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Wood's High Grade Seeds and Garden Guide for 1913

Brimmer Tomato
The largest and best table quality tomato in cultivation

T.W. Wood & Sons
Seed Growers and Merchants
Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
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 watered 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 light mulch of pine tops or straw applied after cultivation in the spring will improve the quality and cleanliness of the fruit and increase the quantity.

Red Bird—A new strawberry of southern origin, extremely early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. Red Bird is a pluvial variety, and consequently requires less of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, pluviatile varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productivity of this crop. Price, by express, per 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.

Virginia—A new variety which originated in this State. Very early in bearing. A strong grower, a dozen or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an early extra variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance both on vines and after it is picked. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.

Excelsior—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other varieties. It is a self-pollinator: the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and saleable. 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 high quality. Price, per doz., 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.

Missionary—A new variety which is proving very popular. A strong grower, productive and large, and has its large-sized berries, both for market and excellent table and preserving qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.

Improved Lady Thompson—This market in reality is one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early in ripening, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand the most severe conditions both of weather and culture better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, year after year, been selected for its qualities, and recognized as the "Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00. Special prices on large lots.

Tip Top— Superior to the Dubach, but superior to that variety in plant growth and fruit, and very much more productive. Imperfect bloomer, and must be planted near stamine variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, $4.00.
QUALITY is always our first consideration in growing and securing our supplies of seeds, and our large and constantly increasing business has been built up on this basis.

Our Store and Warehouse Equipment for handling the seed business is unsurpassed in this country. In addition to our Main Office and Store, No. 12 South Fourteenth Street, and our Branch Stores at each of the two markets, we have three large warehouses—Fourteenth Street, near Mayo’s Bridge; No. 13 South Fourteenth Street, and No. 1410 Cary Street—all of which are equipped with the latest and most improved machinery for handling and recleaning seeds.

KENBROOK & WILLIAMSON SEED FARMS

At our Kenbrook and Williamson Seed Farms we have an acreage of over sixteen hundred acres—the larger part of which is devoted to seed growing, testing, trial grounds and the carrying on of experiments, so as to enable us to give our customers the very latest and best information, as to the best and most profitable seeds to plant.

SEED TESTING & EXAMINATION

In addition to the care we use in growing and obtaining our supplies of seeds, we employ an expert, who has special charge of testing the germination and examining for purity and freeness from injurious weed seeds—all of the seeds that we sell. We thus use every care to supply the highest grades of seeds possible—and for the protection of our customers, always carefully test the germination of all of our seeds, both Farm and Garden, before sending out, so as to know that they will grow and give satisfactory results under favorable weather and planting conditions.

THE HIGH QUALITY OF WOOD’S SEEDS

We are continuously in receipt of letters from our customers, testifying to the superior quality of Wood’s Seeds and the profitable results therefrom. We appreciate very much these kind words from our patrons, which are a constant inspiration to us to always do our best to supply the best quality seeds obtainable.

With best wishes to all of our friends and patrons for a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1913.

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, Postage Paid At prices quoted postpaid, we deliver the seeds at our expense to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Where not quoted postpaid, if seeds are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage. On beans, corn and peas, the postage is 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart extra; on onion sets, 10 cents quart extra.

Seeds by Express By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent, less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rates on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, fifty cents; larger packages twenty per cent, lower than usual merchandise rates.

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 this 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 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, bulbs 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."
**Calendar of Monthly Operations**

**WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR.**

**January.** Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beans, carrots, peas and beans, with ash after the first warm spell to promote favorable soil reaction; apply lime on light soils. Sow asparagus, beets, and carrots, and set out transplanted lettuce. Set out seed potatoes, beans, peas and other seeds, which will be set out in the middle of the month. Begin to sow onions and leeks. 

**February.** Top dress sweet corn, and early vegetables, but wait until the weather is clear for cultivation. Sow early vegetables, beets, carrots, peas, and beans, in hot beds or cold frames. Sow asparagus, cauliflower and other vegetables in the hot bed. 

**March.** This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage, celery, spinach, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrots, parsnip, salisify, corn salad, collards, kale, chard and early turnip, etc. Set out brassica vegetables, glass, and other hardy crops. Early plantings of potatoes are possible. 

**April.** Plant early potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, beet, and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beet, celery, carrot, parsnip, radish, kale, Leek, spinach, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrots, parsnip, salisify, corn salad, collards, kale, chard, and early turnip, etc. Set out cabbage, cauliflower, and other vegetables in the hot bed. 

**May.** Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage can be set out now. Sow sweet corn, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, beets, sprouts, force, carrots, turnips, and radishes. Plant nasturtiums or a combination of vegetables, such as zinnias, marigolds, and sunflowers. 

**June.** Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and savoy, pak choi, and beet. Set out melons, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole beans and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes. 

**July.** Plant snap beans and radish for succession and sugar corn for late forcing. Set out late cabbage and celery plants in hot beds for winter use. All vegetables may be planted now, as they will be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, turnips, radish, kale, and spinach for winter use. 

**August.** If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once, likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's cabbage and Big Boston lettuce for late use. Sow flowers for autumn. Sow clover and beets for winter use. Sow winter radish, cabbage, kale, turnip, rutabaga and other winter vegetables. 

**September.** Our Fall Catalogue, issued during September, gives full information about all seeds and plants. We give you the opportunity to purchase at an early date to secure the best stock for the following year, easily taking the first prize for variety and quality of products. 

**October.** Put on pot sets, and put out seed potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. Sow hardy seeds of winter crops, such as kale, parsnips, and turnips. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, and rutabagas. Prepare frames and frames for winter sowing. Sow winter greens, such as kale, collard, and turnips, for use during winter. 

**November.** Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames, and plant the culture of winter crops. Set out cabbage, lettuce and kale in cold frames, and plant the culture of winter crops. Sow kale, collard, and turnip in cold frames, and plant the culture of winter crops. 

**December.** Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of December. Set out cabbage and lettuce in cold frames, and early radishes and beets can be forced for winter use. The winter growth of lettuce is a very valuable crop. It is made up of two kinds: Peas for market or garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter, it should be put in deeper than usual.
### SPECIAL BULK PRICES ON Wood's Seeds for Market Growers.

Below we give our special bulk prices on the leading varieties of vegetable seeds used by market growers and gardeners in large quantities. For more than thirty years we have been supplying Wood's Vegetable Seeds to an ever-increasing number of our best truckers and gardeners. By numerous tests and selections on our farms, we are constantly improving both the quality and productiveness of our seeds, and the steady increase in our trade is the best evidence that both our seeds and methods of business are giving the most satisfactory results to our customers.

The bulk prices named below are for shipment by freight or express, customers paying transportation charges.

Half-pounds supplied at pound rates; half-bushels at bushel rates. For prices on smaller quantities, see body of catalogue.

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**GARDEN PEAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Peck, Bushel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedigree Extra Early</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Early White</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Lake</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Pod</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Marrowfat</td>
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</table>

**BUSH, or SNAP BEANS—Green Pood VARIETIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Peck, Bushel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hodson Green Pod</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Early Red Speck</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Palmetto, or Six Weeks</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Valentine</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longfellow</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Red</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Green</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burpee's Stringless Green Pod</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee, or Thousand to One</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Measure</td>
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**WAX PODDED VARIETIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hodson Wax</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Wax</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardwell's Kidney Wax</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Kidney Wax</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Black Wax</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil Pod Black Wax</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Golden Wax</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hardy Wax</td>
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**LIMA BEANS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Prolific Bush Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson's Bush Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burpee's Bush Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noted Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Improved Pole Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Lima, or Butler Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford's Improved Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Lima</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet Lima</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideal Pole Lima</td>
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**BEETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crosby's Improved Egyptian</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Egyptian, or Spini</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Crimson Globe</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Early Blood</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Dark Red</td>
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**CANTALOUPER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Early Rocky Ford</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Netted Gem</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netted Rock or Eden Gem</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Neckseed</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burwell's Gem</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lind</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Hanover</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watter's Solitary Red</td>
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**CARROTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Scarlet Intermediate</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Scarlet</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Long</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Scarlet Stump Rooted</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Orange</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chantenay or Model</td>
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**CELERY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden Self-Blanch (French-grown)</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved White</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Green</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Queen</td>
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**CABBAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Charleston Wakefield</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Select Early Jerm. Wakefield</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Winter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Dwarf White Dutch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henderson's Early Summer</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Head Early, or Late</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Season</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfhead</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Late Drum Head</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Batich</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
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**CUCUMBER**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loundike</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Perfect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Early</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Early White Spine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Long Green</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Green Cluster</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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**CORN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Peck, Bushel</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Adams</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Adams, or Burlington</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Early German, or Striga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delicious Cream</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson's Favorite</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Gentleman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stowell's Evergreen</td>
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**EGG PLANT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida High Bush</td>
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**LETTUCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood's Cabbage</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prize</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood's Improved Big Boston</td>
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**ONION SEED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early White Pearl</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Globe</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Red</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Red</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southport White Globe</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southport Yellow Globe</td>
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**WATERMELON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harris Earliest</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Crimson</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Sweet</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Favorite</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Watson</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard Honey</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Favorite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Georgia Battenkoff</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Bradford</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolb Gem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hecksley's Sweets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Gem, or Iceberg</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones or Jumbo</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triumph</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dixie</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pride of Georgia</td>
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**PEPPER**

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<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<td>Chinese Giant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruby</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, or Red</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nespilin</td>
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**PARSNIP**

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<tr>
<td>Wood's Improved</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar, or Hollow Crown</td>
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**RADISH**

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<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ex. Early Scarlet</td>
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<td>Early Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Red Tipped Scarlet Turnip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<td>Early</td>
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<td>Long White</td>
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<td>White Radish</td>
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<td>Wood's Early Frame</td>
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**SPINACH**

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<td>Golden</td>
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**SQUASH or CYMLING**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Summer Crocknek</td>
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<td>Wood's Early Prolific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Pole, or Pattypan</td>
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<td>Mammoth White Bush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Summer Crocknek</td>
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**TOMATOES**

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<td>Wood's First Early</td>
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<td>Bonnie Best</td>
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<td>Spark's Early</td>
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<td>June Pink</td>
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<td>Nollette's Earliest</td>
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<td>Chafe's Jewel</td>
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<td>Fordhook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livingston's Globe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood's Improved Beauty</td>
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<td>Early Acme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perfection</td>
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<td>Favorite</td>
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<td>Matchless</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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</table>
Wood's Seeds of Special Merit

**Schell's Quality New Pepper**
A most valuable new pepper, which promises to take front rank for both market and home use. It is of a beautiful red color, very attractive shape, and of decidedly superior quality, almost as sweet as an apple. It averages about five inches in length, 3 1/2 inches wide at the stem, and 2 3/4 inches at the tip. Has proved to be one of the most prolific peppers in cultivation. Was originated by one of the largest and most successful market gardeners in this country, who has been growing it as his best crop for a number of years. We especially commend this pepper to our Southern growers and shippers, as well as to the private gardener, as likely to prove one of the most desirable and profitable peppers in cultivation. Packet, 10 cts.; three packets for 25 cts.; ounce, 75 cts.; 1/4 lb. $2.50.

**Jackson Water Melon**
The good old Jackson Water Melon still maintains its great popularity as one of the best and sweetest of melons for home use. It is very attractive in appearance, having a dark green mottled skin, very thin rind, and delicious, melting, juicy red meat. Our customers who have used the Jackson do not need any commendation on our part in regard to its fine qualities, but to those who have never grown it, we would strongly recommend that they give it a trial, feeling sure that, once grown, it will always continue to be one of the old stand-bys.

Jackson Water Melon, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00.

**KNIGHT CANTALOUPE**
A Splendid Early Cantaloupe of Superb Quality and at the Same Time Makes an Excellent Market or Shipping Melon

This new cantaloupe gave the very best results and satisfaction to our customers the past season. Its earliness, productiveness, uniformity in shape and appearance and fine table qualities, easily place it in the first class both for home use and market. It matures about a week earlier than the regular Rocky Ford, is larger in size, and makes a most attractive and salable melon. It has thick, green flesh, shading to orange at the center. The fruits are oblong in shape, well ribbed and well netted. Altogether it is rapidly taking front rank as one of the most desirable cantaloupes in cultivation. Price Knight Cantaloupe—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. and over, $1.40 per lb.

The Knight Cantaloupes are the best yielders I ever grew and grew good size.—H. N. McMasters, Robeson Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

I find the Knight Cantaloupe to be a very fine melon to plant.—R. E. Parker, Halifax Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

**New Model Cucumber**
This is one of the finest types of White Spine Cucumber grown, and has a justly deserved popularity, both with market growers and home gardeners. It is not only a remarkably fine cucumber in appearance, but is very productive, early in maturity, uniform in color, shape and size, and holds its deep rich green color longer than other kinds. Growers who plant for profit should unquestionably put in a good proportion of their crop of the New Model.

New Model Cucumber, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to this splendid cucumber:
"I planted 14 hills of your New Model, and gathered from the 14 hills 165, or 63 dozen and 7 cucumbers, the finest you ever saw."
Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

The King of all tomatoes for extra large size and superior table qualities of the fruit. Unequaled for the private gardener, and most profitable tomato to grow for market, its productiveness, large size and fine appearance making it sell always at fancy prices by retailers.

Market growers who have paid special attention to growing the Brimmer easily sell it at double the prices of ordinary tomatoes, on account of its extra fine appearance, its meatiness and fine table qualities.

The Pride of the Garden

To the private gardener, the Brimmer is the pride of the garden, and attracts the greatest amount of attention on account of the fine appearance and productiveness of its fruit.

Best Grown on Stakes

The Brimmer will give excellent results grown in the ordinary way, but on account of its extra fine qualities, does best when grown on stakes, and we always grow our seed crop of this variety in this way.

THE SOLIDITY AND MEATINESS of the Brimmer Tomato is unapproached by any other variety, and it contains fewer seeds than any other tomato we have ever grown, and on account of this fact, the cost of saving the seed is very much greater than that of any other kind, consequently, the Brimmer seed can never be low in price. In productiveness, we believe it will out-yield any tomato grown. From the time it commences bearing, it continues to yield right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season.

Every tomato grower should unquestionably plant at least a portion of his crop in the Brimmer. It attracts the greatest possible attention from all who see it, on account of its fine appearance, large size and superior qualities.

As a show variety, to grow for exhibit at state and county fairs, the Brimmer Tomato is easily in the first rank, and has taken premiums wherever exhibited.

Our customers who have planted this variety are enthusiastic in its praise, and we are constantly in receipt of letters from our customers, testifying to the satisfaction and fine results obtained from growing this fruit. The following are extracts from some of the letters received by us:

"Brimmer Tomatoes weighed 3 to 3½ pounds; the finest I ever saw."
I have grown your seed for several years and I have had very good results from most everything, especially the Brimmer Tomatoes I have grown for two years. I had a very many that weighed from 3 to 3½ pounds—the finest I ever saw, in spite of the dry weather. I can certainly recommend the Brimmer Tomatoes as the finest I ever raised, and the sweetest.—MRS. MARION JACKSON, Wythe Co., Va., February 3, 1912.

"Brimmer Tomatoes took premium at Galax Fair."
I had the Brimmer last year and exhibited four of them at the Galax Fair in September and took the premium. I only saved forty-eight plants, and after eating them all the season my wife canned ten gallons, besides which my boy sold $4.20 worth to the neighbors.—E. A. ROBINSON, Grayson Co., Va., January 24, 1912.

"Brimmer Tomatoes the largest I ever saw."
The Brimmer Tomato Seed bought of you last spring were all that could be desired. They fitted the description exactly. They are the largest I ever saw in life. Being so well pleased, I have decided to order both flower and garden seed this spring.—MRS. C. J. KELL, Gilmer Co., Ga., February 17, 1912.

Price of Brimmer Tomato: Packet, 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.; 7 pkts. for $1.00, postpaid. Our packets of Brimmer this year contain a larger quantity of seed than last year. Owing to shy seeding of this variety (which is a strong recommendation), the price will always be necessarily higher than other varieties.

"Brimmer Tomato the largest and finest of all."
My Brimmer Tomatoes, of seed purchased of you, are the largest and finest in this section, notwithstanding the long season of dry weather.—FRANK P. BENT, Lancaster Co., Va., July 25, 1912.

"Brimmer Tomato the largest ever seen in this part of country."
My Brimmer Tomato from seed I got from you were the largest ever seen in this part of the country. Weighed from 1½ to 2¾ pounds, average about 1 pound. One measured 16 inches in circumference. They were not only large, but as solid as could be, and as nearly seedless as I ever saw. You must expect a big demand for the seed next spring.—ORMAND W. TELLE, St. Landry Co., La., July 9, 1912.

"Brimmer Tomatoes excellent flavor, meaty, and free from acid."
Your Brimmer Tomato is the best I ever ate. It is worth to me all the space it takes up in my garden, as its flavor is so excellent, being freer from acid than any other variety I ever saw. Also so meaty and free of seed. It always ripens through and through.—MRS. J. L. KENT, Campbell Co., Va., Aug. 28, 1912.
Sure Crop Stringless Wax Bean

The newest and best introduction in stringless wax beans. We introduced it to our trade last year, but to further impress its splendid merits we are again listing it among our Seeds of Special Merit. It resembles somewhat the well-known Currie's Rust Proof, but is harder, more rust proof, and absolutely stringless at all stages of development. It is a dwarf grower; the strong, vigorous vines produce very early a most abundant crop of rich, yellow pods of extra size, measuring 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half an inch wide, nearly half an inch thick, and of excellent quality. Probably its strongest claim to popularity is its productiveness; it is one of the most prolific wax beans grown, the pods being so attractive that they sell at sight. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.

Keeneys' Stringless Green Refugee

This is an improved selection of the well-known Refugee beans. It is a few days earlier than the old Refugee, very productive, and the quality is superb. Pod perfectly stringless at all stages of development. We strongly recommend to our customers to plant this new bean, as it will unquestionably take the place of the old Refugee, or Thousand to One, as soon as the seed can be grown in sufficient quantities to do so. Messrs. N. B. Keeney & Son, who are introducers of this new bean, are one of the leading bean growers of this country, and have a splendid reputation for the meritorious nature of their productions. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.05; bushel $6.00.

Little Marvel Peas

No extra early wrinkled pea in our trial grounds last season impressed us more favorably than the Little Marvel. Growing to a uniform height of 18 inches, the vines were heavily set with fine pods, generally borne in pairs. The pods average two-and-a-half inches long, square or blunt ended, and are well filled with large, deep green peas, generally six or seven to the pod. The peas are ready fully as early as the American Wonder, but the pods and peas are larger and the Little Marvel produces a heavier crop. We hope you will accept our judgment of the fine quality, earliness and productiveness of the Little Marvel and give it a place in your garden this season. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $2.25.

Selected Ears of Seed Corn

Selected Ears of Seed Corn

Shipped in Bushel Crates

To customers who desire special selections in seed corn, we can offer nearly all the leading varieties—specially selected ears, put up in bushel crates. The shelled corns which we offer are specially grown for seed purposes, from selected and pedigreed stocks, and we sell thousands of bushels every year with the best and most satisfactory results to our customers, and the corns which we offer are really very much superior to seed corn as usually sold; and while we know that these shelled corns will be entirely satisfactory to our customers, both as regards quality and crop results, still some of our customers prefer to have specially selected corn on the ears, and it is to meet this demand that we offer these selected ears, put up in bushel crates. Full descriptions and information in regard to these corns will be found on pages 76-78 of our Descriptive Catalog.

The following are the principal varieties of which we can offer selected ears put up in bushel crates:

- Collier's Excelsior ................................ $2.50 per bushel crate.
- Hickory King ........................................ 2.25
- Boone County, Prize-winning stock ....... 3.00
- Virginia White Dent .......................... 2.00
- Eureka ........................................ 2.25
- Blount's prolific ................................ 2.50
- Shenandoah White Dent ....................... 2.25
- Cocke's Prolific ................................. 2.25
- Improved Southern Snowflake ............... 2.50
- Gold Standard ................................... 2.50

Collier's Excelsior Corn

Illustration and description of this fine new white field corn will be found on page 76 of our Catalog. We specially commend this variety to our customers as one of the best and most satisfactory early white corns in cultivation. The stalk is of an average medium height, well fostered, and produces on good land nearly always two good ears to the stalk. The ears are deep-grained, and shell out remarkably well. The quality of the corn is the very best, making first-class meal, and is also excellent for feeding purposes.

Price of Collier's Excelsior—Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel $2.50 per bushel crate.

Improved American Oats

We take much pride in being able to offer this wonderful new variety of oats to our customers this season. It is early to mature, fine, heavy grain, of beautiful white appearance. At the Ohio Experiment Station, and also at one of the experimental farms where tests were made the past season, the Improved American stand at the top of the list, as the best yielder amongst all the Spring oats tested. It makes a good, thick, strong-growing oat that will stand up under almost any condition, insuring a splendid crop. Bu. $1.00; 10 bu. and over, 90 cts. bu.
Lyon Velvet Beans

This comparatively new Velvet Bean is rapidly attaining great popularity on account of its many advantages over the ordinary Velvet Bean. It makes a heavy growth of vine, 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 and nearly white seeds. This bean is in a measure free from the "velvet," which makes it more desirable to handle than the Brown Velvet Bean. It Velvet beans claimed to be more prolific and earlier in maturity. See page 82 for full information about Velvet Beans.

The following from one of our customers gives facts in regard to this bean:

"I am enclosing one bunch of the White Velvet Bean, or better known as the Lyon Bean, by mail; it is one of the same beans that is dry, so as to give you some idea how prolific they grow. This bean is very popular where it is known, and far superior to the spotted bean in many respects. It has a very dense foliage, and is one of the very best legumes for enriching old worn-out lands. They will grow anywhere the spotted bean will grow, and are very much easier gathered. "Many bunches have as many as fifty pods on the bush, and five and six beans to the pod, and very prolific when not crowded too thick on the land.

They are one of the finest feeds for all kinds of stock known, especially for dairy cows and beef cattle; they will fatten them right now. They make good for horses and corn and oats together, and crush or grind them, and you have the finest feed in the world for all kinds of stock; and not only that, but one of the cheapest feeds. They will grow on almost all kinds of soil, and will make a fair crop on very poor soils, and it does not require much work, for them."—J. WINSTON BYRD, Dale County, Ala., November 20, 1912.

Price of the Lyon Velvet Bean—Pkt. 20 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel, about $4.50.

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-holds in April covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out 15 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer 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 1st. Customers will kindly remember this, as shipment of earlier orders cannot be made with other seeds. Sweet Potatoes are very subject to rot soon after taking from cellars; so shipments should not be ordered forwarded before customers are ready to plant.

EXTRA EARLY CAROLIN.—Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.25. Barre prices on application.

YELLOW NARROWMOND.—The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.25. Barre prices on application.

RED NOSE.—One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when top of ground. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.25. Barre prices on application.

HANGOVER, or CLUSTER.—A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, $1.00. Barre prices on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June; 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, $2.00. Special prices on large lots.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures

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 proved over and over again that sowing a larger number of varieties of grasses and clovers together, not only yields more pastureage, 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. See pages 71 and 72 of our Annual Catalog for full information about our Grass Mixtures. For information about Lawn and Golf Mixtures, see page 62. The following are extracts from letters testifying to the fine results from the use of Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures:

"Pasture sown seven years ago better than ever."

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 60 to 60 acres of your No. 2—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

"Remarkable results on twenty acres with our No. 2 Mixture"

I am well pleased with your Grass and Clover Mixture No. 6 that I sowed last year. I have a good stand on 20 acres, both of the mixed and the unmixed seed, which is remarkable considering the drought of last year, which set in during May and lasted through the summer in this community.—W. D. CLAYTON, Guilford Co., N. C., October, 1911.

"Cut three tons hay from half an acre from our No. 7 Mixture"

Last fall I seeded one-half acre in your No. 7 Meadow Mixture, and I have cut 3 tons of hay from as fine 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.

Harvested over 100 tons hay from 33 acres sown to our No. 3 Mixture"

Last August we seeded 33 acres with your Mixture No. 3, 30 pounds to the acre, and 600 pounds Thomas Phosphate. We harvested over 100 tons of fine hay from this 33 acres, and had it all in the barn June 20th. I think from the inquiries I have had in regard to this field that you will have quite a nice sale on this mixture from this locality.—C. H. MEAD, Culpeper Co., Va., July 31, 1912.

"No. 6 and 7 Mixtures 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. B. FELTON, Preston Co., W. Va., September 29, 1912.

"Our No. 7 Mixture gave the finest stand ever seen"

I feel it is my duty to let you and your customers know what my No. 7 Seed Grass Mixture, which I purchased from you last year, did. I have a fine stand of grass I ever saw grow, and also the lawn grass mixture has done fine. —J. M. SCOVILLE, Laurel Co., Ky., October 12, 1912.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

The best of Lawn Grasses for this section and further South, See page 62 of this Catalog for full information.
WOD'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, productivity 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 have achieved quite a reputation for the superiority of stocks which we supply, and for the uniformly satisfactory yields reported by our customers.

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.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes. If the ground is not rich enough, a good application of Mapes' Potato Manure or our Standard Potato Fertilizer should be used. From six to eight hundred pounds is the quantity usually used, although the use of twelve to fifteen hundred pounds to the acre is a very common occurrence.

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 putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.

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.

Ension Bagley Potatoes

ENSIGN BAGLEY is a medium early main crop, pure white potato, oblong shape, of splendid quality and a great yield. Wherever planted it has proved very popular, and growers are enthusiastic in regard to both its yield and quality. The following are extracts of letters from growers who have grown this variety on a large scale:

"The Ension Bagley Potatoes are all you claim for them, and more, both in yield and quality."

"Your Ension Bagley Potatoes was fine; best I ever had."

"I think very highly of your Ension Bagley Potatoes; shall buy more extensively another year."

ENSIGN BAGLEY POTATOES, peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.60; barrel, about $4.00.

Beauty of Hebron —This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market.

NORTHERN-GROWN.—Peck, 50 cts.; bu. $1.40; bbl., about $3.25.

The Beauty of Hebron Potatoes sent me last year were the best I ever secured.—B. P. Williamson, Wake Co., N. C., January 13, 1911.

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 advantages of this over other early kinds are that it averages larger, making more large-sized potatoes, and is of decided superiority in table qualities, and truckers or farmers 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 end. It makes an excellent keeper and shiper, and is very productive.

The Early Ohio potatoes are reasonable in price this year. They are much superior to either Early Rose or Beauty of Hebron, and for a first-class early potato we strongly recommend them to our customers and all potato growers.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES. —The famous Red River Valley stock. peck, 50 cts.; barrel, $1.40; about $3.25.

The Early Ohio Potatoes grew the largest I ever saw and were the earliest I ever planted. I praise you for your seed.—S. P. Allen, Randolph Co., N. C.

The Early Ohio Potatoes I planted were the finest I have ever raised, both quality and size of potatoes. I shall want more another season.—John Harvey, Greene Co., N. C.

The Early Ohio Potatoes I planted were the finest I have ever raised. There was double the amount on the same ground planted the year before in Red Bliss. I have suds of grass from the seed I bought the last two years.—C. B. Arnold, Polk Co., N. C.

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 a great favorite with Southern truckers. It is also largely grown for second-crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

NORTHERN GROWN RED BLISS.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; about $3.75.

The Maine Red Bliss Potatoes I got from you this year were the best I have ever grown. In fact, all seeds bought of T. W. Wood & Sons have always given the best results.—Ozrael Wycoff, Warren Co., N. C.

I raised the finest crop last summer of Red Bliss Potatoes, planted in July, that ever was seen in this neighborhood. I got the seed from you, so I want to get from you again this summer.—El. A. Moore, Catawba Co., N. C., March 5, 1912.

The Red Bliss Potatoes that you shipped were very fine seeds.—W. F. Warnery, Bibb Co., G. A., June 24, 1912.

The Red Bliss Triumph Potatoes have proved very successful. They are not only earlier, but turn out well and have always been sold.—A. D. Hollow, Washington Co., N. C., September 24, 1912.

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, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; about $3.75.

SECOND CROP WHITE BLISS.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.40; about $3.50.
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 which we have received more uniformly 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, $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.

The barrel of Irish Cobbler I got of you was planted the 18th day of March and were dug the 6th of June, twenty-nine bushels and one gallon. Sold for $2.60 per bushel, netted me $58.25. I think it the best potato for early crop. Will want more this time.—FRANK R. ANDERSON, Halifax Co., Va., Sept. 20, 1912.

We have been delighted with the yield and quality of the Irish Cobbler.—G. B. GONNOL, Greenville Co., S. C., June 24, 1912.

The barrel of Irish Cobbler Potatoes that I purchased from you in April were perfect in every respect, and I have never seen more beautiful potatoes than are growing in my garden now from those seed.—MRS. A. RANDOLPH HOWARD, Spotsylvania Co., Va., June 20, 1912.

Those six barrels of Cobbler I got from you are growing fine. They are long ahead of those I got from other parties.—J. L. FRANCIS, Northampton Co., Va., August 22, 1912.

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

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel about $3.75.

Your Early Sunlight Potato far exceeds anything I ever saw in the potato line, both in quantity and quality. They took the first and second premiums at the County Fair, and the Blue Ribbon at the South Carolina State fair, over all other varieties, sixty of them make a bushel. Best that if you can.—R. F. BROWN, Chester Co., S. C., November 14, 1910.

I have been planting the Extra Early Sunlight potatoes for four years and I would not give them for any other kind of potatoes to plant for shipping. They are three weeks earlier. I planted 5 barrels of seed last spring and dug 200 barrels.—C. H. BURROUGH, Tyrrell Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

Wood’s Earliest Potato
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 all large potatoes.

MAINE-GROWN Seed.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $3.75.

I have been planting Wood’s Earliest Potatoes now for three years and they are giving complete satisfaction.—J. O. A. KELLY, Lee Co., N. C., September 21, 1912.

Have sold some of your Wood’s Earliest Potatoes seven weeks from dropping the seed. This is the earliest potato I have ever seen. On clay land the potato does not do so well as on gravel or naturally warm land.—FRED HARVEY, Chesterfield Co., Va., June 17, 1912.

I never had a more prolific potato than the Wood’s Earliest, and a better tasting potato.—F. L. JACOBY, Horry Co., S. C., October 3, 1912.

Spalding’s No. 4 Rose
A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It has attained very great popularity in some of our trucking districts, particularly the Eastern Shore district of this State, and in Florida, where it is quite extensively grown. It makes a large-sized round potato of an attractive, pinkish skin, and is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our growers who have grown this, 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, $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.

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 brand of fertilizer and identically the like cultivation. That the No. 4 showed greater drought resisting qualities, and that there was little or no rot in the No. 4 lot, while a good many of the Irish Cobblers were affected more or less with the rot.—F. L. TAYLOR, Gloucester Co., Va., October 9, 1912.

Early Rose
The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

NORTHERN-GROWN Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.40; barrel, about $3.25.

Maine-grown Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, $3.75.

Potato Fertilizers
The best fertilizers you can use on potatoes are Maps’s Ecological Potato Manure and our Standard Potato Fertilizer. Listor’s Standard Bone Superphosphate also gives excellent results on this crop and is largely used by some of our market growers. See page 88 of this catalogue for full information about fertilizers for all crops.

Prices of Potatoes are unsettable at time our Catalogue is printed. The prices named here are about as we expect them to be for Spring trade. Market conditions, however, may force values higher or lower. We will always fill orders from customers at our lowest prevailing prices for first class seed potatoes, or we will cheerfully quote prices at any time upon request.
Main Crop or Late Potatoes

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

Maine-Grown Green Mountain — Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.40; barrel, about $3.25.

The Green Mountain potatoes from old storage came up and are looking fine, although we have it very dry here, needing rain very much.—M. L. Ellwanger, Kent, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1912.

The Early and Late Potatoes bought of you have made fine crops especially the late Green Mountain. They were planted about July 1st and are newly made, promising to make at least 200 bushels per acre, and that without special care in cultivation or fertilizer. They were planted after peans.—Geo. W. Shattuck, Floyd Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1912.

The Green Mountain Potato is a very fine potato as to size and flavor, the best late potato I know.—R. B. Parker, Halifax Co., N. C., Sept. 25, 1912.

The Green Mountain Potatoes were the very finest I ever saw, and so was the barrel of Irish Colliers. I received the garden seed all right. Thanking you for your prompt shipment and the present packet seeds.—H. B. Davis, Middlesex Co., Va., April 14, 1912.

I want to tell you what fine success I had with my late potatoes. I purchased a half bushel and planted them just before the drought that we had here. From the time I planted them until I dug them we had no rain—sufficient to wet the ground two inches, and I had some very late as a new's fist and the half bushel yielded 56 bushels. I shall always have great faith in your seed potatoes after this. I put three potatoes on the scale and the best one weighed 6 pounds 2 ounces. Wishing you every success.—P. H. Le digestive, Goochland Co., Va., Sept. 30, 1912.

Carman No. 3 — A splendid second early variety, of perfect 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, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.

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


I am this day planting potatoes. I ordered two half bushels of potatoes from you last spring and made an excellent crop about 200 bushels of fine potatoes. I can recommend the Money Maker and the Green Mountain of any one.—Heaviside, Davis Co., N. C., Apr. 14, 1910.

I have been planting and sowing your seed and like them fine. Of the potatoes bought of you last spring for experimenting on my land, of one-quarter barrel I planted of Wood's Early Rose I harvested five bushels, and one-quarter barrel I planted of Wood's Money Maker I harvested five bushels.—W. J. Noffinger, Botetourt Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1912.

Aroostock County Prize Late — A decided improvement on the old Burbank. A long white potato, heavy and large; fine table qualities. Fine for market, or either for private use or market. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $3.25.

Gold Coin — A splendid mash rump potato, vigorous in growth, very profitable, and of excellent table qualities. The tubers are of good size, slightly oblong, rather broad, and quite thick through. Eyes are small and there is but little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth and glossy, of a light golden tint, having sufficient color to distinguish it from the white-skinned varieties. The flesh is fine-grained, fine white color, and cooks splendidly, even when freshly dug, cooking dry and mealy. Its vigorous growth and great productiveness, together with its great solidity and smoothness, regular form and unequalled table qualities, makes it one of the best and most desirable sorts for late planting, both for private use and market. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.

Sir Walter Raleigh — The Sir Walter Raleigh is one of the best potatoes for sale of the year. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, growth, very productive, and the potatoes are very fine. I planted one barrel of your Sir Walter Raleigh potatoes last spring and they turned out fine. I didn't have any small ones.—J. C. Trues, Amherst Co., Va., March 7, 1911.

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh — Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.

Rural New Yorker No. 2 — One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; size, about 1 lb. per potato; flesh white; flavor excellent. Material and abundant yields. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.25; barrel, about $3.00.

Prince Blow — An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; barrel, about $3.50.

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 receive 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 well covered and table 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 was interested in noting the difference in the way some cold storage potatoes and cellar-stored potatoes came up. I planted about two barrels of our cold storage Green Mountain and about half the quantity of Green Mountain that had been stored to the cellar all winter. My own potatoes were sound and seemed right in every way, but not half of them came up, while with the cold storage potatoes it looked as though every one grew.—Albert R. Bellwood, Chesterfield Co., Va., Dec. 2, 1912.
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, Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer. It is safer than by mail.

Beans, Peas, Corn and Onion Sets are not quoted postpaid, so that if to be sent by mail, 8 cts. per pint, or 15 cts. per quart should be added for beans, peas and corn, and 10 cts. per quart for onion sets to cover postage.

By Express means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

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 discounts when the quantity warrants it.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE — Asparagus succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil, which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. To grow asparagus roots, soak the seeds in warm water for 24 hours; sow 2 inches deep in drills 3 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. To those who do not wish to wait to grow the roots, we can supply strong, well-grown roots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL — A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.

Palmetto Asparagus — A very early and prolific variety producing an abundance of large thick, very tender stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

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.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 45 cts.; 5-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE — Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 16 inches deep, put 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 throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kainit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to Blanch 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 deep 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. Special prices on large lots.

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

Asparagus Bunchers

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

Asparagus Knives

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. 15 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.

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 2 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

GREEN GLOBE — A favorite French vegetable, grown for the un-developed 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 farther 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. $2.75.

JERUSALEM — Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, particularly for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritive feed. They make a good growth of tops which can be used for feed. Sometimes 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-bushel lots and over $1.25 per bush.

We find Jerusalem Artichokes one of the most reliable and palatable winter vegetables. A row by the side of the garden fence floursish with very little care and furnish plenty for pickling and cooking all winter. They may be dug until supply seems exhausted, and still they come up so thick in the spring they will need thinning out.

Gather fresh when needed; boil in salted water until tender and dress with a white sauce. Serves as you would young Irish potatoes before boiling. — Mrs. R. B. Epstein, Greenwood Co., S. C.
Bush, or Snap Beans

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.

If by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart for postage.

Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties


Hodson Wax—A wonderful yields, the vines being loaded with long, nearly straight, handsome creamy-white pods. It is extremely vigorous, very hardy, enormously productive and thoroughly reliable. We recommend it particularly for shippers and market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.35; bushel $5.50.

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 for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $3.35; bushel $16.50.

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. 25 cts.; peck $1.20; bushel $6.00.

Your Snap Beans, Giant Stringless and also Pencil Pod, cannot be beaten. The Pencil Pod Wax Snap Beans will bear from June until August, just one planting, if the weeks are kept down, and they are stringless—not a string is ever found on them. I do not buy a snap bean of any kind unless it is said to be entirely stringless.—Mrs. Alice R. Mowris, Southampton Co., Va.

Crystal or Cabbage Wax—Where known this bean is very popular, as being pure white, it makes a fine dry bean for winter. It is slightly stringless, very desirable for pickling. Very productive, bearing quantities of round, thick, fleshy pods, very brittle and of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

Wardwell’s Kidney Wax—one of the most popular wax beans for shipping. Yields large crop 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. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $3.50.

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 5 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.

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. 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.25.

Keeney’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 it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $6.50.

Dwarf Golden Wax—For thirty years or more a great favorite for the home garden. The pods are long, semiround, fleshy, brittle, golden yellow and of first rate quality. The ripe beans make a fine winter shell bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $6.25.

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. 25 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.75.

I have just gotten 100 bushels from the bushel of Currie’s Rust Proof I ordered from you last spring. I planted ¼ of an acre with the bushel.—H. N. McMaster, Holston Co., N. C.
Beans—Green Podded Varieties

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. 20 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $4.00.

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 $1.25; bushel $4.25.

Bountiful—As early as the Mohawk and Six Weeks, very early; 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. 25 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.50.

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. 20 cts.; peck $1.20; bushel $4.25.

Longfellow—A remarkably early, perfectly round, very productive bean, bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and entirely stringless, except when old. Matures very evenly. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.50.

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, 3½ to 4½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.

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. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.00.
Pole, or Cornfield Beans

**CULTURE.**—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, 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; 1/2 bushel to the acre.

**Cut Short, or Cornfield.**—Very popular throughout the South for planting in corn. Pods fleshy and of good quality. A good and uniform yielder and well liked wherever grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.75.

**Lazy Wife.**—One of the best and most popular green-podded pole beans, either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.25.

**Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder.**—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the plant. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue in bearing throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.25. The Old Homestead Beans are very fine, being unusually prolific, and the flavor all that could be desired. They are so sweet and tender.—G. B. Gordon, Greenville Co., S. C.

**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 peary-white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $5.75.

**October, or Horticultural** (Wren’s Egg or Cranberry).—A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell-beans. It is especially adapted to mountainous districts or where the season is short. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.35; bushel $5.50.

**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 $1.35; bushel $5.00.

**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 $1.50; bushel $5.25.

**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.

WAX PODDED POLE BEANS

**Kentucky Wonder Wax.**—Very much like the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but has longer and broader pods. Especially valuable for its extreme earliness and hardness and for its very large, straight, fleshy, golden-yellow pods. The quality is not surpassed by any wax pole bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $6.00.

**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, are broad, 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-shelled bean for winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.25.

Lima Beans

**CULTURE.**—Lima 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 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8 feet poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4 foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1 1/2 inches deep. One quart of Ford’s, Burpee’s, Challenger, Carpinteria, Fordhook and Large Limas will plant 100 hills; one bushel to the acre. One quart of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 200 hills; 1/2 bushel to the acre.

**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 wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each containing four or five large, fat 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, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $2.00; bushel $7.25.

I take pleasure in writing you this, for there are so many seed houses that sell unreliable seeds we gardeners rejoice to find one we can rely on.— Mrs. George Rivers, Jr., Hancock Co., Ga.
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima — Since we introduced this fine variety several years ago, it has rapidly grown to popular favor because all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes 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 type. It is a larger bearer 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 special attention to the selection and growing of this bean, our seed stocks being carefully rogued so 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 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $5.75.

I must say that years are the finest and best Lima Beans I have ever grown.—C. S. MERCE, DeKalb Co., Ga.

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

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans I class as great beans for market purposes, on account of its large size and earliness.—B. M. Stiles, Sumter Co., S. C.

I have had bigger and better yields from your Prolific Bush Lima Beans than from any other variety that I have grown.—H. S. Blackmore, Harrison Co., Miss.

Henderson's Bush Lima — The original bush lima bean. Val- uable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to grow and set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 15 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.75.

Burpee's Bush Lima — The bush type of the well-known Large White Pole Lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but very prolific. The pods are well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the Large Pole Lima. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.75.

Pole Lima Beans

Wood's Improved Pole Lima — 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 $1.00; bushel $5.00.

I have tried the lima beans and found them to be the best I ever seed, so I will tell my friends to get their seeds from you. All the seeds I ever got from you did better than any I ever planted.—H. S. Saunders, Jackson Co., Ga.

Small Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) Earlier, hardier 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.; qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.40; bushel $5.25.

Ideal Pole Lima — Bears 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 usual size and great productiveness render the Ideal the peer of any lima bean grown for use either green or dried. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck $1.85; bushel $8.00.

Challenger or Potato Lima — Pods much thicker than those of most limas and contain 4 or 5 large, thick, white beans so crowded in the pods as to become flattened at the ends. We commend them for their fine quality and productiveness, and suggest the farmer at least a portion of your planting be in this variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.60; bushel $8.00.

Challenge or Potato Lima

Ford's Mammoth Lima — A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the largest yielders among 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.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.50.

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 vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine large pods, closely filled with four beans of the largest size 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.; qt. 35 cts.; peck $1.75; bushel $6.50.
CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor 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 mangies should be sown in April, May or June, soaking the seed before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 3½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 20 feet of drill; six to eight pounds, one acre. For 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.

**Wood’s Crimson Globe**
- A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a 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.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express, $1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.25 per lb.

**Detroit Dark Red**
- A blood-red, early turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.20 postpaid. By express, $1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.00 per lb.

**Extra Early Egyptian**
- Fine for forcing and first early out-door crop; about 10 days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets; firm, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express, $1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

**Extra Early Eclipse**
- A very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root and newly-as early as the Egyptian. Color, bright red; flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express, $1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

I have been planting your Eclipse Beet for several years,—like them on account of their superior color, shape, and with their small top they will grow closer together and make more attractive bunches.—Thos. Downs, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

**Edmond’s Blood Turnip**
- The beets are nearly round, extra early, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. A fine beet to plant late for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express, $1.00 per lb.

**Bastian’s Early Blood Turnip**
- One of the largest and earliest beets, yet of fine quality, growth and of high table value. Color bright red. Fine for home, garden and market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

**Extra Early Eclipse Beet**

**Crosby’s Improved Egyptian Beet**
- More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers to Northern markets. The beet is of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and above all, of very quick and rapid 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 both for forcing and early cropping, which accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express, per lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. and over, $1.15 per lb.

**Extra Early Bassano or SUGAR**—Very early, sweet and light red with pink flesh. The tops are adapted for use as greens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

**Improved Early Blood Turnip**
- An extra selected, smooth dark 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 use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

**Long Smooth Blood**
- Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter use. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. 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.

**Swiss Chard or SPINACH BEET**—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delicious 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 it hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Your Chard seed has given me great satisfaction. The dish has proved a revelation to guests at dinner. I have never had bad seed of any kind from your firm.—Jas. F. Farrell, Richmond County, Ga.

We can surely recommend your Swiss Chard. Ours was planted about the first of May. It grew rapidly, making a very fine show, and attracting attention in the garden. Drought did not seem to affect it, and at this writing (October 8th) we still have it from the first planting crisp and fresh.—A. McCollum, Guilford Co., N. C.

**MANGEL WURZEL or Stock Beet**—For complete description of this indispensable winter stock food, see page 75.
BROCCOLI

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli can be grown in almost any soil, and is better adapted for late fall planting. Broccoli can be sown in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Give them the same culture as recommended for cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard, and a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.75 postpaid. By express $2.52 per pound.

CARROT

THE BEST FRENCH-GROWN SEEDS FROM SELECTED ROOTS.

Culture.—Sow in a light, rich, deep- worked soil, drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart, thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow the early kinds as early as the ground can be worked; sowing to 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; 3 to 4 lbs. one acre.

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

Early Scarlet Horn.—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. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Oxheart or Guerande.—One of the heaviestyielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long vegetables would fail. The roots are often 4 to 5 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. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Wood’s Scarlet Intermediate.—A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and for market and family use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 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 and very fine grained. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted.—Early, without core; smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; easily pulled and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Large White Belgian (For Stock).—Makes a large feeding for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

Chantenay or Model.—One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 8 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot, and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Improved Long Orange.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots with a deep orange color, and free from side roots and taproots in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalk are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower, and should be cooked the same way. Sow in May, transplanting 1 to 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the full break off the leaves and give the head more room to grow. Perfectly hardy. One ounce will produce 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 $2.50 per lb.

PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.49 per lb.

BROCCOLI

Early White Cape Broccoli

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts

Early White Cape Broccoli

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, RICHMOND, VA.
Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hotbed 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 fast growing kinds. Early varieties should be 15 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make enough to set an acre. Cabbage requires good rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies.—For flea-beetle, which eats the plants in the seed-bed, use slug-shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm apply slug-shot. Paris green mixed and with land plaster or flour is also efficacious. 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 saltpetre and water is also used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed in this way.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in a pure strain as it 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 unfavourable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. and over, $1.75 per lb.

I consider Wood's Wakefield superior to any others I have ever used. They mature earlier, and are more uniform in size.—G. L. HARDISON, Carteret Co., N. C., May 17, 1911.

Eureka Extra Early The Earliest Flat Cabbage Grown

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.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

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 for the private gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. $1.80; 5 lbs. and over, $1.75 per lb.
Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

Early Flat Dutch — One of the most reliable cabbages for early spring planting. Short-stemmed, upright, and having comparatively few and short leaves can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express lb. $1.50.

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. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $2.00. By express, lb. $1.90.

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. 65 cts.; lb. $2.25. Postpaid. By express $2.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $2.00 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 crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

Early Spring — A quick flat headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves admitting of close planting 6 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of fine quality and in every way a most desirable first early sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.65 postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

True Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead Cabbage

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. 60 cts.; lb. $2.19 postpaid. By express $2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. lots, $1.90 per lb.

I consider the Danish Ballhead Cabbage the best there is for home use or the market. They are far ahead of the Flat Dutch for market, as they are always so solid it doesn't make any difference how small. I have been using your seeds for several years, and consider them first-class in every respect.—F. S. WALLACE, Tazewell Co., Va., October 16, 1912.
Surehead Cabbage

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. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

Louisville Drumhead — Heads large and solid; a sure header; will stand almost the entire summer without bursting. From plants set out in August and September large profits have been made from crops marketed from the fields in March. Make a fine cabbage to store for winter use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $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. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60, postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.40 per lb.

Large Late Drumhead — A favorite winter cabbage; one recommended for its fine large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Has few outside leaves. Especially good for shipping long distances, standing transportation well. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.40 per lb.

North Carolina Buncombe — In some sections of the South, 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. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

Green Glazed or WORM PROOF — A vigorous growing, worm-resistant 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. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

The Green Glazed or WORM PROOF Cabbage gave me better satisfaction than any other. — L. M. IRON Monger, York Co., Va., May 10, 1911.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy — Should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 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. $1.60, postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

Autumn King, or World Better

Autumn King or WORLD BEATER — A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. May be classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 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.

Cabbage Plants — Extra varieties ready from October and November. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 1,000.

CHINESE PETSAI or CUT CABBAGE

CHINESE PETSAI or CUT CABBAGE

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 the high standard we have attained. It is indeed a thoroughly good seed, 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 and satisfactory heads. You will make no mistake in growing Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.50 per lb.

CHINESE PETSAI or CUT CABBAGE

A few years ago we tested this new salad on our Hollybrook Farm and were so well pleased that we distributed a quantity of the seeds among our customers. It was an immediate success; letters came from all parts of the South praising it in the highest terms. It is ready in three weeks after sowing and may be had up to cold, freezing weather. Sow in drills 8 inches apart. It will stand frost but not extreme cold. In quality and flavor it is the equal of any salad grown. 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 5-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.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—65 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100; $4.00 per 1,000.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. 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. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Cress

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A widely improved, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE—Called cabbage collard in some parts because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or BLUE STEM—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Large and long stemmed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

Water Cress—Sow in the spring along the edges of streams or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seedbed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a most desirable and attractive plant for streams or ponds, but purifies the water. It is also developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $3.00 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. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.
CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 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 four 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, or 8 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 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 all be 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. Celeriac, 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. Crop very short. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. $1.00; 1 lb. $4.50; 5 lb. $16.00 postpaid.

Golden Rose Self Blanching—similar to Golden Self-Blanching, except that the outside ribs are tinged with a beautiful rosy pink. Grown in France by the same grower who supplies our Golden Self-Blanching, and imported direct. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; 2 ozs. for 75 cts.; 1 lb. $1.25; 5 lb. $4.10 postpaid. By express, $4.00 per lb.

Improved White Plume—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express, $2.40 per lb.

Pink Plume—Practically identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink, and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express, $1.50 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.

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

Winter Queen—One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; 1 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, thick, solid 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.; 1 lb. $1.85 postpaid. By express, $1.75 per lb.

CELERIES SEED FOR SEASONS.—Sow in March, 8 cts.; in May or July, 15 cts.; in August or September, 20 cts.; in October, 30 cts.; by mail postpaid, 40 cts. per lb.

CELERIES PLANTS.—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. By mail postpaid, 50 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 PRAGUE—The best variety; large and smooth roots: excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express, $1.50 per lb.

The celery seed I have been getting from you has given fine satisfaction.

Good, good seed. —H. C. MARSH, Manatee Co., Florida.
GARDEN CORN

Bland’s Extra Early Corn

The earliest garden corn in cultivation.

**CULTURE.**—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good, ordinary soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last week in March or the first week in April, as the tender seed are not ready to plant until the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

Plants can be ordered at quart rates; half-pecks at peck rates.

**Bland’s Extra Early**—The Earliest Garden Corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier and makes larger and more uniform ears than Extra Early Adams. Although we introduced it only five 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 large enough stock this spring, but urge you to order early so as to secure the same. It presents an attractive appearance and makes a high grade, and table quality. Most gardeners take pride in having 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 cents; qt. 40 cents; peck $2.50.

Bland’s Extra Early is the corn I ever saw by at least ten days. All the seed I ever bought of T. W. Wood & Sons were good.—J. E. Smith, Craven Co., N. C.

**Trucker’s Favorite**—One of our customers writes: “I planted May 19th, had roasting ears July 15th, and on Aug. 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, and especially among market growers, with whom it has proved a money-maker. The fine, large, well-filled ears present a splendid appearance and find a ready sale. Pkt. 5 cents; qt. 20 cents; peck 90 cents; bushel $3.00. Ears 30 cents per dozen; $2.25 per 100.

Trucker’s Favorite Corn is a success; ears are large for early corn, and filled with well-formed grain to the end, and prolific. An Ideal table corn.—J. A. ALEXANDER, Pender Co., N. C.

The Trucker’s Favorite seed corn that I got from you yielded the best and most quality corn that I raised this year. Of the four kinds of corn that I raised Trucker’s Favorite brought the highest price at the market.—N. P. BURCH, Cabell Co., W. 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 cents; pint, 10 cents; qt. 15 cents; peck, 90 cents; bushel $2.50 per 100.

**Early Adams or BURLINGTON**—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns. Makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cents; pint, 10 cents; quart, 15 cents; peck, 90 cents; bushel $3.00. Ears 25 cents per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

**Ideal Early Adams**—A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsome ears and deeper grins. Ears measure 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table qualities, and a decided acquisitiveness. Pkt. 20 cents; quart, 20 cents; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.25. Ears 30 cents per dozen; $2.25 per 100.

**Delicious Cream**—In maturity, the Delicious Cream Corn is a little later than Early Adams, but it makes ears much larger and longer. It is a strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worms and sweet corn weevil will not bother it anything like as much as ordinary 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 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 corn varieties for roasting ears all throughout the South. Pkt. 5 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, $1.25; bushel $4.00.

**Delicious Cream Corn**—I was more pleased with Delicious Cream Corn than the finest I have ever seen. The yield was satisfactory. I expect to plant more next year.—A. C. BRIDGMAN, Williamsburg Co., S. C.

**Long White Flint or RARE IDEE**—Makes a splendid long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. Pkt. 5 cents; qt. 15 cents; peck, 30 cents; bushel $2.50.
SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

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, $1.10; bushel, $3.75.

Hiawatha Sweet Corn — This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear. It always makes two or more perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. Most desirable to follow the early kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.10; bushel, $4.00.

Golden Bantam — The earliest and sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large this crop is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tender quality. The ears are about 8 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 $1.25; bushel $4.50.

Kendel’s Early Giant — The ears are about 8 inches long, remarkably large for so early a corn. They are very tender, and all white. Fine for both home and market use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.75.

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.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.10; bushel, $3.75.

Early Mammoth — Very closely resembles the Late Mammoth, and while not as large, is about two weeks earlier than that variety. The grains are very white, tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; 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 state as long as any corn grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.10; bushel, $3.75.

Stowell’s Evergreen — This has long been a great 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 state for such a long season. The grains are deep and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

Late Mammoth — The latest but the largest of all the sweet corns. The ears are of mammoth size, covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.75.

Country Gentleman or SHOE PEG — One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a 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, 20 cts.; peck $1.10; bushel $4.00. If by mail add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart for postage.

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. It always makes two or more perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. Most desirable to follow the early kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.10; bushel, $4.00.

POP CORN

MAPLEDEAL 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.

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.

QUEEN’S GOLDEN. — A large-eared and handsome yellow pop-corn; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears to the stalk. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck $1.25.

POPCORN FOR POPPING — Pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 90 cts. Country Gentleman Corn
Improved Early White Spine — The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Our strain is unsurpassed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

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 5 to 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb. Special prices in large quantities.

Klondyke — This variety originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section, which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. It is very early, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shipsters. We recommend it very strongly to the Southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly where it is desired to grow for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 70 cts. per lb. The Klondyke Cucumber is the best grown for Northern markets. They are long, thin, tender and are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 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 small pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

Chicago Pickling —Preferred to all others by many pickles factories because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

New Model Cucumber

New Model — This cucumber meets every requirement of the trucker and shipper. It is not only very early, hardy, productive, uniform in color, shape and size, but it holds its deep rich green color remarkably well. It is the finest type of white spine cucumber and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. While we recommend the New Model particularly for shippers and market-growers, it is equally good for the home-garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 75 cts. per lb. Special prices on large quantities.

Improved Long Green — We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all-purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, and make fine pickles when young, the full sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent; a great bearer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

Davis Perfect — The originator claims that the Davis, when grown outside will make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. Has but few seeds and these, when the cucumbers are at their best eating condition, are so small and tender as to be almost unnoticeable. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Thorburn's Everbearing — If the fruits are kept gathered this will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. The fruits are 4 to 5 inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

Japanese Climbing — A most desirable and attractive cucumber for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden. Comes into bearing quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. The fruit is of extra fine quality, and of a dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 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.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Gherkin or BURG — Grown exclusively for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

Emerald — Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome long, straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the larger ones for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.
EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in February or March and keep well protected as it is necessary that the growth be continuous and that the growth is not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep rich loamy soil. Dig lightly with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Egg Plant seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple

- The most popular variety; vigorous and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected, both for size, shape, and quality. We recommend it to both market and private gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 90 cts.; lb. $3.10 postpaid. By express $3.00 per lb.

Black Beauty—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing thick, bountiful, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well, making it very desirable for market and shipping. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.25 postpaid. By express $3.15 per lb.

Florida High Bush—Has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and heat well and is a wonderful degree on account of its strong, upright growth and the fact that the fruits are 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 reporting that they reach market in the best condition and always command high prices. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.35 postpaid. By express $3.15 per lb.

Egg PLANTS.—Ready from May 1st to July. 25 cts. per dozen. By express 20 cts. per dozen. $1.00 per 100.

ENDIVE

One of the most delightful and refreshing salads for late summer, fall and winter, also useful for garnishing. Serve like lettuce.

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

WIND CURLED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

Gourds—Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

DISEASES—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

DIAPHRAGM.—Useful for making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

NEST-EGG.—Makes a good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

MIXED GOURDS.—All kinds, shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Horse Radish Roots 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for $2.50; $4.50 per 1,000.
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 early kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 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 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 cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.10, postpaid. By express, $1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 90 cts. per lb.

I have had good results from both the Wood's Cabbage and Wood's Improved Big Boston. My opinion are they are both fine seeds to plant.—J. A. BRITT, McIntosh Co., Ga.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce is more satisfactory to grow than any other.—Mrs. D. WOOTON, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Early Prizehead —Makes a large, handsome, curly leaf-head 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.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Grand Rapids —Makes a large, handsome, curly leaf-head of 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.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

I like your Cabbage Lettuce best, either for frames or outside.—THOMAS DONALDSON, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is the best ever. Sown at the same time and under the same conditions as were two other kinds, it "beat them a block," and came under the wire with flying colors. It gave satisfaction in every particular, and, so far as that, so have all seeds purchased from you. Several of my neighbors whose names I sent you for catalogs ordered seeds and have fine crops from them.—C. F. WILSON, Calhoun Co., Ala.

Improved Hanson Lettuce

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 shoot to seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes a large, round, solid head, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first quality early lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

California Cream Butter—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.; ¼ 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.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express $1.00 per lb.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanche pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.25 postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

Early Curled Simpson—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Dutch Butterhead—Very hardy and reliable and particularly well suited for cold-frames. Heads are compact and solid, the hearts well blanched. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

White Seeded Tennisball—A splendid shipper and distinctly a market gardener's forcing lettuce. Very early, medium size, firm, sweet and buttery, especially fine for growing in frames. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

MATURE BLACK SEEDED BUTTER—Sure headed and reliable. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

BROWN DUTCH—Extremely hardy; fine for growing outside during the winter. Makes a good solid head. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Deacon—One of the best summer cabbage lettuces for home use; sure headed and reliable; quality excellent. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Postage on Seeds—Throughout this catalog you will note that we quote "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that at the prices quoted we deliver either by mail or by express as you prefer and prepay all charges. "By express" means that at the prices quoted the purchaser pays the transportation charges.
Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

**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.

**Knight**—A new melon that every grower will want when its merits are known. For illustration and description see New and Desirable Varieties page.

**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 and is bound to make it very popular, both with market and private growers. In shape and characteristics, it is similar in all respects 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, smooth and firm, and of attractive green color. A most decided acquisition, and should prove a money-maker to our market-growers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, $1.30 per lb.

I planted your Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe seed and am well pleased with the cantaloupes. They were the best that I ate this past season. —W. PATTON, Duplin Co., N. C.

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe proved to be perfect in size and shape, and many in quantity. —C. F. THORSTEN, Warren Co., N. C.

**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. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; in 10 lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.

**Burrell's Gem**—The orange fleshed Rocky Ford, and even better than the Rocky Ford for shipping. The meat is a rich golden color, very thick, finely grain; the flavor cannot be excelled. The melons are very uniform in size and shape and crate evenly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

**Eden Gem or Netted Rock**—One of the handiest and most productive melons in our list. The illustration above is a reproduction of a photograph and shows the splendid shape and thorough netting and absence of deep spaces between the ribs indicating strong shipping properties. The flesh is unusually thick, the seed cavity very small, the flavor exquisite. A heavy yielder, the melons very uniform, but few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shipping, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 70 cts. per lb.

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. $1.50 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

I have always found your seed to be just as represented. The Early Hanover Cantaloupe I got from you was the finest 1 ever saw. Ripened in sixty days from date of planting. —MRS. W. HAYNES, Jackson Co., N. C.

The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is one of the best early kinds I ever planted. —C. H. WILSON, Forsythe Co., N. C.

**Extra Early Hackensack**—Similar to the Large Hackensack; smaller but 10 days earlier, of equally fine quality, well netted and makes a splendid shipping and market melon. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 50 cts. per lb.

**Wood's Netted Gem**—A thoroughly bred strain of our own. The Netted Gem selected by our selves. 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. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express $1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

**Jenny Lind**—A favorite with truckers for extra early. Well netted and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 3 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 50 cts per lb.

**Netted Nutmeg**—The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 3 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 50 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. 3 cts.; oz. 3 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 55 cts per lb.
Tip-Top — Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are large, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor even close to the skin. Fine for home use and nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 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. 50 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.45 per lb.

Can safely say that the Ohio Sugar Cantaloupes are the finest and sweetest I ever saw. I don’t think I will ever plant anything else as long as I can get this variety.—W. S. Galt, Pkg. Co., N. C.

Emerald Gem — Has few equals for the home garden, and no melon is more delicious. Of good size, of a deep emerald-green color; the salmon-colored flesh is unusually thick. Don’t fail to grow a few. Not a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Osage or MILLER JEWEL — A perfectly delicious melon with a fine 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. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Watter’s Solid Net Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Watter’s Solid Net Rocky Ford
— In the famous Rocky Ford Valley, the Watter’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.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Hollybrook Luscious — A perfect flavor and size combined. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 16 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendor quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid.

Good Traveler — Is fully equal to or even surpasses the finest qualities of the Hollybrook Luscious; not 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. 40 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.

Glass Melon — For preserving, sweet pickles, mangos stuffed like sweet peppers and nips. May be sliced and fried like eggplant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.35 postpaid. By express $1.25 per lb.

Fordhook Cantaloupe

Fordhook — The introducer 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. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 85 cts. per lb.

Large Hackensack or TURK’S CAP — An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribbed large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 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. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. 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. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Wood’s Perfection Cantaloupe

Wood’s Perfection — Our illustration is reproduced from a photograph and represents the best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Wood’s Perfection Cantaloupe—good size and shape.—O. A. McCorkle, Richmond Co., Ga.
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 6 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 50 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

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 commands 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. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

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 ripens close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. The Jackson was the finest I ever raised, I think. They were good size and fine flavor. Your seeds are all O. K.—H. C. Harper, Hardy Co., Va.

Jordans Gray Monarch or LONG LIGHT ICING.—One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, 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. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

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 sender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ 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.

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. Its flavor is not quite as sweet as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored and 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.

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.

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.
Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds.

Halbert Honey — The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Keckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and a sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but the rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

The Halbert Honey Water Melon is the finest I ever saw, just as sweet as honey; and your Hanover Cauliflower cannot be beat. I got from $100 to $150 per acre and have them on the market ten days or more before anybody else has any ripe.—J. D. Breese, Cumberland Co., N. C.

New Favorite — Exactly like Florida Favorite, but larger. Equally good in every respect, yet has the advantage of being extra large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Peerless or Ice Cream — A fine, early melon for home 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.; ½ lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Sweet Heart — Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. 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.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Mountain Sweet — This popular old melon still holds its own and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or in heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

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 stripes; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 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.; ½ lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; ½ lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake is the sweetest and best melon on the market.—R. B. Parker, Halifax Co., N. C.

Kolb Gem — A particularly fine shipper that always reaches market in the best condition; the rind is exceedingly hard and firm; the flesh bright red and solid. A big yielder. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts per lb.

Florida Favorite — A splendid large, long melon: comes early, ships well; is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 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. 30 cts.; ½ lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.
MUSTARD
This is grown to quite a large extent in the South. It is used like Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for pickling purposes. **Southern Giant Curled** is best for general use.

**Culture.**—**Sow during** February, March or April, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 60 feet of drill; to 6 lbs. broadcasts an acre.

**WHITE.**—The dark green, smooth-leaved mustard, tender and curly when young. A good salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express 25 cts. per lb.

**BLACK.**—Stronger and more pungent than the white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express 25 cts. per lb.

**Mustard Seed for Pickling.**—Lb. 25 cts. postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per lb.

**Southern Giant Curled** or **Chinese.**—The best and most popular mustard for Southern growers. It forms a great mass of thick, succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

MUSHROOM SPAWN
Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform temperature may be maintained and sufficient moisture is available. 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 cultures. Per brick (about 1-1/2 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for $1.00 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for $1.00.

PARSLEY
**Culture.**—**Sow in** February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart. **Parsley** is slow to germinate, and sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking the seeds several hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture.

Fall sowings should be made in August or September in hot-beds or cold-frames with well rolled manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

**Plain,** or **Single.**—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.10 postpaid. By express $1.00 per lb.

**Champion Moss Curled**—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a bright color. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS
Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the seed-pods for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April, one ounce will sow 25 feet.

**Tall Mixed.**—Plant against fences, trellises or stakes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb. 

**Dwarf Mixed.**—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By Express, 45 cts. per lb.

OKRA or GUMBO
**Culture.**—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to 8 inches apart to keep to inviting use, or slice the pods into narrow rings when young and tender, string them and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

**Kleckley’s Favorite.**—An improved okra, introduced by Kleckley’s Sweet Water Melon. Produces thick, flaky pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, close jointed, with ample foliage, bearing pods at each leaf joint, the pods averaging 6 inches in length by 1 1/2 inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a most productive and desirable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

**Improved Dwarf Green Prolific**—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

**Perkins Mammoth Poddéd**—A distinctive and valuable variety. It produces pods within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with the pods to its extreme height. The pods are of a uniform green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches, and do not get hard, as do other okras. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

**Tall Green**—Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

ONION SETS
**Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.**

**Culture.**—**Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 1/2 inches apart in the rows.** All sets can be set out in the fall, and will grow well as in spring.

**Yellow Danvers**—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15 cts.; peck, 65 cts.

**Red Wethersfield**—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.

**White or Silver Skin**—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yields. Qt. 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.

**Yellow Potato, Multiplier, or Hill Onion.**—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce 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 in the market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). Qt. 25 cts.; peck, $1.10.

**White Multiplier.**—Differing 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. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.

**Extra Early White Pearl**—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 opens 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 60 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 laths, piling 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.

Silver Skin or White Portugal.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express $1.65 per lb.

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. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 70 cts.; lb. $2.35 postpaid. By express $2.15 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLO GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.85 postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep, rich red color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.85 postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King Onion

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 handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.40 postpaid. By express lb. $1.30; 5 lb. lots, $1.25 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.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.; in 5 lb. lots and over, $1.45 per lb.

Bermuda Onions

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Sold out.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. $1.50.

RED BERMUDA.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. $1.25; lb. $4.00.

WHITE QUEEN or BARLETTA.—An extremely early, pure white onion, making bulbs about an inch and a half thick. Mild flavor; makes a fine pickling onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.60 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

Large Red Wethersfield Onion

Large Red Wethersfield.—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. $1.20 postpaid. By express $1.10 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King.—One of the earliest, and at the same time, one of the 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. Reports indicate that this onion does well in every part of the country, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.10 postpaid. By express $2.00 per lb.

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.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.40 per lb.
PEPPER

Chinese Giant — An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich, glossy scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $2.85 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over $2.75 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 stuffing. The ripe fruits are bright crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

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 when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 90 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $2.85 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over $2.75 per lb.

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 2 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinaigrette sauce as slices, and also sliced for stuffed as mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.10 postpaid. By express, $2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over $1.90 per lb.

Neapolitan Pepper — Particularly valuable for our Southern shipper's and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red pepper. The plants are very strong, very stocky and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick, meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.60 postpaid. By express $2.50 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 stuffing. Used as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.10 postpaid. By express $2.50 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.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $1.65 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

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.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. $1.85 postpaid. By express $1.75 per lb.

Red Cluster — A splendid hot pepper for making pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. The brilliant scarlet peppers, an inch or less in length, are borne in clusters at the top of the branches. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 65 cts.; lb. $2.25 postpaid. By express $2.25 per lb.

Tabasco — The hottest pepper known, bearing clusters of bright scarlet pods about an inch long. Makes fine pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. 65 cts.; lb. $1.00 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, deep, loamy soil. Make the rows 12 inches apart, cover lightly, and when two 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. Aside from their value for the table, their value as a stock food is not generally appreciated. It yields an immense crop; very valuable for stock of all kinds, especially dairy cattle, and much more nutritious than turnips and stock beets. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.

Wood's Improved — A very fine and a 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.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. $1.85 postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

Garden Peas

CULTURE—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early in the spring as the ground 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 are, however, sweeter and better flavored than the smooth varieties. For a succession, plant every two weeks; they may be planted as late as August for a late crop. The Marrowfat, if planted in November, December or January, will stand the winter and come in just after the early peas. When grown for market, peas are rarely 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 drift; 1½ bushels will plant an acre.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies; a pedigree, or thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked, a point of particular value when grown for shipping. We strongly recommend this pea, believing it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort; 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.35.

Prolific Early Market—This makes one of the largest podded and most productive of all the smooth-seeded extra early peas. The vines grow about 30 inches in height, and can all be gathered in two pickings. The pods are exceptionally well filled, and the peas sweet and fine flavored. A most satisfactory early sort, both for the market gardener and the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.00.

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 extra early pea we have ever known. Ripens uniformly and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, the home-market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.65; bushel, $5.75.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early and Dwarf Champion of England Peas were very satisfactory, the latter on account of its flavor, so tender and sweet.—O. B. GORDON, Greenville Co., S. C.

We have been more than pleased with every seed ordered from you. Our garden is one of the earliest, and Wood's Pedigree Extra Early and Dwarf Champion of England Peas and a most bountiful yield and fine flavor.—MRS. A. B. FULLER, Marlboro Co., S. C.

Wood's Pedigree Peas are first-class. Have been planting them for several seasons, and will continue to plant them while in the trucking business.—F. L. SAVAGE, Edgcomb Co., N. C.

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. Especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping. It is also especially desirable for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.35.

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. 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early—The old standard extra early sort. It is very popular, and largely planted. Height 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

Ameer—Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has a little longer vine (about three feet), and not quite so early, but with larger pods, handsomely shaped. Ripens uniformly; quality excellent. The seed is round, light-green and wrinkled. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, $2.25; bushel, $8.00.

Tom Thumb—A very hardy and prolific early pea, growing 10 to 12 inches high, allowing very close planting. Of most excellent quality and considered by many as the best dwarf pea. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.50.

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 very valuable acquisition. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck, $2.25; bushel, $8.00.

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 stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine table qualities. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, $7.50.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the early smooth kinds. The pods average 1½ inches long and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, $7.50.
Gradus 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 regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years and recommend it highly where earliness, size and quality are desired. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, $2.25; bushel, $8.50.

Thomas Laxton—Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored peas of a deep green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 2 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, $2.25; bushel, $8.50.

I consider the Thomas Laxton the best pea grown. They are everbearing and prolific. I can fully recommend them to any one wanting a good pea for early crop.—C. K. Brown, Rowan Co., N. C., June 6, 1910.

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. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, $6.50.

McLean's Little Gem.—A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; Height, one foot. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.00.

The seed of you are certainly fine. The McLean's Gem are the finest English peas I ever saw.—W. J. Porterfield, Butts Co., Ga., May 5, 1909.

Petit Pois or French Pea.—The real French Pea as imported. Vines grow 3 to 4 feet in height. The long, thin pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; vines vigorous; medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, $1.60; bushel, $6.00.

Gradus Peas

Second Early and Late Varieties

McLean's Advance.—A particularly good bearer, the pods being long and broad and well filled to the ends. The vines grow about 2½ feet high, are vigorous and upright, hardy and very productive; the pods are of handsome and quality. We recommend it highly both for the private and market-gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, $1.70; bushel, $6.25.

Bliss Everbearing.—Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession, Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, $2.25.

Wood's Acme.—A most superior second early variety, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The pods are crowded with pods and are everbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Vines grow 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck $2.75.

Horsford's Market Garden—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only 2 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. 30 cts.; peck $1.70; bushel $6.25.
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 10 to 12 feet apart, mixing rich 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 hills 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

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—no vegetable can be kept in fine condition till late in the spring. 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 20 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 25 cts. per lb.

The Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin is a fine pumpkin; as to quality, texture and flavor it stands without an equal, and can speak well for all seeds I bought of you this year and heretofore.—J. J. Wood, Chestertown, Co., Va.

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. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Cashaw or Crookneck.—A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat in rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 50 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 300 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden-yellow, a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 45 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, when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in the fall, or following spring, transplant 2½ to 3 feet apart in 5-foot rows. Fall-set roots should be protected with well-rotted manure. The best stock are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Always give it plenty of manure.

LINNAEUS.—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1½-lb. 40 cts.; lb. $1.15, postpaid. By express, $1.00 lb.

Rhubarb Roots.—15 cts. each postpaid. By express 10 cts. each; $1.00 per dozen; $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 a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, as 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 30 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALISFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—The most popular variety, 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 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. 25 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

I have raised your Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify to great advantage here, and it is of excellent quality.—Est. Humphrey, Bedford Co., Va.

Golden Salsify.—A new salsify of sterling merit. The roots are yellowish in color, instead of white, as with the other salsifies. 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 a most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our private gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.00 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.
RADISH, Best French Grown Seed

**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 like carrots 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.

### ROUNDS OR TURNIP SHAPED RADISHES

**Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip** (Rosy Gem).—A forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. One of the best and most profitable kinds for market-growing. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 6 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

**Crimson Giant**—A valuable radish both for market and home use. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size, remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

**Extra Early Scarlet Globe** (Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

**Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped**—One of the best early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp, and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

The Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped Radish is the earliest radish I have ever grown, and they bring a good price on the market; also the Scarlet Globe is early and sells for a good price. These two kinds are my favorites for early market.—Gro. W. Wixson, Warren Co., N. C.

**Early Red or Scarlet Turnip**—A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for forcing and early outdoor planting. **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.**

**Early White Turnip**—Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. There is no better for general garden culture. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.**

**Golden Globe**—The best summer variety for the South, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest seasons. Uniformly globe-shaped; skin golden yellow in color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.**

**French Breakfast**—A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.**

**Mixed Turnip Radishes**—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.**

### 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 longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

**Wood's Early Frame**—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 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. Splendid adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

**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.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

**White Strasburg**—An excellent summer radish, withstands heat and humidity; heat and moisture. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.**

**Mixed Long Radishes**—All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.**

### 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 sow- ing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time. Tasty, crisp and never woody, flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.**

**Rose China Winter**—One of the best. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.**

**Long Black Spanish**—One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape of large size. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.**

**Long White Spanish**—Flesh white, firm and pungent, harder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.**

I ordered $16.00 worth of garden seed from you in the spring and am exceedingly well pleased with results. I compared and tested your seed by and with seed from Northern houses and find just three times the amount of seed for the same money and better results in germination and plants. I never go back on Wood's Seeds. Morris Mosley, Adair Co., Ky.
SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill; the summer varieties, 4 to 6 feet apart; the winter varieties 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not prune or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering, merely cut the stems off about a year's growth, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs. For the large squash bug use kerosene emulsion. Summer squashes, one ounce to 25 hills; 2 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter squashes, one ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

Wood's Earliest Prolific—One of our own distinctive introductions and one that has proved of the greatest value to our market-gardeners and truckers. Florida truckers, who grow for the earliest market, grow every season hundreds of acres for shipment to the large Northern markets. Being earlier than any other squash, it readily commands high prices, and has proved quite a profitable variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, is of the same bush growth and about the same shaped fruits, except that the scallops are not so pronounced, the squashes being better filled out and contain more flesh. The vines are of the true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant great producing power. If you grow for the earliest market, or if you want the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Earliest Prolific. Below are a few of the letters we have received regarding its earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

The Prolific Squash seed I purchased of your last year did well. They will bear earlier than any 1 ever planted and make more to the hill. They are all so tender and highly flavored.—J. W. Bitts, Lexington Co., S. C.

I find your Prolific Squash to be the earliest that I ever had, and it did excellently for me last year.—W. E. Doshen, Brunswick Co., Va.

Wood's Earliest Prolific is the earliest, best and most prolific white squash I have ever seen.—J. R. Davis, Polk Co., Florida.

Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by markets, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 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; bears early and continues thru the summer; of a crookneck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly wrinkled and of excellent table qualities. One of the best varieties for market and table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Mammoth White Bush—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Yellow Bush—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, very best flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/2 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, highly and productively. The squashes are about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warty surface. Color, bright yellow; quality fine. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Fall and Winter Squashes

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 finely grained and of excellent quality. Vine strong and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.

Hubbard—One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; a fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express 75 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.; 1/2 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 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

Norfolk Savoy but has a larger and broader leaf and a longer without running to seed. Makes a delicate rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

Round Thick-Leaved—Excellent for spring seedling; makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 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.; 1/2 lb. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

S. B. Mitchell, of Amherst County, Va., in a very dry season and from only half a stand, made from an acre 152 bushels of Prize Tubers, weighing that, weighed from 2 1/2 pounds down. He sowed in a plain bed and transplanted.
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 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a well rooted. 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 perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 oz. will make plants enough for an acre.

Wood’s First Early Tomato

Wood’s First Early (Purplish red).—Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood’s First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes and ideal extra early tomato for shipping for the earliest market and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, of a purplish red 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.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express $2.40 per lb.

Spark’s Earliana (Bright Red).—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato The originator claims 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 if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Nolte’s Earliest (Bright red).—Among the first early tomatoes, this is one of the largest yielders and continues longer in bearing than other very early kinds. Our test has proved it to be unusually productive for so early a tomato, and it should prove very profitable for early market. It is of bright red color; very similar to Spark’s Earliana in earliness, shape and size, but the fruit is more solid and the fruits are more thickly set. We think it possesses one of the most vigorous and productive of the extra early varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Chalk’s Jewel (Bright scarlet).—One of the newer introductions in tomatoes. It is extra early in maturity, coming in very promptly after Spark’s Earliana, but a heavier cropper than that variety, with tomatoes 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, while it is distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier planting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tenderer 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.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.

Our Tomato Seeds are grown from carefully selected stocks. They are as good as money will buy.

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 up to 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.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.50 postpaid. By express $2.40 per lb.

I have found Bonnie Best and Brimmer Tomatoes as near perfect as any I ever planted.—KENNETH GAREET, Washington Co., N. C., September 1912.

Fordhook First (Deep Purple).—A favorite with many growers. Quite early and makes smooth, handsome, deep-purple fruits, with firm flesh and but few seeds. Ripens evenly to the stem, of fine flavor and an excellent kind for market and the home-garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

June Pink.—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark’s Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express $1.90 per lb.; 5 lb. and over, $2.00 per lb.

Having tried your June Pink Tomato, find it the best I have ever used. Begins to bear early and bears later than any I have ever planted.—Mrs. J. F. CARVER, Henry Co., Va.

Your June Pink Tomato and Davis Perfect Canner are superior to any that I have ever planted. I appreciate your promptness in filling orders.—J. L. TAYLOR, Onslow Co., N. C.

I think the June Pink Tomato just fine.—Mrs. W. W. WOODS, Jasper Co., S. C.

Perfection (Bright red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid; fine for market and home use, also a good canner. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $1.50 postpaid. By express $1.50 per lb.

For thirty years I have experimented in my garden with the leading varieties of tomatoes, and think the Brimmer the greatest I ever raised—from seed purchased from you last season.—E. C. REEVES, Washington Co., Tenn.
THE FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO

THE FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO
Growers Praise the Brimmer

The Brimmer Tomatoes were the finest I ever saw. I ate them in Virginia last summer, and never saw tomatoes to equal them anywhere.—Miss M. A. Coleman, Hamilton Co., Tenn.

I have grown your seed for several years and have had very good results from the best varieties, especially the Brimmer Tomatoes I have grown for two years. I had a good harvest that weighed from 3 to 3 1/2 pounds—the finest I ever saw in spite of the dry weather. I can certainly recommend the Brimmer Tomatoes as the finest ever raised and the sweetest.—Mrs. Marion Jackson, Wytheville, Va.

I gave the Brimmer a fair trial last year, and I have never seen a tomato in its class.—D. C. Hoke, Franklin Co., Va.

I am pleased to say your Brimmer Tomato is the best I ever saw. I do not think it has an equal.—E. L. Goetz, Columbus Co., N. C.

Livingston's Coreless (Bright red).—Everyone requiring a large, bright red, globe-shaped tomato will be pleased with the Coreless. It is almost round, the depression at the stem being almost eliminated. It is immensely productive, clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of good size, many of them large—12 to 15 ounces—and all free of core. It makes a fine slicing tomato, the bright red, meaty slices presenting a most attractive and delicious dish. The tomatoes are solid and very firm, rendering it fine for long distance shipping. Ripens all over and through and right up to the stem at the same time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. $1.00. By express, $1.50 per lb.

I think the Coreless the most satisfactory tomato I have ever grown, and as long as the seed is obtainable, I shall use no other.—Mrs. Mary L. Epp, Shenandoah Co., Va., February 23, 1912.

Favorite (Dark red).—Very prolific, solid and ripens early and evenly; smooth, free from cracks; holds its size till end of season and of first-class quality. A fine canner. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. $1.60. By express, $2.00 per lb.

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.; 1 lb. $2.50. By express, $3.00 per lb.

Dwarf Champion (Purple or Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Always smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. $2.10. By express, $2.50 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.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. $1.50. By express, $1.50 per lb.

Livingston's Globe (Purplish Pink).—An extra good, round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts, except Coreless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-deshed 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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. $2.75. By express, $2.65 per lb. Special price in large quantities.
Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—We recommend this variety strongly. It is one of the best and most productive tomatoes and is the result of careful selection and improvement. This selection has extended over a number of years, and we confidently believe this is the very finest stock of Beauty Tomato to be had at any price. Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large purple fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripes early, flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid. By express, $1.65 per lb.

The Improved Beauty Tomato did nicely for me. Fruit was large and smooth and the yield was good.—S. B. Brawley, Iredell Co., N. C.

I think the Improved Beauty Tomatoes are the best of any varieties that I have ever tried. They are always smooth and very productive.—Oscar Compton, Greenwood Co., S. C.

Dwarf Stone (Bright scarlet).—Similar to the well-known “Everson Stone,” except that the vine is dwarf like the Dwarf Champion. The fruits are large, smooth, firm, solid and meaty; ripens evenly, are free of cracks and have no hard core. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; lb. $2.60 postpaid. By express, $2.50 per lb.

Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

Wood's Improved Ponderosa (Deep Purple).—In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during the unprecedented dry spell last summer, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ½ lb. $1.00; lb. $2.60 postpaid. By express, $2.50 per lb.

I used your Ponderosa Tomato last season, and I must confess that I have never seen finer. I take a delight in raising fine tomatoes, and generally cater to the Ponderosa, because I like the flavor and because it is very meaty.—P. P. Resnell, Iredell Co., N. C.

The tomato seed I got from you last spring were all O. K. We set them out the early part of May and we are still gathering tomatoes. They were the June Fink and the Ponderosa, and they gave perfect satisfaction in every way.—Joe W. Lent, Elizabeth City County, Va.

Golden Queen or Yellow Trophy.—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid. By express, $1.90 per lb.

Yellow Plum.—A fine preserving tomato, make small, uniform sized fruits, of delicate flavor as a preserve. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. $2.00 postpaid.

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 at all times, we reserve the right to send another variety instead. We will, however, always 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.
Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before 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 Strapleaf and White Dutch Flat. 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 and August. The Late Scarlet Globe is a good variety; it is not early, but is fine for winter. 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 raise the turnips, cover with 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 2 lbs. to an acre.

White Fleshe Varieties

Milan Turnips
—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an early, hardy, tender and sweet variety. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY 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. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.


WOOD'S IMPROVED RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape and quality, as well as for market and home use, also for stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained, and smooth; keeps very well. 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 feeding. 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.

Yellow Fleshe Varieties

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm; fine stock turnip. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 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.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and necus no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety grown exclusively for salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 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 well weeded. Sow 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 rutabaga grown from roots or early in August and earthed up so as to keep them firm. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yiedler, good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

HERBS

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily injured by frost and cold. Dig the ground deeply, in drills 18 to 24 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To preserve herbs, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, in narrow, shallow boxes, in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

Anise.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are used also for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.

Balm.—A perennial, easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to that of cloves and is used for teas in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called “balm wine.” Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Borage.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasture. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor to the honey. Pkt. 3 cts.

Caraway.—Cultivated for its seeds, which is used in confectionary, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give seed of good quality the following season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.

Carnation, or CPMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, in drills 20 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Coriander.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Dill.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in curry powders. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Sweet Fennel.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.

Horehound.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Lavender.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or oils and dried and used as a line for embroidery. Should be picked before it becomes dry. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Rosemary.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Rue.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally, and for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sweet Marjoram.—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Sage.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tenders shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow a foot or more, or two feet, and an inch in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.; lb. $1.50.

Summer Savory.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.

Thyme.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffings, salads, and used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4-lb. 75 cts.

Tansy.—For making bitter herbal tea. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Wormwood.—The leaves and roots are gathered in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz.

SAGE ROOTS.—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

THYME ROOTS.—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Postage on Sage and Thyme roots 5 cts. each extra.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, being grown and stocky all over the garden. It is hoped that all our customers, who rely upon having our orders filled the day after received, will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. Plants by mail at the purchaser’s risk. No charge for planting, etc. To avoid having any orders filled over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will substitute nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, April and May, 10 cts. per dozen, $1.50 per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per dozen, $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.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready June, July, August and September, 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; $2.00 per 100.

RICHMOND, EARLY CABBAGE.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. 65 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100; $4.00 per 100.

LETTUCE.—Ready January, 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; $5.00 per 100.

Egg PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 25 cts. per dozen, $1.15 per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per dozen, $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 100.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen, 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per dozen, 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.

BRUBAR ROSES.—Ready November 1st, May, 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each, $1.00 per dozen, $5.00 per 100.

HOSE RADISH PLANTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 25 cts. per dozen, 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. for 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per dozen, 60 cts. per 100; 500 for $2.50, $4.50 per 100.

SALE ROSES.—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

Bird Seeds

Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding them good, well-recommended seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds and healthiest plants, such as will keep your birds in perfect condition.

If by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

W.O. Wood’s Sonnerat’s Food.—A superior mixture of the best reeceived seeds. Lb. 10 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 7 lbs. for $1.00.

HAMP SEED.—Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. for 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 70 cts.

HOP SEED.—Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. for 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 70 cts.

PARROT ROSES.—10 cts. each, 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. for 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per dozen, 60 cts. per 100; 500 for $2.50, $4.50 per 100.

CUT TICESEAL.—Lb. 30 cts.

Postage on Seeds

Postage on Seeds

Wherever quoted “postpaid” in this cata
gue, we will deliver, all charges prepaid, to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, the Philippines Islands, Porto Rico and Mexico. If you are convenient to an express office we will prepay express charges. It is safer to ship by express than by mail.

Note Particularly

The garden tools described on page 56, are such as will never know their value till you have used one of them. You should by all means have a spray pump. On page 56 several are described, one of which will suit all your needs. On page 55 is a list of insecticides for spraying the garden, orchard, poultry houses and your stock. If you want a first-class, dependable garden fertilizer, select one of the brands described on pages 87 and 88—they will then be used for themselves in the increased yields.
Standard Varieties

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

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

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

Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf, tough 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 rich 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.

Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Gold Leaf.—A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

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

Beat All, or Lack.—A heavy, dark type and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and 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.

SELECT VARIETIES

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

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

Warna.—A new variety for yellow wrappers. Tough, silky and makes the finest wrappers.

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 in light gray or sandy clay.

Improved White Oronoko.—For wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best suited to light-gray or sandy soils.

Improved Broad-Leaf.—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 overlying 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. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

Kentucky Yellow.—A fine, large, broad-leafed tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than 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 overlying yellow clay.

CIGAR VARIETIES

Imported Havana.—We import this direct from Cuba, where the finest cigar tobacco in the world is grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Vuelta De Abajo.—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. The appearance it to a great extent in 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-wrappers. Our seed is grown especially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is of 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 in our试验 引种 区, it is especially well adapted for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ½-lb. $1.50; lb. $3.50.

Ohio Zimmer Spanish.—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:


Purcell Zoro, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ½-lb. 85 cts.; lb. $3.00.
**Insecticides and Fungicides**

**Insecticides, Sprayers and Tools**

Poisons Cannot Be Sent By Mail

There is no question about the necessity of spraying, and there is certainly no question about the profit. Sprayed crops produce 15 to 25 per cent. more, make fruits and vegetables that sell at higher prices, and quite often, spraying saves the crop from almost total loss. Some vegetables, when not sprayed, are subject to diseases and insects that will make the crop worthless. Some crops can only be grown in certain sections of the country because they cannot be protected from insects and diseases by any other means. A spray bulletin can be had from your State Experiment station, or Office of Agriculture, for the condition of your state, and note the only better fruits and vegetables, but the largely increased yield.

**Lime - Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).**—No better remedy has been found to combat this pest that is killing thousands of valuable fruit-trees. You can make it at home, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable job, and so we make it for you. Our mixture is highly concentrated and is ready by simply adding water; no boiling. For summer spraying, dilute 1 gallon of Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, except for spraying of fruit trees, where use 18-gallon Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For Winter Spraying, use 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur to 11 gallons of water. Use this strength after the leaves have fallen in the fall and before the buds open in the spring. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add 2½ lb. of Lime-Sulphur per 1000 lbs. of water.

**Bordeaux Mixture**—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-spot, and all fungi diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all kinds of grapes, currants, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond wonderfully to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicidal and insecticidal mixture, add 1 pound of Paris Green, or 2 pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. This mixture is ready for use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. One gallon of the mixture contains 2% lbs. of Paris Green. It is a safe and effective spray.

**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 plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetable plants, use 1 quart of the mixture per 5 gallons of water. One gallon of the mixture contains 2% lbs. of Paris Green. It is a safe and effective spray.

**Arsenate of Lead**—For leaf-eating insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension. recommend fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions; white in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make arsenate preferred for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Per 10 lbs.; 25 lbs.; 50 lbs.; 100 lbs.; 200 lbs.; 500 lbs.; 1000 lbs.; 2500 lbs.; 5000 lbs.; 10,000 lbs.

**Kerosene Emulsion**—For sucking insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant lice, and other pests. 5 lbs. of water makes 1% lbs. of solution. To 50 gallons of water should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides, and insects. One gallon of the mixture contains 2% lbs. of Paris Green. It is a safe and effective spray.

**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. 1 lb. 15 ct.; 2 lbs. 25 ct.; 5 lbs. 50 ct.

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

**Bug Death**—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant, and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux mixture. It is a splendid preventative for strawberry weevil; for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as for fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. 10-lb. bag; 20-lb. bag; 50-lb. bag; 100-lb. bag; 500-lb. bag; 1000-lb. bag; $7.25; $15.00; $40.00.

**Tobacco Dust**—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventative for strawberry weevil; for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as for stimulating and fertilizing the growth. Use when setting fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. 10-lb. bag; 20-lb. bag; 50-lb. bag; 100-lb. bag; 500-lb. bag; 1000-lb. bag; $7.25; $15.00; $40.00.

**Copper Sulphate**—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol—Used for early spraying and making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unsalted lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. Price, by express, 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $7.50; 10 lbs. $11.00; 25 lbs. $27.50; 100 lbs. $115.00.

**Sterlingworth Fly Driver**—A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milkers. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your stock by one of these drivers, which produce a delightful odor, and improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a chemical combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated, contains 2 lbs. of 25 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost 2 per gallon down to 30 per cent, as good as made with and 50 ct. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. Per 10 lbs.; 25 lbs.; $1.00.

**Thymol Cresol**—A cold water dip. Rapidly fatal to all insects which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the animals. Prevents every fungus and cutaneous infections, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. For sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, etc. 500-gallon house; 100-gallon house; 5-gallon tank; 10-gallon can; 20-gallon can; 50-gallon barrel; 125-gallon drum. 

**Surolene Tobacco Soap**—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and handsome and healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions on each can. By express, 10 lbs.; 25 lbs.; 50 lbs.; 100 lbs.; 150 lbs.; 500 lbs.; 1000 lbs.; 2500 lbs.; 5000 lbs.; 10,000 lbs.; 25,000 lbs.; 50,000 lbs.; 100,000 lbs.; 250,000 lbs.; 500,000 lbs.; 1,000,000 lbs.

**INSECTS**

**Lemon Oil Insecticide**—The only 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, tropical plants, etc. Mix equal parts of Lemon Oil and water. This insecticide is cheap, and destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. By express, 10 lbs.; 25 lbs.; 50 lbs.; 100 lbs.; 250 lbs.; 500 lbs.; 1000 lbs.; 5000 lbs.; 10,000 lbs.; 25,000 lbs.; 50,000 lbs.; 100,000 lbs.; 250,000 lbs.; 500,000 lbs.; 1,000,000 lbs.

**Hand Sprayer**—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, etc. Effective for applying insecticides and disinfectants in poultry houses, etc., applying liquid in a fine mist with no waste; does splendid work. Price, by express or freight, 50 lbs.; brass tank 65 lbs.
Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; millions sold. Will handle water, 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, 12 gallons; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal, do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulfur. Galvanized Iron Tank $5.00; Brass Tank, $7.00.

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. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from a solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. Price, $3.50; 4 ft. extension pipe, 50 cts. extra.

Iron Age No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake

No. 16. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder—Sows in a continuous row or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart $8.50
No. 6. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow—Drill is like No. 16; the attachments supply all the tools necessary for the garden $12.00
No. 15. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow—Like No. 6, but has only one wheel $11.00
No. 1. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow
Like No. 6, but without seed drill attachment, which may be added at any time $7.00
No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator Rake and Plow
Same attachments as No. 1, but has one wheel $5.25
No. 20C. Wheel Plow and Cultivator—Fitted with plow, scuffing and cultivating, together $3.50
No. 11. Wheel Plow—Will plow 2 to 3 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide $2.50

Seed Drills and Garden Tools

After a short experience with a Planet Jr. or Iron Age tool you will wonder how you managed without them. Not only are they time and labor savers, but do the work so much better than is possible under the old method.

We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter 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.
Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds
NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Golden Ball Marigold
No French marigold yet introduced can compare with the Golden Ball in the size and brilliancy of its large densely double golden yellow flowers. These are often 3 to 10 inches in circumference and have the regularity and perfection of the best decorative dahlias. The plant is dwarf and compact, grows twelve to fifteen inches high, its form adapting itself splendidly for bedding and massing in flower beds, giving a gorgeous display during the summer and fall months. Pkt. 10 cts.

Colesus Ornatus
Such diversity and richness of color combinations and contrasts of color are not to be found in any other strain of colesus. 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 many other shades intermixed. The branches, marked with marbled white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Splendidly adapted for all decorative purposes. Pkt. 15 cts.

Little Dorrit Alyssum
A new and greatly improved variety of this popular annual. It forms a perfect little bush about four inches high fairly smothered with miniature white blooms throughout the summer and late into the fall; a single plant often bearing two hundred or more blooms at once. A perfect gem for beds, borders and edging; also an attractive plant for porch and window boxes, baskets, pots and rockeries. For the best effect sow thickly in the border so as to form a mass; sow either early in the spring or in the fall. Pkt. 10 cts.

King Edward Poppy
A new single poppy of gorgeous coloring, being a deep scarlet, shaded crimson red, each petal marked by a large black spot at the base, of 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 position. Pkt. 10 cts.

African Daisy
Although it originated in South Africa, this new annual suits our climate perfectly. The bushy plants grow about twelve inches high and 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 bluish 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. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. Pkt. 10 cts.

Spencer Sweet Peas

Giant Orchid Flowered.—We consider the Spencers of such importance and such a decided improvement over the old Grandiflora type that we again call it to your attention in our specialty list. No floral introduction in years has created so intense an interest as this magnificent orchid flowered sweet pea. They are the largest and most beautiful of all sweet peas, surpassing the older kinds in size, form and beauty of flower and in the length of the blooming season. Under favorable growing conditions the blooms will measure 2 inches across, sometimes 2½ inches. Their principal characteristic and what particularly distinguishes them from the ordinary type, is their waved or fluted standard, while in the ordinary sweet pea the standard is plain or smooth. Another notable feature is that the stems, which are 12 to 16 inches long and very strong, usually bear four blooms each. The Spencers have every good quality that can be desired in sweet peas, and are much to be preferred to the old type. They still have a tendency to sport or break into other shades and colors, but this only adds to the already wide range of colors in our fine mixture and will add new varieties when each color becomes “fixed.” This sportive tendency has occasioned so much confusion—every color being sold under a number of names—that for the present we will offer only a fine mixture of all varieties. Every Spencer of merit, many exquisite colors and shades, many of which will be introduced later as new varieties are included in our splendid mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. $1.75 postpaid.
Red Pearl Ageratum

A charming new variety of the dwarf, compact growing Ageratum growing six to eight inches high and flowering throughout the summer from spring sown seed. Especially remarkable for its handsome and compact growth and small foliage which is literally covered with blooms throughout the season. This pretty reddish blue flowers with ruby center are umbrella shaped displaying to the fullest perfection their beautiful colorings. Pkt. 10 cts.

Purple Cosmos

Heretofore the cosmos colors have been confined to white, pink and crimson. The Introduction of the Purple Cosmos 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 shrubbery. Each flower lasts for several weeks, and the plants continue to bloom abundantly till killed by frost. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wood’s 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, biotches, stripings and veining in the most beautiful, and often very grotesque and unusual combinations. Some are rich and gorgeous, while others display the most delicate tints, some with deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate veins. Probably no other strain of petunia covers a wider range of colors and combinations. Pkt. 20 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 hues, contrasting to 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 border with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don’t fail to include this in your flower seed order. Pkt. 15 cts.

Clematis Paniculata

A remarkably vigorous variety from Japan which does splendidly in this country, growing 20 to 25 feet a season and giving a thick, glossy, green shade. It will last for years, is entirely free from disease, covered each season with a dense sheet of bloom. It grows easily and quickly from seed in either shade or sunshine, but prefers the latter. The small star-like white flowers are delightfully fragrant and form a mass of bloom almost completely covering the vine. Will flower most abundantly if severely trimmed back each winter. The foliage is very thick and heavy, making it most effective for covering porches, arbors and arbouses. Pkt. 10 cts.

THREE MAGNIFICENT NEW CANNAS

Wm. Saunders

A gorgeous bronze leaved canna. The bright scarlet flowers are produced in great clusters often a foot across; individual flowers are often 6 inches across, of remarkable substance and durability. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing a wealth of bloom from June till frost. One of the best canna strain yet introduced. 4 feet high. 25 cts each; $1.00 per doz postpaid. By express 20 cts each; $1.75 dozen.

Rosea Gigantea

The extra large flowers are borne in such abundance that the mass of color on each plant is truly amazing. As its name indicates, it is a giant flowered pink canna, better described as a deep, rich rose color, almost a coral-carmine; the individual petals are two and a half inches across, 4 to 5 feet high. 25 cts each; $2.00 per doz. postpaid. By express 20 cts each; $1.75 per dozen.

King Humbert

A cross between the orchid flowering and the Cramer type, combining the best features of both—the large flowers of one, the free blooming characteristic of the other. The color is a rich shade of orange-scarlet, and the giant flowers are borne well above the magnificent, broad, bronze leaves. 20 cts each; $1.75 per doz. postpaid. By express 15 cts each; $1.50 per dozen.
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 3 parts 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 fine-manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be ready to sow the seed 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 seeds may be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, 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 apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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<td>Hardy Annuals</td>
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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.

HALF HARDY AND TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

WORMY 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 36 hours before planting.

Flowers For Special Purposes

Note carefully the heights of the plants so as to avoid disappointment. Abroad, gay is the dashing scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. H.P. Height 6 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abroa umbellata—A verbenae-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abutilon (Bell Flower or 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.


Ageratum Mexicanum—Profuse bloomer, making large clusters of feathery blossoms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Campion.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

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.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come. H.A. Height 6 to 12 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Amaranthus.—Very hardy, and makes a very fine bedding plant. H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Auerbach.—Creeping plant with yellow flowers. H.A. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Aurinia saxatilis.—Flower ground cover. H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Ayzinum (Alyssum).—One of our finest hardy plants for borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come. H.A. Height 6 to 12 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

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Wood's Superb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.

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 country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered, but many others which, while all beautiful, striking and distinct, give it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1 oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. $1.75.

COMET ASTER.—Handsome and distinct. The flower clusters are large, 5 to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.—Bears large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across; shaped like a peony. Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; 1 oz. 50 cts.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's painkiller).—Our splendid mixture of Balsam produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

Giant Comet

Light Blue.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; 1 oz. 50 cts.
Pink.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; 1 oz. 50 cts.
Crimson.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.
Pure White.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Ray Aster.—Different from all other asters the long needle-shaped petals stand out from the center of the flower. Colors range from pure white to deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Balsam Apple—Orchid-like bloom. Baskets; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Balsam Pear—Climber; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an excellent painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Bachelor’s Buttons.—See Globe Amaranth.

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.

Vernon—Bears immense quills of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.


Bryonopsis.—A climbing annual, with vivid scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15c.


Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succed well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.H.A. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Varieties—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.

Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Carnation—General favorite for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P. Chabaud’s Perpetual—Blosoms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; oz. $1.00.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

Carnation

Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CELOSTIA.—See Cockscmb, Plumed Varieties.

Centaura—The Dusty Miller or white flowers of leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed, will last for days.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut; gracefully drooping; silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2 1/2 inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.

Cyannus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Cenranthus—Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.
**High-Grade Flower Seeds.**

**Coleus**—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; 1 oz. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 75 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. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Columbine**—See Aquilegia.

**Convvolulus**—See Morning Glory.

**Coreopsis**—See Calycopsis.

**Cornflower**—See Centaurea cyanus.

**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 15 feet.

**Dahlias**—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is well past, a 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; unequalled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

**Double Pompona**—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

**Single Mixed Colors**—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Dahlia 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 shady location. Height 6 inches. H.P.

**Double Pure White**—Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

**Double Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

**Shasta Daisy**—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting.

**Swan River Daisy**—See Brachycome.

**Delphinium**—See Larkspur.

**Devil in the Bush**—See Nigella.
Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown, annuals, producing bright, poppy-flushed 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 oz.; 1 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.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Evening Glory.—See Moonflower.

Everlastings.—See Acr您好ium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), and Helichrysum.

Ferns.—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive in banks, arrowhead, and near the water. They make fine plants for shady places and for rock gardens. Pkt. 15 cts.

Forget-me-Not (Myosotis).—Charming little flowers, highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P. Eliza Poore—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Globe Amaranth.—Fine everlasting, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Globe Flower.—See Escholzia.

Globe Pinks.—For large groups, both in beds or in front of shrubs or in front of shrubs, nothing is more effective. If cut before fully ripe, the heads make splendid winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Helichrysum.—(Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to expand and dry for winter bouquets. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Heliotrope.—Few know how easily heliotrope can be grown from seed, 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 1 foot.

Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 7c; ½ oz. 50c. White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 7c; ½ oz. 50c.

Lemoine’s Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lupin.—A hardy annual, used as a border plant. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Lupins.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

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Lupins.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Hibiscus.—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome sinuous blossoms 4 to 6 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
Hollyhock
In long rows against a
surrounding, as a back-
ground for smaller
plants and 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, and range from white to almost
black.

Allegheany Hollyhock—Blooms the year round
in the South. The nearly transparent,
chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed leaves
resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 6
inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt.
5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Double Hollyhock—All colors mixed. A
choice mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Everblooming Annual Hollyhocks.
If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and trans-
planted in May, will bloom in June, pro-
ducing 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.; 1/4 oz.
20 cts.
Single Everblooming—Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz.
20 cts.

Humeus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An
easily grown hardy annual
climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for
covering porches, trellises and unsightly
places. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 10 cts.

Buntnamia.—See Bush Echolotzia.

Hyacinth, or Jack Bean.—See Dolichos.

Ice Plant.—A succulent plant, the leaves
parently covered with ice cry-
staIs. Especially fine for hanging-baskets
and rockeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Indian Shot.—See Cannas.

Ipomea Grandiflora.—See Moonflower.

Ipomea Quamoclit.—See Cypress Vine.

Ipomea Setosa.—See Brazilian Morning
Glories.

Japanese Hop.—See Humulus.

Joseph's Coat.—See Amaranthus.

Keniworth Ivy.—A neat and charming
hardy perennial trailing
plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries.
Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 5 cts.

Kochia or Burning Bush — (Mexican Fire
Bush).—A rapid growing, highly ornamental
annual forming perfect pyramids 2 1/2 to 3
feet high, clothed with feathery green
branches which, in the fall are thickly set
with innumerable bright scarlet flowers,
Sow doors and transplant 2 feet apart
in April. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Lady's Slipper.—See Balsam.

Larkspur.—Popular annual and perennial
plants of the earliest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beau-
tiful graceful flowers of many colors.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Fine for cutting;
one foot high. H.A. Pkt. 30 cts.; oz. 25c.

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for perma-
nent beds or borders. Blooms the next
summer if sown in the fall or early spring.
Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Lathyrus Latifolius.—See Perennial
Sweet Pea.

Linum (Scarlet Wax).—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 ed-
ings, pot and those gardens: very ef-
fective in masses: covered with bloom for
as long as 2 seasons. Easy to grow; 6 inches
high. H. H. A. Pkt. 5c.; 1/4 oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.

Love Grove.—See Nemophila.

Love-in-a-Mist.—See Nigella.

Love-in-a-Puff.—See Balloon Vine.

Love Lies Bleeding.—See Amaranthus.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.—Easily grown
handsome plants, bearing clusters
of brilliant flowers of many colors;
continues a long time. 2 feet high.
H. E. Bloom first season if sown early.
Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Flowering Maple.—See Abutilon.

Margarites.—See Carnation.

Mignonette.—In February or
March, sow in
boxes and thin
out to make strong plants. Beginning in
March, sow at intervals outside for a suc-
cession: in late summer sow in pots or
boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings
bloom early the next spring. Prefers a
cool temperature. H. A. One foot high.

H. Wood's Superb Mignonette.

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 and the most delicious
fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Goliath.—Bright red. One of the best,
excelling in profusion of bloom, size and
fragrance. Flower spikes 8 to 9 inches long.
A perfect cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz.
15 cts.

Delftsee.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cut-
ting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes
remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Macbeth.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and
symmetrical growth; bears massive
spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Golden Quean.—Golden yellow; deliciously
fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5
c.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Crimson Giant.—One of the best large
flowered sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5
c.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Sweet Mignonette.—Very fragrant: large
flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb.
25 cts.

Mimulus or Musk Flower.—An attractive trailing
plant for baskets, window-boxes, etc.;
bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous
yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Mimos—See Silk Plant.

Monaonica.—See Balsam Apple and Bal-
sam Pear.

Moonflower (Evening Glory).—Grows 30 to 40
feet; covered ever evening and cloudy day with large
white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut
the hard sheath, 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, the seed
will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.;
oz. 50 cts.
Morning Glories

Brazilian (Ipomea batatas).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick stand of foliage. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Cleomevolva Major.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.

Bush Morning Glory.—Fluffy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pots, and window culture. Blooms profuse. To vary from white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 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 checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silver white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

Double.—A rare form; bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are as big as saucers, all are wavy, fringed, and ruffled from stem to margin like crumled velvet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Wood's Peerless Mixture. We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotted kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from white to deep violet; the stems all are rich, deep green, varied with silver white and resemble English Ivy. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts. postpaid.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. $1.25, postpaid.

Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. $1.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Variegated Leaf.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white, and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 45 cts.

Ivy Leaf.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves are rich, deep green, varied with silver white and resemble English Ivy. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Aurora.—Terra cotta, veined with purplish carmine.

Beauty.—Cany yellow with scarlet marbling.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others white, and green, others beautifully mottled.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched 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 Tum Thumb.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

Knight 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, overlaid with scarlet.

Ruby King.—Ruby-red, overlaid with salmon tint.

Spotted.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Lobb's Nasturtiums

and more intensely brilliant and varied.

Hybrids of Madame Guerrier.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of color. Foliage especially handsome. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.

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.

Woods 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 unequalled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the more 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.

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts. postpaid.

COLLECTION.—Any ten 3 cts. packets, your selection, for 25 cts.; any ten ounces for 65 cts.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

Variegated Leaf.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts.

Ivy Trailing.—Similar to the dwarf variety except in habit of growth. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts.

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 50 cts.

Golden Leaved Scarlet.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers scarlet; striking. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 65 cts.

Jupiter.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Brilliant shade of vermilion; dark red.

Schneemann.—Straw yellow, spotted with reddish brown.

Schilling.—Clear yellow, maroon blotches.

Venetian.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtium

Nigella


Oxalis

—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging baskets, rockwork or edging. H.A. Height 6 to 8 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.
Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliance of coloring, 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.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts. Any 10 packets for 35 cts.

Cardinal—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.
Emperor Frederick—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.
Faust, or King of the Blacks—Almost black.
Flame—Golden yellow, the upper petals red, dish brown, margined yellow; very showy.
Gold-Margined—Mahogany brown, gold border.
Lord Beaconsfield—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.
Might—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.
Mister—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 Blotched—Very brilliant.
White, Black Center—Very fine and distinct.
Yellow—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

Pansy Mixtures

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a “royal mixture.” Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; 1/4 oz. 40 cts.; oz. $2.50.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 6 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; 1/4 oz. 65 cts.

Wood's Superb Frilled.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/4 oz. 65 cts.

Giant Trimalleau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.; oz. $1.00.

Mixed Pansies—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

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.

Perennials, or Hardy Phlox.—Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf.—Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Star and Fringed.—Extremely beautifully and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

PINKS.—See Dianthus.

Grandiflora Phlox

Grandiflora Phlox—Large Flowering.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals. Separate colors.

Perennials, or Hardy Phlox.—Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf.—Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Star and Fringed.—Extremely beautifully and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

PINKS.—See Dianthus.
**Poppy**—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 better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for succession of bloom. 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 an annual poppies, all varieties and every color, from deep scarlet to pure white. The wondrous variety and brilliant coloring make a most effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

### ANNUAL POPPIES

**Special Mixed Single Poppies**—Contains only the most select varieties that will give most dazzling display of flowers in an endless variety of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; 1 oz. 25 cts.

**Special Mixed Double Poppies**—An elegant collection especially selected for this mixture, into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**Empress of China**—A beautifully fringed scarlet poppy with large white spots at the base of each petal. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**Featherball**—A very beautiful double-fringed poppy; when expanded they resemble a ball of feathers or slashed tissue paper; snowy white. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Admiral**—Large glistening pure white single flowers, with broad bar of brilliant scarlet at the top. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

**Striped Japanese Poppy**—Very distinct; flowers brilliant scarlet and white, with curved petals like Japanese chrysanthemums. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

**Shirley**—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young, will last several days. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

**Tulip—**Reams in abundance large single bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 10 cts.

**Double Carnation-Flowered**—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 15 cts.

**Double Peony-Flowered**—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**California Poppy**—See Escholtzia.

### PERENNIAL POPPIES

**Oriental**—No poppy can equal this in brilliance of color and gorgeous display. The flowers are often six inches across, the colors range from soft pink to a dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon. Easy to grow; perfectly hardy, flowers increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.

**Iceland**—Resembles crushed satin; the fragrant, elegant blooms are borne continuously from June to October, blooming the first season and for 4 to 5 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

**Portulaca** (Moss Flower).—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

**Single Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

**Double Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

**Pyrethrum**—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

**Primrose**—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts. postpaid.

**Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose)**—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

**Evening Primrose**—The well known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**Ragged Robin**—See Centaurea Cyanus.

**Ricinus** (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts. postpaid.


**Salpiglossis**—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue. Many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow in boxes indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

**SensitivePlant** (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, drop in a most interesting manner, usually grown. T.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Salvia** (Scarlet Sage).—A standard for keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors or in frames and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; oz. $1.00.

**Patens.**—Splendid rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Scabiosa**—The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut-flower. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**SILENE.**—See Catchfly.

**Stocks** (Gillyflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out the end of April, when 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, rose-shaped double flowers. The longer they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.

**Giant Pyramidal Perfection**—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2 1/2 inches across. Height 2 1/2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 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. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.

**Dwarf German Mix**—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.
Wood's Giant Sweet Peas.

Out of more than 200 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-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly 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 pure 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 the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the biok-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and 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.

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

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<tr>
<td>Captain of the Blues.—Nearly true blue; flowers large.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Countess of Lathom.—A beautiful and delicate cream pink.</td>
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<td>Dainty.—Large pure white, edges tinted with pink. Long stems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorothy Eckford.—One of the best pure white sorts. Extra large; 5 to the stem. Emily Henderson.—Large, clear, pure white. Iris Porter.—Bright clear iris, with faint tint of purple. Madge Unwin.—A grand pink. Large, bold flower with waved standard. Helen Pierce.—Bright blue mottled on ivory white. Exceptionally attractive. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Deep primrose-yellow; a beautiful extra large flower. Janet Scott.—Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of standard. Moira Gordon.—Bright rose on primrose-wings primrose, tinted light pink. King Edward VII.—Bright, rich crimson-scarlet. One of the best. Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large. Lord Nelson.—A fine deep, dark, rich navy-blue. Very attractive. Lord Roseberry.—Rosy magenta; flower large; very free flowering. Lottie Pechard.—White; edges of standard and wings shaded with lilac. Lovely.—Beautiful shell pink, tinged with yellow. Flower large; four on a stem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Willmot.—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded with rose. Mont Blanc.—Christmas Sweet Peas. Best for forcing. Pure white; good size. Mrs. Collier.—Rich primrose; large flower. Mrs. Walter Wright.—Large, rosy purple, changing to rich blueish purple. Othello.—Deep maroon; of fine form and size. One of the best dark sorts. Prima Donna.—Exquisite clear pink; large flowers; profuse bloomer. Queen Alexandra.—Brilliant scarlet; magnificent large waved flower. Stella Morse.—Deep cream, shading to primrose. Very beautiful.</td>
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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 we offer such a high-sounding 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.; ½ 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 frilled 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. 25 cts.; ½ 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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as single blossoms. About 25 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
**Sweet William**—Make an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging through all shades from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall and spring. Full sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

- **Single**—Many bright colors mixed. Pt. 3 oz.; ½ lb. 10 oz.; 1 lb. 20 oz.; 2 oz. 65 ct.
- **Double**—All colors mixed. Pt. 5 oz.; ½ lb. 20 oz.; 2 oz. 65 ct.

**Thunbergia**—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye in profusion. H.H.A. Pt. 5 cts.

**Wallflower**—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches put into pots for winter flowering. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

- **Annual Wallflowers**—If sown in the open ground in April, they will be in full bloom in July and continue till frost. Will bloom even in cool weather and good in boxes indoors and transplanted in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.
- **Single**—A fine mixture of all shades. Pt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.
- **Double**—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

**Zinnia**—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly and longer. Sow now, or give a more vigorous summer and fall display. Perfectly double and when fully expanded resemble dahlias and are of almost every and all colors. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

- **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.
- **Curled and Crested**—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 1½ oz. 20 cts.
- **Miniature**—The dwarf zinnias in existence only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small beds, borders and rock gardens. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; 1 oz. 40 cts.
- **Tom Thumb**—Very dwarf, excellent for bedding and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.
- **Double Striped, or Zebra**—Profuse bearing in many colors. Pkt. 1½ oz. 20 cts.
- **Double Mixed**—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; 1 oz. 25 cts.

**Mixed Flower Seeds**—Sow broad cast along with the early cabbage, carrots, French and ordinary beans and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Bon Arbor**—A complete plant food in a compact form containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, which are essential nutrients for plant growth. This fertilizer is designed to promote strong and healthy growth. It is suitable for use in most soil types and will help maintain the fertility of your garden. Simply spread a thin layer around your plants and water in thoroughly. The fertilizer will slowly release its nutrients over time, providing a steady source of nutrition throughout the growing season. For best results, follow the instructions on the packaging and apply according to the recommended rate for your specific plant type and soil conditions.
Bulbs 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 succession of bloom till frost.

**Price:** 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

**By express:** 10 cts. each; $1.00 per dozen.

**William Saunders**
*Ging Humbert*

**Rosea Gigantea**
D. Eisle—4 feet. Bright vermillion scarlet, with orange shadings.
Pennsylvania—6 feet. Intense vermillion scarlet overlaid with orange.
Pres. Myer—4 feet. Large cherry carmine flowers in immense trusses; bronze foliage.

**Florence Vaughan**
5 feet. Rich golden yellow, thickly dotted with bright red.

**Richard Wallace**—4 1/2 feet. Canary yellow; an exceptionally large flower.

**Can Tissot**—4 feet. Intense brilliant vermilion, with bright orange shadings.

**Nicole Smith**—4 feet. Deep, clear orange flowers, borne in large clusters.

**Eunice**—4 feet. Delicate rose pink, with creamy yellow mottled border.

**Austria**—4 feet. Pure canary yellow, with crimson throat; orchid flowers.

**Alba Rosea**—5 feet. Beautiful cream white, shading to peach bloom pink at center; orange yellow tips.

**Gloriosa**—4 feet. Bright yellow, thickly spotted with crimson.

**Mixed Cannas**—By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen. By express, 75 cts. per dozen; 50 for $2.75.

### Gladiolas
Most attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds. Massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs, roses or peonies, for succession of bloom, of plants at intervals from April till June. Set the bulbs 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

**America**—The great pink variety; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Last for a week or more in water. 7 cts. each.

**Augusta**—Lovely pure white, often has 3 or 4 branches. 5 cts. each.

**45 cts. per dozen.**

**Chenile-White**—Intense icy white; fine for massing. 5 cts. each.

**Independence**—Light scarlet very large; long spike. 7 cts. each.

**Londike**—Cream yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 7 cts. each.

**70 cts. per dozen.**

**Gladiolas in Separate Colors**

**Each.** Doz. Per 100.

- **Cardinal** 5c. 30c. $1.75
- **Rosebud** 5c. 40c. $2.50
- **Mauve Shades** 5c. 30c. $1.75
- **Ivory and Variegated** 6c. 40c. $2.50
- **Glow and Orange** 6c. 40c. $2.00

**Postage on Gladiolas 5c. per dozen extra.**

**Fixed Gladiolas**—Our mixtures cover colors. **EXTRA LARGE, 3 for 10c.; 30c. per doz.; $1.50 per 100. SECOND SIZE, 4 for 10c.; 15c. per doz.; $1.00 per 100.**

### Decorative and Show Dahlias

- **Arabella**—Pale primrose, shaded with old rose and lavender.
- **Bon Ton**—Deep rich garnet-red; splendidly quilled.
- **Catherine Duer**—Glowing scarlet without markings; flowers immense.
- **Clifford W. Bruton**—Perfectly double; clear, rich yellow.
- **Fire Rain**—A blazing shade of cardinal red; free bloomer.
- **Frank Smith**—Deep rich maroon, tipped with white; striking.
- **Grand Duke Alexis**—Pure white, edged with lavender; fine.
- **Henry Patrick**—A splendid pure white; blooms freely; flowers large.
- **Jack Rose**—Rich velvet crimson, like the Gen'l Jacquinot rose.
- **John Elitch**—Deep rich maroon; a magnificent flower.
- **John Walker**—Large, pure white; fine form; profuse bloomer, long stems.
- **Lyndhurst**—Rich and vivid scarlet; an early and continuous bloomer.
- **Magnificent**—Large, pure yellow; dwarf growth; fine for bedding.
- **Maid of Kent**—Rich crimson, tips of petals pure white; very striking.
- **Marguerite Brabant**—Pure white; a very fine bloomer; dwarf.
- **Moss May Lomas**—Pure white, suffused and tipped with light lavender.
- **Mrs. Roosevelt**—White, shaded to soft pink; an immense flower.
- **Olympia**—Very large, deep cerise pink, spotted and pencilled with crimson.
- **Nymphæa**—White, suffused with shrimp pink; resembles the sea anemone.
- **Prof. Mansfield**—Yellow, heavily tipped with white; edges deep red.
- **Sylvia**—Deep pink, tinting to pure white at the center.
- **Wm. Agnew**—Intense, dazzling red; flowers often 5 inches across.
- **Zulu**—The Black Dahlia. The nearest to black found in flowers.

### Cactus Dahlias

- **Aegir**—Intense bright red; petals twisted and incurved.
- **Brittania**—Soft salmon suffused with pink; extra large and free bloomer.
- **Brunhilde**—Rich, deep velvety plum color; perfect form; early, with a blending of salmon pink; very fine.
- **Flora**—An ideal pure white; large, full flower.
- **General Buller**—Rich velvet maroon, tipped with white.
- **J. H. Jackson**—Handsome deep maroon, almost black.
- **Kriemhilde**—An exquisite shade of pink; a constant bloomer.
- **Mrs. G. Stevenson**—Very large; clear canary yellow.
- **Perlebelle**—Center nearly white, changing to delicate shell pink.
- **Volker**—Clearest canary yellow; early blooming.
- **Ethel**—Pure yellow, the ends of the petals tipped with white.

**Mixed Dahlias**—A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show cactus and fancy varieties.$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 12 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; doz. $1.00.

### Caladiums

**OR 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, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 3 feet wide.

**Size.** Diameter. Each. Doz. No. 1. Over 4 inches. 25c. 25c. No. 2. 3 to 4 inches. 15c. 15c. No. 3. 2 1/2 to 3 inches. 10c. 10c. No. 4. 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches. 6c. 6c.

**Postage Extra.** 5c., 6c., 10c., and 15c., according to size.

**FAIRY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.—Mixed Varieties, 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

### Madeira Roots
One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 30 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per doz.; $2.50 per 100.

Dahlias are divided into several classes, each class representing a particular form of bloom. The "Show Dahlia" is usually the long, compact flower and makes a fine cut flower. The colors are solid, except that in certain varieties the tips of the petals may be of another color. "Cactus Dahlias" have long, twisted petals, and are more loosely formed, more graceful and are borne on long stems. "Decorative Dahlias" occupy a position midway between the Show and the Cactus classes. The flowers are as large, but not as compact and solid as the Show variety, and the petals are spread and flat. All dahlias make splendid cut flowers, particularly the Decorative, which is largely grown for shipping.
WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seeds, and we feel, with proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April.

Our Special Lawn Circular, telling how to prepare the soil, sow the seed and care for lawns will be mailed free upon request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

This 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. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of from 75 lbs. per acre, or for all yards, one quart to 500 square feet. Price, per cts., bags and boxes.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to a satisfactory mixture 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 adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 to 60 lbs. per acre. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By express, 25 cts. per lb.

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 stand and do well on sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, and it is especially suited to stand the hot dry spells in summer, which usually causes lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermudas or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. per lb.

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.

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. At 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 very 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 both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

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 Bermudas)

This mixture is 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. By mail, postpaid, 22 cts. per lb. By express, 20 cts. per lb.

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermudas. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixtures

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick velvet turf most desired by golfers. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.
Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pastureage and soil-improving crops than of the legumes or other grasses or forage plants. It is the standard forage plant; it is the most profitable crop, both from the standpoint of production and of good seed. It is a hardy plant; it is a good soil improver, and it is a rapid producer of hay. It is a good forage plant, and it is a good seed producer. It is a good seed producer, and it is a good soil improver. It is a good seed producer, and it is a good soil improver. It is a good seed producer, and it is a good soil improver.

Best Time and Method of Seeding

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson and Burr Clover, which are adapted only for spring sowing. 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 Aliskie Clovers on their wheat or other all-sown grain fields, the better the soil, the earlier the clover will grow, and the higher will it be cut. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; but by sowing and harvesting it regularly, the quantity of lime usually applied is 1,000 lbs. per acre, 2,000 lbs. per acre when sown on the best land and 2,400 lbs. per acre when sown on the poorest land, or 200 lbs. per acre, as a top-dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. But the best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down or as a top-dressing, is either our Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Spermophate.

RED CLOVER, (Trifolium pratense)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and hay crops, but it grows above average yields of alfalfa, clover and grasses. It is a good soil improver crop wherever general farming is practiced. Red Clover will yield crops two or three years after sowing and, as this clover is a permanent one, a first crop makes good feed, and is the most valuable for hay. A second crop does not make so good quality of feed, and where the clover seed can be grown to advantage is usually cut for seed the first season. Red clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom, as it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as the clover. The appearance of the seed of this clover 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 as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with grass. Eight pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

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 or account of the extra growth. It is a good variety of clover, and can be sown with results any time from the middle of May to the middle of July. When sown in late summer, it will not bloom well until the following season, but it will bloom well in the spring, and will make a fine crop of hay. It is a good clover for dry or sandy soils, and is a good soil improver. It is a good clover for dry or sandy soils, and is a good soil improver. It is a good clover for dry or sandy soils, and is a good soil improver. It is a good clover for dry or sandy soils, and is a good soil improver. It is a good clover for dry or sandy soils, and is a good soil improver.
**ALFALFA, The Profitable Hay Crop**

Yields Four or Five Cuttings a Year of Easily Cured and Most Nutritious Hay

Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in the spring any time from the middle of March through April. In Ohio and some of the Western States, May and early in June are favorite times for seeding, but in this section it should be put in earlier. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two cuttings this year and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be sowed on well-drained land 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 thickens 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, the thickening the root growth, and stoning out properties.

Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yield of splendid, nutritious hay on soils to which it is adapted, than any other crop. Its use in Virginia and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Two large farmers in Virginia have now upwards of five hundred acres in alfalfa, and both are increasing the acreage devoted to the crop as rapidly as possible, as they find it more profitable than any other crop on the farm.

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 sell readily at from $100 to $200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for the extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres 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 of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of alfalfa using as much as 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre. It is also preferable to sow alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly sub-soil 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 from the middle of March through April. Further south, earlier seedings are admissible. Spring seedings secured from spring seedings will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding. A firm seedbed 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 61.

**PRICE, TRADE-MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED.—**Best American Grow Seed—1 lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb. $9.00 per bushel of 65 lbs. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is the best grade, strong germintin, seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder.

**Cut Alfalfa four times the first year, five times the second year.**

The Alfalfa seed I bought of you proved a success as far as getting a stand at once I cut four times the first year, and five times the second year.—W. H. Renney, Albtville Co., S. C., July 15, 1911.

Alfalfa made nine cuttings a year in Florida

I have been for several years experimenting with alfalfa and all the clovers on the soils of Florida, and I have had a great many failures, but I still stick to it, as I felt quite sure that I would eventually succeed in growing alfalfa and all the clovers. I have had three very successful years, and I am now growing my place more luxuriantly that it does in any State in the Union—at any rate, that is the opinion given by many alfalfa growers from the Northern States, who have been here to see it—and the Aloke Clover is the finest growth I have ever seen in my country. The Aloke produces nine cuttings a year. It really gives more than that, but I don’t dare to say how many. My every effort is causing this improvement down here, especially among the many who have recently bought land in the Everglades.—J. M. Haskell, Palm Beach Co., Fla., April 21, 1911.

Our Alfalfa seed simply wonderful—not a single weed to be seen—a perfect stand

I think you will be glad to know that the Aloke seed I got from you is simply wonderful. There is not a single weed that can be seen—and the whole ground is covered like a carpet. It was sown on April 21, and is not nearly a foot high. People come to see it, and men who know, say it is a real wonderland—a really perfect stand.—Mrs. Allen Potter, Albemarle Co., Va., May 15, 1912.
Alsike Clover, (Trifolium Hybridum)

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 drouth to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as heavy bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. It is sure to give a good stand and make good crops, even on Monomouth Clovers and other poor land where these clovers have been uncertain. Alsike is superseding them in almost all parts. Particularly is this so 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 sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red and Mammoth Clovers. It is also admirably adopted for sowing with Timothy for hay.

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 of either the Red or Mammoth Clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. The mixture of Alsike with other grasses or clover, 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient. Present price of Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover, 25 cts. per Ib.; 10-lb. lots and over, 24 cts. per Ib.; $1.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates. We will fill orders sent to us at lowest prevailing prices, or will quote prices at any time.

I bought a bucket of Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover last spring and mixed it with alfalfa and half with Timothy, and sowed the seed on a piece of land that was in wheat. I don't believe I ever saw a better set of clover. I believe when the farmers of this section get to sowing Alsike Clover they will find it to be the clover suited to thin land. (Chas. F. Strowens, Tanwax Co., Va., May 18, 1911.)

The Alsike Clover was sown February 25th, and a finer stand I never saw, and has stood the dry weather all summer, when Red Clover has all died out. I am more than pleased with it.—N. J. Vines, Washington Co., Tenn., January 23, 1911.

I am much pleased with Alsike Clover. Have just mowed two acres from seed I bought of you last spring, which I sowed on wet bottom land—places which would not thrive in any other clover mixed with Red Clover. The whole field lay 3 inches low. I cut it to adapt itself to all conditions of soil better than any other clover I have ever used, especially low, wet land. (C. D. Lawrence, Henry Co., Va., June 9, 1911.)

White Clover (Trifolium Repens)

This is very largely used in lawn and pastureage mixtures, and is indigenous to the State in this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sows well in the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed, lb. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Japan Clover

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 pasturage. Japan Clover can be used for haying, as well as for grazing. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a mixture of Red Top, or Hybrid Grass, with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In the South, Japan Clover, 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 crops of hay. It will succeed if sown in places where it will have without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and willows. Grains in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shade of trees, where clover does not succeed well. Japan Clover Clover to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer and fall, Japan Clover makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable. It is not best to graze Japan Clover too early the first season.

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and soundness of quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

WINTER RYE

Winter Rye is not adapted for sowing in the spring, except for grazing or as a cover crop, and is really not as good as other clovers, which can be used for this purpose for spring seeding. Full information regarding rye and all seed grains for fall seeding is contained in our Fall Catalog, issued in August. Bushel about $1.50.
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 in particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary to 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 nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees.

We are sowing this clover to quite a considerable extent on our own farms on light, sandy land, where other clovers do not take well. We hope by sowing this Bokhara Clover, to get a good growth to turn under to improve the land, and also to inoculate the soil so that it will produce good crops of Crimson Clover and Alfalfa from seedings of these to follow the Bokhara.

Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lb. lots and over, 13 cts per lb.

Yellow Bokhara
A productive and popular type of the Sweet Clover, having yellow blossom instead of white.

Burr Clover
Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grass clover, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseedes 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 Catalogue, issued in August.

Seed in the Burr, pound, 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.

Burr Clover Clean Seed. lb. 20 cts. In 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. 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 human and 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. 3 cts.; bushel $4.00. 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. 12 cts.; bushel $5.50.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower
FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with 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. Clear directions giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application.

Price, $2.75.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Makes Splendid Fall, Winter and Spring Pasturage—Fine for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

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 are said to be 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 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

Dwarf Essex Rape Splendid for Poultry

Last March I planted Dwarf Essex Rape for my poultry. I have had thirty chickens on half an acre of it and it has given green feed to them, and notwithstanding the dry weather. It still is green. I, of course, shut the chickens off occasionally for a week.—W. Bruce Doyle, Madison Co., N. C., August 23, 1911.

Dwarf Essex Rape Makes an Enormous Amount of Green Food

Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an enormous amount of green feed for sheep, hogs or cattle, and can be grown early or late. No hog or sheep grower can afford to be without it.—W. E. Cook, Noatway Co., Va.

Cyclone Seed Sower
A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This seeder is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. 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 fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus, 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 best qualities that 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 Seed

THE BEST TIME in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well harrowed and then raked smooth. It should then be harrowed and harrowed again, and so on as many times as possible. It should be sown in good time, and then covered by the harrow. A light covering is best, but it can be obtained by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firm the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about 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 immediate 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 grain and then sow the clover seed, and then harrow the spring grass, and cover it with the harrow. This method of preparing the ground for sowing clover, under grass, is most successful. It also acts as a cultivation of these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way is satisfactory, both as regards increased grass crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of fertilizer can be applied at the same time the grass is sown very beneficially.

PALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.—September is the best month of the year for sowing 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 Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November. In the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South, the best results are obtained when the grass seed is sown in the fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1 lb. of Orchard Grass and 1 lb. of clover per acre, depending on the conditions of the soils. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combinations with that grass.

The Orchard Grass that I ordered 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.—ELIAS BOLYARD, R., Barber Co., W. Va., April 30, 1912.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Orchard Grass, per lb., 17 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., $1.85; choice quality seed, per bushel, $1.65.

Orchard Grass, (Dactylis glomerata)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days' weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in wet situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring; should any bare spots appear in the field, an occasional top dressing of stable manure during the winter or ground bone or fertilizer early in the spring will fully maintain its productiveness.

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, 1 lb. of Orchard Grass, 1 lb. of clover per acre, depending on the conditions of the soils. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combinations with that grass.

The Orchard Grass that I ordered 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.—ELIAS BOLYARD, R., Barber Co., W. Va., March 30, 1912.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Orchard Grass, per lb, 17 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., $1.85; choice quality seed, per bushel, $1.65.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Also Called Evergreen 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 and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and maintains its first-class quality long into the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive 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 well adapted for good heavy uplands, but does not grow well on light, sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, or 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 (1 lb.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (1 lb.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. of Red Clover. The addition of Wood's Pure Animal Bone to the acre in this mixture increases the yield and the quality of the grass. This combination is excellent for heavy soils, and has given the most satisfactory results. Price, 1 lb. 20 cts. Trade-Mark Brand Seed, bushel of 11 lbs., $1.85. Price fluctuates. Existing prices on request at any time.

I have tried your Tall Meadow Oat Grass and think it is fine.—ADOLPHUS MOSHER, Stanley Co., N. C., July 10, 1911.
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 loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on hills, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard grass, red clover or red grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is the Sapling as it matures and ripens with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section, is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus, either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give them best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasture. 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 and 6 lbs. of Sapling clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 6 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover seeds, 2 lbs. Fancy Red Top, 4 bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good clay or low, or soils. Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, lb. 6 cts.; bushel of 40 lbs. about $6.50. Price fluctuates.

I have a fine catch of the grass sown from the seed bought from you in February sown the first of March with oats. I also have thirteen acres of fine clover sown in cotton last August.—J. T. Barber, Southampton Co., Va., April 26, 1911.

I wish to say that your seeds that I have ordered from you for the past ten years have given perfect satisfaction. The Red and Mammoth Clovers, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard and Blue Grasses, the Money-Maker, Sir Walter Raleigh and Kohler Potatoes, the Early Jersey and Cheerwine Wakedel and Lieut. Dutch Cabbage, and your corn and garden vegetable seeds have been fine. The early clover in particular is of the best. I am using the Brewer's clover this year in Western North Carolina. —C. L. Campbell, Swain Co., N. C., February 21, 1911.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS (Bromus unioloides)

A valuable annual winter grass for the South, making nutritious fall, winter and early spring pasturage, and the earliest yield of hay. It is adapted only for fall seeding. Price, per lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.

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 on upland and low ground. It succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land, and increasing in yield and quantity 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 mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern corn soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crop at the same time as timothy. It is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. It is particularly adapted to all gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillside, or sandy lands likely to wash. Our Trade-Mark Brand is the Fancy Clean Red Top is one extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Trade-Mark Brand, Fancy Seed, lb. 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well, and is easily adapted to grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow oat. 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, sows 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives best results. Pound, 10 cts.; 10 lb. lots 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 texture. 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 better in damp situations than other grasses. Full description in our Fall catalogue, which will be mailed on request. Price, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. per lb.

WESERNWOLTH'S RYE GRASS

This is a most decided improvement on the Italian Rye Grass, and we recommend to our customers to experiment with this, so as to know fully as to its value and adaptability to our soils and requirements. It is claimed to be the earliest and quickest growing of hay grasses, and that it will come in decidedly earlier than the Italian Rye. It is a forage and pasture grass of extraordinary productiveness. It should be sown at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre, and can be sown early in the spring or during September and October. Price, per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.
Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass (Festuca pratensis)

For the past two or three years, Meadow Fescue has been a very short crop, and prices have varied very much. This year the crop is abundant, and prices less than one-third of the prices prevailing during the past year. It should encourage much more general use of this valuable lawn grass. It is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and 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 pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of the State. In certain localities it is very highly appreciated. It succeeds well on all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow 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. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, half bushels each of these two grasses. Price, lb., 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 13 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.

TALL FESCUE (Festuca Elatior)

This is similar in growth to Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, but makes a taller and more leafy growth, and in some sections is becoming very popular. The seed is larger, and is useful for the purpose of sowing. This variety does well on hillsides. See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). Lb. 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL

A valuable pasture grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils, and also in mixture with Creeping Grass. See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72. Lb. 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (Poa trivialis)

A valuable pasture grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desired time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses, and sheep. Lb. 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

RED FESCUE, (Festuca rubra)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable if sown by itself. It is mixed, however, to sow with other grasses for pasturage in lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). Lb. 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per pound.

SHEEP FESCUE (Festuca ovina)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It makes excellent grazing and is well adapted for both lawn and pasture mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). Lb. 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE

Where it succeeds to advantage this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine, covering with a dense, compact, and beautiful thick turf. Recommended for lawn and pasture mixtures. Lb. 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS

An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is especially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasture mixtures. Lb. 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

TRUE SWEET VERNAL GRASS (Anthoxanthum odorum)

A perennial pasture grass, valuable because it is one of the first to shoot up its green leaves in the spring, and one of the last to die down in cold weather. Not recommended for sowing alone, but it forms a good pasture, to hay cut from the field an agreeable fragrance. Lb. 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per 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 fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in the lawn and pasture mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). It makes a splendid lawn, and is especially suited to a fine, fertile soil, being able to endure shade on light soil. Lb. 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 27 cts. per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasture and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered the ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds, it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures. Blue Grass is inferior to becoming really well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, as to give quicker pasturage until the Blue Grass gets well established. Sow in the fall or spring, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Kentucky Blue Grass is lower in price than it has been for several years past, and the low price at which it can be bought now should encourage largely increased sowings. Special prices in quantities. Lb. 18 cts.; bushel, $1.75.
Johnson Grass

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one and a half to two tons per acre. Develops prematurely when cut with timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorgorhum, and can only be sown to advantage in the spring. It can be handled in the same manner as timothy hay, but is not suited to the southern market. It is best suited to the northern market. It is a good hay for the South. It is a good hay for the South. It is a good hay for the South. It is a good hay for the South. It is a good hay for the South.

While the curse, do not to the first but to have an advantage. Curves, I do not know to harvest, although it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmers can grow.

By far the larger number of farmers feel that the curtailment of this crop for the South, the only caution 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 fields, it is more than likely that it will become adapted to a region that it is already in. When plowed, only to sow it where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and an exposure of the roots by late fall or leaving the 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 seeding (one and a half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make stocky stalks, which are not desired for seed. Besides, larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting.

Price, per lb. 12 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb. (A bushel weighs about 24 lbs.)

The following letter, written several years ago, is from a farmer who has had large experience with this grass. It gives the most intelligent information in regard to Johnson Grass, and we therefore reproduce it here for our customers' instructions.

I find it superior to any native or cultivated grasses I know, both for green feed and hay. It is not a pest or a curse, or an obnoxious weed, as I was told when I first seed it here; but it grows in abundance and is only a curse to the careless landowner or the shifty tenant. Johnson Grass is a most valuable crop, but it needs careful handling. I would rather have one acre of Johnson Grass than one acre of grasses in this country. It can be taken in cutting for hay, and that is just as soon as the first seeds head appear. Seed is slow in maturing, and one has plenty of time to cut it, before danger of the seed maturing. But soonest it is cut in the above state, the better it will be handled. If it is cut by cut fall, not leaving a stem, as these would go to seed and appear in the next cutting and be carried to the barn.

Johnson Grass is a most valuable grass, either for hay or green feed; liked by all kinds of stock. It is not a curse, but a blessing, when properly handled, and is not hard to eradicate, provided one uses the proper method. As I have used several hundred acres and recommend this grass to careful farmers.—S. BACIGAN, White Co., Arkansas.

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. H. WILMANS, Orange Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

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 first grass to furnish pasture, and it continues to furnish excellent pasture through June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it begins to grow, and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who have improved a great deal of their pastures by using 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 a great hay crop, as it is only a pasture grass. 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 uped for hay. While I have always considered this grass to be not equal in nutritive qualities to Orchard Grass, some farmers claim that they consider the hay equal to Orchard Grass hay. It is particularly well adapted for sodding and upland soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasture.

Price 15 cts.; 10 lb. and over, 16 per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (Alopecurus pratensis)

Fine permanent pasture grass, which reaches maturity perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See T. W. Wood & Sons Company's Premium Seeds of the Year.) It is not a grass, but a sorgorhum, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sunny weather, and frequently is one of the first to start. Not for hay, as Pendle 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots over, 30 cts. per lb. Pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots over, 30 cts. per lb.
Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are in high favor with our customers, and our trade in these is increasing every year. Our customers reporting that our mixtures not only yield more pastureage, but give much better crops of hay, and the meadow and pastures keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three kinds of grasses or clovers are sown.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clovers in mixtures has long been recognized and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent wherever grasses are sown, practical experience having conclusively proven the great advantage of sowing a large number of grasses together, both for hay and pastureage.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses adapted to this section, 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 | Tall Fescue |
| Red Clover | Meadow Fescue |
| Alsike Clover | Orchard Grass |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Red Top or Herbs Grass |
| Alfalfa | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| White Clover | Japanese Clover |

Sow 30 to 55 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14½ cts. lb.

I will say the No. 1 Mixture is satisfactory in every way.—H. H. Tippets, Clarion Co., Pa., October 24, 1912.

I have splendid results from the No. 1 Grass Mixture. I cut fifteen tons of hay from 3½ acres in the second cutting from this seed.—J. Allen Holt, Guilford Co., N. C., September 21, 1912.

I am more than pleased with the Grass Mixture No. 1 that I ordered of you last spring. I sowed it on gravelly soil and it is doing fine; better than I expected. You may expect another order from me next fall.—L. W. W. Williams, Cleveland Co., May 22, 1911.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Red Top or Herbs Grass |
| Meadow Fescue | Red Clover |
| Orchard Grass | Alsike Clover |
| Perennial Rye Grass | White Clover |
| Kentucky Blue Grass | Timothy |
| Alfalfa | Sheep Fescue |

Sow 30 to 55 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14½ cts. lb.

I have a fine pasture from the grass seed I bought of you about five years ago and expect to deal more in the future with you.—H. E. Henderson, Rutherford Co., Tenn., April 1, 1911.

Year No. 2 Mixture supplemented with 5 lbs. of Alfalfa (per acre) I bought of you last fall, and seeded, getting a fine stand, has withstood the continued drought during May, brought me an excellent crop of hay and the Alfalfa took well all through it. Your mixtures are fine and I have never failed to get good stand with them. I want to keep on sowing them. I sowed this about September 1st, and grazed it, 5 cows and 2 mares, until hard weather. I wish you could see it. Every one says it is the best they have seen this year.—Jno. S. Fleming, Amelina Co., Va., June 18, 1911.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| Red Clover | Tall Meadow Oat Grass |
| Red Top or Herbs Grass | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| White Clover | Perennial Rye Grass |
| Sheep Fescue | Timothy |
| Meadow Fescue | Meadow Foxtail |
| Tall Fescue | Alfalfa Clover |

Sow 30 to 55 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14½ cts. lb.

Last August we seeded thirty-three acres with your Mixture No. 3, thirty pounds to the acre, and 600 pounds Thomas Phosphate. We harvested over 100 tons of fine hay from this thirty-three acres, and had it all in the barn June 22nd. I think from the inquiries I have had in regard to this field that you will have quite a nice sale on this mixture from this locality.—C. H. Meadows, Culpeper Co., Va., July 31, 1912.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| Kentucky Blue Grass | Red Top or Herbs Grass |
| Sheep Fescue | Italian Rye Grass |
| Timothy | Mammoth Clover |
| Orchard Grass | Tall Meadow Oat Grass |
| Alsike Clover | Meadow Foxtail |
| White Clover | Velvet Blue Grass |
| Timothy | Palisad Grass |

Sow 30 to 55 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14½ cts. lb.

The Grass and Clover Mixture I got of you is doing fine. I never saw grass make quicker growth. If my meadow gives as good results next June as it promises now, I shall be much pleased.—Benz F. Hewett, Fairfax Co., November 1, 1912.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass | Tall Fescue |
| Red Top or Herbs Grass | Velvet Grass |
| Italian Rye Grass | Crested Dogstail |
| Meadow Fescue | Foxtail |
| Timothy | Alkali Clover |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| Mammoth Clover |

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 lbs. lb.
MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage.

Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perennial Eye Grass</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep Fescue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paspalum</td>
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Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Top or Herds Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
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</table>

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
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<td>Meadow Foxtail</td>
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<td>Orchard Grass</td>
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<td>Perennial Eye Grass</td>
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<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
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<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
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<td>Red Top or Herds Grass</td>
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<td>Saping Clover</td>
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<td>Alsike Clover</td>
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<td>Timothy</td>
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<td>Paspalum</td>
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Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Your No. 8 Mixture of Grass Seeds I sowed last fall is the finest hay we ever saw. Sowed this last fall on gravelly soil and light clay sub-soil.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C., May 10, 1910.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Meadow Foxtail</td>
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<td>Italian Eye Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Top or Herds Grass</td>
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<td>Timothy</td>
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<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
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<td>Saping Clover</td>
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<td>Paspalum</td>
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Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture was fine. I found it to be very well pleased in fact, I was well pleased with all the seeds I ever bought from you.—A. R. BEATERS, Towson, Co., May 20, 1912.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture I bought of you last year is the finest. I have a fine stand, and think it well adapted to this section for hay or pasture. There has been a very dry spell and yet it has made a satisfactory growth.—J. R. FOREST, Stokes Co., N. C., May 15, 1911.

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 pasture 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 low grounds. 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. Feed 10 lb. to 10 lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you last year. I have put it in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac Co., Va.

I have been sowing your mixture of grass for four years and I find it far ahead of any grass I ever sowed. My meadows are green and nice now where others are bare.—J. T. KNOEs, Fayette Co., W. Va., March 21, 1911.
SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties

Improved American Oats

A fine new oat which has given the best and most satisfactory results in Ohio and other Western States, out-yielding any of the standard oats in cultivation. It is particularly valuable for spring seeding, for making a fine quality heavy oat, making one of the best of all oats for threshing out for horse and cattle feed, it is of the same thickness and color as meads and East Alabama oats, and Washington Oats which we have been selling, but is an improvement on those two varieties, hence we are selling this variety exclusively this season, in preference to those kinds which we have formerly offered.

The grain is of a beautiful white appearance, making a large, well-filled kernel, and is of high nutritive feeding qualities.

**Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, $1.00; 10-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.**

**Burt or Ninety-Day Oats**

The Quickest Growing, Most Proliptic 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 is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, 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, 80 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 75 cts. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.**

Allow me to compliment the Burt or Ninety Day Oats. Those I bought of you last March exed any early oat I have ever seen. The oats grew 4 to 4½ feet high. We were taken from 6 inches long. They were remarkable as an early oat. They cannot be beat.—O. K. Stilley, Bessemore Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

The Ninety Day Oats that I got from you were 2½ ft. high, and I never made a better crop of oats in my life. In less than sixty days they were in the sheaf.—B. V. Shipley, Bessemore Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

The Burt as a spring oat is a genuine success, and in fact, I'll need oat bought from you are fully up to your recommendation.—J. P. Forrester, Bessemore Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

**The Burt or Ninety Day Oats I bought of you last spring make the best crop of oats I have raised in fifteen years. They are true to name—Ninety Day. We advise farmers in this section of Virginia to sow these oats to get them.—J. R. Cun-ningham, Amherst Co., Va., September 20, 1912.**

**Bancroft Oats**

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats past 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 sown, they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will be one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time.

**Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, $1.00 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 a good soil and the season is favorable. Can plant as late as 15th of March.—J. B. Rush, Ash Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

**Black Tartarian Oats**

Fine Imported Stock.

Black oats are always considered more productive than white oats, and among the advantages of this splendid oat is that it makes a thick straw, standing up well and does not lodge. In England it has yielded as high as 122 bushels per acre, and is considered the hardest and most productive of all spring oats. It has proven remarkably well in this country, and is very popular wherever it has been sown. Per peck (8 lbs.), 50 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), $1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, 31 cts. per bushel.

**The Black Tartarian Oats.—like all other seeds bought from you the past several years—have been entirely satisfactory. The oats made a better yield for me than any other variety.—H. T. Patterson, Bedford Co., Va., October 5, 1912.**

**Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats**

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will far outyield 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 than from continual sowing of the fall-grown oats. Furthermore, Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these oats, when sown as late as the third of May. On the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these oats to our northern and western farmers, as we believe that they will give you very much larger and better yielding crops than the spring oats usually sown in the north and western states. So at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price Trade-Mark Brand, bushel, 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 88 cts. per bushel. Prices quoted at any time upon request.

**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 in 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 Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel, 70 cts.; choice quality, bushel, 65 cts. Shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

**Black Victor Oats**

A fine, heavy, productive type of black spring oats, originally grown from English stock. It has proved to be one of the best and largest yielding of spring oats. Black oats are usually considered to be the more robust and hardier and heavier yielding than other oats, and this new oat promises to fully sustain that belief. The grain is large and contains a remarkably well developed kernel, making it particularly valuable to grow for feeding purposes.

**Price, bush, 80 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 75 cts. bus.**
Appler Oats

The Appler 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 crop, growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a 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-resistant oats for the South. Price, per 50 lbs. 40 cts.; bushel, 95 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are derived from this variety, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 65 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 60 cts. per bushel.

Black Spring Oats

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Black Spring Oats, about 70 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 65 cts. 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 oats or other grain. Sown in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one or two bushels of rust proof or spring oats. Present price, $3.30 per bushel; in 10-bu. lots and over, $2.25 per bu. Price fluctuates. Will quick sprout at any time under request. Cottonseed extra. The Canada Field Peas and Oats we bought of you in February have done fine considering the drought we have had here. They are about ready for cutting now.—W. W. MILLER & Co., Accomac Co., Va., June 5, 1911.

The Canada Field Peas were far beyond my expectations. They were sown with Ninety Day Oats and made about two tons of fine hay to the acre.—N. J. VANCE, Washington Co., Pa., August 28, 1911.

Canada Field Peas have proven perfectly satisfactory each year I have planted them. I reap a fine crop of hay last May from your Canada Field Peas and Ninety Day Oats planted in February.—MRS. BESIE DENISON, Stottsboro, Ga., August 23, 1911.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

Makes the quickest-growing, largest yielding and most nutritious grazing for spring and early summer pasturage

This is a mixture of Spring Barley, rye, speltz and rape, combine din proper proportions 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 pasture from late March to late May, if 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 40 lbs.; 10-bushel lots and over, $1.20 per bushel.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for two or three seasons past in this section and further South. It makes the most satisfactory growth of all while the grain is in a milk state. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price, $1.50 per bushel.

Have sown your Beardless Spring Barley for several years and would say I think it one of the best quick feeders for early spring I know of; also fine for chicken food.—E. B. CHANDLISH, Halifax Co., Va., August 21, 1911.

The Beardless Spring Barley was planted January 28th, cut in drought for hay and made a fine crop of hay, while oats planted on both sides rusted and did not make half crop.—J. A. ROWLAND, Middle Co., Fla., February 1911.

I was well pleased with the Spring Barley. The spring was so dry it did not make a rank growth. My stock was very heavy. I will want more of it next spring.—W. E. ENGLISH, York Co., April 15, 1911.

SPRING VETCH (Vicia sativa)

Vetches do not do as well sown in the spring as in the fall, but in some sections Spring Vetch seems to succeed and give very good results. Spring Vetch makes a quicker growth, when sown in the spring, than does the Hairy Vetch (Vicia villosa). Whose vetches succeed to advantage they make a good fall forage, and hay crop and are also an excellent soil improver.

It is desirable to always make a seeding of grain with vetch, and for spring seeding, Beardless Spring Barley, or Burt Oats, are the best thing you can sow with them. A bushel of beardless barley, or a bushel of Burt oats, and 30 lbs. Spring Vetch should be sown to the acre. Price, per 1lb. 8 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, per lb. 7 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. per lb.

HAIRY or WINTER VETCH (Vicia Villosa)

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably sown at the last working of corn or cotton with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre, with one bushel of oats or three-fourths bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat helps to hold the vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Our Fall Catalogue, issued August 1st, gives full information about vetch. Present price of Hairy Vetch, 1b. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb. 100-lb. lots and over, 10½ cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.
Mangels or Stock Beets

A SLENDID WINTER FEED FOR STOCK AND HOGS, INCREASES THE MILK FLOW, YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN EVER BEFORE, AND ALSO INCREASES IN FEEDING VALUE.

Culture.—Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deep. Sow from about the middle of March till the middle of June, and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, throw a hoe so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate as you would corn. If you are late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Do not begin feeding mangels till after January 1st. Sow six pounds to the acre in rows two-and-a-half feet apart.

Danish Sludstrup
—The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairying and cattle interests, has for some years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes every 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 probably more feeding value than any mangel produced anywhere. 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.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangels

—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, and, because they are easily pulled, the deep red roots are straight, well formed, and solid. This is the best variety for deep soils. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Yellow or Orange Globe
—The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. The roots grow to a good size, and are of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; they are 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.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Golden Tankard
—The best known and most largely grown variety, 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 color. Due to the 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. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Bileanes Sugar
—Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is much 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.; 1/2 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 grower 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 alternative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—early the better—in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangels 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. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express $1.15 per lb.

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 a 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. Price of Chufas, pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, $1.10; bushel, $3.75.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for manure. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together at four inches apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them, while with other beans on the foliage, and care should be used not 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. Qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel about $3.25. Special price on large lots.
SEED CORN—
White Varieties

Collier’s Excelsior Corn
A fine productive, early maturing, white field corn, that is giving the best satisfaction and 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, plump, 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.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $2.00.
SELECTED EARS COLLIER'S EXCELSIOR—$2.50 per bushel grate.

Virginia White Dent
The standard variety of white corn grown throughout this section. It has deep grain, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by the same grower for twenty years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. We recommend this as a most satisfactory and large yielding white field corn. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.50; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.40 per bushel. Selected ears Virginia White Dent, $2.00 per bushel grate.

I found your seed corn to be all O. K. I don't think the Virginia White Dent can be beat. Several people from different counties saw the corn and bad me give them your address.—Jno. E. Fowler, Kansas Co., W. Va., February 5, 1912.

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 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 grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cure 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, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

In regard to the Columbian Beauty Corn, I am pleased with it and came near being what was represented as could be, and I have a fine turnout. I am well pleased with the yield, I planted it in a sandy soil, I do not think I ever saw corn grow off any faster in my life. I went a little over 1000 corns on one and a half acre about the time it was earing. Lots of people want seed of it. I never saw corn till out any better than it did. —T. A. Jones, Moore County, N. C.

Hickory King Corn
A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad, and beautifully white making the finest quality meal. The cob is often too large to cut, and will cover the end of it. Pkt. 10 cts.; postpaid, qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.75. Selected ears Hickory King, $2.25 per bushel grate.

I have had splendid success with the Hickory King Corn I bought of you last spring.—James Austin, Cumberland Co., Va., October 20, 1909.

Boone County

Boone County Prize Winning Stock
Our stock of this is secured from an expert corn grower of this State, a special selected stock of this corn, specially grown for seed purposes for securing the best development of ear and the largest yielding of corn.

This corn was planted in rows 4 feet apart, 2 feet between the stalks, and is an extra selected stock, both in quality and appearance. The grower of this corn has taken prizes at several fairs at which he has exhibited, and other parties who wish to secure extra stock of this corn to grow for large yields or to exhibit for prize-winning at our fairs, we would recommend that they buy this stock.

The price, per quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel, $2.50. Selected ears of Prize Winning Stock, $3.00 per bushel grate.
Eureka Corn

This corn is a selection from the Cocke’s Prolific Corn, and originated from you made 12 ears born to the acre, which won the prize of $325.00 given by the State of Alabama.—G. E. L. Lehnert, Colbert Co., Ala., February 15, 1910.

60 pounds to the measured bushel. Drought, overcrowding, or three-eared sorts, 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 corn planted.

Pet. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

EUREKA SEED CORN on ears, $2.25 per bushel crate.

The Eureka Corn I bought from the last April came up well and made a fine crop of corn for silage purposes. It has a number of ears on the stalk and plenty of it was fourteen feet high.—S. W. Anderson, Rochebridge Co., Va., September 20, 1910.

Blount’s Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who came to the market with two ears to the stalk, has success¬ing it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and prominent Stations rank this as one of the large, yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of our own growth, not sold in wholesale lots. Blount’s Prolific also makes great as one of the great, yielding of fine varieties for the North. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it very heartily to our friends as a first-class silage corn.

Pet. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

SELECTED BARS BLOUNT’S PROLIFIC, $2.50 per bushel crate.

Your Blount’s Prolific Corn yielded 25 per cent. more corn for me on up¬land than our corn. I can recommend it to anybody. Your Southern Snowflake is the best early corn that I ever saw.—J. J. D. Cowan, Oconee Co., S. C., October 8, 1910.

Shenandoah White Dent

A selection of deep-grained white dent corn, made by one of our customers in the Shenandoah Valley. It has proved in our tests to be one of the earliest maturing and largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it as of the highest value to our friends as a first-class silage corn.

Pet. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

SHENANDOAH WHITE DENT on ears, $2.25 per bushel crate.

Cockes’ Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be counted upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificity makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,550 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 106 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more prolific one he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of tub corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best variety of this prolific stock of which we are aware. Pet. 10 cts. per peck, 60 cts. bushel, $1.75.

SELECTED EARS COCKES’ PROLIFIC, $2.25 per bushel crate.

I bought one bushel of Cocke’s Prolific Corn last spring for seed and I am very well pleased with the corn. It has an abundance of ears and quite an unusual number of stalks which measure more than ten inches long. I will get more ears of corn from my field of Cocke’s Prolific Corn that I have planted on the same field before. When any one asks me where they can get corn to plant, I will tell them to plant Cocke’s Prolific Corn. I have last harvested 73 1-3 bushels of corn from one acre planted with Cocke’s Prolific Corn obtained from you last spring. The fodder and 21 bushels of corn has made a profit of $50 of bushels of corn to the acre.—E. E. Ritter, Orangeburg Co., S. C.

I am more than pleased with the Cocke’s Prolific Corn I bought of you last spring. I am satisfied with the old-fashioned kind.—Willis B. Faye, Wayne Co., N. C., January 30, 1911.

White Majestic Corn

This is one of the best-yielding white corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large-sized, and always fills out to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. Pet. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.60.

It gives me great pleasure to write you concerning the great success I had from using your White Majestic Corn. I made 60 bushels per acre. Did not use any fertilizer. Had I used fertilizer I can’t tell what the yield would have been. I can highly recommend it as a fine variety and will give great satisfaction.—T. P. Banks, King and Queen Co., Va., March 27, 1911.

The White Majestic Corn which I bought of you in the spring of 1910 did exceedingly well. I made 146-27 bushels on one acre with it and it only cost me 27 cents per bushel to raise it. I can recommend it to the highest for the general farmer.—W. E. Smelser, Champion Cornically of N. C. in 1910, Catawba Co., N. C., August 29, 1911.

I have tried several different varieties of corn, but like the White Majestic better than any I have yet planted.—S. L. Bolinger, Lincoln Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

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-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that it most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick growing variety, maturing its crops in about 100 days. It grows about 5 feet in height; ears set 4 to 8 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replacing. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with with our Snowflakes will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. Pet. 10 cts.; postpaid; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, $2.00.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE selected ears, $2.50 per bushel crate.

SEED CORN Yelllow Varieties

Gold Standard Corn

A comparatively new variety which has given most satisfactory crop results wherever planted. It was originated by an ex¬pert 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 foddered, and producing one to two large ears to the stalk. The grains are deep and of a most attractive yellow color; the cob a good, stout market-ear, 18 inches long. The kernel has been well selected and carefully bred. It has taken a number of prizes at State and County fairs, and we recommend a prize-winning variety. Price, per dozen cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck 65 cts.; bushel $8.00.

SELECTED GOLD STANDARD, $2.50 per bushel crate.
Westwood Royal

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 stalks of average height, the ear large, and the yield of fodder all that could be desired in a corn of this character. Testa made in different localities show that this in corn is most suitable for the Valley, Piedmont and more northerly sections as few changes for drier seasons. The yield made in our test patch in Fairfied County signified a yield of 82 bushels per acre. Price, 75 cts. per peck; $2.00 per bushel.

I have tried Western seed-corn several times, but it was never satisfactory, and as you have been growing your corn in Virginia and suppose it should do well here.—C. M. Haebell, Glen Rock Co., S. C., February 1, 1909.

Improved Leaming

One of the largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears of this stalk, makes larger-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 in a hog or steer as five of fine corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It 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 former customers report that for yield and feeding qualities, they would rather plant the Leaming than any other corn they have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.60.

The special strain of Improved Early Leaming Corn I have been growing for a number of years seems to be early, ears well filled and germinates at least fairly well. Seems to be one week to ten days earlier than the Improved Early Leaming. I have been testing it in a New York firm. It gives excellent satisfaction.—J. M. Eiseleke, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1912.

Frederichsburg have during several years made the best ear of corn grown from your seed, and the variety, Improved, which makes fine palatable meal and is much better feed for live stock than any white kind.—Geo. Fawkes, Stafford Co., Va., October 26, 1913.

Improved Golden Dent

We 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 makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, lustrous, yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing well in any weather being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

Wood’s Famous Southern ENSILAGE CORNS

Wood’s Virginia Ensilage Corn

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in this section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.40. In 5-bus. lots and over, $1.25 per bu.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

A fine strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves, which we believe will prove to be one of the most valuable and largest-yielding ensilage corns in cultivation. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 18 feet; is prolific in its nature, having from two to six ears to the stalk, makes a heavy, thick growth of fodder, and is altogether, in our opinion and the opinion of those who have tested it, the best and most productive of ensilage corns. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.60.

The Westwood and Pamunkey samples of corn that you sold me came up all right. It certainly was fine corn. It has more growth than the seed we purchased here.—Robert Lepore, Addison Co., Vermont, Dec. 25, 1910.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

A very popular and desirable ensilage corn. Makes a large growth, well foddered, and several ears to a stalk. It is a Virginia raised corn, but very largely used and sold for ensilage in the North and West, and gives the best and most satisfactory results. Quart 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel $1.60.

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 human tooth, hence the name. Pkt. 50 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; bus. $1.40; 5-bus. lots and over, $1.25 per bu.

Cocke’s Prolific Ensilage Corn

This is a most valuable type of ensilage corn, being amongst the largest growers of corn; well foddered, makes several ears to the stalk, and a most valuable ensilage variety. Quart, 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.60.
SOJA BEANS

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground and feed crops for our Southern farmers. It is greatly used for sowing with cow-peas when cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. It is more valuable at the rate of half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory throughout the season. Soja beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the soja bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding soja beans.

Soja beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than soja beans. It is almost impossible to grow any crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding soja beans.

Field of Soja Beans Grown in Tennessee

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans

The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. Price: 10 cts. postpaid; q t. 20 cts.; peck, 65 cts.; bushel, $2.50. Prices fluctuate. Crop values not settled at time this catalog is printed.

I am very enthusiastic over your Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans. Find that they are much superior to cow-peas. — J. H. Hightower, Peeler Co., N.C., September 29, 1912.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans I ordered of you last spring I had sown in an orchard on a mountain in Rutherford County. They are fine and full of beans. I have been planting the Soja Beans for several years and I think the Mammoth Yellow best for our section and equal to cow peas as a soil improver. — J. D. Calton, Wake Co., N.C., October 10, 1909.

Seed of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans received from you resulted in a very satisfactory crop. Beans grow in some instances 5 feet, high. My experience this last season demonstrated that Soja Beans will grow on land too poor to raise cow-peas on. Feeding green Soja Beans (and also cured) to my cows resulted in doubling the quality of milk. There is no question what the most satisfactory crop to raise in this section for forage. I wish to state that I have always found your seeds highly satisfactory. — E. W. Alexander, Monong Co., Tenn., September 29, 1910.

Your recent shipment of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans came in due time, and are of prime quality. Last season I drilled 8½ acres in rows 2 feet apart, using half a bushel per acre, and harvested the greater amount of the richest feed I ever obtained from a acreage of land, fully 20 tons of dried hay. My Jersey and Guernsey cows are now converting same into 40-cent butter. I believe Soja Beans are the richest feed I ever used, and they seem to grow, no matter what the soil or weather, wet or dry, hot or cold; it seems to be all the same with them. — C. S. Osmer, Wisconsin Co., Md., February 21, 1911.

Black Sojas

A comparatively new introduction in Sojas which promises to become immensely popular and valuable wherever it is grown. On our Williamson Farm last year we made not only a better growth than the Mammoth Yellow, but a more prolific yield of beans. It is also earlier to maturation than the Mammoth Yellow, and this gives it a decided advantage over that variety. We believe that this variety is destined to very largely supersede the Mammoth Yellow for general crop throughout the South. Price: 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, $1.50; bushel, $3.00.

Early Dwarf Green Soja Beans

An early maturing variety of the Soja Beans, which makes a very large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make quite as large a growth as the Mammoth Yellow or the Hollywood Soja. It is, however, much better adapted for planting in sections or sections where the Hollywood and Mammoth Yellow do not have time to mature. On account of the large yield of shelled beans in our Southern sections, where it is desired to raise a crop of beans either for seed or for feeding to hogs and cattle. Price: 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, $1.60; bushel, $3.50.

THE KING OF SUMMER FORAGE CROPS

Brown Sojas

A most desirable variety makes a larger growth than the Mammoth Yellow and a fine yield of beans. Price: 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, $2.50.

Hollywood Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and matures their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes fully as much hay and is more valuable. The added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and those where the soil is sandy or where they grow a shorter season than our own. 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 abundant nutritious crop than cow peas. Price: 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel $2.75.

The Hollywood Early Soja Beans I got of you four years ago have made fine crops every year since. — Thomas Toney, Harford Co., Md., November 21, 1910.

The seed we purchased of you last year were the best we used and did fine. The Hollywood Soja Beans I got from you last year did fine. We will plant the seed and will need new ones next spring. — John Earnhart, Burke Co., Ohio, February 1, 1909.

I bought five pounds of your Hollywood Soja Beans from you last fall and I am very much pleased with the results. I had a fine crop this season. — E. C. Mead, Howill Co., Mo., November 5, 1910.
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 useful crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-PEAS. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of peas to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the vines and cure them as 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 the power to extract from the atmosphere nitrogen which is not stored in any other crops grown. This makes Cow-PEAS a valuable fertilizer. Fertilizing the land with Cow-PEAS is free, and very economical. Fertilizers are also used with advantage. Cow-PEAS can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Taylor—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to maturity, and is highly nutritious and productively valuable variety. It has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, about $2.75. Price per peck does not fluctuate. Will quote existing price at any time upon request.

I have planted the Taylor Cow-PEAS for the past two years and have found them to be the most prolific as well as the best Cow-PEAS I have ever planted. They are also a splendid table pea. For my garden I plant the seeds exclusively as I get better results than from any that I have ever tried—J. S. HOLLEMAN, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 19, 1900.

Brabham—A new variety, originating in South Carolina, which promises to become one of the most valuable cow-peas cultivated. It is a better producer of hay and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill. It has proved to be disease-resistant, and is more valuable for both the indoors and outdoors, and the Whitfield peas is so valuable and productive as a forage crop that it is a valuable variety. It has proved to be a valuable variety, and is one that is destined to come into general use. It is 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 larger Cow-PEAS; consequently it does not require as many to seed an acre as other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel about $3.00.

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 on small sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm, and nematode, and will produce a crop of large size and better quality than other varieties. The seeds can be sown in any soils or in any ground. Where peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. It is highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety. Price, 10 cts. per packet; 20 cts. per quart; $1.00 per peck; $3.25 per bushel.

Groat—A fine, new, early maturing cow-PEAS, somewhat resembling New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger crop of peas. Very highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety.

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, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel about $3.00.

The Wonderful Cow-PEAS did fine for me this summer. I use them for hay.—HENRY S. PENNOCK, Palm Beach Co., Florida, September 4, 1912.

We have cats now on the same grade of land where the Unknown or Wonderful produced their last fall, and also where there were no peas. If our peas would do half as well as the Unknown or Wonderful, it would put the production of peas on this farm on a much higher level. We have grown commercial fertilizer, we believe the fertilizing worth of peas is not less than $29.00 per ton, and the fertilizing worth of hay is to be cut from them.—FARMER FARM, Clarion Co., G. May 2, 1912.

Red Ripper—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vines, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, about $3.00.
Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans—Where de- 

furnish Mixed Cow-peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an ad-

vantage to sow soja beans with cow-peas. The soja beans are 

upright in growth, and help to hold up the cow-pea vines. 

They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the cow-peas 

delicious value to the hay. The advantage of 

sowing cow-peas in mixture has long been recognized by our 

Southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing soja 

beans with cow-peas will make them more popular than ever. 

Price, per peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about $2.40.

I bought and sowed some of your Mixed Cow-Peas and Soja Beans this 

spring and sowed on very poor land, and I made a good crop of feed, not

withstanding we had a very severe drought I like them very much for im-

proving land and fences.—J. B. Masa, Warrick, Co., N. C., Sept. 23, 1912.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

Make profitable money crops to plant either for sale green or 

dry.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and 

self-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 

profitable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern 

markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and 

market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in 

this way.

Extra Early Blackeye These are ten days to two 

weeks earlier than the Large 

Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as 

much as many of the large Blackeye, but grow more in bush 

shape and hold the peapods well off the ground, and the pods are 

very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valu-

able for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye 

peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desir-

able variety for late planting, as well as for early market. 

Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.50.

This pea is one of the best I ever planted. Comes just as early as the 

Specked Pea and has much better flavor.—Decius McCrady, Marion Co. 

S. C., April 25, 1911.

Early or Rams-Horn Blackeye — A valuable early 

strain of the Large 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 Blackeye and quicker to 

mature, and on this account is very desirable. 

Qts. 20 cts.; peck, $1.10; bushel, $3.60.

Wood's Early Rams-Horn Blackeye Peas are the most profitable I have ever 

grown for sale in the green state in the early and attract-

ive.—L. W. Pierreci, Pittsylvania Co., Va., October 16, 1909.

Large Blackeye — The Large Blackeye Peas are more pro-

ductive, better flavored, and bring a higher 

price 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 the market, than the Blackeye. 

Qts. 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00. Price fluctuates.

I have the Large Blackeye Peas that I bought of you two years ago. I 

raise a large quantity of shelled peas for the market, and have the reputation 

of raising the finest peas on the market in Nashville. I have had several calls for 

seed which I cannot fill. I plant my peas with corn and have fine success 


Gallivant or Lady — This is an old-fashioned pea, which 

is very popular in sections where it is 

known. The peas are small in size, of fine flavor; and superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very pro-

ductive, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some 

sections as "The Lady Pea." Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; 

peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

The Gallivant Peas which we bought of you were fine in the green state, 

and we were much pleased with them.—Mrs. E. R. Monroe, Campbell Co., 

Va., June 15, 1910.

Rice — This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is 

one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of 

shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during 

the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and 

somewhat similar in appearance, but are larger in size. Both 

these and the Gallivant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and may be readily 

sold at a higher price than Blackeye Peas. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 

25 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

CHOICE SOUTHERN GROWN SEED

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quite growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be sowed thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut when in bloom and the seed hardened in the head. If the soil is well worked, the stalks are hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time is not nearly so expansive to the land. In the spring of 1911, I sow my velvet May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-Grown Velvet Millet is worth at least $1.50 per bushel more than Western-grown seed. Price of our Trade-Mark Grown Millet, about $1.50 per bushel of 50 pounds. Choice quality German Millet, about $1.35 bushel.

“German Millet Yields More Hay Than Other Crops.”

I have raised German Millet for five years and it has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects. It gives more per acre than any other hay I have ever grown. My stock will eat it preference to other feeds I have a crop now ready to move. It was sowed about the middle of June, after my Irish Potato crop. If weather is favorable you can move it down one day and at it in the next. It never bears nor moulds, leaving no dust to accumulate.—S. B. Davenport Washington Co., N. C., August 26, 1911.

Much Pleased with the Quality of German Millet Hay

I sowed the German Millet ordered from you about the 16th of May. I got a good stand, but there was some doubt of getting this crop, but I am very much pleased with the quality of the millet hay. I expect to have more next year. It is valuable feed for horses; cattle like it, too.—Wm. Dalton, Carroll Co., Va., August 31, 1911.

German Millet One of the Best for Hay Crops.

I consider German Millet one of the best for hay crops. Will make, or I have made 4 tons to this acre. Will order seed next year, as I have been doing for about 20 years.—F. M. Gauthier, Fairfield, S. C., August 23, 1911.

HUNGARIAN MILLET

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soil it will grow and is as valuable in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-yielding crop as the German millet. Hungarian Millet can 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 $1.40 per bushel of 50 lbs.

PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET (Pennisetum)

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 stand out abundantly and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut in time or two times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green feed through the summer, as if 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, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow to the best advantage. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.

VELVET BEANS

Makes an enormous growth—The cheapest and best soil improvers

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines, greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant. In the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pen in yield, that a bushel of these beans will plant three or four acres. This makes the cost of planting very much less than cow-peas. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of soil, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of nitrogen will be three times as in cow-peas, and as the yield is so much greater, the manure value is much more than in cow-peas. Velvet Beans are almost never plowed, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil-improver.

In addition to the velvet bean crop, the beans can be allowed to remain on the ground until killed by frost, and then plowed under, adding an enormous amount of humus and nitrogen, and improving the soil to a very considerable extent. A very satisfactory way of planting Velvet Beans is to plant corn in the rows with the beans. The corn acts as a support to the beans and enables them to make a larger and better growth. Be sure to cut the corn before the harvest of the beans, as the corn is the planting, and that will be more the crop in the largely increased yield of beans.

We recommend to our customers to use Velvet Beans more extensively, as they are unquestionably one of the cheapest, and at the same time, one of the best soil-improvers that can be grown.

The varieties of Velvet Beans we can offer are as follows:

Brown, Florida or Velvet Beans—The kind most generally and largely grown. Makes a very strong growing 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.

Lyon Velvet Beans—This makes a very heavy growth of vine; has white flowers in clusters, which are often nearly two feet long, and nearly three 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 $4.50.

Bushel price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.
Sorghums and Kaffir Corn

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no doubt that it is more nutritious, or more nearly equal in nutritive value to the ordinary varieties of forage crops, although it is not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joins and sends up its stem. The hay too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum.

Where it is desired to make sorghum syrup, plant the Sugar Drip. The Amber and Orange are recommended for fodder purposes only. Sugar Drip also makes a large yield of fodder, in addition to a fine quality of syrup. For fodder purposes, sow thickly at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

SUGAR Drip Sorghum

This new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and 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 as large or larger growth than other varieties.

Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, $2.00.

"More than pleased with Sugar Drip Sorghum made 256 gallons syrup from 1 1/2 acres of land"

I am more than pleased with the results obtained with Sugar Drip Sorghum. I planted five pecks of seed on 1 1/2 acres and made 256 gallons of syrup, much brighter and with better flavor than other varieties of sorghum.—E. O. Smith, Addison Co., S. C., November 1, 1911.

"Sugar Drip Sorghum made the finest syrup I ever tasted."

All the seeds I purchased from you last year did well, and were true to name. The Sugar Drip Sorghum is the best I ever saw. It makes the finest syrup I have ever tasted.—W. B. Wallen, Spottsylvania Co., Va., November 15, 1911.

Sugar Drip yielded a third more Sorghum to the acre than any other kind.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum I got of you last year is the best of all sorghum seed that I ever raised. It made more seed, fodder, cane; third more sorghum an acre than any other sorghum I ever tried to raise.—W. J. Smith, Davie N. C., September 30, 1919.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious fodder, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, standing thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in drills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about $1.50.

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. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.25. Bushel price fluctuates.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious, and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like sorghums, 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 same as other sorghums. Db. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $2.00.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN

An excellent variety; is a good length, fine, straight, and has a good 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, 50 cts.; bushel, $2.00. Price of book "Broom-corn and Broom" telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cts., postpaid.

Lyon Velvet Beans

I am enclosing one bunch of the White Velvet Bean, or better known as the Lyon Bean, by mail; also a few of the same bean that is dry, so as to give you some idea how prolific they grow. This bean is very popular where it is known, and far superior to the spotted bean in many respects. It has a very dense foliage, and is one of the very best legumes for enriching old worn-out lands. They will grow anywhere the Spotted Velvet Bean will grow, and very much easier gathered.

Lyon Velvet Beans, see page 82.
TEOSINTE
A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to try 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 sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out 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 3 pounds per acre, in drills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart. Ounce 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts. Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

"Teosinte makes excellent green and dry feed," said one Teosinte test year and was well pleased with it as a forage crop. It made excellent green feed and also dry feed. Hope to raise a nice crop of it this coming season."—W. S. WILHELM, Durban Co., N. C., January 15, 1912.

Teosinte Made Three Ccuttings

The Teosinte was fine, standing out as many as 85 shoots per hill. Made three cuttings.—J. S. McLEAN, Winston Co., Miss., September 20, 1910.

Teosinte One of the Best of Stock Feeds

I regard Teosinte as one of the best of seed to sow and cut for stock. When given all stock like it and will quit eating any other feed to eat it. —J. P. BOURNE, Lexington Co., S. C., November 20, 1910.

The Teosinteotten from you is doing finely. Am cutting the first time about 50 tons (green), in feeding twice daily to 15 head of cattle, and it is growing behind me faster than I can cut or use it; just one acre.—E. O. BRANSTON, Marion Co., S. C., July 31, 1910.

Sugar Drip Sorghum

We wish to call the particular attention of our customers to the superior syrup-making qualities of this variety. In addition to its great value for syrup, it also makes a large growth of fodder as other kinds. See page 85 for full description.

Beggar Weed or Florida Clover
(Desmodium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed 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 3 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with clover, cow-peas, 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. It grows in dense 2 to 4 feet, sometimes 7 feet; the forage is abundant and nutritious by July. Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June. In drills 3 feet apart, 2 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 15 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 branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in as sensitive a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. Bound, 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Beggar Weed yields well; comes early; is compact; a rich rations open up soil for deep roots. I hope to have a few acres of it next year.—J. A. HAWKINS, Caldwell Co., N. C., August 25, 1911.

I planted Beggar Weed in land that will not make more than five bushels of corn to the acre, and cut it twice for hay. I planted some of the seed in good black soil, and let it go to seed. It matured seven feet high. I am well pleased with Beggar Weed.—J. W. BLOUNT, Columbus Co., N. C.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the 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 exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good feed for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also 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 rill-pan having a solid floor, or in the corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary farming mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed page. 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, 8 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 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 forage, and a large crop of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain, it is a valuable forage plant, and makes a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. As a smoothing crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable 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 quite so thickly. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel about $1.15.

I am very well pleased with the Japanese Buckwheat. Indeed, it is the finest I have ever seen. It is very productive, and makes a very good pasture for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, a fine quality of flax, and a large yield of grain. It makes a large growth of hay. I have used it extensively in the neighborhood of my farm. This variety of Buckwheat has no equal in the world, and the best I have ever grown. I have never grown anything like it. It is very productive, and makes a fine quality of grain. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain, it is a valuable forage plant, and makes a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. As a smoothing crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for crops to follow.

Per bushel about $1.20. Above prices 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 largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor for corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be sown in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, in May or early June. In rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart. Cover with about an inch of soil. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small tool turn the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to give the application of lime, before planting. In harvesting, plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

Improved Valencia Peanuts

We secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It is a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing very few thin or small nuts, and the nuts are very mild, sweet, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section.

Per lb., 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck (7½ lbs.), $1.00; bushel (30 lbs.) $3.00.

I beg to say I have been planting Valencia Peanuts several years. In my opinion they are far superior in many respects to the Virginia or the small Spanish Peanuts. As a table pea it is unsurpassed, being superior to any other nut I have used. In the eastern part of North Carolina, in which I plant the soil is well adapted to its culture, and its culture yields more meat than either of the former mentioned nuts, and furnishes an excellent crop of rough forage. In quantity of nuts produced it is the same as the other.—W. B. Cox, Horace Co., Va., April 24, 1906.

The Valencia Peanuts I bought of you are all right. They beat any that I have ever raised. They have been a great success. I could sell all that I have to my neighbors for seed. I expect to plant my entire crop of them this year.—Jesse T. Bryant, Northampton Co., N. C., January 10, 1910.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nut a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier to save time. The nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "poe" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish Peanuts. They grow two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised should be without them. Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel (50 pounds), $2.50. Special prices on large lots.

I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs, but the yield is so great that he will have plenty to sell. Some plants have about 100 round nuts on them.—M. Q. Mansfield, Carteret Co., N. C.,

My son has followed your directions in sowing the Spanish Peanuts bought of you, and is well satisfied. These peanuts he planted for seed (two acres), but the yield is so great that he will have plenty to sell. Some plants have about 100 round nuts on them.—M. O. Mansfield, Carteret Co., N. C.,

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfying crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for use or stock feeding. Quart 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel (22 pounds). $2.33. Special prices in quantity.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor with gardeners. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing in one or a half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are equally full and, and some growers claim make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The bunch peanuts are usually planted flat, but, in cultivating, the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety. Price, per quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel of 22 lbs. $2.50.

Nearly all the farmers in North Carolina have adopted the Virginia Bunch Peanut, and Virginia farmers are using them to a great extent. They are easy to cultivate, and a sure crop on fair soil. They are the most prolific of any peanuts known to the Virginia and North Carolina farmers, and for marketable stock they will bring top prices.—Pope Peanut Co., Nansendon Co., Va.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and other livestock. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although they are not so desirable. They can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allows to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen. Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready for use. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping 5 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.20 per bushel.

The Jerusalem Artichokes are very prolific and one of the best hog feeds that I know of in some of the root crops that I have ever grown for hogs.—Walter R. Grimes, Hyde Co., N. C.

The Artichokes I purchased from you last spring made a fine yield, and I think they are one of the best hog feeds we can get.—W. Chester Hooks, Marion Co., S. C.
Mitchell’s Improved Early Prolific

Mitchell’s Early Prolific is very early, very prolific and a large yielder of long-staple cotton. It produces large, broad, fine lint and all requisite for the greatest possible way. It is a broad, double-limbed, double-bolled and fruits with lightning rapidity, until frost. The earliest by fifteen days, and makes excellent profits for late plantings or late planting, and is a great profit in defying insects and in making more fruit before frost. Has a much larger fruiting time, and 1,160 pounds lint 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 a border along the road and as the most profitable crop. The seed sealed and guaranteed by the originator. Exclusively grown on largest and the most productive in the South. The demand in boll-vee territory for seed will increase this variety for all that can be grown.

Price, $2.00 per single bushel. Put up in original 100-lb. bags, price, $5.00 per bag ($1.40 per bushel); 6 sacks at $4.50 per sack ($1.25 per bushel).

Simpkins’ Prolific Cotton

The best and most productive early cotton grown; ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three times per acre, averaged 4 to 500 per boll, and has taken the greatest possible way. It is a broad, double-limbed, double-bolled and fruits with lightning rapidity, until frost. The earliest by fifteen days, and makes excellent profits for late plantings or late planting, and is a great profit in defying insects and in making more fruit before frost. Has a much larger fruiting time, and 1,160 pounds lint 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 has also taken first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. It has been taken on “best cotton” every time tested in competition. The first prize has been and “best acre.” Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, states he considers it “the best and most productive cotton known to us, and recommends it to all cotton farmers desiring the best.”

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly where cotton boll weevil is a menace.

Price, per bushel, $1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.23 per bushel.

The Simpkins’ Prolific Cotton Seed bought from you this spring done well. I planted right by the side of King and Toole Cotton. The Prolific has decided advantage. Your seed has always given entire satisfaction. Recommended your house to my friends in preference to any other house. —J. Henry Burrows, Sumter Co., S. C., October 13, 1911.

I have used your seeds with much satisfaction, particularly Simpkins’ Prolific Cotton. It has been grown for years and has always produced good seed. It ripens early and is a large seed. —J. H. Newman, Sumter Co., S. C., October 13, 1911.

The Simpkins’ Prolific Cotton Seed I bought of you did fine. It will make two bales to the acre. It is two weeks earlier than the Hawkins’ Extra Early. —W. A. McDonald, Robeson Co., N. C., September 1, 1910.

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 from our customers in regard to it. It is early to mature, easily grown, and makes a large crop. Excellent for late planting, 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 is a very early maturity, yields an average of 300 bolls to the acre, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint. Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, $1.25 per bushel.

Too well pleased with the Toole Cotton, as I think it suits my farm. I will get six five-hundred-lb. (500-lb.) bales from five barrels of seed, about 40 lbs. of lint. —E. H. Roberson, Lancaster Co., S. C., October 11, 1911.

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 storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be ginned at about the same cost as any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off all cotton. Farmers who have tried this cotton will readily admit 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 farmers report that they will never go back to any other variety 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 the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth the price of the common cotton. This Prolific variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as “sharp-shooter,” on account of the extreme thickness of its seed coat. The seed coat is hard, rough, and rusted, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell’s Big Boll Prolific Cotton. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 10 cts.; bushel, $1.40; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.25 per bushel.

The Russell’s Big Boll Cotton was fine for the chance it had, until after the dew was over, when it took a definite turn for the worst. —Mrs. F. E. Jackson, Beavertown Co., S. C., March 14, 1912.

Hawkins’ Extra Early Prolific

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties of cotton raised, it ripens in the first days of June, in South Carolina, and is the most productive variety of cotton grown in Georgia. The Hawkins’ Prolific Cotton since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large and the boll long and full, the fibers are as fine and strong as the strongest, and the seeds are absolutely perfect, and the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton growers throughout the cotton states, of the Hawkins’ Prolific Cotton, and it is one of the best of the long-staple cottons. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.60; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.25 per bushel.

Sea Island Cotton

Finest long staple cotton grown. Is the kind most universally grown all through the Islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Our stock is grown for us by one of the largest Georgia growers, who sells he sold a large part of his product to 34 cents per pound, staple averaging 1½ to 2 inches long. Price. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; $2.00 per bushel.

Lewis Long Staple Cotton

Originated in Gaston County, North Carolina. A fine upright long-staple variety, yielding as heavy as any long-staple cotton grown, and ripens on the boll well. It is produced at 18 and 19 cents per pound. North Carolina-grown cotton seed is excellently adapted for planting in Southern sections where long-staple cottons are wanted. We recommend this as one of the best of the long-staple varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.60; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.50 per bushel.

Sunflower Cotton

This is the earliest ripening long-staple variety, maturing fully two weeks sooner than any other. The plant is hardy, vigorous and prolific, usually with one or two long limbs from near the ground up, and blossoms early opening, but easily picked, but not shedding; plant 6 to 10 ft, very strong, fine and silky; grew well, and took the best of the long-staple varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.60; 5-bushel lots and over, $1.25 per bushel.

This very well pleased with the Toole Cotton, as I think it suits my soil. I will order six surrounded-lb. (500-lb.) bales from five barrels of seed, about 40 lbs. of lint. —Z. L. Badger, Lancaster Co., S. C., October 11, 1911.

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator’s stock and saved especially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.
STANDARD FERTILIZERS

The Materials from which our Standard Fertilizers are made are of the Best Quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish and high-grade sulphites and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard High Grade Trucker

Analysis—Ammonia, 8 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. Per bag of 200 lbs., $4.00; per ton, $9.00.

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives excellent results on general farm crops. A great many of the large Hanover and Henrico truck growers require a special fertilizer to force their early crop for market, and therefore, we have prepared this grade of goods especially for this purpose. We recommend this fertilizer as giving the best results on cabbage, tomatoes, melons and all kinds of vegetables which are grown for market.

Standard Market Grower

Analysis—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 4 to 5 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs., $3.00; ton, $25.00.

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 of this fertilizer per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure or can be used in connection with it. This also makes an excellent tobacco fertilizer.

I have used nearly every brand of fertilizer that is manufactured from New York to Charleston, S. C., and I think your Standard Vegetable Fertilizer is the best I have ever used for the money.—J. W. Southerwood, Hanover Co., Virginia.

Standard Potato Fertilizers

Analysis—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble 3 to 4 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs., $2.60; ton, $27.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for potatoes 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 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 pounds of good fertilizer, and 400 pounds of top 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, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 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 (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs., $2.00; ton, $19.00.

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to make it successful. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills. I think your Standard Corn Fertilizer the best made. It gives a good yield of corn and fodder and keeps the crop green in the dry weather. It is also fine for cabbage, beets and beans. Wood's seed are always true to name. Your seed, garden and field, are the best I can purchase.—R. C. Gurza, Warsaw Co., Va., December 17, 1909.

The Standard Corn Fertilizer which I bought from you last spring has greatly improved my land and yielded a large crop. I can say that it is the best fertilizers that I have ever tried.—Isa. P. Gonsella, Moore Co., N. C., October 26, 1909.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis—Ammonia, 1¼ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. Bag of 100 lbs., $2.10; ton, $20.00.

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, and is especially prepared for early use. It is recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Grain and Grass

Analysis—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. Bag of 200 pounds, $25.00; ton, $225.00.

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, thereby increasing the value of the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefitting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop 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 is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. Bag of 200 pounds, $4.00; 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 a very 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, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it 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, 10 to 11 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs., $1.50; ton, $15.00.

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 following 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 for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being 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.

Nitrate of Soda

This is the most available from which nitrogen can possibly be applied and it is especially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also for grass and grain crops. It contains 45 per cent. of nitrites and is very valuable for asparagus plants, apply at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, drilled close to the plants and slightly covered with soil. For grain and grass crops, apply broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds to the acre, and cover slightly with the harrow. It is used principally in the spring just at the beginning of the active growing season. Price, for a 5-lb. bag, 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. 3¼ cts. per lb.; bag, 300-lb., $6.00; ton, $55.00.

Kainit Guaranteed analysis, 12 per cent. potash. 200-lb. bag, $1.35; ton, $12.50.

Sulphate Potash Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag, $3.50; 200-lb. bag, $6.00; ton, $55.00.

Muriate Potash Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag, $3.25; 200-lb. bag, $5.50; ton, $50.00.

SHELL LIME.—Per bag, 75 cts.; per ton, $6.25; in 2-ton lots and over, $6.00 per ton. Special prices on car-load lots.

Thomas Phosphate Basic Slag

This is coming into very general use for fertilizing land for both spring and fall crops. It contains some lime and the phosphoric acid needed by so many of our farming lands. The Basic Slag we offer has a content of 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. Price, per ton, $17; in 5 ton lots and over, $16.50 per ton.
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 equal to, if not better, than those of other concerns. We are convinced that the Mapes Company does not use acid phosphate as a basis for its fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The Mapes Manures, too, are the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures 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.

Maps’ Vegetable Manure

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available 6 to 8 per cent.; soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides). Bag of 100 lbs. $3.25; bag of 200 lbs. $4.25; per ton, $42.50.

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truckers and all classes of farmers, both in spreading manure for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productivity, and flavor, nutritious quality and worth more than the most economical of all methods. It is especially recommended for and largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, melons, squash, beans, cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus bobs.

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 potatoes, and in small enough quantities for home use, in the latter case, would, we hope, recommend the Complete Manure, “A” Brand.

Maps’ Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 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, $2.50; bag of 200 pounds, $3.65; per ton, $36.00.

This fertilizer is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other vegetables. It makes the most satisfactory results on strawberries, as well as all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast; 2 or 3 sweet potatoes 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill.

Maps’ 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), 2½ to 3 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs. $3.65; per ton, $36.00.

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 especially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, wheat and rye, and for all grain crops and seedings to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, has been achieved for it, after many years’ use, a very high reputation.

Maps’ Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we are selling the Vegetable Manure, or the Maps’ Potato Manure, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices on these as follows:

MAPES’ VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs, $2.25.

MAPES’ ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., $2.00.

MAPES SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Maps’ Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Maps’ Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them, if desired.

Full descriptive pamphlet of the MAPES’ MANURES mailed on request.

Wood’s Pure Animal Bone

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; bone phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 25 to 27 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs. $3.66; ton, $35.00. Special prices on large lots.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time providing a permanent base. Giving its results for several years afterwards where it is applied. It is the best of dry weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented 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, and it is usually broadcast or incorporated. It can also be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

Listers’ 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 an Animal Bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be used as a substitute for bone manure, which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and thus renders its phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results. It is the best of dry many practical farmers that the animal bone fertilizers are more reliable and last longer for their effects, and that they give much finer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister’s Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements, food, and constant, 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 late and early vegetables, potatoes and corn. It is also equally adapted for use on grass and clover, for pasturing horses, and on the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, that they 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., $2.50; ton of 12 bags, $30.00.

I consider Lister’s Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I smoothen cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables that have been grown under this manure, and I have very much the same results with it, as were obtained by using on the same plants under Lister’s Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. Mikol, Henrico Co., Va.

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 increases in crops being reported 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 makes it more available for use by the growing crops. It can be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure heaps, etc., to prevent the escape of odors into the air. It has a tendency to prevent the growth of insects and fungus, which are particularly an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paris green on potatoes. It is a cleanser and purifier of the land, and tends to prevent the growth of vegetables, which land plaster is sold and the well-known benefits from its use, should be caused to be generally used by farmers and gardeners. Price, per bag of 200 lbs. 75 cents; per ton, $7.00.
Poultry Foods and Supplies

Wood's Poultry Grain Food
This mixture contains every thing that is needed for the grown fowl. Barley, oats, cracked corn, kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all Hollybrook lots. 60 ct.; 50 lbs. $1.10; 100 lbs. $2.00; 500 lbs. lots $1.95 per 100 lbs.

Hollywood Chick Food
A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. 10-lb. bag, 35 cts.; 50-lb. bag, $1.20; 100-lb. bag, $2.25; 500-lb. lots, $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Cyphers Chick Food
50-lb. bag $1.45; 100-lb. bag $2.30.

Hollywood Forcing Food
Specially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roosters. Carefully and scientifically prepared. 50-lb. bag $1.15; 100-lb. bag $2.25; 500-lb. lots $2.05 per 100 lbs.

Cyphers Forcing Food
50-lb. bag $1.15; 100-lb. bag $2.20.

Hollywood Scratching Food
Contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. 10-lb. bag $2.50; 50-lb. bag, $1.10; 100-lb. bag, $2.25; 500-lb. lots, $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Cyphers Scratching Food
50-lb. bag $1.15; 100-lb. bag $2.20.

Hollywood Developing Food
A special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready be weaned from chiek food. 50-lb. bag $1.10; 100-lb. bag $2.20; 500-lb. lots $2.15 per 100 lbs.

Cyphers Developing Food
50-lb. bag $1.10; 100-lb. bag $2.20; 500-lb. lots $2.15 per 100 lbs.

Hollywood Laying Food
Is a good balanced ration for the morning feed, containing all the elements necessary for egg production and will give highest factory results. 10-lb. bag 35 cts.; 50-lb. bag $1.10; 100-lb. bag $2.20; 500-lb. lots $2.15 100 lbs.

Cyphers Laying Food
50-lb. bag $1.20; 100-lb. bag $2.20.

Hollywood Pigeon Mixture
An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. $1.20; 100 lbs. $2.25; 500-lb. lots $2.20 per 100 lbs.

Hollywood Duck Mash
This ranks in excellence with our own "Hollywood" poultry food, and is mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 50-lb. bag $1.15; 100-lb. bag $2.10; 500-lb. lots $2.05 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Wheat
50-lb. bag $1.05; 100-lb. bag $2.00; 500-lb. lots $1.95 per 100 lbs.

LINEDSEED MEAL—100-lb. bag $2.25.

FEED BRAN—100-lb. bag $1.65; 500-lb. lots $1.55 per 100 lbs.

립PEA—100-lb. bag $1.45; 500-lb. lots $1.45 per 100 lbs.

WHITE FEAST—Bus. (5 lbs.) $2.10.

CRACKED CORN—50-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag $1.70.

FLAX SEED—Per 10 lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag 40 cts.; 100-lb. bag $1.75.

KAFFIR CORN—50-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, $1.70; 500-lb. lots, $1.65 per 100 lbs.

SUNFLOWER—10 lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs. $5.00.

BUCKWHEAT—Bus. (48 lbs.) $1.05; 5 bus. and over, $1.00 per bus.

Pin Head Oats
Steel-cut oats of a very high nutritive value. Easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for fowls. Sold in 10-lb. bags, first binned and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. 10-lb. bag 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag 90 cts.; 50-lb. bag $1.50; 100-lb. bag $2.65; 500-lb. lots $5.50 per 100 lbs.

Green Cut Alfalfa
For winter egg production it is absolutely necessary that green food be given at least once a day. 10-lb. bag $1.75; 50-lb lots $1.70 per 100 lbs.

Blood Meal
Try it in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose Blood Meal is unequaled. Purchase a bag prepared from fresh blood, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag $2.45; 25-lb. bag $4.50.

Hollywood Meat Scraps
A standard meat food for poultry of all ages. For success and profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other low-grade feeds which they require through summer months, and to meet this demand, we are in position to supply Hollywood Meat Scraps, which contain from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry feeding. The guaranteed product is pure, sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry department. Let the fowls feel them, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very small proportion to start, and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent. of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price: 10-lb. bag $2.25; 50-lb. bag $5.00; 100-lb. bag $3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, $2.90 per 100 lbs.

Darling's Meat Scraps
A high protein meat food for poultry. They have been sold for a great many years, and they give universal satisfaction; each bag guaranteed. Feeding instructions same as for Hollywood Meat Scraps. Price: 10-lb. bag 40 cts.; 50-lb. bag $1.60; 100-lb. bag $3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, $2.90 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Mustard
Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary tallow mustard but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal then add water by express, 1/4 lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3 lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5 lb. pkg. $1.10; 10 lb. pkg. $2.00; 25-lb. pail $4.50.

Poultry Bone
Made from the bones of the largest green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with mash or dry meal and used every other day, or alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 50-lb. bag $1.20; 100-lb. bag $2.40.

Shell, Grit and Charcoal

Granite Poultry Grit
This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Put up in one grade only; this contains all three sizes, from the smallest chick size to the largest chicken size, thus enabling the chickens to pick out just what they want. 10 lbs. 10 cts.; 15 lbs. 10 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 65 cts. per 100 lbs. Samples mailed on request. Special price by the ton.

Crushed Oyster Shells
COARSE SIZED 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit
One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. 5 lb. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special price by the ton.

Charcoal
—No poultry raiser can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. This charcoal is ready powdered and gives a good grade of charcoal to the men. It is in mash mixture: Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper-lined sacks. 2-lb. cartons, by express, 10 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, $1.00.
Sterling Egg Maker

Sterling Egg Maker is an excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and also a standard condition powder for all ages of poultry, for springing and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. 2¼ lb. package, 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

FULL-NEED EGG FOWL—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. Price 42-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts. (by mail, 45 cts.); 2½ lb. pkg. 50 cts. (by mail, 94 cts.); 6 lb. pkg. $1.00; 10 lb. pkg. $1.50.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's health from selection to maturity. 1½-lb. pkg. 50 cts. (by mail, 50 cts.); 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts. (by mail, $1.00); 7-lb. pkg. $1.00; 25-lb. pail, $3.00.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for the parasites and other diseases to which they are exposed. It tones 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 splendid results to those who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts. (by mail, 40 cts.); 32-oz. box, 50 cts. (by mail, 85 cts.); 5-lb. box, $1.00; 8-lb. box, $1.50.

Conkey's Poult Tonic—for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, 25 cts. (by mail, 30 cts.).

**Lice Killers**

Sterling Lice Powder

Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chicks. For fowl on cattle and horses. Mix with water on the top of the nest. Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated. 8-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts. (by mail, 15 cts.); 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts. (by mail, 40 cts.); 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts. (by mail, $1.00); 100-oz. pkg. $1.00.

**CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice. Price, 10 cts. (by mail, 15 cts.); 15-oz. box, 25 cts. (by mail, 40 cts.); 48-oz. box, 50 cts. (by mail, $1.00); 100-oz. pkg., $1.00; 250-oz. pkg., $2.00.

RUST'S LICE KILLING POWDER.—This powder kills lice and other vermin on fowls, animals, plants or in any house or barn. Price, 5-oz. box 10 cts. (by mail, 15 cts.); 15-oz. box, 25 cts. (by mail, 40 cts.); 48-oz. box, 50 cts. (by mail, $1.00).

Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts. (by mail, 15 cts.); 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts. (by mail, 40 cts.); 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts. (by mail, $1.00); 100-oz. pkg. $1.00, by express.

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys disease germs, vermin and bad odors. 1-qt. cans 32 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.; 4-qt. cans $1.00.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gallon can, $1.00.

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer

This is a liquid lice destroyer, especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, $1.00.

**CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-gal. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can $1.00.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instantly 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 Helps and Appliances

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOG.

Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are made
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
ice and snow do not form against the wall. Height:
small size, 25 cts.; medium size, 30 cts.; large size, 40 cts.

Standard Wall Fountains are made of bent gal-
vanized iron and will last
many years with the proper treatment.
It can be hung on
wall of a building or against a upright post or board at any
height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents
the water from becoming soiled and
dirty. Price, small
size, 50 cts.; 2-gallon size, 75 cts.

Peerless 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-qt. size 30 cts. each; 5-qt. size, 60 cts.; 10-qt.
size, 80 cts.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain These Galvanized Iron
Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-
to-date drinking fountain and are acknowled-
ed to be the finest in use. They are
light and non-breakable, easily cleaned
and absolutely positive. The small size fountain is just the size for
brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium
size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.

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 can
support the thread socket into which the Mason jar screws are firmly electric welded to the bottom of the pan. There can be used for
either food or water and afford a constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar but any Mason jar will fit them. Price
small size, 20 cts. each; large size, 25 cts. each.

Grit and Shell Boxes—This box is manu-
factured from the best galvanized iron and
has three self-feeding compartments for food,
shells and grit, 50 cts. each.

Standard Dry Food Hoppers—Made with
two compartments, 75 cts. each.

Boston Dry Food Hoppers is made of gal-
vanzed sheet iron and is practically inde-
structible and will last a lifetime. It is also
absolutely positive in its action.
These can be arranged for food or water and afford a
constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar but any Mason jar will fit them. Price
small size, 20 cts. each; large size, 25 cts. each.

Hub Chicken Feeder is sanitary, keeps the
food clean and dry, chickens cannot get into
it and waste the feed. 5-Inch Feeder, 35 cts.;
15-Inch Feeder, 50 cts.

One-Two-Three Shells. Shells, Charcoal or logs can be arranged so as to
you can have one, two or three compartments, 75 cts. each.

Disinfectants

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for
for disinfecting
in poultry houses and runs, stable, dog
kennels, toilet or any place where a good
germ or odor destroyer is needed. One
gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant, 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. $1.50.

Thymol Creosol—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,
60 cts.; ½ gal. $1.00; 1 gal. $2.00.

Naphthol—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc.
1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1-gal.
150 cts.

Roxy O. O. Is an invaluable remedy for all
germ diseases, and its use prevents disease.
1 pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, $1.50.

Safety Brooder Stove—This is just the stove for the
home-brooder. Safe and
reliable. Price, $1.75.

Lamps, Wicks and Burners.

In incubator lamp, complete with burner and wick for No. 0,
75 cts. each; for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 90 cts. each.

Lamp Bowls, without burner, for No. 0, 50 cts. each; for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 60 cts. each.

Burners for No. 0, 30 cts. (by mail, 35 cts.); for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 50 cts. (by mail, 60 cts.).

In incubator lamp wicks for No. 0, 15 cts. per dozen (by mail, 17 cts.); for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 20 cts per dozen (by mail, 22 cts.). Always state size wanted.

Brooder Lamp Wicks, 1906-7-8-9 patterns, 15 cts. per dozen
(by mail, 18 cts.). Later patterns use incubator lamp wicks.

When buying lamps and burners, always state size of machine
and year made.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles—Produce a vapor which kills all insects and disease germs. 15 cts. each. By mail 20 cts. By express, $1.00 per dozen.

Philadelphia Caponizing Sets—Complete, $3.50, postpaid.

Champion Egg Bands give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaran-
tee to stay on. By mail, 75 cts.; 150 cts. for 30 cts.; 50 for 75 cts. postpaid.

Porcelain Nest Eggs.—Made of first-class flint glass. They
do not break easily and will last a lifetime.
By mail, 5 cts.; 10 cts. per dozen. By express, 2 for 5 cts.; 7 for 25 cts. per dozen.

Medical Nest Eggs.—A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined.
Placed under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean.
By mail, 6 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. By express, 5 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen.

The X-ray Egg Tester.—Designed for use on an ordinary
hand lamp. Each 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts.

The Practical Egg Tester.—18 inches high, 10 inches wide
and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong
reflector. Each, $1.50.

Poultry Killing Knife—Every poultry raiser who dresses
poultry for market should have one of these fine tempered
steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

Gape Worm Extractors.—Each 25 cts.

Perfect Poultry Marker.—Makes a good clear cut and does
not mutilate the web. 50 cts.


Incubator Thermometers.—Each, postpaid, 60 cts.

Brooder Thermometers.—Each, postpaid, 45 cts.

Incubator Hygrometers.—Should be used by every one who
runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately,
overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens “dead in the shell.” $1.50 each, postpaid.

Eyrie Egg Boxes

Specially made for shipping
or delivering eggs for setting. Are made
of corrugated cardboard, strong, light and durable, and at the same
time protect from heat or cold in transit. When
packed weigh less than 3 pounds. 15-egg size, $1.35 per dozen boxes; 30-egg size, $2.00 per dozen.

Anderson Egg Box.—50-egg size, $.75 per doz.; 100-egg size,
$.50 per doz.

Farmers Handy Egg Boxes A safe and convenient
crate for carrying
eggs, 6 doz. size, 90 cts.; 8 doz. size, $1.00; 12 doz. size, $1.25; 18 doz. size, $1.50.

Shipping Coops Light, strong and easily put together.
In three sizes, 1-bird size, 30 cts. each, $3.00 per dozen; 2-bird size, 35 cts. each, $3.50 per dozen; 3-bird size, 40 cts. each, $4.50 per doz.
Standard Cyphers Incubators

FIRE-PROOFED—INSURABLE.

Cypher’s Standard Incubators are built in strict compliance with detailed specifications in the form of Rules and Regulations by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Every incubator manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Company is inspected by the Underwriters Laboratories (Inc.), under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and bears the official label.

Why Poultry Keepers Should Use Cyphers Standard Incubators

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions.

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own but positive action.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg chamber is more equal than in any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials, and workmanship, and if given reasonable care, will last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs).

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubator in the world.

Eighth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs of good healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. To be made to every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the Cyphers Incubator Co. to do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial.

PRICES:

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities, we are able to sell them at exactly factory prices free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

No. 1. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 72-egg size...........................................$15.00
No. 2. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 144-egg size.........................................22.00
No. 3. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 390-egg size............................................38.00

Hovers

Cyphers Adaptable Hover

CAPACITY 75 CHICKS.

Self-regulating and self-ventilating—every one bearing the Fire Underwriters’ “Inspected Brooder” label—is used in each one of the four styles of Cyphers Brooders. It may also be used separately as a brooding device in colony coops, portable houses and home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, or piano boxes, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders provided they are twenty-four inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise. Price, $8.50.

International Sanitary Hover

CAPACITY 100 CHICKS.

Can be used anywhere. It can be picked up and carried around with ease and is ready for use wherever it may be dropped. No carpentering whatever is required to provide for the Sanitary Hover and no digging. The location of the lamp in the center of the hover causes all the heat to be radiated inside. The hover and the surrounding floor space are always kept damp as long as the lamp is burning. It is necessary, however, to provide on the floor where the hover is to be used, about one inch of clean sand, and on top of it not less than one inch of litter. When this has been attended to there remains nothing to be done but to light the lamp. Price, $8.50.

Cyphers Combination Brooders and Colony Houses

FOUR STYLES

FIRE-PROOFED—INSURABLE—SELF-REGULATING

Each Brooder Bears the Fire Insurance Underwriters “Inspected Brooders Label.”

First. They are rain-proof and storm-proof.

Second. They are fire-proofed.

Third. The fumes from the brooder lamp cannot pass into the chick chambers.

Fourth. The brooder lamp is easy of access, being above ground and easily and quickly reached. The flame may be observed without stooping over to look through the small mica window in the lamp box.

Fifth. The brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder lamp, hence the saving of labor and trouble in caring for the brooder.

Sixth. When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 95 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 93 to 95 degrees, while in the outer apartment, the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore, may silt themselves, going to and from the heat at will, and will be found to be comfortable at all times.

Seventh. There are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning their way in and out.

Eighth. These brooders may be readily converted into a colony house or colony roosting coop.

PRICES:

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at factory prices, F. O. B. Richmond, Va.

Style A. Cyphers Fire-proof Brooder..........................$12.50
Style B. Cyphers Fire-proof Brooder (formerly Style A.)......16.50
Style C. Cyphers Fire-proof Brooder..........................18.50
Style D. Cyphers Fire-proof Brooder..........................11.50

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 cut bone is one of the best things for grinding and egg production.

No. 5 B, $9.00; No. 7, on stand, $12.00; No. 9, $18.49.

Blackhawk Grinding Mill

A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. If you can always have fresh Graham and corn meal for the table. Easily taken apart for cleaning, and easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but not for bones or shells. Price, $3.00.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill

best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, $5.00.

BUCKET SPRAYER—We recommend the Bucket Sprayer described on page 47 for spraying and whitewashing poultry houses. It does splendid work. Price, $3.00.
Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs
Grown at Our Kenbrook Farm

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 June. In planting out, they should be set out a little deeper than they were in the nursery rows, and an application of good ground bone should be given for the best growth and results.

double White-flowered Almond (Prunus fi.pl.) (Mozer) Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. Red-brown foliage. 1 1/2 to 2 feet. 60 cts. each.

Common or European Barberry (Berberis vulgaris) A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Purple Leaved Barberry (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. 2 1/2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii) Where a good hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The branches are dense, fine, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 2 1/2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Florida Dogwood (Cornus Florida) Foliage dark green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Pure white snow flowers in abundance, followed by bright scarlet fruit. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Red Branch Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Red Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Siberica) A rare and remarkable variety, with bright red bark in winter. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Red-flowering Dogwood (Cornus rubra) A rare variety, the flowers of which are rich rosy red. 2 1/2 feet. 60 cts. each.

Bladder Senna (Cotula aborescens) A large shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-blossoms, which is followed by red-brown pods or bladders. 2 1/2 to 3 feet. 35 cts. each.

Buddleia Lindleyana Violet purple flowers in dense racemes. A beautiful free-flowering shrub, vigorous and healthy growth. 3 feet. 40 cts. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Sweet-Scented Buddleia (Buddleia variabilis) Strong growing shrub 2 to 6 ft. tall. Flowers lilac, with orange-yellow throat. Blooms in August, continuing until frost. 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

European Burning Bush (Euonymus Europeans) Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Chinese Angelica Tree (Dimorphanthus mandshuricus) Tropical in appearance; similar in form to Aralia spinosa, but of bolder growth. Produces massive panicles of flowers in mid-summer. Very attractive. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia) A handsome free flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In Northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

INDICA.—Delicate soft pink. 50 cts. each.

Double White Deutzia (D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba) Flowers pure white; double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall growing variety. 3 to 3 1/2 feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Double Pink Deutzia—25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Dwarf White Deutzia (Gracill) Flowers pure white; quite dwarf; blooms early in April. 12 inches. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 2 1/2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Cydonia var. Umbellicata Flowers brilliant, rosy-red; fruit; forms a fine shrub 2 1/2 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 (Colomeaster nepalensis) Erect shrub; leaves oblong appressed 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. 2 1/2 feet. 60 cts. each.

Purple-leaved Filbert (Corylus purpurea) A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 2 1/2 feet. 50 cts. each.

False Indigo (Amorpha fruticosa) A hairy shrub, Flowers dark red-purple in June and July. 2 to 2 1/2 feet. 25 cts. each.
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, Drooping. (Forsythia suspensa)
Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Dark Green Forsythia (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.

Globe Flower or Japanese Rose (Corchorus japonicus)
An old favorite; of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April. Effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet. 3 feet clumps. 25 cts. 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.

White Bush Honeysuckle (Chamaecerasus morovi)
Shrub to 6 feet with wide spreading branches and dark green leaves, purplish flowers in May and June, fruit blood-red. Very decorative with its bright red fruit from August until late Fall. 25 cts. each.

Red Bush Honeysuckle (Chamaecerasus morovi rubra grandiflora) Same form of bush as Chamaecerasus morovi, with large leaves and large flowers. The leaves lighter. 25 cts. each.

Pink Bush Honeysuckle (Chamaecerasus morovi 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.

Scarlet Japan Quince (Cyonia japonica)
Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

Common 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. 3 to 4 feet. 50 cts. each; 1s for $1.00.

Common White Lilac (Syringa alba) Cream colored flowers. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

Common Lilac (Syringa vulgaris) The standard common purple lilac; very fragrant and one of the best. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

Lilac or Syringa RUBEA DE MARLEY.—Purplish red; free flowering. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Lilac Raven (Syringa rothomagensis) Produces abundance of red flowers in extra large panicles. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo (Salisburia adiantifolia) A rare and elegant tree of medium size, with beautiful fern-like foliage which in shape somewhat resembles the Maiden Hair Fern. 2 feet. 25 cts. each.

Mock Orange Syringa (Philadelphus grandiflorus) The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 2 to 3 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 Canothus) A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers, profuse bloom in June and July. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleander (Elaeagnus edulis)
Gumi 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, covered with minute white dots. This plant is not so extensively appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly. 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. 1½ to 2 feet. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

California Privet—A rapid grower and thrives on all soil and makes a magnificent hedge in a short time. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 18 inches, at $2.00 per 100; $17.00 per 1,000.

Ibota Privet (Japanese)—A handsome evergreen shrub native to Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposes in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bluish Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts.

Purple Leaved Plum, (Prunus Pissardi) Vigorous and handsome. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimen. 4 to 5 feet. 30 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Rosa, Rugosa European roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well. Red or white variety. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.25 per dozen.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT—Pure White, loosely double rose very fragrant and produced in large quantities. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—One of the best Rugosa paper-white; semi-double flowers long, pointed buds. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Red-fruited or Indian Currant (Symphoricarpus villosus) Sometimes called "Coral Berr." A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, fruit and flowers, small; fru purple; hangs all winter. 4½ feet. 30 cts. each.

Rose of Sharon (Althea) 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. Offer the following, viz.:

ALBA LUTEOLA PL.—Double white with yellowish center.

ARIBIS.—Double violet-pink.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—Double dark red.

COLESTIS.—Simple blue.

JEANNE DE ARC.—Double white.

PURPUREA POL. VAR.—Deep red. Variegated leaves.

All of the above, 1½ to 2 feet. 35 cts. each.
Peter’s Wort or Waxberry (Symphoricarpos alba) A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 2 feet, 30 cts. each.

Smooth Sumach (Rhus Glabra Lacinata) The leaves are beautifully cut and oval in shape, the native American sumach is a desirable autumn foliage plant for both its color and its large size. 2 feet, 30 cts. each. $1.25 per dozen.

Viburnum opulus sterilis) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Japanese Snowball (Viburnum plicatum) A beautiful variety of fast-growing, bushy growth. Produces heads of white globular clusters of flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April and lasts several weeks. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Piraeus Thunberi (Ribes), Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow with white flowers in April. 2 to 21/2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen; 35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Piraeus Van Houttei (Ribes) Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. A dwarf variety, one of the very finest Piraeus. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with white flowers, which produce a charming effect. 2 feet, 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen; 35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Piraeus Anthony Waterer (Ribes) The finest of the dwarf Piraeus. It excels all other Spiraea in brilliancy of color, a purple-blue. The Piraeus is a hardy and persistent plant of the season, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the season of growth. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; $2.00 doz.

Japanese Spiraea (Stephanandra) Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant red and tints. Fine as a background for berried shrubs or for facing tall shrubbery. 2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Flowering Vines

Roses Single Spiraea (Recessiana) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 2 to 21/2 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Roses Double Spiraea, (Recessiana) With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. 25 cts. each; ten for $2.00.

Blue Spiraea or Chinese Beardwort (Caryopteris maximus) A fine blooming shrub, with lavender blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum lantana) A large shrub, 10 to 12 feet. White flowers, produced in large clusters in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

African Tamarisk, (Tamarix Africana) Strong, slender, growing rapidly. Irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small delicate flowers, borne profusely on bending branches. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

French Tamarisk, (Tamarix Gallica) Foliage fine and feathery, on long, slender branches that cover their entire length. With bright pink, plume-like flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Weigela Rosea.—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta clusters of flowers in great masses during June. 21/2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Ammi.—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 21/2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

CANDIDA.—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 21/2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Eva Balthie.—Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, being variegated flowers, and an extremely vigorous grower. The flowers are of a rich crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Yellow-flowered or Mission Currit (Ribes aureum) Bright green foliage, beautifully tinted in Autumn; fragrant yellow flowers in May followed by dark brown fruit. 2 feet, 30 cts. each.

Hall’s Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera Halliana) A strong almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers covered with yellow Veils, blooms from July till December, holds its leaves till January. 25 cts. each; ten for $2.00.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (Jasminum nudiflorum) A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January. 25 cts. each; ten for $2.00.

Virgin’s Bower (Clematis Montana Grandiflora) Of stronger growth than any other clematis, and succeeds under most adverse conditions. It is perfectly hardy. Its flowers resemble the Anemone or Windflower, and are snow white, 11/2 to 3 inches in diameter. They frequently begin to expand as early as the first week in April, continuing well through May, and are produced in such masses as to completely hide the plant. 25 cts. each.

Japanese Virgin’s Bower (Clematis paniculata) A choice hardy climber and most satisfactory. Of strong growth, with small, dense cheerful foliage, and pure white, very fragrant flowers which appear in great profusion in August. 25 cts. each.

Japanese Wisteria (Wisteria floribunda) A Japanese variety with loose panicles, frequently 2 feet long, of deep purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

Wisteria, Chinese, Bue (Wisteria Sinensis) A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender blue color are produced in pendant clusters 3 feet or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Wisteria Sinensis fl. alba Of similar habit to Senecio with pure white flowers. 25 cts. each.
SHADE TREES

American White Ash (Fraxinus alba Americana)
Well suited for sidewalk or lawn planting. Grows to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 5 to 6 feet. 75 cts. each.

Yellow Birch (Betula lutea) Yellow bark and large leaves identify this birch. A rapid growth, 4 to 5 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. 6 to 7 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 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 6-foot bodies, and others whose limbs start at the ground. Therefore, in ordering, please state the class of tree desired. 7 to 8 feet. 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen; $30.00 per 100.

Golden Willow (Salix vitellina)
—Grows to a height of 30 to 35 feet. Highly effective in winter, with its golden bark. Severe pruning encourages a vigorous growth of new shoots. 3 to 4 feet. 40 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Magnolia Soulangeana. The largest of the Chinese varieties. Grows to a height of 30 feet. Flowers white, with purple stripes. Fragrant. A beautiful garden tree. 75 cts. each; $10.00 per dozen.

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera) A magnificent fast-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy. Flowers yellowish green, tulip shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting. Also for lumber. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Sutner's White-Spotted Plane or Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis Sutneri) Foliage spotted and marked white; very ornamental. 5 to 6 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. 3 to 4 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. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Flame or Bronzed Barked Willow (Salix britzensis) Grown to a height of 26 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, 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each.

American Hazel (Corylus Americana) Valued for its nuts. Useful for forming thickets in somewhat shaded places. 3 to 4 feet. 40 cts. each; $4.00 per dozen.

European Mountain Ash (Sorbus aucuparia) A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with green clusters of scarlet berries. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Purple Birch (Betula var. purpurea) Quite a rare tree, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 5 to 6 feet. 1.25 each.

English Elm (Ulmus Campestris) An erect lofty tree with compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American and darker colored bark. The branches project from the top. Attractive for giving the tree a noble appearance. 6 to 7 feet. 75 cts. each.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Evergreen Azalia (A. Amoena) A superb low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are of bright rosy purple. Foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months. 9 to 12 inches. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (Thuja pyramidalis) A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. 2 feet. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Oregon Barberry (Mahonia Aquifolium) A medium size, evergreen shrub with purplish shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Golden Japanese Cypress (Retinospora PlumosaAurea) A very popular and beautiful. Of dense habit, with soft, feathery foliage, light green, distinctly tipped with yellow, 2 to 2 1/2 feet. 60 cts. each; $6.00 per dozen.

Plume-like Japanese Cypress (Retinospora Plumosa) A beautiful, strong growing evergreen tree, with abundant soft deep green foliage. 1 1/2 feet, 60 cts. each.

Silver Cypress (Cupressus Arizonica) A large and makes a beautiful contrast with other foliage. Horizontal branches. Can be trained either to narrow and pyramidal or broad, open head. 3 1/2 to 4 feet. $1.00 each.

Hemlock (Abies Canadensis) One of the most graceful, valuable, and useful of evergreens. Grows rapidly and makes a perfect hedge. 1 1/2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Japanese Burning Bush (Euonymus Japonicus) A very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shining leaves. Decorative in pots or tubs. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts. $5.00 per dozen.

American or Mountain Laurel (Kalmia 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.

Rhododendron Ponticum Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs. Closely related to the beautiful bushes of June, its fine, soft, shaggy foliage full of profuse white flowers. Requires cool, moist place. 18 inches, $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.; 1 1/2 feet, 75 cts. each.
**ORDER SHEET FOR WOOD’S HIGH-GRADE SEEDS**

**T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN,**

Offices and Stores: 12 South 14th Street, RICHMOND, VA.

---

**DON’T WRITE ABOVE**

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

Name ____________________________ (Ladies kindly use prefix Miss or Mrs.)

Post Office ____________________________ Rural Route No.

Express Depot ____________________________

Freight Depot ____________________________

County ____________________________ State ____________________________

State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight ____________________________

If Express charges are prepaid may we ship by Express ____________________________

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**AMOUNT ENCLOSED**

*Date* ____________________________

P. O. Order ____________________________

Express Order ____________________________

Check or Draft ____________________________

Cash ____________________________

Stamps ____________________________

Total ____________________________

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**IMPORTANT.** PLEASE WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheets sent on request.

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**QUANTITY**

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

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WRITE HERE ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ORDER.
HARDY ROSES

Strong Vigorous Outdoor Grown Plants

Carefully Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the best best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. Ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. A protection of litter or coarse mulch for the roots after setting out is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage root growth and development.

For the roses, otherwise they will be sent by express, charges collect.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alf Colomb.—Cherry-Crimson; large globular flowers; erect grower, free bloomer.
Baron de Bonstetten.—Velvety blackish crimson; very large, double, fragrant flowers.
Clio.—Flesh color skated to rose-pink: large globular flowers; handsome foliage.
Coquette des Alpes.—Pure white; profuse bloomer; fragrant. Large, full flowers.
Chry. Jacquemont.—Bright, shining crimson; rich, velvety and fragrant.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—Rich red: very large and of good form and substance.

Magenta Charta.—Bright, rose-pink; extra large fine flowers; good bloomer.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Pure white, large and double; a June rose; a free bloomer.

Bourbon Roses

Burbank.—Bright rose-pink: a shade darker than Hermosa.

Everblooming Tea Roses

Baladin, (Helen Gould).—Warm, rosy crimson; long beautiful buds.

Bessie Brown.—Creamy-white; flowers perfect in form, large size, very fragrant.

Boucere.—Peach-pink, delicately shaded deep, full and double flowers.

Catherine Mermel.—Clear, satin pink, with rich amber center: elegant buds and large globular flowers.

Clothilde Soupe.—Ivory white, shading to deep pink at center; a profuse bloomer and a strong dwarf grower.

Etoile de France.—Red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise: large flowers, vigorous, free blooming; its great value lies in its striking beauty out-of-doors.

Genl. McCarthy.—Rich, crimson-scarlet; sweetly scented, double form flowers. The best all-around garden of its color.

Kilburne.—(The Irish Beauty).—Brilliant, sparkling pink: large pointed buds; semi-full flowers of great beauty.

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

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

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

The Bride.—Pure white under glass taking on a delicate pink tinge out-of-doors. Produces abundantly fine for cut flowers.

Wellesley.—Brilliant, clear salmon rose, reverse of petals silver-violet; tall stiff canes; vigorous, healthy and free.

Rambler and Climbing Roses

Alaska.—Dwarf and bushy, but of climbing type, and resembles Climbing Rambler.

Amet.—Deep rich crimson; grows ten to fifteen feet season; blooms freely and persistently; hardy.

Bergville.—Vivid, crimson mass of blooms that are late in the season, a rapid producer, growing from seven to ten feet in one season. Perfectly hardy.

Crim.—Shell-pink that holds for a long time fading to deep rose; very sweet; hardy.

Crim.—White, highly desired for a perfectly hardy climber. Large, many flowers; of large size, blooming in large clusters throughout the summer, a strong, slender musk fragrance.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Deep rich crimson, brighter than crimson rambler: large, full and lasting flowers in pinacles; very vigorous and productive; entirely free from mildew.

Rehe.—Rosy-red; bright crimson; blooms in bud with large, full, finely formed flowers: a sturdy climber and everblooming. Specially thrifty in the South.

Tuscarta.—Varying shades of delicately flushed white to deep pink, in bright clusters that almost cover the foliage; a hardy climber with few thorns.

Veilchenblau.—Opens reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue: immense pinacles of bloom: very nearly a blue rose. A recent introduction.

White Rambler.—Pure white flowers in great clusters. Grows vigorously.

Yellow Rambler.—Double, golden-yellow flowers in large clusters. A hardy climber.

Price of all varieties (customer’s selection) 25 cents each: $2.50 per dozen

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS, Very Best Quality

For us by the best pottery in this country, far better than the common pots usually offered. Special price in large quantities.

25 cents each: $2.50 per dozen

SAUCERS

Made similar to ordinary flower pot, but being only 4 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Pears, etc. Each, Doz.

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SHALLOW POTS

| WINE or PERN POTS | Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed. 3/4 inch, each 5 cents; doz. 50 cents; 8 inch, each 10 cents; doz. $1.00; 10 inch, each 12 cents; doz. $1.25. |
PRESENT PRICES ON FARM SEEDS.

PRICES on all Farm Seeds, including Seed Potatoes, Seed Grain, and Grass and Clover Seeds, fluctuate, being affected by market conditions, and supply and demand. The prices printed in our Catalog are those existing about the first of December, the time at which our Catalog goes to press. Changes in prices have already taken place on some seeds, and present prices are as follows:

Seed Potatoes:

**EARLY VARIETIES:**
- Ensign Bagley: $3.75
- Early Ohio, Red River Stock: 3.00
- Red Bliss, Maine-grown: 3.50
- White Bliss, Maine-grown: 3.65
- Irish Cobbler, Maine-grown: 3.25
- Houlton Early Rose: 3.40

**MAIN CROP VARIETIES:**
- Green Mountain: 3.20
- Carman No. 3: 3.40
- Money Maker: 3.40
- Aroostock County Prize Late: 3.35
- Gold Coin: 3.35
- Sir Walter Raleigh: 3.40
- Rural New Yorker: 2.75

In 5-bbl. lots and over, prices of potatoes are 5c. per bbl. less than above.

Onion Sets:

Per barrel.  
- Silver Skin: $3.50  
- Yellow Danvers: 3.00  
- Red Wethersfield: 1.75  
- White Multiplier (bus. 40 lbs.): 1.70  
- Yellow Potato, small: 1.10

Seeds not quoted above remain as printed in the Catalog. We shall take pleasure in quoting current prices at any time on request, or will always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest existing prices at the time the order is received.

Soliciting your orders or inquiries, we remain

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 20th, 1913.

OMITTED FROM CATALOG.

Tuberoses—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots in hot-beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL—Mammoth Bulb. 6c. each; 4 for 20c.; dozen 50c., postpaid; by express, 5c each; dozen, 35c.; 101 $2.00. Large bulbs, 5c each; 4 for 15c.; dozen 35c., postpaid; by express, 25c.; 101 $1.25.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts; 5c. each, 6 for 25c.; dozen 40c. postpaid; by express, dozen 50c.; 101 $2.00.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 6c. each, 6 for 25c.; dozen 40c. postpaid; by express, 25c.; 101 $2.00.

FARM IMPLEMENTS. Write to The Implement Company, 1302 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va., for prices and Descriptive Catalog of FARM IMPLEMENTS, FENCING, WAGONS, GASOLINE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ROOFING, or any Farm supplies required.
From T. W. Wood & Sons,
Seed Growers and Merchants,
P. O. Box 922 Richmond, Va.
BEFORE SEALING THIS ENVELOPE

Be sure you have written your name, postoffice and shipping point plainly on your order.
GLADIOLUS
MOST ATTRACTIVE OF SUMMER FLOWERS.

Seeds

Wood's

OBTAINABLE

Wood's Superb Asters

WOOD'S SPECIAL
GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES
MAKE THE LARGEST YIELDS OF
HAY AND PASTURAGE.

T. W. Wood & Sons.
Richmond, Va.