season. It can be advantageously used both as a forage and soil-improving crop, and also for making a profitable crop of dried peas. Peas quick in growth mean many advantages. Planted early, the crop can be harvested or plowed under in plenty of time for fall crops. Planted late, it will make better and quicker growth than other kinds. It is also especially valuable for Northern and Western planting, where the seasons are short.

Price, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

Groit—A fine, new, early-maturing cow-pea, somewhat resembling New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger growth. Very highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety.

Price, 10 cts. per packet; 20 cts. per quart; $1.00 per peck; $3.50 per bushel.

One of our Maryland customers writes us about the Groit Pea, as follows:

We find that the Groit Pea planted in the same soil as Whippoorwill Peas, under exact conditions as to time, fertilizer and cultivation, produced more than twice the yield with much heavier growth of vines than Whippoorwill. They are far ahead of any Cow-Peas grown, none excepted. —Clayton I. Ballard, Jefferson Co., Tenn., November 6, 1914.

I wish to say that the Groit Pea I bought of you last spring gave perfect satisfaction. The yield was the biggest of any peas I ever planted. They also have tough hull and can resist all kinds of weather. They are extra early and make a large growth. I shall plant three times as many next season. I like them fine.—W. T. Cooker, Southampton Co., Va., November 6, 1914.

Whippoorwill—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where the early variety of good growth and height is desired.

Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 30 cts.; bushel about $3.00.

The Whippoorwill Cow-Peas I get from you did fine considering the dry weather. Made a fine lot of hay.—Jesse Strick, Star Tannery, Frederick Co., Va., November 16, 1914.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the isolated beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow-peas than any other crop. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow-peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow-peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow-peas, such as the New Era or the Whippoorwill. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow-peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

New Era—An early-maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. Rather small vine which curcs easily, making splendid dry forage. The seeds are smaller than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample supply. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 30 cts.; bushel about $3.50.

I have some New Era Cow-Peas at my place in West Virginia two seasons. They are the best I know of for a quick crop; as this season is short they bear an abundance of pods. For late sowing I regard them as unexcelled.—J. C. Ash, Mason Co., W. Va., November 8, 1914.


Brabham—Our own experience—and fully confirmed by our customers—has proven conclusively that this new pea is one of the best and most productive, both as regards the growth which it makes and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well, making it particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the forage. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill, and is upright in growth. It has proved to be disease-resistant, bringing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. In comparative tests at Monetta, S.C., the Brabham yielded 20 per cent. more hay than the Iron, and more than 25 per cent. increase in seed product. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy soils.

Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel $3.00.

We consider the Brabham Cow-Peas superior to any we have ever grown, both in yield of seed and for hay.—T. M. Till, Wake Co., N. C., November 9, 1914.

Taylor—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine, a long large pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, unbrit in growth, and a most valuable variety in the best hay peas crown. It is one of the most profitable and surest cropping to plant for a crop of peas.

Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 30 cts.; bushel about $3.50. Prices of all cow-peas fluctuate.
Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans—Where desired we can furnish mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow these together. The Soja Beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the Cow-Peas vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the Cow-Peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing Cow-Peas in mixture has long been recognized by our Southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing Cow-Peas with them will make their use more popular than ever. Price, peck 65 cts.; bushel about $2.35.

Mixed Cow-Peas—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Wholesale, and other varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow-Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. Peck 65 cts.; bushel, about $2.35.

Black—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid forage variety, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. Pkt. 10cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel about $3.90.

Black Unknown—A good early, prolific variety of the black type, upright in habit, with a good growth of vine. A better yielder of peas than the ordinary Black. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about $3.90.

Clay—One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine. Very popular in all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and considered a good variety for soil-improving. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel about $2.40.

The Clay Peas I purchased from you gave entire satisfaction. I sowed them in a field along side of the Grey Clover, both had the same cultivation and equally good soil, and when I mowed them the Clay Peas produced a third more hay and retained their foliage better than any pea I have ever sown. I expect to plant them entirely another year.—J. W. Whitfield, Sussex Co., Del., November 4, 1913.

The Clay Peas I bought from you last spring were O. K. I have the finest crop of hay in the country. The Clay Peas are far the best peas for hay, as they all get quite at once and do not shed the leaves, even after they are mature, like the other kinds. You cannot recommend them too highly.—P. D. Wanzer, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

Iron—A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is especially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on peckish land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is a medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently it can sow more easily in an acre as other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about $2.75.

The Iron Cow-peas and Soja Beans ordered from you last spring were put to test for their disease-resisting powers and proved entirely satisfactory, producing both peas and soya beans infested with the "Blight" and root-knot. They proved resistant to both, the peas bearing a second crop on some vines, having saved some fine hay from both beans and peas about four tons per acre. The Soja Beans if cured in a humid climate J. W. Clappell, Houston Co., Va., October 30, 1906.

Wonderful or Unknown—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should the planters order this variety for early maturity Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel, about $2.60.

Harvesting a Crop of Soja Beans and Cow Pea Hay.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

MAKE PROFITABLE MONEY CROPS TO PLANT EITHER FOR SALE, GREEN CO. DRY

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during running habit, and market-gardeners and market-gardeners and find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Extra Early Blackeye—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the large Blackeye Pea, but grow more in bush shapes and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50.

Early or Rams-Horn Blackeye—A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and makes larger yield than the Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. Qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

Large Blackeye—The Large Blackeye Peas are more profitable than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart, 15 cts.; peck, $1.05; bushel $3.25. Price fluctuates.

Gallivant or Lady—This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

The Gallivant Peas which we shipped to you were fine in the green state, and we were much pleased with them.—Mrs. E. R. Monroe, Campbell Co., Va.

Rice—This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormous of shelled peas, which are better flavored, and bring a higher price than most other dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallivant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the G-lanton peas are very popular wherever grown and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.
GERMAN MILLET

A SPLENDID QUICK-GROWING SUMMER HAY CROP

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cared for. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut when in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhausting to the land. It can be sown in any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warmer. Make its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed.

Sowing German Millet with cow-peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it could be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow-peas, such as Whipporwill or New Era, and should be sown at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of millet and one bushel of cow-peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut for hay, no matter at what time this is done. Together in this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cut up and make splendid, nutritious hay.

Price of our Trademark Brand Tennessee German Millet, about $1.90 per bushel of 50 pounds. Choice quality German Millet, about $1.75 per bushel.

Hungarian Millet

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large a crop, but for sowing the German Millet, Hungarian Millet should be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price of our Trademark Brand Hungarian Millet, about $1.75 per bushel of 50 lbs.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet (Pennisetum)

One of the Best and Most Nutritious of Continuous-Cutting Green Forage Plants

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out warmly and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as it is a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one sowing. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to terminate well and grow off to best advantage. pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 12 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.

Chinese Velvet Beans—This new velvet bean is rapidly coming into great popularity wherever it is grown, on account of its earlier maturity than the regular velvet bean. It makes even a ranker and larger growth of vines and leaves than the regular Speckled Velvet Bean, and is of more value for soil-improvement. It grows off vigorously from the start, and is better adapted for planting in more notherly districts than other kinds. The use of Velvet Beans, both as forage and grazing, as soil-improving crops, is increasing everywhere, and the quicker growth of this variety will make Velvet Beans more generally planted than heretofore. Price, 20 cts. per quart; $1.25 per peck; $5.00 per bushel.

Lyon Velvet Beans—This makes a very heavy growth of vines; has white flowers in clusters, which are often nearly two feet in length, and nearly smooth pods four to six inches in length, with flattened, nearly white seeds. Bean is in a measure free from the "velvet" which makes it more desirable to handle than the Brown Velvet Bean. It is also claimed to be more prolific and earlier in maturity. pkt. 20 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel, about $4.00.

Speckled Velvet Beans—The kind most generally and largely grown. Makes a very strong growing vine; has dark purple flowers in short clusters. The beans nearly round in shape, and borne in a dark velvety pod about three inches in length. pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel, about $3.50.
TEOSINTE

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain the sweet sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools cut enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 5 pounds per acre, in drills 3 ½ to 4 feet apart. The following special rate, 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. (net weight 50 cts. per lb.); in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb. Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

I believe I am apt in raising Teosinte. My land was only moderately good, yet I cut it out times. Planted about March 5th, last cutting in November, after it seed. The BEST FORAGE PLANT IN THE WORLD.—Wm. H. Ior, Hillsboro, Fla., March 3, 1913.

I wish to say that I tried your Teosinte and find it to be a very productive and prolific grass, some grains producing as many as thirty stalks for the first cutting, growing 6 or 7 feet high. I think it a good fodder plant.—W. T. Peltier, Stockos Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1913.

BEGGAR WEEOR FLORIDA CLOVER (Desmoecum Mollie)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly estimated and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-pea, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its forage is dry and green, 2 to 4 feet, sometimes 5 feet, the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops hereafter coming from the roots. Beggarr Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or by cutting. Found 43 lbs. (postpaid 50 cts. per lb.) in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptional or favorable conditions. It is highly recom- mended for hay, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The stalks should also can be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a mule-can having a solid floor, or in a mule-can 3% ft. After being thoroughly cut, they will thresh easily, dry out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary mashing mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed Pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improvement crop. When grown as the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in a condition for crops to follow.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown en masse, so good results are sure to follow.

Peck, 45 cts.; bushel about $1.25.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About $1.25 per lb. Plant June 15th, quoted on application.
Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very large quantities of nuts, and are used for feed, pie, and as a baking nut, and are quite valuable in mixed stock feeding.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. They are well adapted to all parts of the country, and are very rapid in growth. They are not so susceptible to blight as the Spanish, and produce much larger yields.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

These are the most desirable of all the running peanuts, and are much more rapid in growth than the Spanish. They are a little more susceptible to blight, but are much more rapid in growth.

Improved Valencia Peanuts

These are the most desirable of all the running peanuts, and are much more rapid in growth than the Spanish. They are a little more susceptible to blight, but are much more rapid in growth.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious food for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They yield well, and are very much prized as a cooking vegetable. They are a little more susceptible to blight, but are much more rapid in growth.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a feed for hogs and fatteners. They are a little more susceptible to blight, but are much more rapid in growth.


dated for the Farm

Seeds the Farm

T. W. WOOD & SONS, RICHMOND, VA.
COTTON SEED, New and Improved Varieties

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks and saved especially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific
(RE-IMPROVED KING.)

Mitchell's Early Prolific is very early, very prolific and a large yielder of lint. It makes boll-woevisl and all insects in the greatest numbers, and it is a broad, double-limbed, double-bolled, and fruits with lightning rapidity, until frost. The earliest by fifteen days, and every day counts for advantage and profit in defying insects and in making more fruit before frost. Has made a bale of cotton in thirty days from time the first leaf put out, per acre. Ideal under intensive culture and double cropping with clover, oats and early spring vegetables. Plant every other row in spring vegetables. This cotton responds to distance most wonderfully, and from shedding, by giving distance.

This cotton can be universally grown as the finest, surest and the most profitable crop. The seeds sealed and guaranty money back if not the best bought. Boll cotton grown on the largest plantations in the South. The demand in boll-woevisl terri-ble for seed, and I will produce this variety for all that can be grown.

Your Mitchell's Early Prolific Cotton is very early, with a very near two bales per acre on ordinary land. I am perfectly satisfied with it.—W. H. CRUMPLES, Pikettesville, Wayne Co., N. C. November 4, 1914.

Price, $1.25 per single bushel. Put up in original 100-lb. bags, price, $4.00 per bag (25 cts. per bushel); 20 sacks and over at $2.35 per sack ($1.00 per bushel).

Simpkins' Prolific Cotton

One of the best and most productive early cottons; grown thirty days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 10 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

This cotton also took first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. The first premium has been taken by the producers of this cotton, as well as by many others. It will produce this variety for all that can be grown.

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins' Prolific is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly those who wish to prevent the danger of boll-woevisl existing.

Price, per bus. $1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.00 per bushel.

I have used your seeds with much satisfaction, particularly Simpkins' Prolific Cotton, which has apparently prospered for me, as far as I can tell, the largest yield per acre ever obtained in this vicinity.—J. D. PATTON, Bradley Co., Tenn.

Toole Cotton

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton wherever it has been grown, and we have received some very enthusiastic reports on it. It draws well, matures early, is easily picked, large-limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed number one in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favorable conditions, two bales to the acre, and from 40 to 45 percent for seed. This will produce this variety for all that can be grown.

Price, per bale $1.20; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.10 per bushel.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton states, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it stiff-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick and can be gathered in about onehalf the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 35 to 40 bolls to weigh a pound, while the common varieties take 25 to 30 bolls. It is a popular crop with the large farms as well as with the small, as it produces more than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. The Russell's Big Boll Cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many literally covered with it. Producers some large bags and scows of green bolls after the common has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and its large, firmness of fiber, makes it a favorite with farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety also has a number of other names, among which is commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the burl, and it is not subject to the mildew, rust and sunblister, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, and are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Cotton. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; 1 lb. 20 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel $2.50; $3.00; $3.50.

The Russell's Big Boll Cotton was fine for the chance it had, until after the dry weather, but it turned out fine.—Mrs. F. E. JOHNSON, Berkeley Co., S. C., March 14, 1912.

Hawkins' Extra Early Prolific

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia farmers, and is one of the most prolific of all cotton varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and seed, and is attacked by very few insects, so that it resists the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, the top and all the limbs make a strong growth, and the seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The silk is large, very long and full, the fiber of the cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island, and the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of seed cotton from this variety, and our strains from different parts of the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; 1 lb. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel $1.30; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.10.

LONG-STAPLE COTTONS

The demand for long-staple cotton is constantly increasing, and New England spinners particularly are very desirous of getting the Southern cotton growers to grow more of these varieties. Long-staple cotton usually makes very satisfactory yields, and always draws much higher prices than the short-staple cotton. Farmers who desire to increase their profits from cotton growing should plant the long-staple kinds more extensively.

Sea Island Cotton

Finest long staple cotton grown. It is the kind most universally grown throughout the lands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Our stock is grown for us by one of the largest Georgia growers, who writes that he sold a large part of his production at $24 and $26 per 500 pounds, and 2 pounds long. Price, pkt. 10 cts. peck, 60 cts.; bushel $1.75 per bushel.

Lewis Long Staple Cotton

Originated in Gaston County, North Carolina. A fine upright long-staple variety, yielding as heavy as the finest kinds, and 20 per cent. more than the short-staple cotton. North Carolina-grown cotton seed is excellently adapted for planting in Southern sections where long-staple cotton is most extensively grown.

Price, pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel $1.50; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.40 per bushel.
Fertilizers

STANDARD FERTILIZERS

The Materials from which our Standard Fertilizers are made are of the Best Quality. The ammonium and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish and high-grade sulfites and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone meal. The potash is derived from sources calculated to give the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard High Grade Trucker

Analysis—Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. Per bag of 200 lbs., $4.10; per ton, $44.00.

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives results of 5 to 7 per cent. free from kainit, chlorides or nitrates. Per bag of 200 lbs., $2.75; ton, $26.00.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. Per bag of 200 pounds, $2.65; ton, $57.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre for small seeds or 200 to 250 pounds per acre for large seeds. Mixed with manure or used in connection with it. This also makes an excellent tobacco fertilizer.

Standard Potato Fertilizers

Analysis—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. Free from kainit, chlorides or nitrates. Per bag of 200 lbs., $2.75; ton, $36.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 600 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 400 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salisy, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

Standard Corn Fertilizers

Analysis—Ammonia, 1¼ per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash, 1 to 2 per cent. Per bag of 200 lbs., $2.10; ton, $20.00.

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to produce large yields of corn and increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

Last year I bought some of your Corn Special Fertilizer to try. Found it all you claimed it to be. Would like to buy all I use this spring from you.—G. L. BARNES, Prince William Co., Va., February 14, 1914.

Standard Grain and Grass

Analysis—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. Per bag of 200 pounds, $2.35; ton, $22.50.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improvement, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop. It is especially prepared for all other crops that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre and it will be better to apply it before seeding the grain and to h-row all in together.

Fertilizing Wheat and Fall-Sown Grain in the Spring

From our practical experience on our Kenbrook and Hollybook Farms, we have had very satisfactory results, applying fertilizer on wheat and other fall-sown grain during March. Applied broadcast at this time, at the rate of about 300 lbs. to the acre, we have increased in yields of wheat, of from five to ten bushels to the acre, and in cases even to over twenty bushels to the acre. I apply a little of your fall-sown grain at this time, and the fertilizer helps to give an excellent start to the grass and clover seeds. The light harrowing necessary for covering the fertilizer and grass seed really acts as a cultivation, and is beneficial to the grain crops.

Standard Market Grower

Analysis—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 1 to 2 per cent. Per bag of 200 pounds, $4.10; ton, $40.00.

A great many of the large Hanover and Hagerstown truck growers require a special fertilizer to force their early truck for market, and therefore, we have had this grade of goods prepared especially for them. Very generally giving the best results on cabbage, tomatoes, melons and all kinds of vegetables which are grown for market.

Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. Bag of 200 pounds, $1.40; ton, $13.50.

Analysis—Available phosphoric acid, 16 per cent. Bag of 200 pounds, $1.50; ton, $14.50.

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is the most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grass and grain. Apply at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre for cereal and 200 to 300 pounds per acre of grass. It should be harrowed in at the time of planting, if possible, to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis—Phosphoric acid, 16 to 17 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs., $1.60; ton, $18.00.

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover followed has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. The fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted or beets, mangel-wurzels, sugar beets and clover and potash and acid phosphates are used in balancing the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow in all together.

Thomas Phosphate, or Basic Slag

This is being very extensively used by our farmers throughout the South and gives excellent results. The grade we offer analyzes from 17 to 19 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 35 to 38 per cent. phosphate of lime. It is particularly adapted to the soils throughout the South where phosphoric acid is deficient. It is also very valuable on volcanic soils or on soils that are deficient in lime and phosphoric content. It renders available the reserves of potash and nitrogen in the soil, thus adding materially to the fertility of the land. It is an excellent fertilizer for the better production of crops. The results from its use are also very beneficial where it is desired to obtain good grass seed, as it is especially adapted for use where large推广es. It is also one of the most important crops to bring up productivity of the soil. It is also specially recommended for use on rye and other grasses, both for grain and for green as a top dressing. On light soils the application of half the quantity of Kainit in addition to the Thomas Phosphate will be found decidedly beneficial. Thomas Phosphate really makes one of the cheapest and best fertilizers for all grass and clover crops. We recommend its use to our customers, feeling sure that they will be well satisfied with the results.

LAND PLASTER

The principal use of land plaster is as a top dressing for grass and clover crops in the spring, and for this purpose its use is decidedly beneficial, considerable increase in crops being reported from its use. It should be broadcasted during February or March, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the crops. As a soil conditioner, it is used on pastures, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia and at the same time stop odors. It adds very much to the cleanliness as a odor of stable and run-off water. It can be used in many parts of the farm to a considerable extent. Land plaster is also used quite largely as an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paraffine on potatoes, it is cleaner and much cheaper than land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. The low price at which land plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to be useful for farmers and gardeners. Price, per bag of 200 lbs. 75 cts.; per ton, $7.00.
MAPES' MANURE

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from those made by other companies. In the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are made, the most valuable agricultural manures have been developed and carried to the market in the largest quantities, year after year, and recommended them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure

or Complete Manure for Light Soils

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available 0 to 8 per cent., soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade soluble. Its high superiority to peruvian guano is due to its greater adaptability to the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, sweet corn, early and late potatoes. This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grasses and grass crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.) Bag of 100 pounds, $2.25; bag of 200 pounds, $4.00; per ton, $4.50.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, oats, and for all grass crops and seeding, to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeding grass crops, has been achieved for, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2% to 3% per cent. Bag of 200 pounds, $5.00; per ton, $5.50.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, and for all grass crops and seeding, to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeding grass crops, has been achieved for, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have put up the Mapes' Vegetable Manure and the Mapes' Potato Manure, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices on these as follows:

MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., $2.50.

MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., $2.25.

Mapes' Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Lister's Standard is made purely from Animal bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid from the latter source is used. But until fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results: still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give muchurer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both early and late cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is frequently used for potatoes, and for onions, and is also used on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all crops we have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 3 per cent. Bag of 167 lbs., $3.60; ton of 12 bags, $30.00.

I consider Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn, and a variety of garden vegetables with this fertilizer this year, and whenever I used it gave most satisfactory results.—J. Y. Eaton, Vance County, N. C.

After using Lister's Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting early potatoes when Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. MILLER, Harlee Co., Va.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone Meal

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4% per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs., $3.50; ton, $37.50. Special prices on large lots.

This is the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can be used alone or in conjunction with other fertilizers to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of all weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

Standard Bone Meal

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 per cent. We offer this brand of Bone Meal (steamed bone) in addition to our old brand of Wood's Pure Animal Bone, being a little lower analysis and at a lower price. A good permanent soil improver, particularly recommended for grain and grass and clover crops.

Bag of 300 lbs., $3.35; ton, $33.00.

Nitrate of Soda

Price, per lb, 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lb. bag, $3.50; per 200-lb. bag, $5.50; ton, $50.00.

SHELL LIME.—Per bag, 75 cts.; per ton, $6.25. Special prices on car-load lots.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food—This mixture contains every thing which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kailor corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food. It is specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at any season. Price, 50 lbs, $1.00; 100 lbs, $1.85; 500-lb. lots, $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Chick Mash—An Ideal Mash Food for Little Chicks. A specially prepared food for little chicks. Great care should be given to the feed of these little fellows as two-thirds of the chicks that die are due to careless feeding. 50-lb. bag, $1.15; 100-lb. bag, $2.35; 500-lb. lots, $2.20 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Chick Food—A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fill the needs of the growing bird and save the waste of feed from the time they are hatched until they are fully developed. Prices, 50-lb. bag, $1.20; 100-lb. bag, $2.30; 500-lb. lots, $2.20 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Scratch Food
An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shell. Prepared with 500-lb. bag, $2.25; 100-lb. bag, $0.60; 50-lb. lots, $0.15 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Forcing Food—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and hatchers. Price, 50-lb. bag, $1.10; 100-lb. bag, $2.15; 500-lb. lots, $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, $1.10; 100-lb. bag, $2.30; 500-lb. lots, $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, $1.10; 100-lb. bag, $2.30; 500-lb. lots, $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Laying Food—A mash food specially prepared for laying hens. Price, 50-lb. bag, $1.15; 100-lb. bag, $2.30; 500-lb. lots, $2.20 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Pears, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Price, 10 lbs. 43 cts.; 25 lbs. 65 cts.; 50 lbs. $1.25; 100 lbs. $2.40; 500-lb. lots, $2.35 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Duck Mash—A mash food prepared especially for ducks and mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 50-lb. bag $1.10; 100-lb. bag, $2.15; 50-lb. lots, $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Wheat—Per bushel of 60 lbs. $1.20; in 50-lb. bushels and over, $1.18 per bushel.

Lay—Per bushel of 100 lbs, $2.10; 500-lb. lots, $2.05 per 100 lbs.

Shea Stuf—100-lb. bag, $1.62; 500-lb. lots, $1.55 per 100 lbs.

Shovel Pot (Slippery Cracked).-50 lbs. $3.50; 50-lb. lots, $3.25 per 50 lbs.

C'mac Corn—50-lb. bag, $1.00; 100-lb. bag, $1.35; 500-lb. lots, $1.65 per 100 lbs.

Kaffir Corn—50-lb. bag, $1.00; 100-lb. bag, $1.35; 500-lb. lots, $1.65 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat—(Bush. (8 lbs.), $1.15.
Egg Producers and Condition Powders

Sterling Eggmaker

This is a meat food and a tonic conditioner, hat makes hens lay. It is compounded according to a scientific formula and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a slightly concentrated form. This medicinal food takes the place of insects, bugs, and other animal food, which are natural animal foods, and cannot be obtained. It will shorten the moulting period, bring on early egg production and keep up the fowl's strength. At first feed every day at the rate of two tablespoonfuls of a quart of meal or wet food, afterward two or three times a week and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. Price, 2½-lb. package 25 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ounces.

Rust's Egg Producer—One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry. Increases egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and protection of the poultry. Feed every day, at first, at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal, or wet food; afterward two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. Price, 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 3 ozs. 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs. 6-lb. pkg. $1.00; shipping weight 7 lbs. and 14 ozs. 10-lb. pkg. $1.50 by express.

Conkey's Laying Tonic

Conkey's Egg Producer is so proportioned as to act on the internal organs and put the hens in a laying condition. It is also a valuable remedy at moulting season, as it keeps up the fowl's strength, makes the feathers develop properly, shortens the moulting period, and brings on an early egg production. Price, 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs. 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; shipping weight 3 lbs. and 6 ozs. 7-lb. pkg. $1.00; shipping weight 7 lbs. and 14 ozs. 25-lb. pail, $3.03 by express.

Full-Nest Egg Food—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. Price, 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.

Rust's Haven's Climax Condition Powder—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tunes up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives similar protection to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs. 32-oz. box, 50 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 3 ozs. 5-lb. box, $1.00, shipping weight 6 lbs.; 8-lb. box, $1.50, shipping weight 9 lbs. and 2 ozs.

No Feed Equals Holly Pigeon Mixture

During the five years I have been breeding Homer Pigeons I have found no equal that equals your Holly Pigeon Mixture. It keeps the breeders in fine condition and makes heavy squabs.—J. PAUL LEONARD, Iredell Co., N. C., March 1, 1914.

Cleanest and Best Feed on the Market.

For years I have used Holly Pigeon Feed. Without doubt it is the cleanest and best feed on the market. It costs a little more than some, but it is the cheapest in the end.—FRANK HAMMICH, Cleveland Co., N. C., May 9, 1914.

Lice Killers

Sterling Lice Powder

This preparation is carefully compounded and contains no carbolic acid or other chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs. It is easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nest of setting hens without injuring the young chicks or eggs. Vermin will weaken the fowl and make them susceptible to all diseases, which reduces the egg production, and also the vitality of the eggs on cattle and sheep. Price, 5-oz. box, trial size, 10 cts.; shipping weight 7 ozs. 15-oz. box, regulation size, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs. 48-oz. box, farming or wholesale, shipping weight 4 lbs. 100-oz. box, $1.00; shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

Cypers Lice Powder—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; shipping weight 7 ozs. 15-oz. box, shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs. 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; shipping weight 3 lbs. and 10 ozs. 100-oz. pkg. $1.00; shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

Rust's Lice Killing Powder

contains no naphthalene or other ominous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching when fowls or nests are dusted with it. Rust's Lice Killing Powder is used for dusting, and as it kills vermin on fowls, animals, plants, or in anything, and completely supplies the need of an entirely reliable and desirable insecticide, and is so very economical to use. Directions on each box. Price, 5-oz. box, 10 cts.; shipping weight 7 ozs. 16-oz. box, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs. 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; shipping weight 4 lbs.

Conkey's Lice Powder

is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nest of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; shipping weight 7 ozs. 15-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs. 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; shipping weight 4 lbs. 100-oz. pkg. $1.00; shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

Sterling Lice Paint

Sterling Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. cans 60 cts. each; 1-gal. cans $1.00 by express.

Cypers Lice Liquid

is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-lb. can 25 cts.; 2-lb. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can $1.00.

Conkey's Lice Liquid

An excellent lice killer and also a very effective disinfectant. 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; 2-lb. cans, 60 cts.; 1-gallon can, $1.00.

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer

is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys disease germs, vermin and bad odors. 1-lb. cans 35 cts.; 2-lb. cans 60 cts.; 4-lb. cans $1.00.

Rust's Head Lice Ointment

A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects, but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications) 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications) 25 cts.
Poultry Remedies

Sterling Roup Remedy — Roup is a deadly disease, but, if taken in its early stages with the use of our Sterling Roup Remedy, you can prevent a serious loss among your poultry. When you first detect any signs of frothiness or bubbles in the corner of the eyes or sneezing, snuffles, or a water discharge from the nostrils, you should not lose time in separating these fowls from the rest of the flock. Such birds should be fed freely and given Sterling Roup Remedy in their drinking water. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, therefore, we advise the use of the Remedy in the drinking water of all your fowls during the early fall and winter months. Price, Small size (makes 25 gallons of medicine) 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb.; Large size package (makes 75 gallons) 50 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.

Cyphers Roup Cure — Small size pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight 4 ozs.; medium size, 50 cts.; shipping weight 5 ozs.; large size, $1.00, shipping weight 9 ozs.

Rust’s Havens Roup Pills — These pills act directly upon the glands and mucous membrane, allay all tendency to fever and cure all morbid matter from the system. They are entirely free from everything harmful, and believed to be the best remedy discovered for the above diseases. Price, 50 pills in a box 25 cts.; shipping weight 3 ozs. Box of 112 pills 50 cts.; shipping weight 5 ozs. Box of 250 pills $1.00; shipping weight 7 ozs.

Rust’s Soluble Roup Powder — An excellent remedy for fowl, catarh, colds, etc. of fowls and pigeons. Price, 4-oz. box 25 cts.; shipping weight 6 ozs.; 9-oz. box 50 cts.; shipping weight 14 ozs. 20-oz. box $1.00; shipping weight 1 lb. and 3 ozs.

Conkey’s Roup Remedy — This remedy not only kills the disease germs, but also is a wonderful tonic—invigorates the fowl and reverses it in a fine condition for usefulness and profit. Price, Small size 25 cts.; shipping weight 4 ozs.; Medium size, 50 cts.; shipping weight 6 ozs.; Large size, $1.00., shipping weight 9 ozs. by express.

Conkey’s White Diarrhoea Remedy — This is one of the greatest chick life savers ever put out; thousand of chicks die each year from this fatal disease. It can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. Price, Small size package 25 cts.; shipping weight 6 ozs. Large size package 50 cts.; shipping weight 7 ozs.

Microzone — A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, sholera, bowel complaint, and diarrhoea. It is used in all cases where the fowls are sick or not doing well. A little Microzone should be given every day in the drinking water of all fowls. It is not only a cure, but prevents contamination. Put up in liquid and tablet form at 50 cts. per package, or 1-ounce bottle. The tablet form may be sent 2 ozs. The liquid must go by express.

Conkey’s Cholera Remedy — Sterling Cholera Remedy is one of the best possible remedies for cholera in all its forms and stages. Cholera is the most deadly disease affecting poultry, therefore every poultryman should take every precaution to keep his fowls free from this disease. This is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight 4 ozs.

Conkey’s Cholera Remedy — An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is put up in powder form, and can be given to the fowls very easily by mixing with their soft feed. Price, Small size, 25 cts.; shipping weight 4 ozs. Large size, 50 cts.; shipping weight 8 ozs.

Macnair’s Chicken Powder — Fully $100,000 are lost every year by farmers on account of the ravage of hawks, crows, owls and minks. This loss is needless. Feed your chickens on Macnair’s Chicken Powder. It is safe for all ages, a check which will prevent a chick which has been attacked by a hawk. Price, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; shipping weight 9 ozs. Larger packages (not mailable) 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 by express.

Conkey’s Gape Remedy — This is a really reliable remedy for this deadly and annoying disease. It is put up in powder form and can be given to the system, giving nature a chance to right itself and it is taken directly into the circulation and brought in contact with the worm, which is the only sure way of reaching and destroying it. Given occasionally in the feed, it will be found an excellent preventative. Price, Small size, 25 cts.; shipping weight 9 ozs. Large size, 50 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

Hackett’s Gape Cure — An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. Price, 25 cts.; shipping weight 14 ozs.

Conkey’s Poultry Worm Remedy — It gets rid of all the hurtful worms of poultry as well as the others, and leaves the fowl in a healthy, vigorous state. Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight 6 ozs.

Conkey’s Chicken Pox Remedy — Chicken Pox is not necessarily fatal, but is very contagious and, when allowed to run its course, is a very disgusting and dangerous disease. This remedy is a combination salve and powder, puts up in the one package, and will effect a cure when direction are followed. Do not allow your flock to be run down by this trouble, but apply the remedy at the start. Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight 10 ozs.

Conkey’s Scaly Leg Remedy — Scaly Leg is a parasitic disease that occurs in poultry, parasites burrowing under the scales of the feet and legs. It is not fatal, but it ruins the appearance of the bird, and also saps its vitality. This remedy, which is a combination wash and ointment, comes in one package and is guaranteed to cure. Price, 25 cts.; shipping weight 8 ozs.

Conkey’s Limber Neck Remedy — Limber Neck is a result of poisonous eating putrid flesh, and is fatal unless allowed to run its course. It should be cured at once, and the original cause removed. You will find this remedy the most effective ever put out for curing this terrible ailment. It is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls in time, and is guaranteed to do the work exactly as advertised. Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight 11 ozs.
Poultry Helps and Appliances

Drinking Fountains

Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are in three sizes: the top is made cone-shaped, which is a great advantage: It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps them cool and clean. Price, small size, 25 cts.; medium size, 30 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; large size, 40 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keeps the water cool. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 23 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb.; medium size, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 5 ozs.; large size, 35 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 5 ozs.

Standard Wall Fountains are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post, or bored a hole in the bottom of the pan. They can be used for either feed or water and afford a constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar, but any Mason jar if desired. Price; small size, 20 cts. each; shipping weight 12 ozs.; 5-qt. size, 35 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 10-qt. size, 75 cts. by express.

Peelerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. Price, 1-lb. size, 30 cts. each; shipping weight 12 ozs.; 5-qt. size, 50 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 10-qt. size, 75 cts. by express.

Economic Poultry Fountain and Feeder—These pans make one of the finest feeders and fountains that we know of. In the first place there is nothing loose—only one part. Nothing to get lost. The feet supporting the sheet metal into which the Mason Jar screws are firmly electric welded to the bottom of the pan. They can be used for either feed or water and afford a constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar, but any Mason jar if desired. Price; small size, 20 cts. each; shipping weight 7 ozs.; large size, 25 cts. each; shipping weight 7 ozs.

Champion Leg Bands—Give perfect satisfaction. They are not, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, has a size for light class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. Price, 12, 15 cts.; 25, 30 cts.; 50, 50 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; shipping weight 4 ozs.

Philadelphia Poultry Marker

This marker is made in two sizes—one for chickens and one for adult fowls. The sizes of holes punched are shown by the black dots printed at the side of this marker. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly hatched chicks. Price, each, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 oz.

Cyphers Perfect Poultry Punch

This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. It makes a good, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. Price, each, 30 cts.; shipping weight 4 ozs.

Poultry Feeders

6 in 1 Feeder

This Feeder has all the good features of other exercisers and feeders, plus 4 additional compartments. It is a large hopper supported on 4 iron legs and designed to keep constantly before the chickens all the food necessary for them. Price, 20-qt. size, $3.75; 40-qt. size, $4.75 each by express.

Hub Chicken Feeder is sanitary and keeps the feed clean and dry. Chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. 9-Inch Feeder, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 19 ozs.; 15-Inch Feeder, 50 cts. by express.

Boston Dry Food Hopper is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically infrat-proof and positive in this action. Price, large size for dry feed, $1.00; medium size for beef scraps, grit, etc., 50 cts.; small chicken size holds 14 peck, 50 cts. by express.

One-Two-Three Feeder

For Feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The s parlor can be arranged so as to have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds, put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, grit and shell, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. Price, small size, 55 cts. each; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; large size, 75 cts. each by express.

Standard Dry Food Hopper—These Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for ground grain and corn, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about 14 and 7 quarters. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on grain and feed cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. Price, each, 75 cts.; shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs.

Grit and Shell Box—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding “food hopper” on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. Price, each, 50 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.

Three Spaces

The X-Ray Egg Tester—The X-Ray Tester is designed for ordinary any and assists in proving any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose as well as the Practical Egg Tester. Price of X-Ray Tester, 25 cts. each; shipping weight 5 ozs.

The Practical Egg Tester—This Tester is eighteen inches high, ten inches deep, and ten inches wide, and is just the tester for use on large duck and broiler farms. It is equipped with an extra strong reflector of superior quality. The eggs are held against the hole in the cloth end of the testing tube, bringing in view the development of the contents of the eggs, making it possible to discover the degree of fertility. Price, complete, including box, lamp and reflector, $1.50 by express.
Poultry Helps and Appliances—Continued

Egg Boxes and Carriers

**PARCEL POST EGG BOXES**

These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured. Price, 1-dozen size, 60 cents doz., shipping weight 8 lbs. per dozen; 2-dozen size, 75 cents per dozen, shipping weight 15 lbs. per dozen; 3-dozen size, $1.00 per dozen; 4-dozen size, $1.25 per dozen; 5-dozen, $1.50 per dozen; 6-dozen, $1.75 per dozen.

**Anderson Folding Egg Box**

The egg box is made of corrugated paper with double-faced corrugated paper partitions protecting each individual egg. Cannot be used for sending eggs by mail. Price, 50-egg size, $2.75 per dozen, shipping weight 2 lbs. and 2 ozs. each; 100-egg size, $4.50 per dozen, shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs. each.

**Eyrie Egg Boxes**

Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low. Prices: 15-egg size, $1.35 per dozen boxes; shipping weight 1 lb. each, 10½ lbs. per dozen. 30-egg size, $2.00 per dozen; shipping weight 2½ lbs. each.

**Farmers’ Modern Egg Carriers**

A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs to market. The individual carriers, holding one dozen eggs, are made of tough jute boards with compartment divisions. These carriers are placed in a crate made of light lumber, well balanced and strong enough to withstand any use. Prices by express, 6-dozen size, 50 cts.; 8-dozen size, $1.00; 10-dozen size, $1.65; 12-dozen egg size, $1.25; 15-dozen egg size, $1.50.

**Shipping Coops**

**FOR FANCY POULTRY.**—These coops are light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening in front and back under slatted top, so as to give the fowl plenty of fresh air when shipping. They are made in 3 sizes as follows: Shipped-knocked down. 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 2 bird size, 25 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 3 bird size, 35 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high, 4 bird size, 40 cts. each; $4.00 dozen, by express.

**Porcelain Nest Eggs**

These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, 2 for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

**Medical Nest Eggs**

Alice destroyer and nest egg combined. Place in the corner of the nest or under nesting materials; and they will keep the nest sweet and clean. Price, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen; shipping weight 2 lbs.

Mann’s Green Bone Cutters

We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, $2.00; No. 7, on stand, $1.25.

Blackhawk Grinding Mill

A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham Meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. It is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kafir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. Price, $3.00.

**BLACK HAWK FEED MILL.**

-This is the best thing for grinding dry bones, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, $5.00.

**Philadelphia Caponizing Set**

One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, and makes the meat sweeter, and, therefore, sells at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. Price, $2.50; shipping weight 4 ounces.

**Gape Worm Extractors**

When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind pipe. Price, 25 cts.; shipping weight 1 oz.

**Poultry Killing Knife**

Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. Price, each, postpaid 50 cts.; shipping weight 2 ozs.

**Incubator Thermometers**

Each, postpaid, 60 cts.; shipping weight 2 ozs.

**Brooder Thermometers**

Each, postpaid, 45 cts.; shipping weight 3 ozs.

**Incubator Hygrometers**

Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens “dead in the shell.” $1.00 each; shipping weight 11 ozs.

**Safety Brooder Stove**

This just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. Price, each, $1.75, shipping weight 4 lbs.

**STERLING DISINFECTANT**

Is unsurpassed for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroying is needed. One gallon will make 150 gallons of disinfectant. 10 cts. can 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. $1.50 by express.

**Thy Cresol**

A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for poultry houses, dog kennels, etc. By express: small bottle 20 cts.; large bottles 35 cts.; quart 65 cts.; ½ gal. $1.00; gal. $1.75.

**Napcreol**

For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. $1.50 by express.

**Conkey’s Nox-i-cide**

An invaluable remedy for all poultry diseases, and it prevents disease. Price, 1-pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, $1.50 by express.
We are Authorized Agents for
CYPHERS COMPANY INCUBATORS and BROODERS

For the season of 1915 we offer our customers the CypHERS Incubator Company's complete line of incubators. These three styles of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, running through eight different sizes, represent all that is efficient, convenient and reliable in incubator construction. In buying a CypHERS Company Brooder and Hovers as the same and most reliable brooding equipment in the market. Thousands of poultry keepers have profited by their use—you will make no mistake in using the Standard CypHERS.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been recognized as the standard hatchers of the world. Their construction is such that thousands of them have been sold and are in successful use in every civilized country on the globe. They are used by leading government experiment stations, on many large, practical poultry plants, on more successful duck and egg farms, and by a larger number of the foremost poultry breeders than all other makes combined. They are the last word in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of doing satisfactory work in all climes, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all. They are built to hatch and to last. It is with ordinary machines they are built to last and ordinary life-time. Every Standard CypHERS Incubator is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work, hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. 0. CypHERS Standard Incubator, 75-egg size</td>
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<td>No. 1. CypHERS Standard Incubator, 144-egg size</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 2. CypHERS Standard Incubator, 244-egg size</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3. CypHERS Standard Incubator, 590-egg size</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
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COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Are built to meet the widespread demand for large-capacity, lamp-heated machines that can be sold at surprisingly low prices and yet be guaranteed to do high-class work. Have wooden cases, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double doors. Seamless-bottom lamp in bowls. Best quality brass burners, zinc and steel CypHERS toggle-joint thermostat and safety regulating equipment as used on highest-priced machines. Pume-proof, forced draft heater, ashtrays covered and metal banded. Automatic in ventilation and embryo development. Roomy chick nursery under egg trays. Made in two sizes: 120-140 eggs, price complete, $15.00; 240-250 eggs, price complete, $19.00.

SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS

These machines are exactly what the name says. They are heated by hot water instead of hot air and are superior in every detail. The water tank and tank (tubular) are of heavy-weight copper. Lamp has seamless socket; burner is best on market. Incubator case is of wood, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass trimmings (hinges, buttons, etc.) and has double walls, with air space insulation. Are equipped with Standard CypHERS toggle-joint thermostat and knife-edge regulator. Have forced water circulation and are automatic in ventilation. Roomy chick nurseries. Are built in two sizes: 60-65 eggs, price complete, $10.00; 120-130 eggs (see illustration), price complete, $14.00.

STANDARD CYHERS BROODERS

The Standard CypHERS Brooders are not only fire-proof and insoluable, but are the most durable, convenient, and most efficient for use in both indoor and outdoor brooding houses thus far invented and placed on the market. They are equipped with the same type of high-grade thermostat as used in the Standard CypHERS Incubator—you can, therefore, depend upon the correct temperature in the house, and a lively, thrifty, growing lot of chicks.

These CypHERS 1915 Brooders, all sizes and styles, are self-regulating, self-ventilating and warm-proof.

The outdoor styles are usable also as colony coops for the growing chicks. They are easily and quickly converted from indoor cozy-roosting coops to simply taking out the purpose.

THIS DOUBLE USE of the CypHERS Brooder means a considerable saving of money. It makes a safe and comfortable enclosure for the young chicks at night, and saves the buying of a coop for them. These outdoor brooders, although built as units and con-struction, can be used indoors, although we supply a special brooder, style D, for indoor purposes. All CypHERS 1915 Brooders, both outdoor and indoor, contain either two or three large, ventilating holes; the popular style B (shown in illustration herein) contain three apartments for growing chicks, roomy, large, under these house; second, roof chamber; third, well-lighted exercising apartment. It has often been said by users of CypHERS Brooders that "They Mother the Chicks Better than a Hen."

PRICES:

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<th>Style</th>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>D</td>
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CYPHERS PORTABLE HOVER

The CypHERS Portable Hover is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Brooding Hover thus far invented. We guarantee it to be the best brooding device of the kind on the market. As it is equipped with the same high-grade thermostat as used in the Standard CypHERS Incubator and the CypHERS Adaptable Hover; it maintains a steady and uniform heat. It has been and is infinitely automatic in ventilation, preventing the trapping of "dead" air or pollen gas. The Hover is thus entirely safe.

This Portable Hover, as its name indicates, can be picked up at any time, all complete, and moved about with great ease and rapidity at any time. It is called the Perfect Brooding Device. Price, 100-chick size, $8.50; 500-chick size, $25.00.

CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER

The CypHERS Adaptable Hover is self-ventilating and self-regulating. It supplies a continuous supply of fresh, pure warmed air under a dome, and at the same time maintains a steady, uniform heat. It is "adaptable" to use in colony coops, in portable houses, in home-made brooder brooder coops, such as goods boxes, piano boxes, and organ cases, as well as in large brooding houses. Capacity, seventy-five to fifty newly hatched chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of CypHERS Adaptable Hover, $3.50.

International Sanitary Hover

This is one of the best brooding devices every devised, it can be counted on to raise your chicks to the greatest advantage, and it is called the Perfect Brooding Device. Price, 100-chick size, $8.50; 500-chick size, $25.00.

CypHERS Electric Incubators

The CypHERS Electric Incubators is the most expensive and safest method for hatching eggs. By the use of electricity all the necessary annoyances of the oil lamp are entirely avoided. There is no dirt, no smoke, no fumes, and absolutely no danger of fire. Price, No. 1 size, 60 egg capacity, $16.00; No. 2 size, 120 egg capacity, $20.00.
Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

The earlier in the spring these shrubs are set out, the better, although they can be safely transplanted up to the first of April. In planting out they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Though well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of good ground bone meal should be given for the best growth and results.

**BARBERRY COMON or EUROPEAN** (Berberis vulgaris)—A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

**PURPLE LEAVED** (Berberis var. Purpurea)—An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful, very effective in groups and masses or planted by itself. 2½ to 3 feet and 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**JAPANESE** (Berberis Thunbergii)—Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

**Bladder Senna** (*Colutea aborescens*)—A large shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-blossom shaped flowers in June followed by reddish pods or bladders. 5 to 6 feet. 35 cts. each.

**BUDDLEIA SWEET-SCENTED** (*Buddleia variabilis*)—Strong growing shrub, 3 to 6 feet tall. Flowers lilac, with orange-yellow throat. Blooms in August, continuing until frost. 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**European Burning Bush** (*Euonymus Europaeus*)—Grows to 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**Crape Myrtle** (*Lagavstroemia*)—A handsome free flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In time the burden of the plant should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

**INDICA**—Delicate soft pink. 50 cts. each.

**DEUTZIA DOUBLE WHITE** (*D. Crenata f. pl. Alba*)—Flowers pure white; double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall growing variety. 5 feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

**DOUBLE PINK**—25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**DWARF WHITE** (*Gracilis*)—Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**PRIDE OF ROCHESTER**—Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 5 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**Cydonia var. Umbellicata**—Flowers brilliant, rosy-red, succeeded by large showy fruit; forms a fine shrub 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

**European Elder** (*Sambucus racemosa*)—Flowers in April and May, followed by red berries, the fruit ripening early in June. 4 feet. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

**Flowering Quince** (*Cotoneaster nepalensis*)—Erect shrub: leaves oblong, oppressed hairy in both sides; flowers white or slightly pinkish; fruit deep red, oblong in June and July. One of the best fruiting species. Hardy as far north as New York. 4 feet. 60 cts. each.

**False Indigo** (*Amorpha fruticosa*)—A hairy shrub. Flowers dark red-purple in June and July. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each.

**FORSYTHIA GOLDEN BELL FORTUNE'S** (*Forsythia fortunei*)—Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**GOLDEN BELL DROPPING** (*Forsythia suspensa*)—Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches cantrail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

**DARK GREEN** (*Forsythia viridissima*)—More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

All Orders for Nursery Stock are Shipped Direct from Our KENBROOK FARM

Kindly bear this in mind in ordering, as they cannot be forwarded with orders for seeds, these being filled direct from our stores or warehouse.
FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Globe Flower or Japanese Rose (Corchorus japonicus) An old favorite of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, starting early in April. It is effective for masses. Attains a height of about five feet, 3 feet clumps. 25cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Gold Flower (Hypericum moserianum) Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best, strong, bushy plants, 2 feet high. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE WHITE BUSH (Chamaeceras morowii) Shrubs to 6 feet with wide spreading branches and dark green leaves, pure white flowers in May and June, fruit bright red. Very decorative with its bright red fruit from August until late fall. 25 cts. each.

RED BUSH (Chamaeceras morowii rubra grandiflora) Same form of bush as Chamaeceras morowii, with large leaves and large flowers. The blossoms larger. 25 cts. each.

PINK BUSH (Chamaeceras morowii rose grandiflora) Same as the rubra grandiflora except that the flowers are large and pink with the leaves bordered with lighter pink. 25 cts. each.

High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum opulus) Tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Laburnum or Golden Chain (Cytisus laburnum) A native of Europe, with shining and smooth foliage. The name 'Golden Chain' alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each.

Lilac or Syringa RUBRA DE MAELDEN—Purplish red; free flowering. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

WHITE LILAC (Syringa alba)—Cream colored flowers. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

PURPLE LILAC (Syringa vulgaris)—The standard common purple lilac; very fragrant and one of the best. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

PRESIDENT GREY—Magnificent panicles of large double blue flowers. 35 cts. each.

SOIENUE DE LOUIS SPAETH—Very large flowers, of a deep purplish-red in immense, compact trusses. 35 cts. each.

Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) A rare and elegant tree of medium size, with beautiful fern-like foliage which in shape somewhat resembles the Maiden Hair Fern. 2 feet. 35 cts. each.

Mock Orange Syringa (Philadelphus grandiflorus) The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Sweet Mock Orange (Philadelphus coronarius) Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

New Jersey Tea (Americanus Cananthis) A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers, profuse bloom in June and July. 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Purple Leaved Plum, (Prunus Pissardi) Vigorous up-right growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color masses or as single specimens. 5 to 6 feet. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (Elaegus edulis) Gum fruit of the Japanese. A low growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is a very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade. The flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy, and grows in almost any situation. 4 feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry (Symphoricarpus alba) A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 3 feet. 30 cts. each.

Snowball (Viburnum opulus sterilis) Produces large globular white flowers in April. An old favorite. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

PRIVET CALIFORNIA—A rapid grower and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. Grows rapidly. One year, 10 to 15 inches, at $2.50 per 100; $20.00 per 1,000.

AMOOR RIVER—12 to 18 inches. $2.50 per 100; $20.00 per 1,000.

IBOTA (Japanese)—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, with a reddish margin and an inch long rib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet. 10 cts. each; $2.50 per 100; $25.00 per 1,000; 18 to 24 inches. $3.00 per 100; $35.00 per 1,000; 25 to 30 inches, $3.50 per 100; $30.00 per 1,000.

RUGOSA ROSA—Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick glossy green foliage always has a strong red or white variety. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

MMB. GEORGES BRUANT—Pure White, loosely double roses, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—One of the best Rugosas, pale-white, semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHABO—The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall hardy shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period when few shrubs are in flower. We offer the following.—

ALBA LUTZOSA FLO.—White with yellowish center.

ARDENZ—Double violet-pink.

DUCHESE DE BRABANT—Double dark red.

COBLEST.—Simple Blue.

JEANNE DE LAC.—Double white.

PURPURATA FOL. VAR.—Deep red. Variegated leaves. All of the above, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

SPIRaea THUNBERGI—Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange; and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for dwarf or low-growing hedge. 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen; $25.00 per 100.

VA. HOUTTEI—Grows to a height or 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 3½ to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

ANTHONY WATERER—The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

REEVES SINGLE (Reevesiana)—Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

REEVES DOUBLE (Reevesiana flore pleno)—With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Comes in to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

BLUE OR CHINESE BEARDWORT (Symphoricarpus alba) A fine blooming shrub with lavender-blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for masses. Strong field-grown plants. 25 cts. each; ten for $2.50.
Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum lantana) A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cents each; $3.50 per dozen.

Weigela ROSE.—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Amabilis.—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 2 to 4 feet. 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Flowering Vines

Bitter-Sweet (Celestrus scandens) A native climbing plant of great growth with attractive light-green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit. 30 cents each.

Boston Ivy, Japanese Creeper (Ampelopsis veitchii) Rapid growing deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis (Quinguelaria) American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper. Rich crimson in autumn, a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 35 cents each; 10 for $2.50; 100 for $15.00.

English or Irish Ivy (Hedera Hibernica) This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle (Lonicera Belgica) Blooms all summer, red and yellow, very fragrant flowers. 35 cents each.

Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle (Lonicera Sinensis) Red, yellow, and white variegated flowers; very fragrant. 35 cents each.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (Jessamine nudiflorum) A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in the year. 25 cents each; ten for $2.00.

Japanese Virgin’s Bower (Clematis paniculata) A choice hardy climber and most satisfactory. Of strong rapid growth, with small, dense cheerful foliage, and pure white, very fragrant flowers which appear in great profusion in August. 25 cents each.

CANDIDA.—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

EVA RATHKE.—Very distinct in color of flowers from other Weigelles, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Yellow-flowered or Missouri Currant (Ribes aureum) Bright green foliage, beautifully tinged in Autumn; fragrant yellow flowers in May followed by dark brown fruit. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cents each.

WISTARIA JAPANESE (Wistaria multiflora) A Japanese variety bearing loose racemes, frequently 3 feet long, of deep purple flowers. 25 cents each.

CHINESE BLUE (Wistaria Sinesis) A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender-blue, or are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Wistaria Sinesis fl. alba Of similar habit to Senensis with pure white flowers. 40 cents each.

Special Collections of Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

As a special inducement to our customers to plant more generally of these splendid attractive and decorative plants, we make the following special offers:

COLLECTION NO. 1.—For $1.00 we will send five choice flowering and ornamental shrubs, in different colors and flowering at different times throughout the year; our own selection of varieties.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—For $2.00 we will send ten choice flowering and ornamental shrubs, in different colors and flowering at different times throughout the year; our own selection of varieties.

COLLECTION NO. 3.—For $5.00 we will send thirty choice flowering and ornamental shrubs, in different colors and blooming at different times throughout the year, from March until September. Our own selection.

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is one of the best and most economical plans of beautifying and improving the surroundings of the home. These shrubs continue to grow and improve in attractiveness and beauty each successive year, without the constant outlay of money, as is necessary when annual flowering plants are set out, and we recommend to our customers the desirability of planting more extensively of these attractive and desirable plants in their lawns and gardens.
**SHADE TREES**

**American White Ash** (*Fraxinus alba Americana*)
Well suited for sidewalk or lawn plantings. Grow to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 7 to 9 feet. 75 cts. each.

**Yellow Birch** (*Betula lutea*)
Yellow bark and large leaves identify this birch. A rapid growth, 7 to 8 feet. 75 cts. each.

**Oriental Plane,** **Sycamore or Buttonwood** (*Platanus orientalis*)
A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of a bright green color. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter. As a shade tree, this cannot be excelled, 7 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

**Italian Poplar** (*Populus Fastigiata*) — A tall pyramidal compact-growing tree. Rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. We can supply these trees with 4-foot bodies, and others whose limbs start at the ground. Therefore, in ordering, please state the class of tree desired. 10 to 12 feet, 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen; $20.00 per 100.

**Golden Willow** (*Salix vitellina*)
Grows to a height of 50 to 75 feet. Highly effective in winter, with its golden bark. Severe pruning encourages a vigorous growth of new shoots, 9 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

**Magnolia Soulangeana**
The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. 2 to 3 feet. $1.25 each; $10.00 per dozen.

**Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)
A magnificent, rapidly growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for shade and lawn planting. Also for lumber. 7 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

**Oregon Barberry** (*Mahonia Aquifolium*)
Medium size, shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

**Cypress Golden Japanese** (*Cotinus Plumosa Aurea*)—Very popular and beautiful. Of dense habit, with soft, feathery foliage, light green, distinctly tipped with yellow, 3 to 4 feet. 60 cts. each; $6.00 per dozen.

**Plume-like Japanese** (*Cotinus Plumosa*)—A beautiful, strong growing evergreen tree, with abundant soft deep green foliage. 2½ to 3 feet. 60 cts. each.

**Silver** (*Cupressus Arizonica*)—Grows quite large and makes a beautiful contrast with other foliage. Horizontal branches. Can be trained either to narrow and pyramidal or broad, open head. 5 feet. $1.00 each.

**White Spruce** (*Abies Alba*)
A native tree of medium size of pyramidal form. Foliage silver gray, bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 1 foot, 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

**Thuja (var. glabra)**
A dense, round shrub. Very desirable. 18 inches, 75 cts. each.

**HARDY PHLOX**

**Miss Lingard**
A grand white phlox; lilac eye; large individual florets. Blooms earlier and stays in bloom longer than other sorts. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Coquelicot**
A fine pure scarlet phlox with a crimson eye. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Jeanne d'Arc**
Pure white, late flowering. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Professor Schliemann**
Rose, with carmine eye. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Sutner's White-Spotted Plane or Sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis Sutneri*)
Foliage spotted and marked white; very ornamental. 7 to 8 feet. 75 cts. each.

**Varnish Tree** (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet. 60 cts. each; $6.00 per dozen.

**Pussy or Goat Willow** (*Salix Caprea*)
Grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet. The blooms of this willow are very attractive in the early spring, and later the foliage makes a handsome show. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

**Flame or Bronzed Barked Willow** (*Salix britzenssi*)
Grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. Like Golden Willow, its winter effect is gorgeous, the bright red twigs contrasting with the snow. Prune as recommended for Golden Willow. 4 to 5 feet. 75 cts. each.

**American Hazel** (*Corylus Americana*)
Valued for its nuts, useful for forming thickets in somewhat shaded places. 5 to 6 feet. 40 cts. each; $4.00 per dozen.

**European Mountain Ash** (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. 6 to 7 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

**Purple Birch** (*Betula var. purpurea*)
Quite a rare, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 7 to 8 feet. $1.25 each.

**English Elm** (*Ulmus Campestris*)
An erect lofty tree, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American and darker colored bark. The branches project from the tree at almost right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. 6 to 7 feet. 75 cts. each.

**Hemlock** (*Abies Canadensis*)
One of the most graceful and withal one of the hardest of evergreen trees. 1½ to 2 feet. 75 cts. each.

**Japanese Burning Bush** (*Euryonymus Japonicus*)
Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tubs. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

**American or Mountain Laurel** (*Kalman Latifolia*)
Sometimes called Calico Bush. A beautiful native evergreen shrub with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in Spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. 18 inches, $1.00 each.

**Koster's Blue Spruce** (*Picea pungens glauca Kosteriand*)
The blue spruce of Colorado, greatly improved. An indispensable addition to every estate. The attractive silver-blue color stands out strongly against the green of all other shrubbery and evergreens. A healthy, vigorous grower. 18 to 24 inches, $1.50 each.

**Hardy Phlox**
Assorted colors. 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.

**Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily** (*Triloma Uvaria Grandiflora*)
The old-fashioned late flowering sort; spikes 3 to 5 inches high, flowers rich ochre-red. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Gypsophila** (*Baby's Breath Paniculata*)
A beautiful old-fashioned plant, 15 cts. each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Hardy Roses**
Two-year-old plants. Best and most popular kinds. Will make fine growth and profusion of bloom this year. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS can be set out in the spring any time during March or April. Make the rows three feet apart, setting the plants fifteen inches apart in the row. Keep well worked and free from weeds and in the fall apply well-rotted manure slightly along the rows as a top dressing, working it in early in the spring. A slight mulch of pine tops or straw applied after cultivation in the spring will improve the quality and neatness of the fruit to a considerable extent.

Special leaflet giving information about Strawberry culture mailed on request.

Varieties marked "S" are stamineate and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them; those marked "P" are pistillate and will not produce fruit unless some "S" sort is planted with them. We suggest two rows of "P" variety to one of "S."

Shipments of Strawberry Plants are made direct from our Kenbrook Farm.

**Red Bird (P)** — A new strawberry of Southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to ferti-

**Virginia (P)** — A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts; 1,000, $3.50.

**Excelsior (S)** — Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. The fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts; 1,000, $3.50.

**Improved Lady Thompson (S)** — For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is extra early. The late ripening direct after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

**Tip Top (P)** — Similar to the Rubach, but superior to that variety in plant growth and fruit, and must be planted near stamineate varieties. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

**Tennessee Prolific (S)** — A good shipping and market variety, desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts; per

**Florella (S)** — It is excellent to pollenate Tip Top or any in perfect bloomed variety. It is very large, very productive, and will class as strictly fancy on any market, an is an excellent table berry. It ripens early. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts; 1,000, $4.00.

**Brandywine (S)** — This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and a fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 65 cts; 1,000, $3.50.

**Aroma (S)** — This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It ripens to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.

**Sharpless (S)** — An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts; 1,000, $3.50.

**Klondyke (S)** — The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we originally originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or rather the heavy-laden bunch of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. It is also a safeguard against frost. It is a plant of remarkable vigor, growth and enormous productiveness. Dozen, 2 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.

**Haverland (P)** — This is more generally grown than an ordinary variety of strawberries in cultivation. It is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and very productive. It produces large sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 65 cts; 1,000, $3.50.

**Gandy (P)** — A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large at firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeed well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts; 1,000, $4.00.

**Mellie (P)** — This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home, market or private use. Per dozen 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts; per 1,000, $3.50.

**Charles Newman (S)** — A cross between Excelsior and Rubach, very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts; per 1,000, $4.00.

**Missionary (S)** — A new variety which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, comin in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well through out the season. A good shipper, and has been planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. Price, 60 cts per 100; $3.50 per 1,000.

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra of 5 cts. per dozen, or 25 cts. per 100, which add to catalog price in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Write for special prices on lots of 2,000 or over.
When sending orders at prices named here, please mention Crop Special No. 625

The price named below are our prices at this date. Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or make business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

Clover Seed. Cotton bags holding 21 lbs., 22c. each extra; Stock 5-bus. lots, Per bus. mark. Parity Per bus. of 60 lbs.
Red Clover, Choice... Hazel 97c. $9 75 $9 80
Trade Mark, lb. 10c. Hano 98c. $9 95 $10 00
Trade Mark, lb. 19c. Pera 99c. 10 10 10 25
Sapling, Trade Mark... per lb. 18c. 10 40 10 50
Alfalfa, Trade Mark... " 10c. 10 40 10 50
Alfalfa, Trade Mark... " 19c. 9 90 10 10
Japan, per lb. 25c.; in 5-bus. per bus. $3.75; bus. of 25 lbs. $4.90.
White Clover, per lb. 40c.; in 10-bus. lots, 38c. per lb.
White Bokhara, or Sweet Clover, lb. 20c.; 10-lb. lots, 18c. lb.
Burr, Southern-grown (in the burr, not re-cleaned) lb. 20c.; 10-lb. lots, 17c. lb.
Burr, California re-cleaned, per lb. 25c.; 10-lb. lots 22c. lb.

Grass Seed. Bags included except on Timothy and Herd Grass which are:

Lbs. 5-bus. lots, per bus. bushed, per bus. bushed, per bus. bushed, per bus. bushed, per bus. bushed, per bus.
Timothy, Choice... 45 $3 40 $3 45
Trade Mark... " 3 50 3 55
Orchard Grass, Choice... 14 1 85 1 90
Trade Mark... " 1 95 2 00
Tail Meadow oat, Choice... 11 1 85 1 90
Trade Mark... " 1 95 2 00
Kentucky Blue, Trade Mark... 14 1 45 1 50

Herds Grass or Red Top... 100 lbs. 50 lbs. 50 lbs. 50 lbs. 50 lbs.
Trade Mark, " 28c. 30c.
Paspalum Dilatatum or Dallis Grass 30c. 32c. 35c.
Bermuda Grass... 45c. 50c.
Johnson Grass, per lb. 14c.; 10-lb. lots and over 11c. lb. per 10 lbs. $10.00.
Red Fescue, lb. 25c.; 10-lb. lots 20c. lb.; 100-lb. lots 18c. lb.
Sheep Fescue, lb. 25c.; 10-lb. lots, 20c. lb.
Meadow Fescue, per lb. 15c.; in 10-lb. lots, 14c. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12c. per lb.

Wood's Spring Pastureage Mixture.

This is a mixture of spring barley, rye, oats and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring pasturage. Per bus. of "40 lbs. $1.25; in 20-bus. lots and over, $1.20 per bus.

Seed Oats. Prices include sacks.

In 10-bus. lots and over, per bus. Per bus.
Improved American... $80 $85
Red Rust Proof, Trade Mark... 74 75
Texas Red Rust Proof, Trade Mark... 70 80
Va. Winter Gray or Turf, Trade Mark... 85 90
Burt or Ninety Day, Trade Mark... 75 80
White Spring, Trade Mark... 70 80
Swedish Select... 80 85
Bancroft... 90 95
Appley, Trade Mark... 90 95

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY... 1 30 1 35

CANADA FIELD PEAS, per bus. $2.50. Bags 10c. each extra.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Price per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots, 9c. per lb.; 50-lb. and over, 8c. per lb.

CHUFAS, quck $1.00, per bushel, $3.50

Onion Sets.

White, or Silver Skin, bus. 32 lbs. ... peck $9c.
Yellow Danvers ... " 75c.
Red Wethersfield ... " 75c.
Yellow Potato, small " medium " 80c.

Per bus.

Cow, or Field Peas.

In 10-bus. lots, per bus. Per bus.
Mixed Cow Peas... 2 20 $2 25
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans... 2 10 2 15
Clay... 2 50 2 50
Groit... 3 45 3 50
Brabham... 2 90 3 00
Iron... 2 65 2 75
Black... 2 45 2 50
Whippoorwill... 2 40 2 45
Wonderful or Unknown... 2 40 2 45
Taylor... 2 70 2 75
New Era... 2 70 2 75
Red Ripper... 2 45 2 50
Large Blackeye... peck $1.00... 3 25
Extra Early Blackeye... peck $1.50... 3 75
Early Ramahorn Blackeye... peck $1.25... 4 00
Callavant, or Lady... peck $1.25... 4 00
Rice... peck $1.25... 4 00

SOJA BEANS. Manmamth Yellow... 1 75 1 85
Tarheel Black... 2 15 2 25
Wilson Black... 3 25 3 25
Hollybrook Early... 2 50 2 50
Early Dwarf Green... 3 25 3 25
Ito San

VELVET BEANS. Brown Florida... peck $1.00... 3 50
White Lyon... peck $1.25... 4 00

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. The best for beautiful, green, velvet lawns—all the year round—where proper care and attention can be given. Per quart, 25c.; if to be sent by mail, 30c. 4 lbs., for $1.00; bushed of 20 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs. lots and over 18c. per lb.

Wood's Drought Resisting Lawn Mixture. By mail postpaid, 40c. per lb.; by express, 35c. per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass. By mail postpaid, 35c. per lb.; by express, 25c. per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 20c. per lb.; bus. of 20 lbs. $3.50; 100-lb. lots, 16c. per lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass. A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Per lb. 45c. postpaid; by freight per lb. 30c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.
INOCULATING CULTURES For Leguminous Crops

The following are the three leading brands of cultures offered for seed inoculation. In some sections it has been found necessary to inoculate, either by cultures or by the use of soil from fields where similar crops were previously grown, before leguminous crops give best results.

The cultures offered below have been thoroughly tested, and recommended as the best brands now on the market, and we shall take pleasure in filling orders for our customers' requirements.

Mulford Nitro-Germ

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

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

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

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

ALFALFA (Lucerne) Burr Clover SPRING VETCH GARDEN BEANS
CRIMPION CLOVER Yellow Clover WINTER VETCH LIMA BEANS
SWEET CLOVER Borzenn Clover Horse Beans Lupins
WHITE CLOVER Cow Peas Velvet Beans Sainfoin
RED CLOVER Soy Beans Perennial Peas Beggar Weed
ALSISKA CLOVER Canada Field Peas SWEET PEAS and others
Mammoth Clover Peanuts

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

Write to-day for free booklet giving valuable information regarding the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and describing the preparation and use of The Mulford Nitro-Germ.

FARMOGERM Insures Legume Crops

Most failures to grow legume crops, such as Alfalfa, Vetches, Clovers, etc., are due to lack of good inoculation. By mixing Farmogerm with the seeds you supply every plant with active high-brid bacteria which under suitable conditions of soil will supply the plants with a large amount of nitrogen, insuring a healthy, permanent growth.

The value of legume crops for building up the land depends absolutely on the quality and quantity of the bacteria which supply these plants with nitrogen obtained from the air, and Farmogerm is the only preparation of Legume Bacteria that can be guaranteed to be alive, pure and active. The use of Farmogerm is the cheapest possible method of supplying nitrogen. Eight years of success and thousands of satisfied customers prove its value.

Every bottle of Farmogerm is guaranteed to contain a sufficient amount of live, active bacteria to inoculate the seeds for the amount of land specified on label. Every legume has its own special kind of bacteria. In ordering state name of legume for which you wish Farmogerm.

Prices Garden Size ...............50 cts. each One-Acre Size ...............$2.00 each Five-Acre Size .............$6.00 each

FERGUSON'S NITROGEN BACTERIA A composite culture available for all legumes

FOUR OUNCES will put as much nitrate into the soil as can be obtained from TWO TONS of high-grade commercial fertilizer.

Ferguson's Bacteria are very simple to use. They come in liquid form. Mix them thoroughly and then sow as usual.

1/4 Acre quantity, $.50 1 Acre quantity, $2.00
5 Acre quantity, $9.00

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