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Wood's HIGH GRADE Seeds

AND GUIDE FOR
THE FARM AND GARDEN

1912



KNIGHT CANTALOUPE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY
& EXTRA EARLY
IN MATURITY.



WOOD'S PROLIFIC
BUSH LIMA BEANS



BRIMMER TOMATO
THE LARGEST, MEATIEST & FINEST
FLAVORED OF TABLE TOMATOES



WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC
THE EARLIEST & MOST PROLIFIC
OF CYMLING SQUASHES.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,

SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS

RICHMOND, VA. U.S.A.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN
LAWN GRASS
MAKES BEAUTIFUL
GREEN VELVETY LAWNS.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry plants can be set out in the spring any time during March or April. Make the rows three feet apart setting the plants fifteen inches apart in the row. Keep well worked and free from weeds and in the fall apply well rotted manure lightly 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 cleanness of the fruit to a considerable extent.

Red Bird—A new strawberry of southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness 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, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.**

Excelsior—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Missionary—A new variety which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. **Price, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.**

Improved Lady Thompson—For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00. Special prices on large lots.**

Heflin's Early—A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. **100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50; 25 cts. per dozen, postpaid.**

Aroma—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cts. per dozen, or 15 cts. per 100, which add to catalog prices in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Klondyke—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollenizer, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Howell's Seedling—This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Haverland—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. **Dozen, 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Brandywine—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home, market or private garden. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Bubach—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness, it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Gandy—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Mellie—This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home, market or private use. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.**

Charles Newman—A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds, excepting the new varieties (customer's selection) for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. This applies to all excepting the new varieties.

Wood's Seeds for 1912

IN PRESENTING our Annual Catalog for 1912, we wish to thank our customers very heartily for their liberal patronage, which has made the past year one of the most successful in our history. The constant and steady increase of our business each successive year is the best of evidence as to the high quality of our seeds and the satisfaction they are giving to our customers. This increase in our business too, gives us all the greater incentive to put forth our best efforts to supply the very best seeds obtainable, and to increase our facilities in every way possible for the proper handling of our business.

AT OUR KENBROOK AND WILLIAMSON SEED FARMS we have an area of nearly two thousand acres, the large part of which is devoted to the testing and growing of seeds for our business. We are constantly making selections and improvements in both vegetable and farm seeds with a view of increasing both their quality and productiveness. We are paying particular attention to the breeding of different varieties of seed corn, with a view of increasing the productiveness and yield per acre, and are constantly making experiments along numerous different lines, so as not only to give our customers the very best seeds that it is possible to supply, but also to give them correct information in regard to cultures and the best and most profitable varieties to grow.

IN FARM SEEDS, our warehouses and equipment for handling and recleaning seeds is not surpassed by any firm in this country. We have all the latest improved seed-cleaning machinery, and arrangements by belt and bucket carriers for loading and unloading cars of seed and seed-grain, and running seeds through different grading and cleaning machines, so as to supply the very cleanest and best qualities of seed grain, grass, clover and all farm seeds.

IN VEGETABLE SEEDS, the varieties which we offer embrace the very best in cultivation. Our great specialty is supplying seeds that are adapted to our market growers' and gardeners' trade, and our special strains of vegetable seeds, particularly of cabbage, tomato, water melon, squash and other seeds, have long been noted for their superiority and the profitable crops which they make for our customers.

We wish all of our customers a happy and prosperous New Year, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your orders, which shall always have our best and most careful attention.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1912.

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

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

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, 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.

Applies to sections same climate as Middle Virginia. For other sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier or later. For instance Charleston, S. C., district, plans should be considered for two weeks earlier in Spring and two weeks later in the fall.

January. Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

February. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

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

March. This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf Essex rape.

April. Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangel wurzels for stock, plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May. Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June. Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn. Mangel wurzel beets can yet be sown.

July. Plant snap beans and radish for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow ruta bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German and Hungarian millet for hay or fodder, corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf Essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August. Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's cabbage and Big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive, Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, ruta бага and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

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

September. Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

October. Put out onion sets, Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches and rape. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops, write for a copy.

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

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December. Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and beets radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Plant Marrowfat Peas for market or garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

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

BELLWOOD FARM EXHIBIT AT THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

We were in hopes to have presented, to our customers an illustration showing the magnificent exhibit of Bellwood Farm, made at our State Fair the past fall, and we had an excellent photograph made for this purpose, but the large extent of the exhibit and lack of space in our catalog prevented our doing so. Every one who saw this magnificent exhibit was wonderfully impressed with the extent, variety and quality of the crops grown upon the Bellwood Farm in Chesterfield County. An article on this exhibit, in the "Southern Planter," said:

"It is almost unbelievable that such an innumerable variety of grains, grasses, cereals, roots, bulbs, etc., could be grown on one farm. Albert Bellwood, whose excellent taste and judgment are responsible for the beautiful display, told me that there were more than 500 varieties in the exhibit."

We take this occasion to publicly congratulate Mr. Bellwood on the splendid success which he has made, and which this exhibit shows he has made, in profitable farming in this State, and we are glad to inform our customers that by far the greater part of these products were grown from WOOD'S SEEDS. Mr. Bellwood voluntarily sent us the following testimonial in regard to the high quality of our seeds:

I wish to express my appreciation of the quality of your seeds. For years I have been using your field seeds—Alfalfa, Alsike, Crimson and other clovers, with about all of the important grasses in quite large quantities, as well as Wheat, Oats, Peas, etc. As for garden seeds, I have just about exhausted the list, some of the products from which, together with samples of the farm crops, I used in a farm exhibit at the Virginia State Fair this fall.

I have found your seeds clean, invariably of strong germination, and without an exception true to name.

ALBERT R. BELLWOOD,
Chesterfield Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1911.

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 large and 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.

GARDEN PEAS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Pedigree Extra Early,	\$2.25	\$8.00.
Nott's Excelsior,	3.00	10.50
American Wonder,	2.75	10.50
Bliss Everbearing,	2.25	8.00
Telephone,	3.00	10.50
Wood's Lightning Excelsior,	2.00	7.50
Alaska,	1.90	7.25
Large Podded Alaska,	2.25	8.00
First and Best,	1.90	7.00
Ameer,	2.25	8.00
Prolific Early Market,	2.25	7.50
Horsford's Market Garden,	2.25	8.00
McLean's Advancer,	2.25	8.00
Thomas Laxton,	3.50	13.50
Champion of England,	2.25	8.00
Eclipse or Surprise,	2.00	7.50
Large White Marrowfat,	1.60	5.25
Black Eye Marrowfat,	1.50	5.25

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS— Green Podded Varieties

	Peck.	Bushel.
Hodson Green Pod,	\$1.25	\$4.50
Wood's Earl't Red Speck'd Valentine,	1.10	4.00
Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks,	1.10	4.00
Black Valentine,	1.10	4.00
Bountiful,	1.10	4.00
Early Yellow Six Weeks,	1.10	4.00
Longfellow,	1.20	4.25
Extra Early Refugee,	1.10	4.00
Giant Stringless Green Pod,	1.30	4.75
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod,	1.40	5.00
Refugee, or Thousand to One,	1.10	4.00
Full Measure,	1.40	5.00

WAX PODDED VARIETIES

	Peck.	Bushel.
Hodson Wax,	\$1.35	\$5.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax,	1.35	5.00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax,	1.35	5.00
Davis Kidney Wax,	1.35	5.00
Dwarf Black Wax,	1.35	5.00
New Pencil Pod Black Wax,	1.35	5.25
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax,	1.40	5.25
Dwarf Golden Wax,	1.35	5.00
Crystal, or Cabbage Wax,	1.40	5.25
New Hardy Wax,	1.60	6.00

LIMA BEANS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima,	\$1.50	\$5.75
Henderson's Bush Lima,	1.40	5.25
Burpee's Bush Lima,	1.50	5.75
Fordhook Bush Lima,	2.00	7.25
Wood's Improved Pole Lima,	1.60	6.00
Small Lima, or Butter Bean,	1.40	5.25
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima,	1.50	5.50
Large White Lima,	1.35	5.25
Carpenteria Pole Lima,	2.00	7.00

BEETS

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Crosby's Improved Egyptian,	\$1.40	
Extra Early Egyptian,	1.25	
Wood's Crimson Globe,	1.40	
Extra Early Eclipse, .....	.90	\$0.85
Improved Early Blood Turnip, .....	.50	.85
Detroit Dark Red,	1.00	.90

CARROTS

	¼-lb.	lb.
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate,	60c.	\$1.90
Early Scarlet Horn,	60c.	1.90
Half Long Danvers,	65c.	2.15
Onheart, or Guerande,	60c.	1.90
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted,	60c.	1.90
Improved Long Orange,	50c.	1.75

CANTALOUPE

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
New Early Rocky Ford,	\$1.40	\$1.30
Rocky Ford Netted Gem, .....	.60	.55
Wood's Netted Gem, .....	.75	.70
Netted Rock or Eden Gem, .....	.75	.70
Wood's Perfection, .....	.90	.85
Extra Early Hackensack, .....	.65	.60
Burrell's Gem, .....	.70	.65
Baltimore, or Acme, .....	.75	.70
Jenny Lind, .....	.65	.60
Extra Early Hanover, .....	.90	.85
Netted Nutmeg, .....	.65	.60
Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford, .....	.75	.70

CELERY

	¼-lb.	lb.
Golden Self-Blanch. (French-grown),	\$5.00	\$18.00
Improved White Plume, .....	.75	2.40
Dwarf Golden Heart, .....	.40	1.40
Giant Pascal, .....	.45	1.50
Winter Queen, .....	.50	1.65

CABBAGE

	5-lb. lots and over	lb.
Wood's Extra Early,	\$1.90	\$1.80
Wood's Charleston Wakefield,	1.90	1.75
Wood's Selecd Early Jer. Wakefield,	1.90	1.75
Early Spring,	1.75	1.65
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch,	1.50	1.40
Henderson's Early Summer,	1.50	1.40
All Head Early,	1.90	1.80
All Seasons,	1.65	1.60
Sure Head,	1.50	1.40
Large Late Drum Head,	1.50	1.40
Danish Ballhead, or Hollander,	2.40	2.25
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch,	1.65	1.50
Autumn King, or World-Beater,	1.50	1.40
Enkhuizen Glory,	1.90	1.75
Eureka Extra Early,	1.90	1.75

CUCUMBER

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Klondike,	75c.	70c.
Davis Perfect,	70c.	65c.
Arlington White Spine,	65c.	60c.
Improved Early White Spine,	65c.	60c.
Improved Long Green,	65c.	60c.
Emerald,	70c.	65c.
Green Prolific Pickling,	65c.	60c.
Early Green Cluster,	65c.	
NEW MODEL.—An extra fine strain of White Spine,	80c.	75c.

CORN

	100 ears.	Peck.	Bushel.
Extra Early Adams,	\$2.00	\$0.90	\$3.00
Early Adams or Burlington,	2.00	.90	3.00
Ideal Early Adams,	2.25	1.00	3.25
Delicious Cream,		1.00	3.50
Truckers' Favorite,	2.25	.90	3.00
White Evergreen,		1.10	3.75
Country Gentleman,		1.10	3.75
Stowell's Evergreen,		1.00	3.50

EGG PLANT

	¼-lb.	lb.
New York Improved Purple,	\$1.00	\$3.40
Black Beauty,	1.10	3.75
Florida High Bush,	1.00	3.50

LETTUCE

	¼-lb.	lb.
Wood's Cabbage,	50c.	\$1.40
May King,	45c.	1.25
Early Prize Head,	30c.	1.00
Grand Rapids,	35c.	1.00
Improved Hanson,	30c.	.90
Wood's Improved Big Boston, .....	.30	1.00
California Cream Butter,	30c.	.90

ONION SEED

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Extra Early White Pearl,	\$1.30	\$1.25
Yellow Globe Danvers,	1.10	1.00
Silver Skin, or White Portugal,	1.75	1.65
Large Red Wethersfield,	1.00	.95
Southport White Globe,	2.40	
Southport Yellow Globe,	1.50	1.40
Southport Red Globe,	1.40	
Prize Taker, or Spanish King,	1.30	1.25
Mammoth Silver King,	1.25	1.20

WATERMELON

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Harris' Earliest,	60c.	55c.
Dark Icing,	50c.	45c.
Alabama Sweets,	40c.	35c.
New Favorite,	50c.	45c.
Tom Watson,	70c.	65c.
Halbert Honey,	75c.	70c.
Jackson,	90c.	85c.
Eden,	40c.	35c.
Florida Favorite,	45c.	40c.
Improved Georgia Rattlesnake,	80c.	75c.
Carolina Bradford,	40c.	35c.
Kolb Gem,	35c.	30c.
Kleckley's Sweets,	50c.	45c.
Blue Gem, or Iceberg,	35c.	30c.
Jones or Jumbo,	35c.	30c.
Duke Jones,	40c.	35c.
Triumph,	40c.	35c.
Dixie,	35c.	30c.
Pride of Georgia,	40c.	35c.

PEPPER

	¼-lb.	lb.	5-lb. lots
Chinese Giant,	\$0.90	\$3.00	\$2.85
Ruby King, .....	.60	2.00	1.90
Ruby Giant, .....	.90	3.00	2.85
Bell, or Bullnose, .....	.50	2.00	1.90
Neapolitan, .....	.75	2.25	2.10

PARSNIP

	¼-lb.	lb.
Wood's Improved,	25c.	75c.
Sugar, or Hollow Crown,	25c.	65c.

RADISH

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Crimson Giant,	60c.	55c.
Ex. Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe,	45c.	42c.
Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip,	40c.	35c.
Early White Turnip,	40c.	37c.
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip,	40c.	37c.
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped,	40c.	37c.
French Breakfast,	40c.	37c.
Chartier Long Scarlet,	40c.	37c.
Long White Icicle,	50c.	45c.
Brightest Long Scarlet,	40c.	37c.
Wood's Early Frame,	40c.	37c.

SPINACH

	5-lb. lots and over
Long Season,	25c.
Round Thick Leaved,	20c.
Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale,	20c.
Long Standing,	20c.

SALSIFY

	¼-lb.	lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island,	25c.	.80
Golden,	50c.	1.50

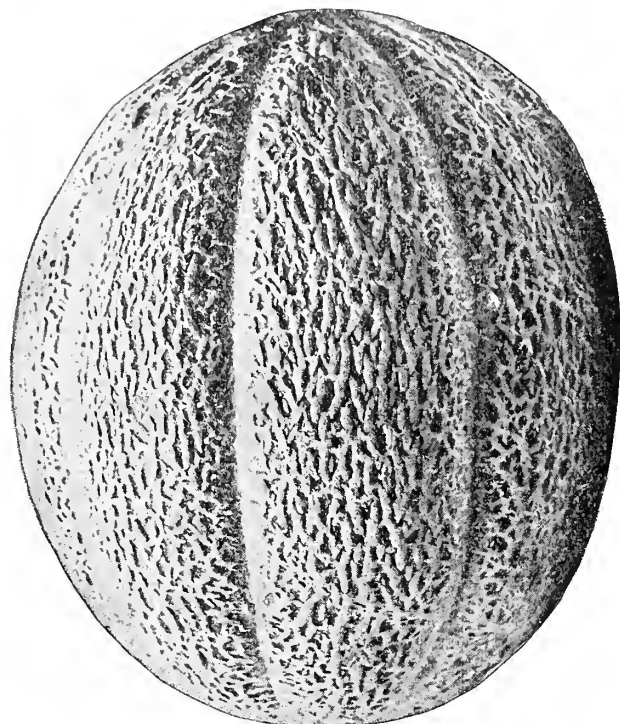
SQUASH or CYMLING

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Giant Summer Crookneck,	50c.	45c.
Wood's Earliest Prolific,	75c.	70c.
Early White Bush, or Pattypan,	50c.	45c.
Mammoth White Bush,	55c.	50c.
Golden Summer Crookneck,	45c.	40c.
Mammoth Yellow Bush,	55c.	50c.

TOMATOES

	¼-lb.	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Bonnie Best,	\$0.90	\$3.25	\$3.00
Wood's First Early, .....	.75	2.40	2.25
Spark's Earliana, .....	.60	1.90	1.80
June Pink, .....	.75	2.40	2.25
Nolte's Earliest, .....	.60	1.90	1.80
Chalk's Jewel, .....	.75	2.40	2.25
Fordhook First, .....	.60	2.00	1.90
Wood's Improved Beauty, .....	.50	1.65	1.50
Livingston's Globe, .....	.80	2.75	2.50
Early Acme, .....	.50	1.50	1.40
Stone, .....	.50	1.60	1.50
Matchless, .....	.70	2.00	1.90
Royal Red, .....	.45	1.40	1.25
Wood's Improved Trophy, .....	.50	1.50	1.40
Perfection, .....	.45	1.50	1.40
Favorite, .....	.45	1.50	1.40
Paragon, .....	.45	1.50	1.40
Livingston Celestial, .....	.80	2.75	2.50

T. W. Wood & Sons' NEW AND DESIRABLE SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT



KNIGHT CANTALOUPE

A New Early Cantaloupe of Superb Quality and at the Same Time Makes an Excellent Market or Shipping Melon

This new cantaloupe has been grown in Hanover County for the past two or three years and has created a furore with our market growers on account of its earliness, productiveness, uniformity in shape and appearance and its fine table qualities. 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. When the merits of this fine cantaloupe become fully known, we believe it will be a leader, both for planting for home use and market and for shipping. Its early maturity, together with its fine qualities, are strong points in its favor. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Ideal Pole Lima Beans

While not an extra early bean, this Ideal Lima matures its enormous crop before frost. It makes a large pod and bean and is very productive. The pods are six to eight inches long, containing five to seven beans each. The pods are produced in large clusters, those at the bottom of the plant maturing early in the season, followed in succession by the upper clusters. The plant is of rugged constitution, which carries it through wet spells without injury. It is of superb quality, tender and of rich flavor.

Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bu. \$6.50.

Brimmer Tomato

We have never introduced any variety from which we have received more enthusiastic letters than we have about the Brimmer Tomato. Our customers are enthusiastic in its praise, both for its large size and productiveness and its fine table qualities. It is unquestionably the peer of table tomatoes, remarkable for its large size, solid, tender flesh and superior and distinct flavor. Owing to the large demand for seed of this variety, we were again unable the past season to fill all orders. We have a larger supply of the seed this year, and hope we will have sufficient to supply our customers' demand for this variety this season. We give a very full description of this tomato on page 43 of our catalog, and we also give below a few extracts from some of the many letters received from our customers in regard to the extra fine qualities of this splendid introduction. Pkt. 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

The Brimmer Tomato purchased of you is the finest tomato I have ever seen.—JULIAN WINGO, Spartanburg Co., S. C., *October 16, 1911.*

I will say that the Brimmer Tomato is the best one I have ever planted. They grow large and the meat is of excellent flavor, and despite a drought of six weeks, they are fine.—W. H. GILMER, Anderson Co., S. C., *August 23, 1911.*

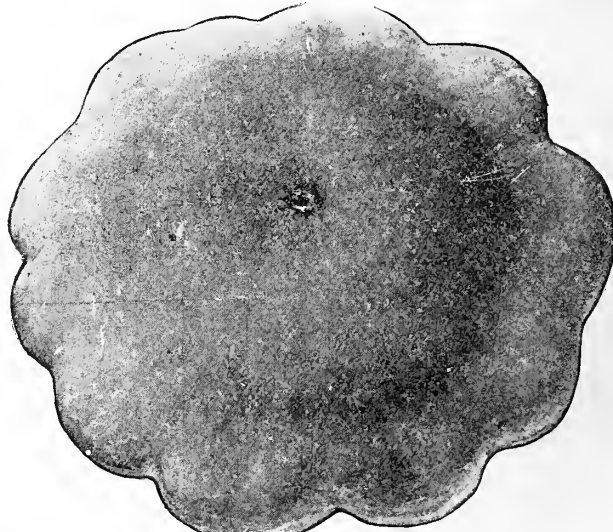
Your Brimmer Tomato is the largest, has the fewest seed, least core, very sweet and early. It is the best tomato I have yet seen. I believe that this tomato will bear fruit until frost from first setting on good land.—JNO. WAITS, Pierce Co., Ga., *September 2, 1911.*

The Brimmer Tomato I got of you was fine. They are large and perfectly smooth. I have ripe ones in the field now—October 29th.—A. H. DAVIS, Charlotte Co., Va., *October 29, 1911.*

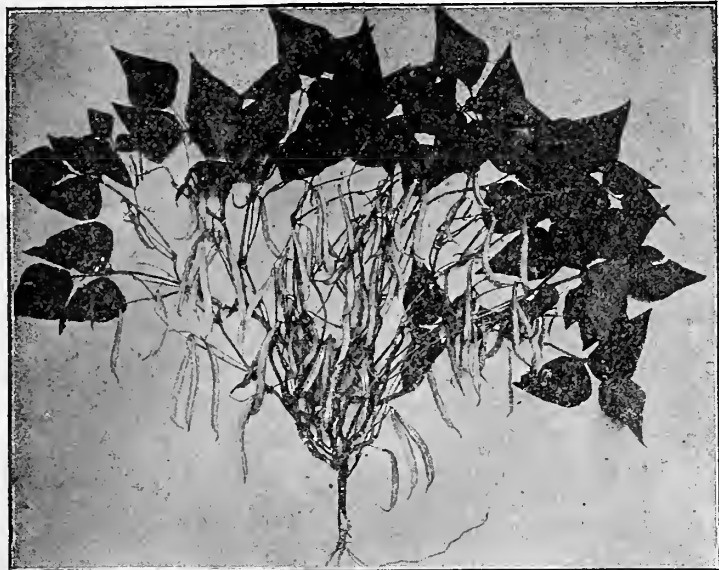
The Brimmer Tomato turned out fine. The Brimmer is the finest table tomato that I have ever tasted. All seeds that I have purchased from you were all that you claimed them to be. Whenever I want high-grade seed of any kind will order Wood's.—J. F. FELDER, JR., Orange Co., S. C., *August 26, 1911.*

Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Squash or Cymling

The great value of Wood's Earliest Prolific over the Early White Bush, or other varieties of cymbings, is that it is fully a week to ten days earlier than other kinds. It is of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not so decided, the fruits being better filled out and containing more flesh. The vines are of true bush form, of vigorous growth and very productive. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in regard to its earliness, productiveness and its fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.



Wood's Prolific Squash is the best squash for truckers, as we all ways strive to get the earliest. So far, Wood's Earliest Prolific is the leader.—R. H. GERECKE, Dinwiddie Co., Va., *August 28, 1911.*



Sure-Crop Stringless Wax Beans

Sure Crop Stringless Wax Beans

This new introduction originated with one of the most expert bean growers in this country, and is being offered for the first time this season. It is a wax-podded bush bean of remarkable vigor and productiveness. Somewhat resembles Currie's Rust Proof Wax in plant, pod and seed, but is much more hardy and more thoroughly rust proof. The pod, which is of a rich, yellow color, is perfectly stringless at all stages of development, and it is exceptionally prolific for an early variety. We believe that this new stringless wax bean will, when its merits are fully known, become one of the leading wax varieties, both for market and private garden. While we can only offer this bean in limited quantities this season, we recommend to all of our growers to plant this new bean so as to know in regard to its meritorious qualities, both in attractiveness and productiveness and fine quality. Price, pkt. 15 cts.; pint 40 cts.; quart 75 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 superfine. 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. 15 cts.; pint 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.

Little Marvel Peas

This new introduction is, indeed, a marvel in peas. It is somewhat on the order of Nott's Excelsior, but a much better cropper and of superior quality. Nott's Excelsior is one of the leaders in peas for garden and private use, and this pea, being a decided improvement over that popular variety, will soon come into extended use, particularly for the private garden. To our customers who appreciate the fine, sugary flavor of the wrinkled peas, we recommend this variety very strongly. Pkt. 15 cts.; pint 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.

Wood's Early Prolific Squash is without a doubt the earliest and most prolific that I have seen. I harvested a great crop from mine this season.—C. L. NEEL, Rowan Co., N. C., August 24, 1911.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

We first introduced this bean several years ago, but have been constantly selecting and improving the strain, until to-day we have a strain that is very much superior to what this famous bean was when it was first introduced. It has long been recognized as the earliest and most prolific of bush limas, and the improvement we have brought about in this bean by selection has resulted in an improvement both in its uniformity of growth and its productiveness. We recommend this bean very strongly, both to our market and private growers, as one of the best and most satisfactory of bush lima beans in cultivation.

Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.



I am more than pleased with Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans. I consider them the finest yielders I ever saw and sweetest. I only planted a peck of them last spring and we have been eating and selling them all summer. Will have plenty of them until frost. I will never forget T. W. Wood & Sons when in need of seeds.—T. M. BROOKING, Botetourt Co., Va., August 23, 1911.

I have tried the Lima Beans and found them to be the best I ever used, so I will tell all my friends to get their seed from you. All the seed that I ever got from you did better than any I ever planted before.—H. S. SANDERS, Jackson Co., Ga., October 2, 1911.

The experience I had with the Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans was good. There is not a finer flavored bean, nor a better yielder than it is.—F. I. JACOBY, Northampton Co., S. C., August 30, 1911.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans I class as great bean for market purposes on account of its large size and earliness.—B. M. STILES, Sumter Co., S. C., August 25, 1911.

Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

This is one of the earliest and sweetest corns grown. It is dwarf growing, attaining a height of only three or four feet, but the stalk bears two or more ears about five inches long. These little fat ears are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are cream-yellow: so lusciously sweet, tender and milky that some people claim it "the sweetest corn on earth." Golden Bantam is one of the hardiest corns grown, therefore can be planted earlier with safety than other varieties. A continuous supply can, therefore, be obtained by successive plantings. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Your Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the best I have ever had. They bore longer and resisted the maggots at the roots better.—JAS. J. FARRELL, Richmond Co., Ga., October 1, 1911.

Gold Standard Corn

A comparatively new variety which has given most satisfactory crop results wherever planted. It was originated by an expert corn-grower in the State of Maryland and carefully bred until its characteristics have been well fixed. It is early in maturity and makes a good, stout stalk, ordinarily about nine feet high, well foddered and producing one to two good, large ears to the stalk. The grains are deep and of a most attractive yellow color; the cob comparatively small. The stock we offer has been well selected and carefully bred. It has taken a number of prizes at State and County fairs, and we recommend it as a prize-winning variety.

Price, per packet, 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$2.50; per bushel on ears in crates, \$3.00.

Sensation Oats

A new variety which originated in the State of Ohio. One of the largest oat growers in that State says in regard to this variety:

"We unhesitatingly pronounce the Sensation the best of all oats. We have grown these oats the past ten years, and without a single exception, they have given us each year the largest, soundest, plumpest and heaviest oats we have ever raised, weighing 40 to 42 lbs. to the measured bushel. The Sensation is a new oat with a branched head, plump kernel and thin hull. It has the largest grain of any variety we have ever grown. The straw is coarse; noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. It has always proven with us a wonderfully productive oat, having yielded on our farm 640 bushels from seven acres, or nearly 92 bushels to the acre. The secret of this immense yield lies in its great vigor of plant. You can tell it from any other oat from the time it first appears through the ground. It has a broad blade, with a rich, deep green color. Its wonderful vigor enables it to withstand cold of early spring, insect pest, wet and dry weather better than any other variety we have ever tried. On moderately rich soil it attains a height of four or five feet, and stands up well. Its season of ripening is medium early."

We recommend to our customers to give this splendid new oat an extended trial, believing it will prove to be one of the best and most productive of spring oats.

Price, per bu., \$1.10; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.00 per bu.

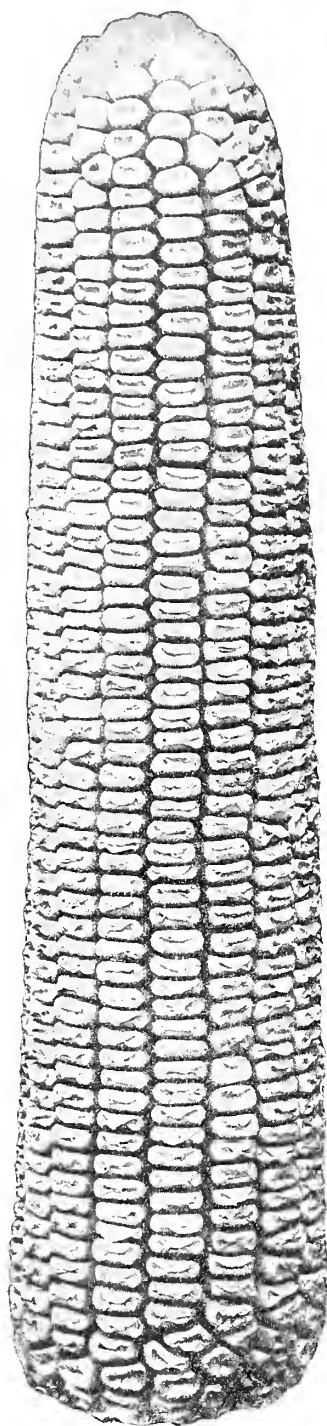
Swedish Select Oats

This splendid spring oat continues to give most satisfactory crop results to our customers, and we really consider it one of the best varieties for spring seeding. While not quite as early as the Burt, or 90-day Oat, it produces a superior quality of grain. It was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the U. S.

Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different parts of this country, and has proved to be one of the best and most satisfactory and largest yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white, plump and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. Price, per bushel, 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 87 cts. per bu.

Virginia Gray Winter Oats

The illustration of the sheaf of oats on this page is from the Virginia Gray Oats. This oat is excellently adapted for spring seeding, provided it is sown early, before March 10th. After that time, it is much better to seed the spring varieties. Price of Virginia Gray Winter Oats, per bushel, 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 88 cts. per bushel.



Gold Standard Corn



Sheaf of Winter Oats

Grown on Bellwood Farm—Exhibited at the Va. State Fair—see page 2.



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 pasturage, but much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good productive condition very much longer. We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers speaking of the fine results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures. See pages 69 and 70 of our Annual Catalog for full information about our Grass Mixtures. For information about Lawn and Golf Mixture, see page 60.

I have been sowing your Special Grass Mixtures for four years, and I find them far ahead of any grass I ever sowed. My meadows are green and nice now where others are bare.—J. T. KIONS, Fayette Co., W. Va., *March*, 1911.

I seeded a five-acre pasture with your No. 7 Grass Mixture seven years ago, and am reseeded this fall for the first time.—J. W. COX, Secy. & Treas., Toisnot Grocery Co., Wilson Co., N. C., *November* 10, 1910.

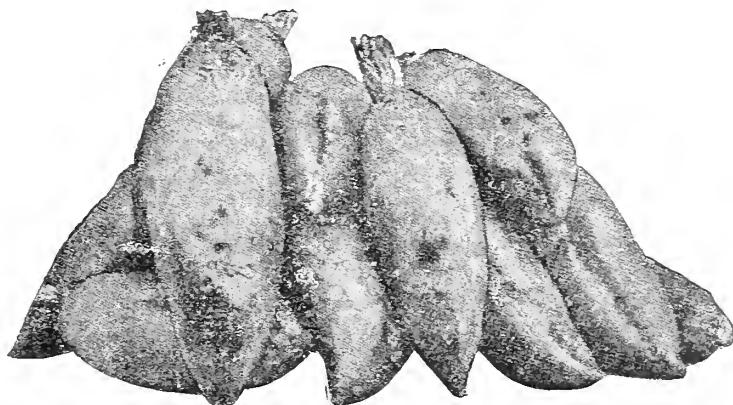
I think your No. 8 Grass Mixture cannot be excelled as an early spring and summer pasture. My seed was sown in October on gravelly soil over tough clay subsoil.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C., *June* 10, 1910.

I am well pleased with your Grass and Clover Mixtures No. 6 and No. 9 that I sowed last year and the year before. I think they should be sown more generally in this country, as they insure a better stand and better hay or pasturage.—R. P. McCracken, Macon Co., N. C., *February* 18, 1910.

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.—R. H. HENDERSON, Rutherford Co., Tenn., *April* 1, 1911.

Sludstrup Mangel Wurzel

A new introduction in Danish Mangels, which was awarded a certificate of "First Class," and is now regarded as the best Danish Mangel for stock feeding. The root is long, ovoid, of fine shape, with fine head, and grows very large. It is reddish-yellow in color and contains the largest percentage of nutriment found in any of the Mangels. They are very hardy, grow well above the ground and are easily pulled. We strongly recommend to our customers to plant Mangels more extensively, as they unquestionably make much richer and better winter stock food than turnips and at the same time make very large yields to the acre. This new introduction in Mangels promises to surpass the other standard sorts, both in yield and particularly in the quality of feed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. \$1.00.



Seed Sweet Potatoes

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

Culture.—Put the potatoes in hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet 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.



FIELD OF SWEET POTATOES
GROWING AT
WOOD'S KENBROOK SEED FARM

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINE.—Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.—The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel 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 freshly dug. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

HANOVER YAM, 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. Barrel prices on application.

The barrel of sweet potato roots I ordered of you in the spring turned out fine: 225 bushels to the acre.—C. C. SNELLINGS, Stafford Co., Va., *Oct.* 24, 1908.

The Hanover Yam Sweet Potato bought of you last spring yielded well in this section, and are fine flavored.—J. R. BRYANT, Wilkes Co., N. C., *October* 3, 1908.

The seeds I got from you last year were all O. K. I never planted better seed, and all came to perfection. Your seeds I planted this year are doing A-No. 1; could not be better, and I will never use any other but Wood's. The peck of Yams I got of you last year made 1,500 slips. I planted in rich, sandy soil and got 25¾ bushels of fine potatoes, 20 of which filled a bushel measure: 2 weighed 12½ lbs.—F. M. ENTWISLE, Albemarle Co., Va., *May* 31, 1911.

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

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

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

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

Our Maine-grown seed potatoes have achieved quite a reputation for the superiority of stocks which we supply, and for the uniformly satisfactory yields reported by our customers.

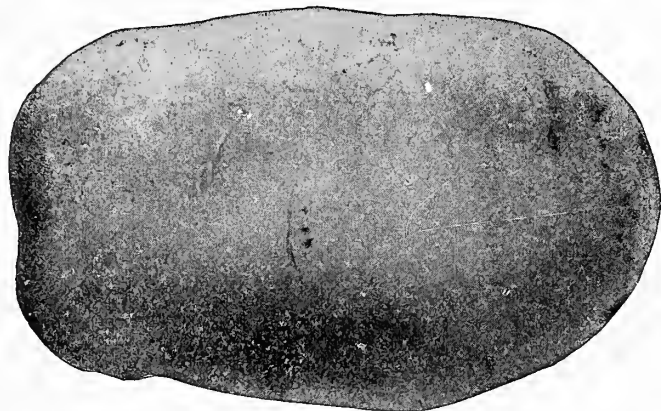
The **Second Crop Potatoes**, which we offer are grown on the Eastern Shore, from selected Maine-grown stocks. These potatoes are planted in July or early in August, and the crop dug late in the fall, which enables them to be furnished in the very best and most vigorous condition for planting in the 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.



Extra Early Sunlight

Extra Early Sunlight—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose 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 very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

MAIN-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck 60 cts.; bus., \$1.70; barrel, about \$4.25.

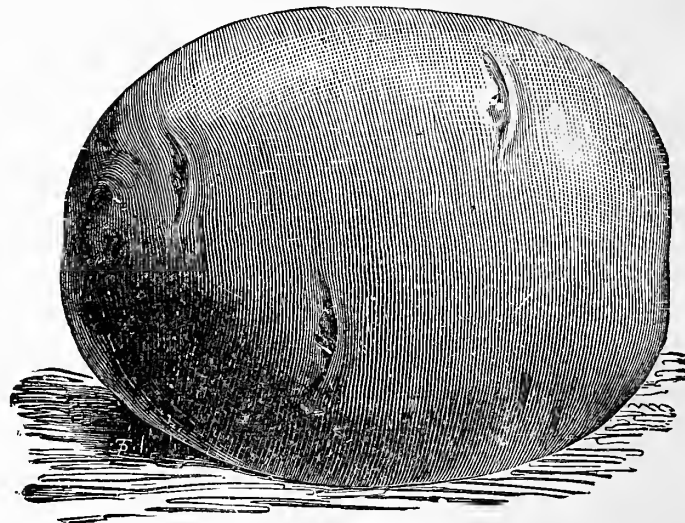
Your Early Sunlight Potato far exceeds anything I ever saw in the potato line, both in quantity and quality. They took the first and second premiums at the County Fair, and the Blue Ribbon at the South Carolina State fair, over all other varieties. Sixty of them make a busbel. Beat that if you can.—R. F. BORD, 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. BRICKHOUSE, Tyrrell Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

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

MAIN-GROWN BOVEE.—Pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$1.70; bbl., about \$4.25.

The Bovee Potatoes were very fine. Will cook dry at any stage of growth. I find them good keepers in this climate.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss., October 23, 1907.



Wood's Earliest Potato

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

Maine-Grown Seed.—Per peck, 60 cts.; bus. \$1.75; barrel, about \$4.50.

I found your seed all O. K. and was especially pleased with Wood's Earliest Potatoes.—L. B. SMITH, Robeson Co., N. C., October 4, 1910.

I think the "Wood's Earliest" the finest potato in the world. I have raised Wood's Earliest potatoes since you first introduced them, and they do better for me than any other kind.—MRS. R. S. SAUNDERS, Franklin Co., Va., April 26, 1910.

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.

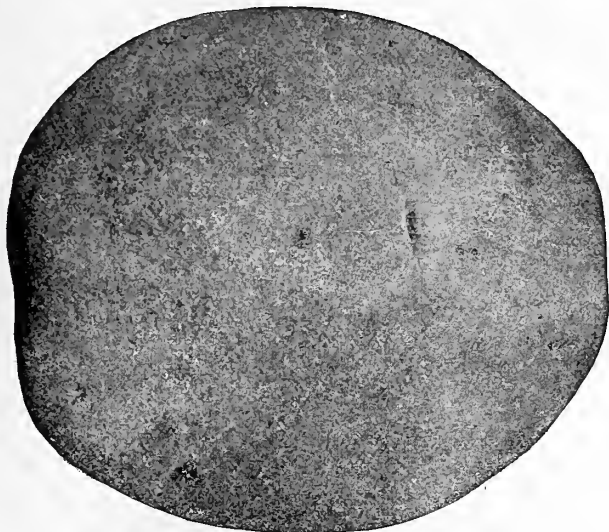
NORTHERN-GROWN.—Peck, 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.

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.

Prices of Potatoes are unsettled 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.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

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



Irish Cobbler

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, 65 cts.; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, about \$4.75. Write for prices in quantity.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS.—Grown from selected Maine-grown stocks. Per peck, 70 cts.; bu., \$1.90; bbl., \$4.75.

Let me say that the Irish Cobbler Potatoes bought of you has made the most abundant yield of potatoes we have ever had in the nine years of potato growing and that at the same time the potatoes are of the largest size and finest quality I have ever seen in Alhmarle Co. I am more than pleased with them.—L. R. CARTER, Alhmarle Co., Va., *October 1, 1910.*

I planted Irish Cobbler potatoes from your house last spring, and when I gathered them, my yield was 300 bushels to the acre.—CHAS. E. MANOR, Page, Va., *March 17, 1911.*

The Irish Cobbler potatoes I purchased of you are the largest in size, the largest in yield and the best for table use of all the early potatoes grown here.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln Co., Ky., *September 30, 1910.*

The Irish Cobbler Potatoes I ordered of you last fall have turned out fine—better than any of my neighbors.—WM. WEST, Accomac Co., Va., *June, 1911.*

I received the Irish Cobbler potatoes and they are without a doubt the finest seed potatoes I have ever seen. Thanking you for promptness in the best.—J. B. POAGUE, Botetourt Co., Va., *May 31, 1911.*

I introduced the "Cobbler" here four years ago, and now most every one in the township plants them. They are hard to heat. Your seed have always given me such fine results that I always make it a point to talk them up.—IRA G. SMYTHE, York Co., S. C., *February 6, 1911.*

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. 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, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; about \$4.00.

SECOND-CROP RED BLISS.—Peck, 60 cts.; bus. \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

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.—OMER H. WYCKOFF, Warren Co., N. C.

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

MAINE-GROWN WHITE BLISS.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.70; barrel, \$4.25.

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 gardeners who want to build up a name for superior quality should plant this variety. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong and round at the seed end. It makes an excellent keeper and shipper, and is very productive.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES.—The famous Red River Valley stock. Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.70; barrel, about \$4.25.

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., *October 1, 1910.*

The Early Ohio Potatoes I planted last spring 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., *October 1, 1910.*

The Early Ohio Potatoes I planted last spring 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 sods of grass from the seed I bought the last two years.—C. B. ARNOLD, Polk Co., N. C., *October 1, 1910.*

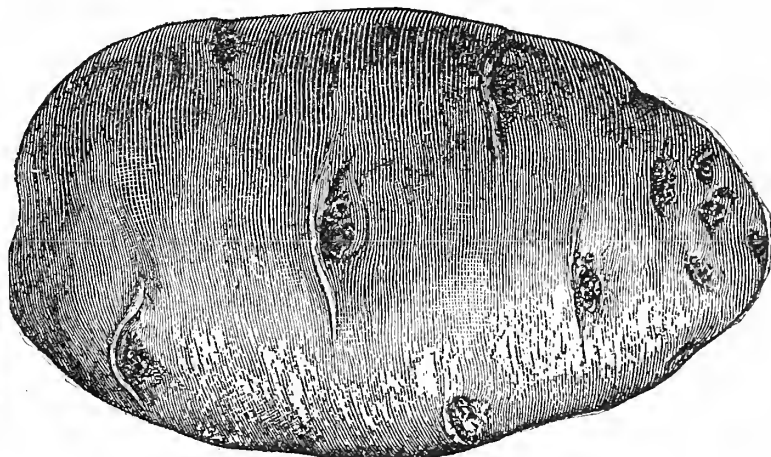
My experience with the Early Ohio Potatoes leads me to believe that for this section there is nothing better.—G. W. BUSHONG, Prince Edward Co., Va., *October 16, 1911.*

I used your Early Ohio Potatoes last year and was very successful. There was a greater yield from them than any potato I have ever planted.—R. B. McEACHEN, Marion Co., S. C., *September 30, 1910.*

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 customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

Northern-Grown Spaulding No. 4 Rose.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

I raised the finest crop of potatoes I ever grew from the seed purchased of you this year, Spalding's No. 4, Rose.—W. R. McDUFFIE, Covington Co., Ala., *October 8, 1910.*



Early Rose Potato

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.

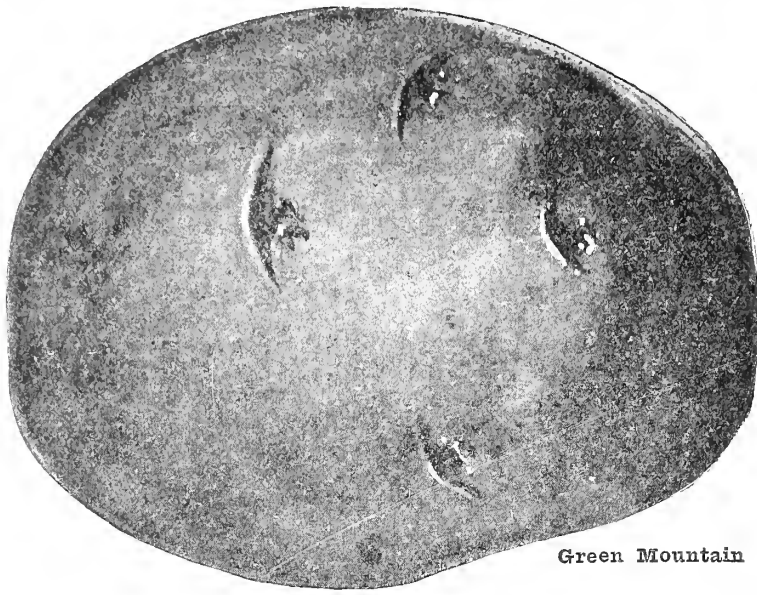
Northern-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.70; barrel, \$4.25.

Potato Fertilizers

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

Main Crop or Late Potatoes



Green Mountain

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

Maine-Grown Green Mountain.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

The Green Mountain Potatoes I bought of you last spring made me as fine a crop of nice smooth potatoes as I ever raised. Some of my neighbors bought their seed potatoes from a merchant here, who claimed to have good seed potatoes and they made a complete failure.—J. W. ELLIS, Forsythe Co., N. C., November 5, 1909.

I have tried a good many kinds of your potatoes. The green Mountain is my favorite. I guess I have raised 200 bushels per acre or more. I have ordered from you for three or four years and have never lost any yet.—J. S. HILLARD, McMinn Co., Tenn., October 16, 1911.

The Green Mountain Potatoes is one of the best potatoes in all points in cultivation. They have produced 544½ bushels per acre for me on ordinary ground, some tubers weighing 1¼ lbs. each. They are the largest in size and the largest in yield and best in table quality of any other sort here in the county.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln Co., Ky., September 30, 1910.

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, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

BURBANK.—An old standard variety which continues in good demand. Long white, good table qualities, and adapted for heavy soils.

Northern-Grown Burbank.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

I have never met with a potato for table use superior to the Burbank.—J. DARE, Spotsylvania Co., Va.

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

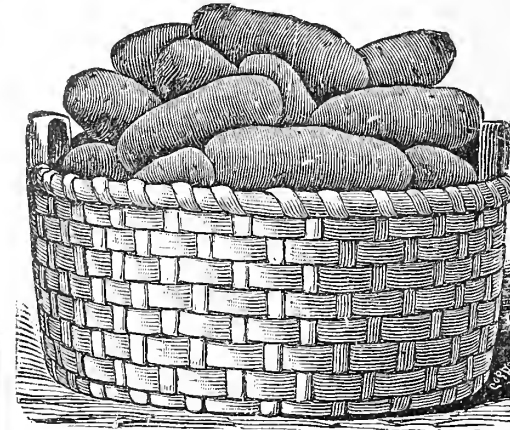
Northern-Grown New Yorker.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

I have just finished putting in the cellar a fine lot of Rural New Yorkers from the seed purchased from you last spring. Some of them are beautiful and very smooth.—SAMUEL GUERRANT, Franklin Co., Va., November 9, 1910.

PEACH BLOW.—An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

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.

Northern Grown Money Maker.—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.



Money-Maker Potatoes

I am this day planting potatoes. I ordered two barrels 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 to any.—C. L. SHEEK, Davie Co., N. C., April 14, 1910.

The Money Maker Potatoes I bought from you last spring are the best potatoes I have ever purchased. I think they have the right name. I bought 3 bushels and I raised 97½ bushels from same.—GEORGE W. SMITH, Bath Co., Va., March 3, 1909.

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

The Sir Walter Raleigh Potato is about equal to the Green Mountain in all points, only they are all large. There are no small potatoes among them.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln Co., Ky., September 30, 1910.

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. TREE, Amherst Co., Va., March 7, 1911.

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

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

NORTHERN-GROWN PEERLESS.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

I planted Wood's Peerless Potatoes this summer, and they were the largest in this community.—ERNEST RITCHIE, Stanly Co., N. C., August 25, 1909.

The Peerless potatoes that we bought from you and planted last year were fine.—MRS. N. G. GULDEN, James City Co., Va., June 19, 1911.

Late Seed Potatoes for June and July Planting

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

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.

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



Palmetto 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 2 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 —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 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or 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.

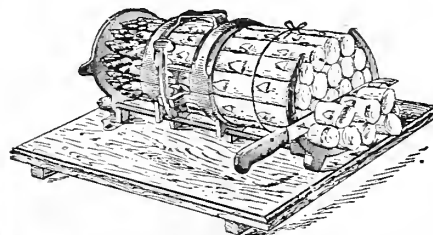
FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

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

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.**



Asparagus Buncher

Asparagus Bunchers

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

Asparagus Knives

30 cts. each; by mail, 35 cts. each, postpaid; dozen, \$3.00.

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 to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a root crop, grown for hog and cattle feed and pickling. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE.—A favorite French vegetable, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and 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—

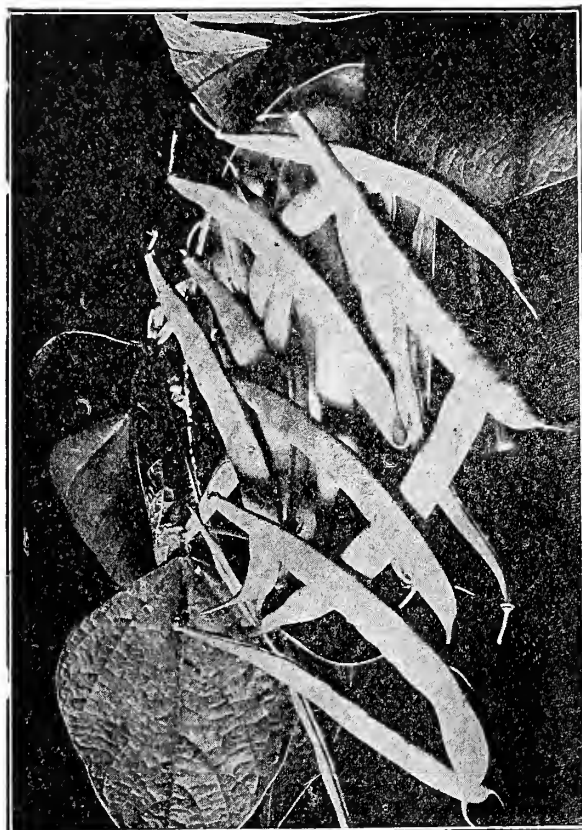
Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, particularly for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. For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



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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre.

Pints can be ordered at quart rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks at peck rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at bushel rates.



Hodson Wax Bean

Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties

Hodson Wax —A wonderful yielder, 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, \$5.00.**

The Hodson Wax Bean is the most marvellous bean, in my opinion, yet introduced; a prodigious bearer and a most beautiful sight when in its height of growth. Never has given a sign of stain or rust, and in quality superb.—E. STANLEY BROWN, American Gardening Trial Ground, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

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, \$1.35; 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, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, of the best quality and remain fresh a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

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 also very desirable for pickling. Very productive, bearing quantities of round, thick, fleshy pods, very brittle and of fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.25.**

Currie's Rust Proof Wax —As nearly rust-proof as any wax bean can be. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

I was well pleased with the Currie's Rust Proof Wax Beans. They stood the cold better than any I ever had. I shipped beans off them the 19th of May.—J. D. UNDERHILL, Wayne Co., N. C.

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

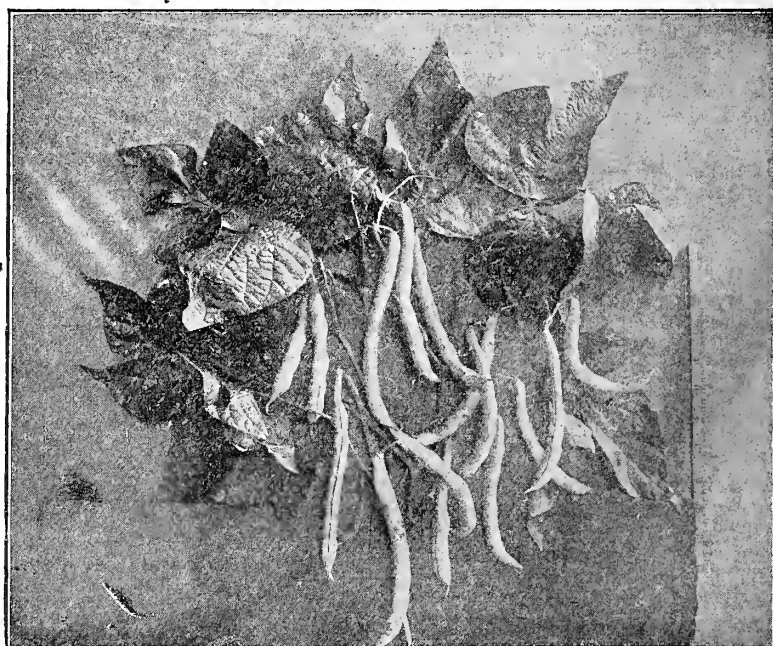
New Hardy Wax —Claimed to be the finest wax bean in cultivation. Robust and healthy, with strong foliage, it resists disease and unfavorable weather conditions better than other kinds. The long handsome pods (about 5 inches long) are round, solid, absolutely stringless, tender at all stages of growth 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. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.**

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, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.25.**

Dwarf Golden Wax —For thirty years or more a great favorite for the home garden. The pods are long, semi-round, fleshy, brittle, golden yellow and of first rate quality. The ripe beans make a fine winter shell bean. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

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, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.25.**

I never expect to plant any other snap beans except your Pencil Pod Wax. They are the best I ever planted.—Mrs. E. J. MORRIS, Southampton Co., Va.



Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans

Beans—Green Podded Varieties



Bountiful Beans

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, \$1.10; 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, \$4.50.**

I liked the Hodson Green Pod Beans very much. The yield was good and the flavor splendid.—S. J. WATSON, Edgefield Co., S. C.

Giant Stringless Green Pod —An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5½ to 6½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. **Pkt., 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.30; bushel, \$4.75.**

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.**

Black Valentine —The hardiest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome, are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. All who grow for the earliest market should plant this variety. **Pkt., 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.**

I find your Black Valentine Beans fine for early crop and a good tender bean. I want to plant a large crop next year.—MRS. FRANK FRIDAY, Alexander Co., N. C.

The Black Valentine Beans were the best and most prolific for an early crop of any I ever planted.—E. R. PRINCE, Orange Co., Fla.

Our opinion of the Black Valentine Bean is such that we plant nothing else for our truck farm.—J. N. BENNETT, Duplin Co., N. C.

Bountiful —As early as the Mohawk and Six Weeks, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best of the flat-podded varieties. **Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.**

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine Among dwarf green-podded beans there is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine. It is the true round-podded stock, grown with special reference to productiveness, shape and size of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Numerous complimentary reports from all sections of the South confirm us in the belief that we have as fine a stock of Valentine as can be produced. **Pkt., 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.**

The one peck of Valentine Beans which I bought from you yielded forty bushels, which I picked and sold and realized \$45.00 from the one peck, and sold by the 15th of June.—J. W. WALKER, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

I cannot speak too highly of Wood's Red Speckled Valentine Beans. I planted 1½ bushels this year, and raised the best crop of beans I ever raised.—W. E. HOPE, Kanawha Co., W. Va.

Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks—An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. **Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.**

Early Yellow Six Weeks (Green Pods). Extra-early; very hardy; pods are long, straight and handsome; a fine shipper. **Pkt., 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.**

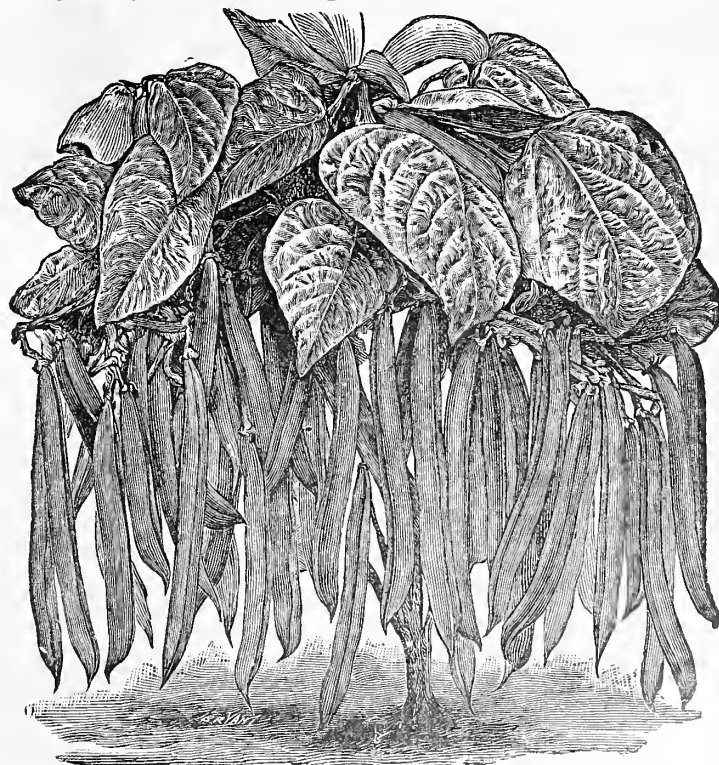
Extra Early Refugee —Extremely early; very productive; the fleshy round pods ripen well together and stand shipment well. An excellent bean for the early market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.**

Longfellow —A remarkably early, perfectly round, very prolific bean bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and entirely stringless, except when old. Matures very evenly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, \$4.25.**

Full Measure —A new prolific stringless green pod variety; of excellent quality. Pods long, round, firm and tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. A most valuable and promising variety. **Pkt., 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.**

The Full Measure Snap Beans have given the best of satisfaction. I have two rows loaded with them now.—I. N. HOSEY, Elizabeth City Co., Va.

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



Longfellow Beans

Pole, or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and we 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 or 4 feet apart, in 4 foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. One quart will plant 200 hills; ½ bushel to the acre.

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 pole. 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, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

The Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans are all anybody could ask for in their line. The best I ever planted.—F. M. QUARTERMAN, Lake Co., Fla.

Kentucky Wonder Beans have the right name, for they are indeed a "wonder." I consider them the most prolific and best tasted of all pole beans.—J. R. RHODES, Perry Co., Miss.

I was much pleased with the Old Homestead Beans, and have planted them again this year. They yield very heavily, and if picked when just right, are of excellent quality for snaps.—L. R. FRY, Manatee Co., Fla.

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. 20 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, \$1.35; bus. \$5.00.**

I am glad to say that too much cannot be said concerning your seeds. Your garden pole beans are the best that I ever raised.—C. H. HARRIS, Escambia Co., Fla.

I have been planting the Lazy Wife Pole Bean for a number of years, and I find that they are the best bean I have ever used. They yield abundantly and are a splendid bean for market.—G. W. THARP, Campbell Co., Va.

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.**

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., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.**

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, \$1.32; bushel, \$5.00.**

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.**



Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder.

White Kentucky Wonder or Burger's Stringless Green Pod.

—Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich, dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly-white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.25.**

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. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

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-shell bean for winter. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.**

Suburban Garden Collection To those with small gardens this collection should be particularly attractive. The quantities are correctly proportioned and the assortment of varieties will give a liberal and continuous supply of vegetables throughout a long season.

20 packets for 75 cts., postpaid.

A packet, each, of the following selected varieties:

Beans —Dwarf Green Podded.	Parsley —Curled.
“ Dwarf Wax Podded.	Parasip —Our Improved Stock.
“ Dwarf Lima.	Peas —First Early.
Beet —Blood Turnip.	“ Second Early.
Cabbage —Selected Wakefield.	“ Late.
Carrot —Guerande.	Radish —A fine Mixture.
Cucumber —for slicing.	Squash —Scalloped bush.
Corn —early sweet.	Salsify —Mam. Sandwich Island.
Egg Plant.	Tomato —Large smooth round.
Lettuce —Cabbage-headed.	Turnip —White fleshed early.

This Assortment is Not Subject to Change

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

WOOD'S SONGSTER'S FOOD.—A superior mixture of the best re-cleaned seeds. **Lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. for 25 cts.; 7 lbs. for 50 cts.; 15 lbs. for \$1.00.**

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

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

RAPE.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 70 cts.

IMPORTED MILLET.—Lb. 6 cts.; 5 lbs. for 25 cts.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

SUNFLOWER.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 80 cts.; \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

PARROT MIXTURE.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 60 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$1.40.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—Lb. 30 cts.

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

Stock Beets or Mangel Wurzels

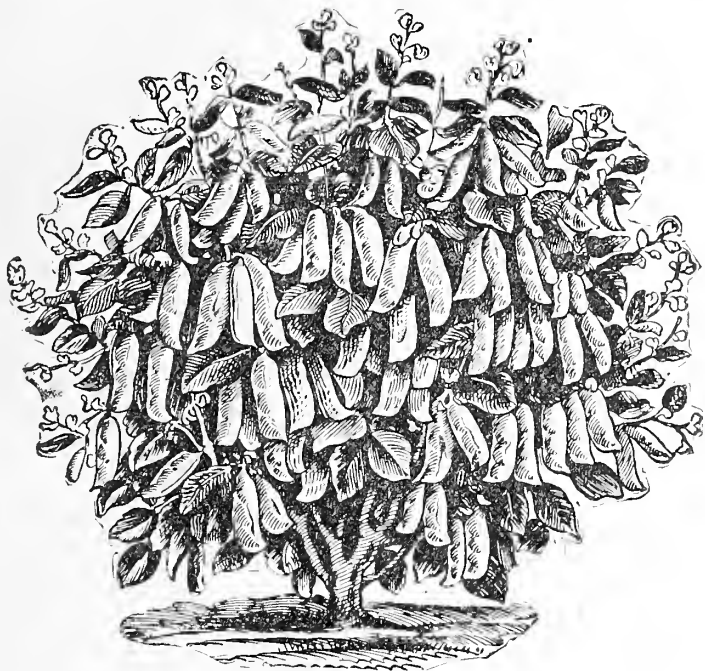
make a most excellent winter feed for hogs and cattle. They not only make bigger crops to the acre than turnips, but are of higher feeding value. For full descriptions and cultural directions, see page 73.

We Test All Our Seeds carefully and thoroughly and know that they will grow. This has been our policy for years and is just one of the reasons why Wood's Seeds have acquired the confidence of our Southern growers. You can order Wood's Seeds with the assurance that they will not be shipped until their germination has been proved.

Postage Where quoted "postpaid" in this catalog, we deliver by mail or express, all charges prepaid, to any post or express office in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Add to price of Beans, Peas and Corn 15 cts. per qt.; onion sets, 10 cts. per qt., if to be sent by mail.

Lima Beans

CULTURE.—Lima beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in May. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's, Challenger, Carpenteria and Large Limas, one quart will plant one hundred hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about two hundred hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed is planted. Bush limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks will plant an acre.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush limas, 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 form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way **the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties.** We are giving especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, our seed stocks being carefully rogued 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, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.**

Henderson's Bush Lima—The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to grow and set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bus. \$5.25.**

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. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.**

Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima" bean, and a very decided improvement in large bush limas. The beans are of the large lima type, but are thicker and rounder and of superior flavor. The bush itself 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 when cooked—a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in bush limas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.25.**

If by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart for postage on Beans, Peas and Corn.

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, \$1.60; bus. \$6.00.**

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.—For description of this great improvement in lima beans, see "New and Desirable Varieties."

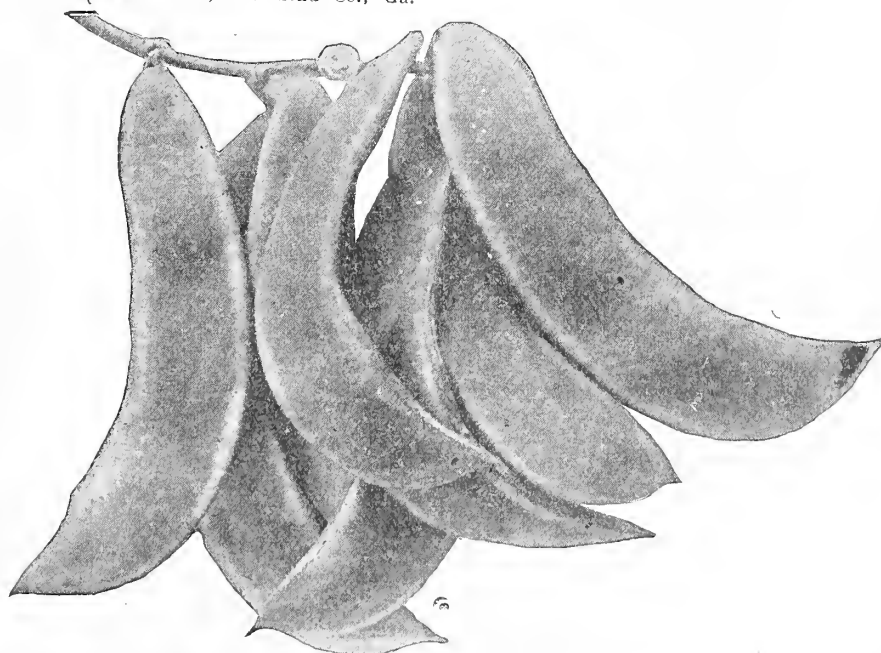
Challenger or Potato Lima—Pods much thicker than those of most limas and contain 4 or 5 large, thick, white beans so crowded in the pods as to become flattened at the ends. We commend them for their fine quality and productiveness, and suggest that at least a portion of your planting be in this variety.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

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

Large White Lima—The old, reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for both home use and market. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.25.**

Carpenteria Pole Lima—A new large pole lima 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. When cooked the beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.**

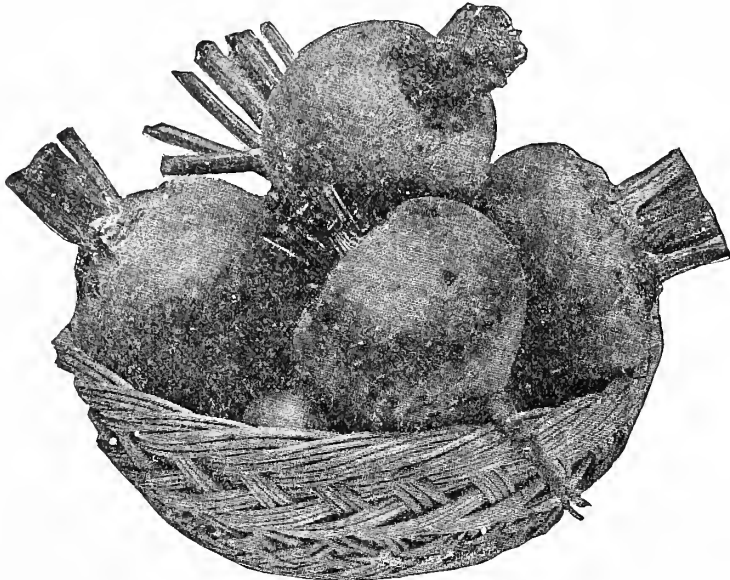
The Carpenteria Pole Lima has a fine flavor; tender and sweet.—O. A. McCORKLE, Richmond Co., Ga.



Carpenteria Pole Lima Beans

Garden Beets

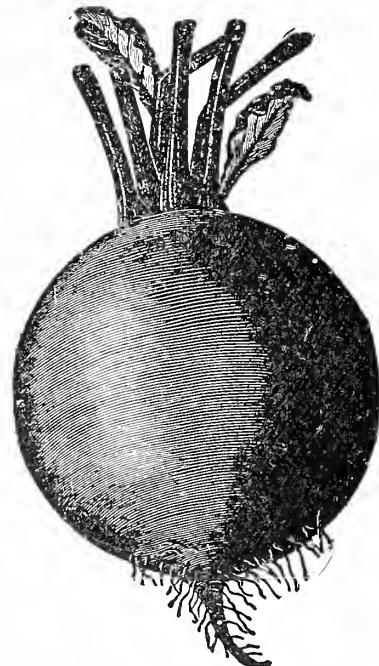
CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early out-door crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 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.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

Crosby's Improved Egyptian —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. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.40.**

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet was perfectly satisfactory. Was all that you claimed it to be. Came earlier than any other. Was done marketing before any other kind came.—J. T. HIGH, Wilson Co. N. C., October 19, 1909.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet

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. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.**

Your Crimson Globe has proved the surest crop beet I have ever grown.—E. J. SAUNDERS, Pender Co., N. C.

Extra Early Egyptian

—Fine for forcing and first early out-door crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets, firm, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.**

Bastian's Early Blood

Turnip—One of the largest beets yet of quick 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.**

Extra Early Bassano or SUGAR—Very early, sweet and tender. The roots are large, light red with pink flesh. The tops are adapted for use as greens. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.**

I will write to ask you how large the Extra Early Bassano or Sugar Beet will grow. I have one raised from your seed that weighs eight (8) lbs., measures nine (9) inches through. It being the largest I have ever grown.—T. J. PRUDEN, Nansemond County, Va., August 11, 1909.

Extra Early Eclipse

—A very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root and nearly as early as the Egyptian. Color, bright red; flesh fine grained sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**



Extra Early Eclipse Beet

Edmand's Blood

Turnip—The beets are nearly round, extra early, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. 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. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 90 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. 90 cts., postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.**



Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard

or **SPINACH BEET**—This is not grown for its roots but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.**

BROCCOLI

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli will stand more extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for late fall planting. Broccoli can be sown either in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Give them the same culture as recommended for cauliflower.

EARLY WHITE CAPE.

The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard, and a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. Pkt, 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts., ¼-lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.50, postpaid. By express, \$3.40 per pound.



Early White Cape Broccoli

POSTAGE ON SEEDS.—Where quoted "postpaid" in this catalog, we deliver by mail or express, all charges prepaid, to any post or express office in the United States, Cuba, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines. :: ::

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Belongs to the cabbage family and produces small cabbage-like heads from the sides of the stalk. These are as great a delicacy as cauliflower and should be cooked the same way. Sow in seed-bed the middle of May, transplant 1 to 1½ feet apart and cultivate like late cabbage. Break off the leaves in the fall to give the heads more room to grow. It is one of the most delicious winter vegetables, as tender as a cauliflower, yet perfectly hardy. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.



Brussels Sprouts

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. Brussels Sprouts can ordinarily be grown as easily as cabbage, and as they have always commanded high prices in our markets, it is a wonder to us that they have not been more generally grown. This improved stock is well worthy of extended trial, and the seed is the same as saved for the best market gardeners on Long Island. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid. By express, per lb. \$2.90.

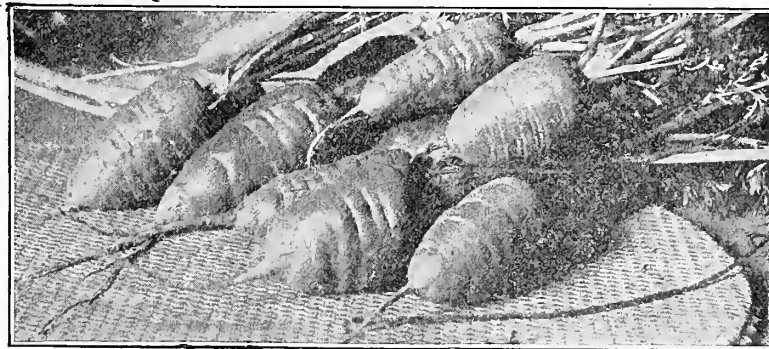
PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb., 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

CARROT

THE BEST FRENCH-GROWN SEEDS FROM SELECTED ROOTS.

Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil in 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 can also be made up to August for a late crop. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside in a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 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.

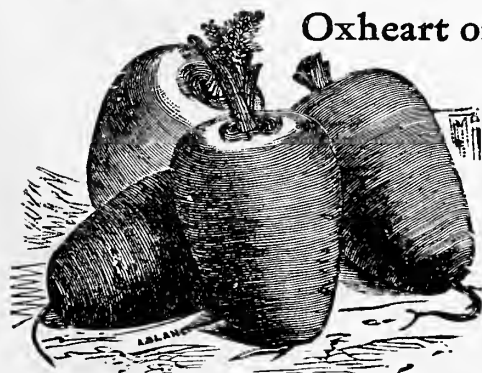


Early Scarlet Horn Carrot

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. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90.

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. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90.

Half Long Danvers —One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid. By express, \$2.15 per lb.



Oxheart or Guerande Carrot

Oxheart or Guerande —One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. The roots are often 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. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

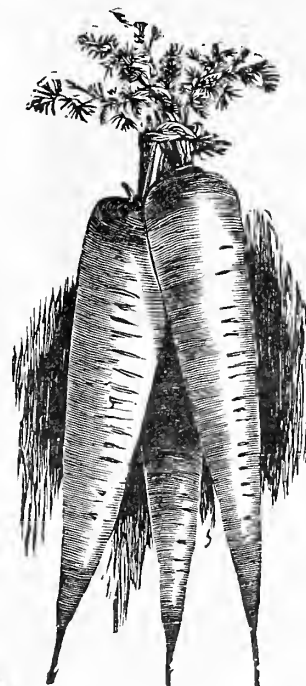
HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED.—Early, without core; smooth skin, bright, orange-colored flesh; easily pulled and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Chantenay or Model

—One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot, and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.15.

Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, and free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.



Improved Long Orange

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN (For Stock).—Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

YELLOW BELGIAN (For Stock).—Large, yellow-fleshed roots; good keeper. Fine for horses and cattle. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.15.

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 flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 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 the 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 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 Extra Early The Earliest of All Pointed Cabbages.

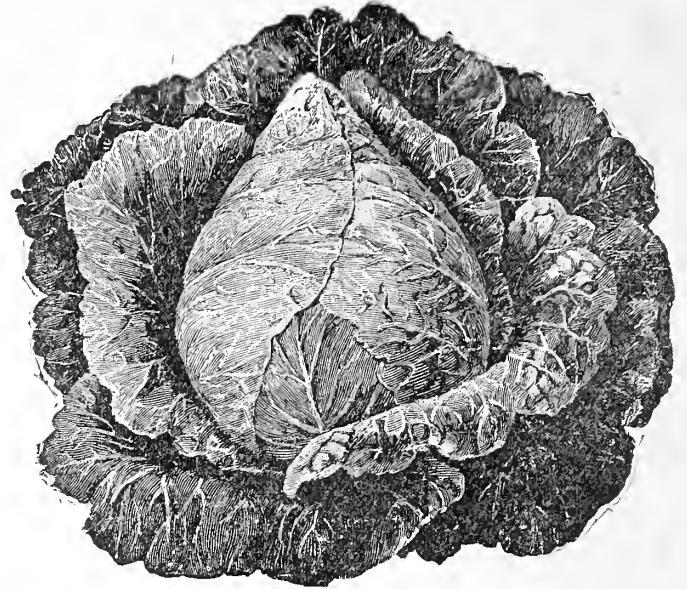
The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

The Wood's Extra Early Cabbage seed bought of you last Fall did finely. Had cabbage ready for market two weeks earlier than anybody around here.—R. H. HARRIS, Middlesex County, Va.

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40.

LARGE YORK.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a good early cabbage of particularly good quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.—One of the best medium early pointed cabbages, very hearty and sure heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a 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 unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.90; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.75 per lb.

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

The Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage seed bought of you the last two seasons were as good as the best. Am cutting as fine cabbage as ever grew. Your seeds are all right.—E. A. WALKER, Forsyth County, N. C., May 23, 1910.

I placed my first Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage on the market May 17th, the first so far as I know in the County, the first in this market, 15 heads weighing 34 lbs., a remarkable cabbage for so early heading.—F. L. MOORE, Cabarrus County, N. C., May 17, 1911.

Eureka Extra Early The Earliest Flat Cabbage Grown.

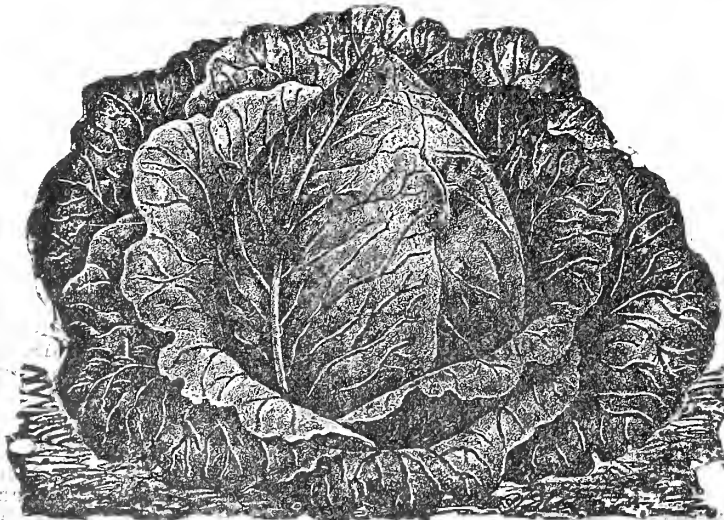
As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Enkhuizen Glory —As early as Early Flat Dutch and claimed to be twice as large and three times as heavy. Dwarf and very compact, ball-shaped, few outside leaves and can be planted close. Of ideal size for marketing. Exceedingly tender and fine flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb., 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Early Spring —A quick flat headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves admitting of close planting—21 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.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.75.

Henderson's Early Summer —A splendid sort coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.40 per lb.

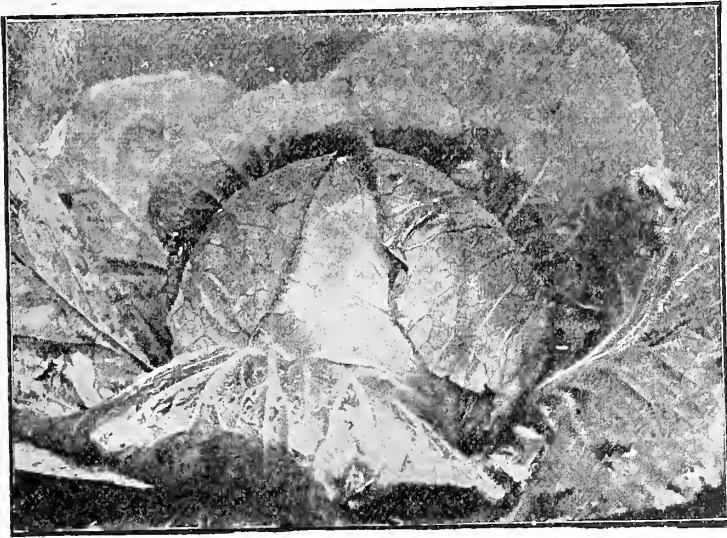


Wood's Charleston Wakefield

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.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.90; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.75 per lb.

The Wood's Charleston Wakefield Cabbage are among the finest grown in the South, and the Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage are equally as good.—S. A. LONG, Lancaster County, S. C., October 1, 1910.

The Charleston Wakefield Cabbage seed I bought of you last fall was everything I could ask for it. It came up fine and did well.—J. T. CHURN, Northampton County, Va., October 1, 1910.

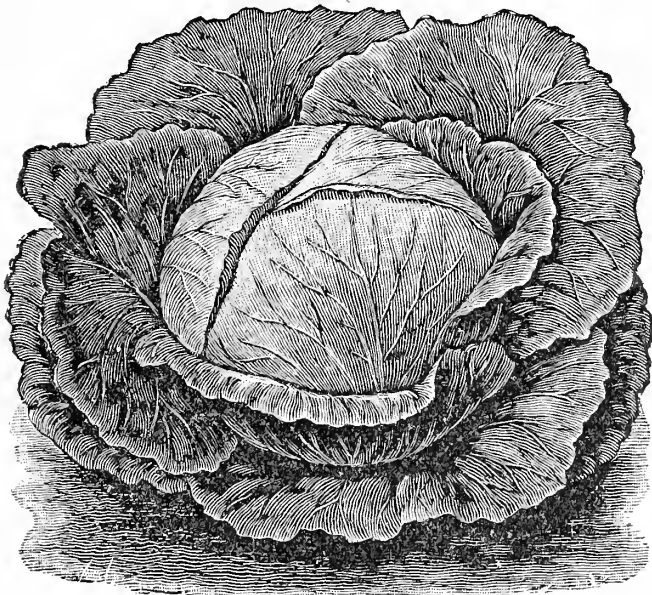


All Head Early Cabbage

All-Head Early —A thorough-bred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.90.

All Head Early Cabbage needs no recommendation in Carroll Co. We all plant them for they will grow on any kind of soil, rich or poor. I have tried other kinds, but none are so sure to head as All Head Early.—W. R. MORRIS, Carroll Co., Va.

Early Drumhead—Very popular in the South. Makes a splendid second early sure heading cabbage. Heads large, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** express, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

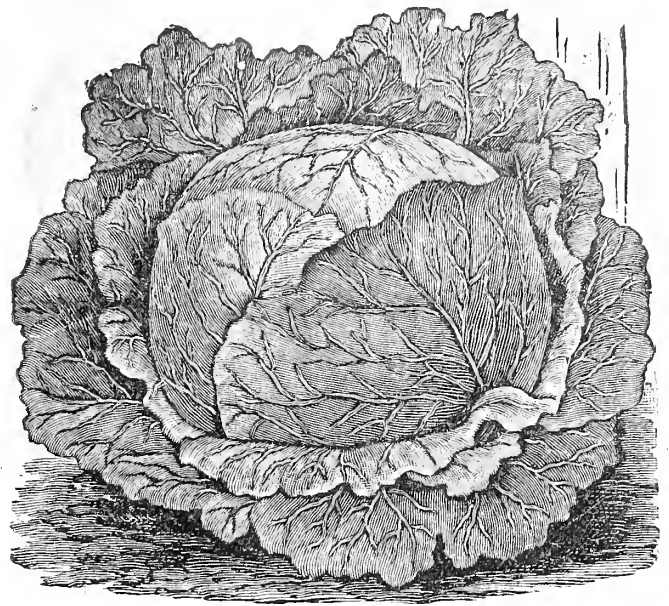


All Seasons Cabbage

All Seasons —One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sur-heading. Leaves large and smooth. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.65; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.60 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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Buncombe or **NORTH CAROLINA**.—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.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

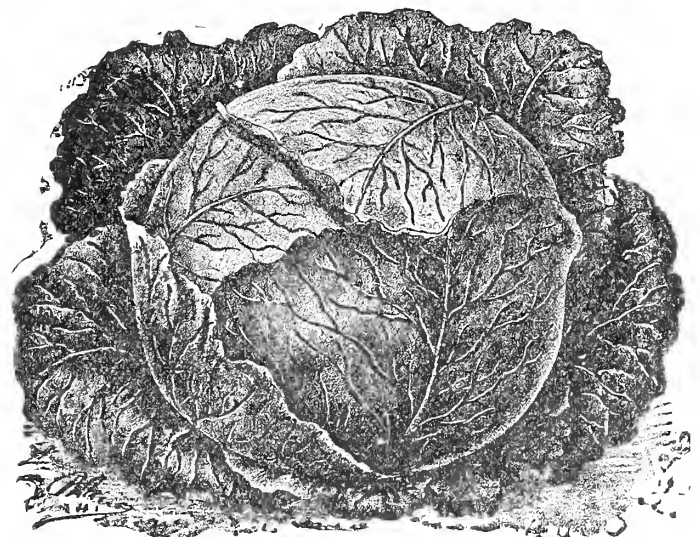


Henderson's Succession Cabbage

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.; ¼-lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.** By express, \$2.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.10 per lb.

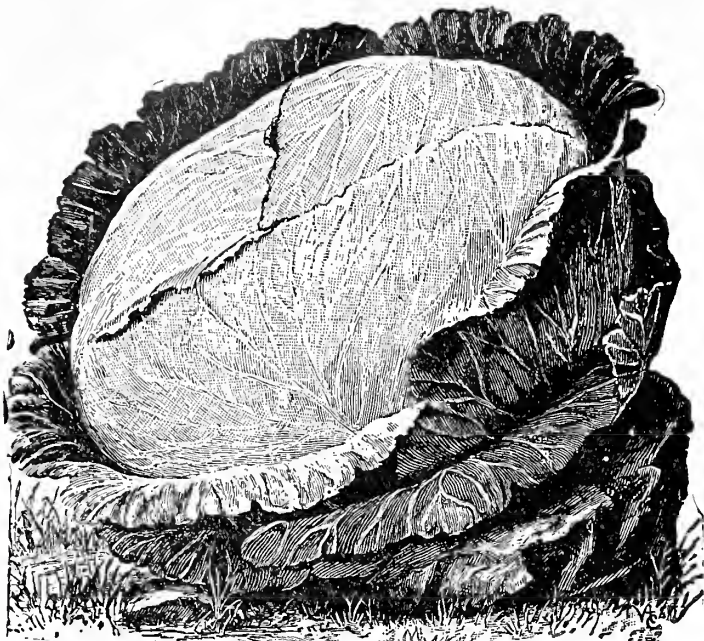
Solid South —A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

The Solid South is the summer cabbage for us, making a very large plant, holding the outer leaves well, with very firm, compact heads. Very free from rot and lasting well through our hot, dry summers.—MRS. H. L. CLECKLEY, Lexington Co., S. C.



Solid South Cabbage

Large Late Drumhead —A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Has few outside leaves. Especially good for shipping long distances, standing transportation well. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

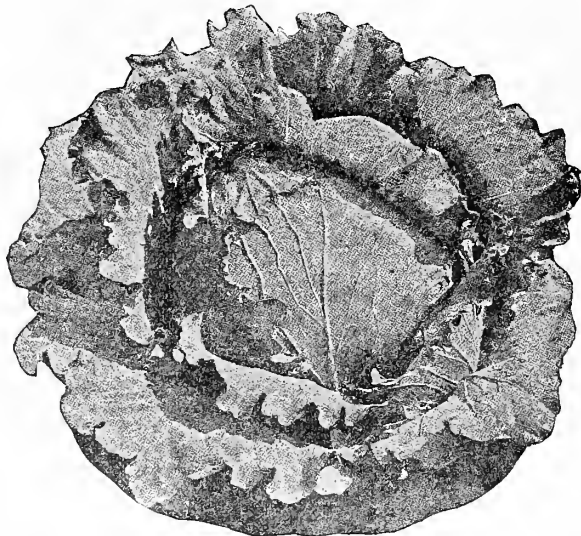
This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain the high standard we have attained. It is indeed a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a **first-class, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage**. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large and satisfactory profits. You will make no mistake in growing Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.**

I take pleasure in letting you know about the cabbage seeds I got from you. Your Prize Head Late Flat Dutch—I sold 30 heads that weighed 272 pounds on February 14th. I sold Early Jersey Wakefield that weighed 5½ pounds on June 15th.—WM. T. BALL, Stafford Co., Va.

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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.**

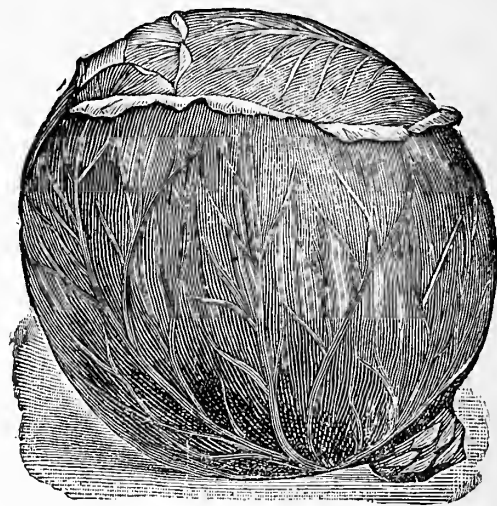
American Perfection Drumhead Savoy

—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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.**



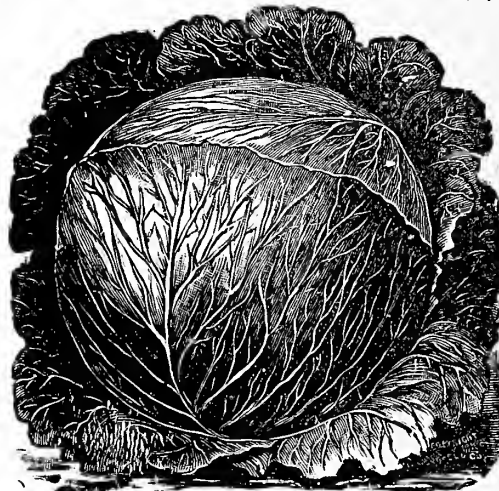
Autumn King, or World Beater

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.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.**



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. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. By express, \$2.40 per lb.; 5 lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb.**



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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.**

Green Glazed or **WORM PROOF**.—A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts. ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.**

RED MAMMOTH.—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-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.** Early varieties for fall setting, ready in October and November. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.** Late varieties ready from June till October. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.**

CHINESE PETSAI or 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 and thin out to 6 or 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.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.**

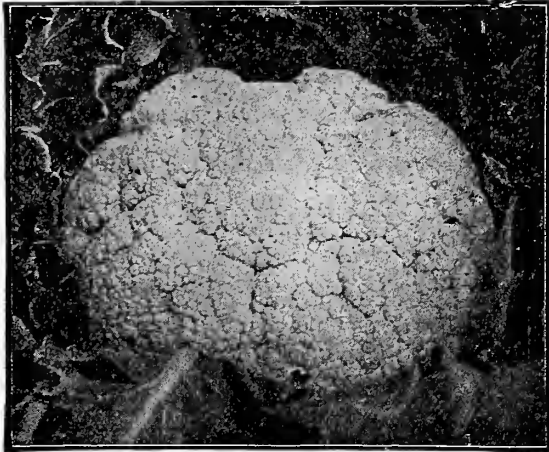
This is a friendly hint to you to exploit Chinese Pe-Tsai in your next catalog among specialties. It is a most valuable green, or salad, and it is one of the best things for an early grown green food for poultry. One can get more feed out of a packet of it than anything I know, and as it is always crisp and tender, poultry love it. I had a row of it this spring; broke off leaves from it all summer, and when other stuff gave up to drouth, Pe-Tsai constantly renewed its growth and furnished an unfailing supply of greens. I am putting it in now to compare it with rape and kale for winter feeding. I suspect it will not stand frost as well as the others.—L. G. BDELL, Polk Co., N. C., August 30, 1911.

CAULIFLOWER

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

Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.

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



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

Wood's Earliest Snowball—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. It is as well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼-oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; ¼-lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼-oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50; ¼-lb. \$5.50; lb. \$20.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

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

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS



Corn Salad or Fetticus

This makes a most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. In some sections, corn salad is very popular, but it has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. Makes an attractive appearance, both while growing and when on the table, and we recommend its more extended culture. 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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, the plants transplanted a foot apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. They make a most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, 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. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 75 cts.

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. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or BLUE STEM.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Tall and long-stemmed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

CRESS

WATER CRESS.—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed-bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. Is also developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.85, postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.



Water Cress

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

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, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 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 on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. 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. 20 cts.; oz. \$1.35; ¼-lb. \$5.00, 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. 35 cts.; 2 oz. for 60 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

Improved White Plume

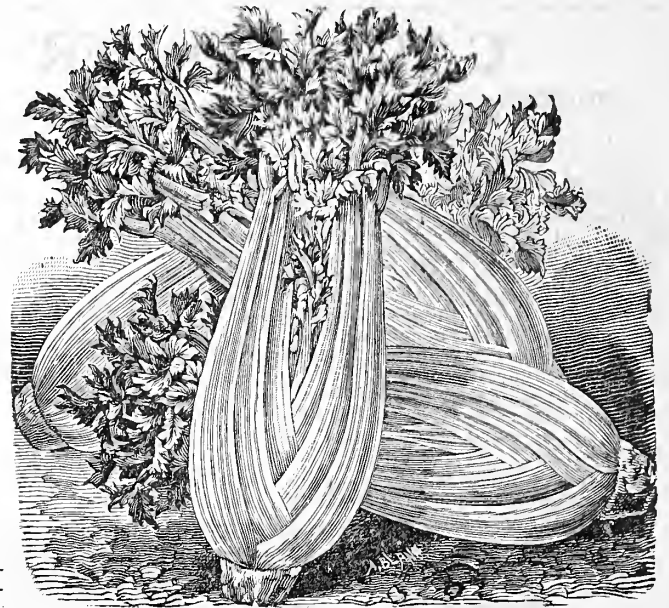
—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, \$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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

I entered Table Beets, Sugar Beets and Pumpkins, raised from your seed, at our county fair and took first prizes on table beets. My pumpkin measured 48 inches one way and 50 inches the other. I have some now even larger.—W. W. CARSON, Tazewell Co. Va., October 20, 1911.

All the seeds bought of you this year have given perfect satisfaction; also the cabbage and tomatoes did fine. I don't believe I could truck without your seed and catalogue you sent me in the early spring. I will buy from you as long as I continue farming.—T. M. BROOKING, Botetourt Co., Va., Aug. 12, 1911.

I have been using your seed for several years and find them true to name and give better satisfaction than any I have ever raised.—E. M. BERRY, Alexander Co., N. C., September 1, 1911.



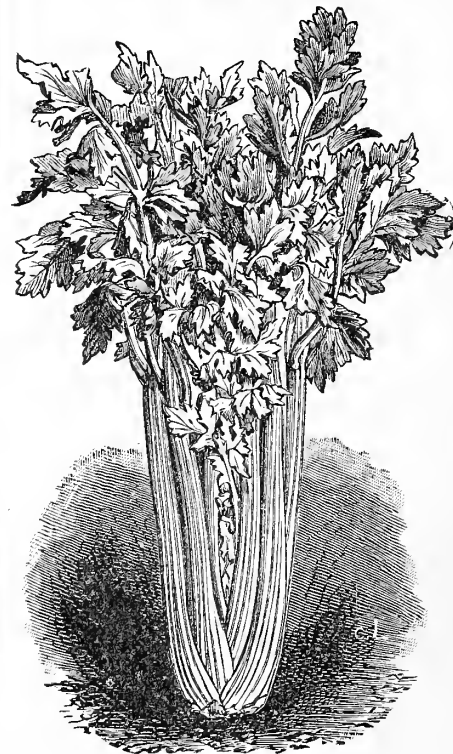
Dwarf Golden Heart Celery

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-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40.

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 blanch creamy white; crisp and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.



Giant Pascal Celery

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.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

CELERY SEED FOR SEASONING.—Ounce 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

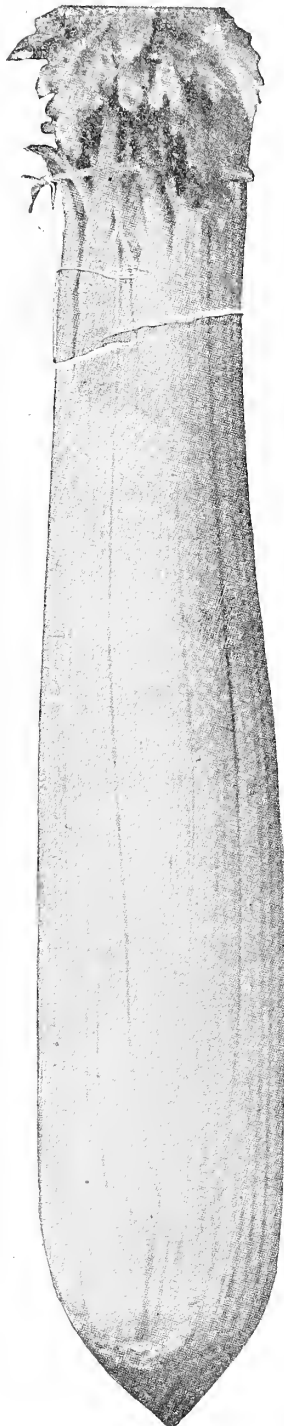
CELERY PLANTS.—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. **By mail postpaid, 50 cts. per 100.** By express, 35

cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000; 3,000 and over, \$2.75 per 1,000.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

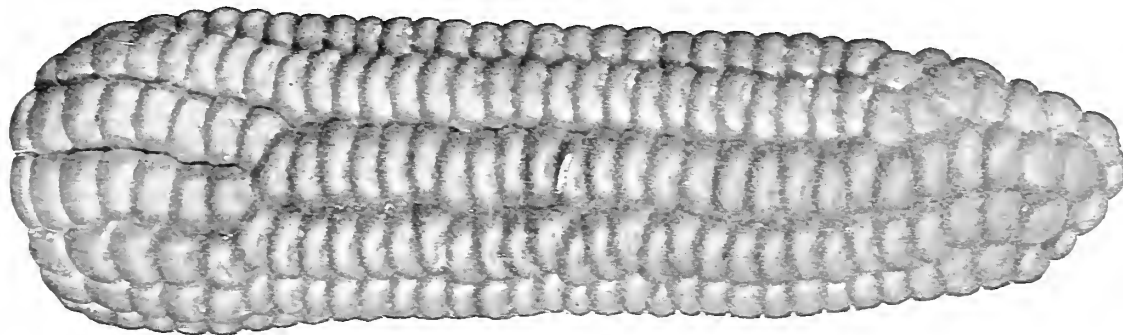
Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.30.



Winter Queen Celery

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 of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough but 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; 5 to 8 quarts one acre.

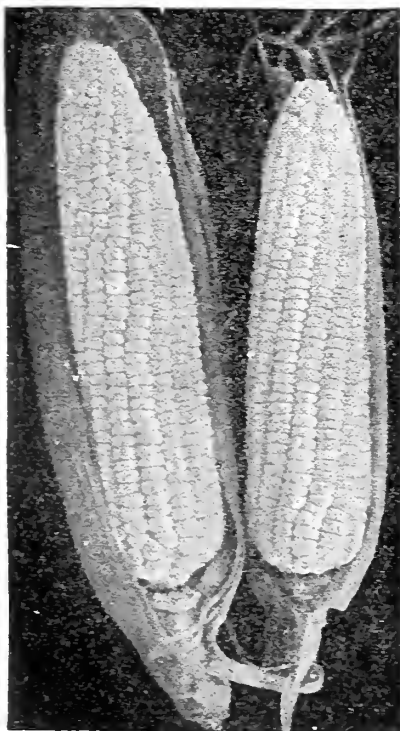
Pints can be ordered at quart rates; half-pecks at peck rates.

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 three 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 we urge you to order early so as to be sure not to miss it. It presents an attractive appearance and is of excellent table quality. Most gardeners take a 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 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

My Bland's Extra Early Corn was fine. Had it on the market ten days earlier than any I ever had before.—J. D. BREWER, Cumberland Co. N. C.

I planted your Bland's Extra Early Corn the first of May and the first of July I had roasting ears, the earliest corn ever planted here.—J. W. LANE, Rutherford County, N. C.

Bland's New Extra Early Corn is the corn, in point of earliness, and therefore profitable. I shall plant it again next year.—E. A. HURLEY, Gaston Co., N. C.



Trucker's Favorite Corn

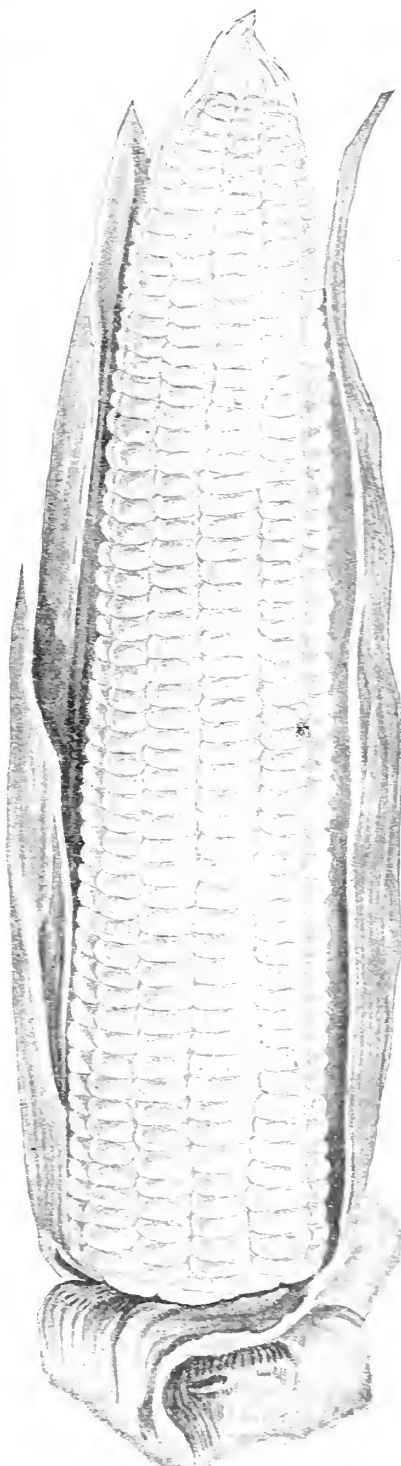
Long White Flint

or **RARE RIPE.**—Makes a splendid, long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

Trucker's Favorite

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. Every season this splendid corn grows more and more popular, 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 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. \$3.00; Ears 30 cts. per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.

For second early I consider the Trucker's Favorite Corn equal to any I have tried.—K. P. PARKER, Sampson Co., N. C.



Delicious Cream Corn

The first seven varieties described are not sugar corns. They are hardier than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier and make excellent green corn before the sugar corns are ready. : : :

If by mail, add 8 cents per pint; 15 cents per quart to cover postage. : : : : :

Extra Early Adams

—Except Bland's Extra Early, the earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bus. \$3.00; Ears 25 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 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, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. \$3.00; Ears 25 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

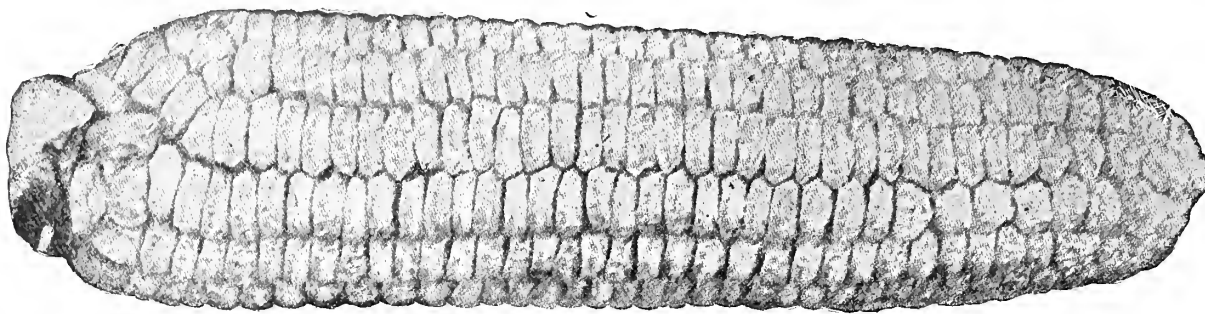
Ideal Early Adams

—A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table qualities, and a decided acquisition. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.25; Ears 30 cts. 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 do 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 from eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes roasting ears of beautiful creamy white appearance, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. We believe the Delicious Cream Corn will prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties for roasting ears all throughout the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

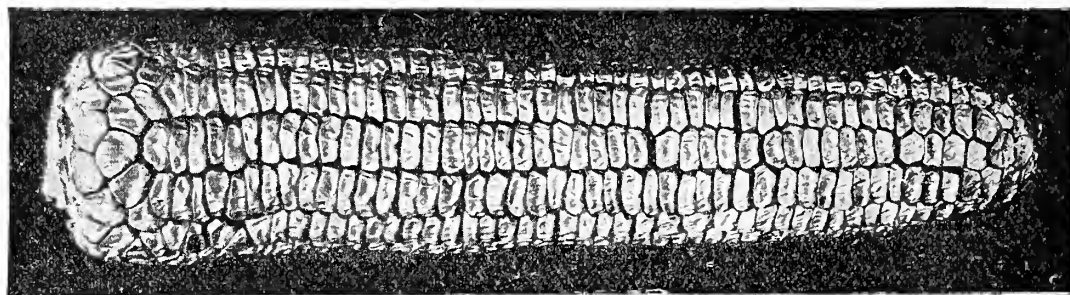
SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS



Extra Early Cory Corn

Premo —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns; from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hard for a sweet corn and can be planted earlier than other sorts. Considering its extreme earliness the ears are remarkably large and usually borne two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired of an extra early corn. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

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.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.00.



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.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.

Kendal's Early Giant

—The ears are about 8 inches long, remarkably large for so early a corn. They are well filled with pure white grains, very sweet, tender and delicious. Fine for both home and market use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.

The quart Kendall's Giant bought of you in April is just the finest I ever saw.—W. M. GAGE, Jefferson County, Ala.

Crosby's Early —A most excellent early corn of fine quality. The ears are 5 to 7 inches long; the grains very white, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; 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.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.00.

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.; qt. 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.; qt. 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.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.

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

Hiawatha Sweet Corn

Hiawatha Sugar —This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. Most desirable sort to follow the early kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

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.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.

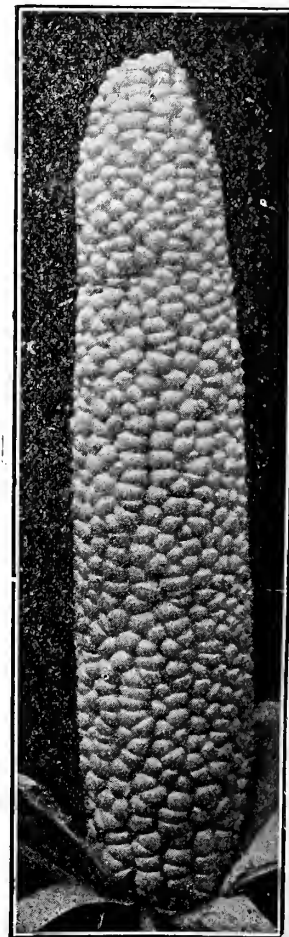
POP CORN

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

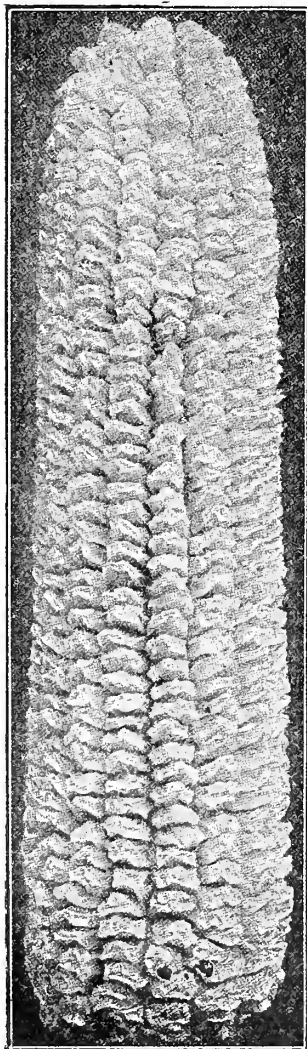
RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; dozen ears, 25 cts.

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; dozen ears, 25 cts.

POP-CORN FOR POPPING.—Pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.



Country Gentleman Corn



White Evergreen Corn

CUCUMBER

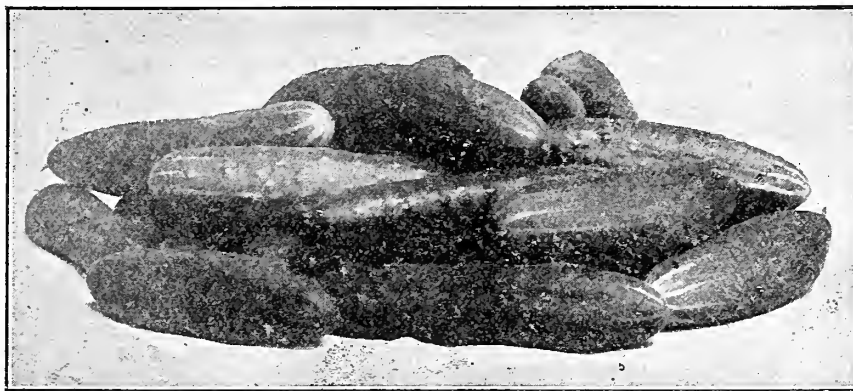
CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, or berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.

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.; ¼-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.

Arlington White Spine —A fine selection from the old white spine that is growing greatly in popularity with Southern truckers and shippers. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 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. Special prices in large quantities.

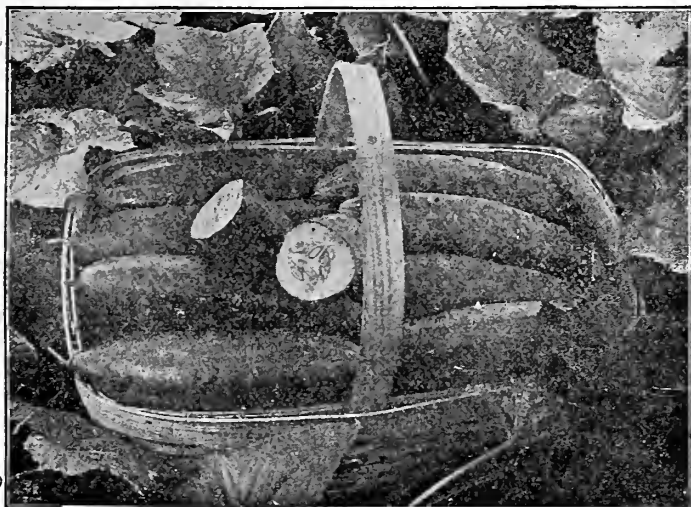
Davis Perfect

—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 long, 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.

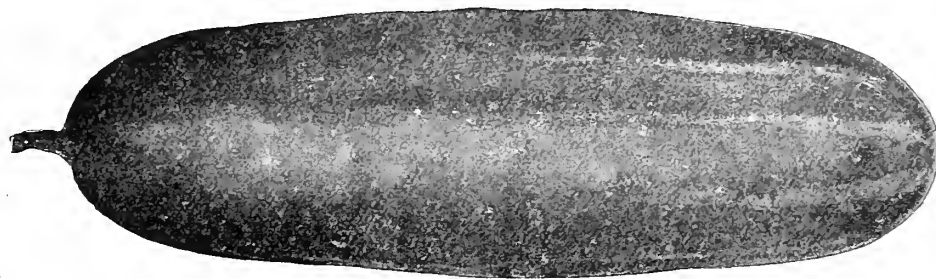


Davis Perfect Cucumber

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 shipping both melons and cucumbers. It is very early, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our 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.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 70 cts. per lb.



Klondyke Cucumber



New Model Cucumber

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.; ¼-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.

Improved Long Green —We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all-purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, but 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. 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.

Chicago Pickling

—Preferred to all others by many pickle 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.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 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.

Siberian —One of the earliest cucumbers grown. Very prolific, makes good size fruits of splendid quality and desirable market shape. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-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.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

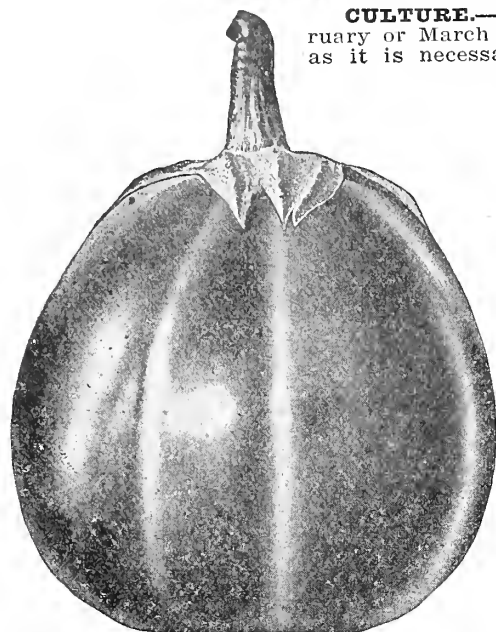
Emerald —Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome long, straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 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, 1.10 per lb.

Gherkin or **BURE.**—Grown exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

EGG PLANT



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

Insect Remedies.

For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem of the plants when setting out. For Colorado potato-bug, see under head of potatoes.

Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any

Black Beauty Egg Plant

other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, 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. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.85, postpaid.** By express, \$3.75 per lb.

The Black Beauty Egg Plant seed bought of you for the past two seasons has given entire satisfaction, as has your Big Boston seed purchased from time to time.—ROLAND COVINGTON, Scotland Co., N. C.

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 yielding qualities, and we recommend it to both market and private gardeners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.** By express, \$3.40 per lb.

We have had good success with the New York Improved Egg Plant.—STORMS Bros., Herradura, Cuba.

Florida High Bush

—Has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong, upright growth 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. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$3.50.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready from May 1st till July. 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. 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. In late years it has been in general demand in northern markets. Serve like lettuce.

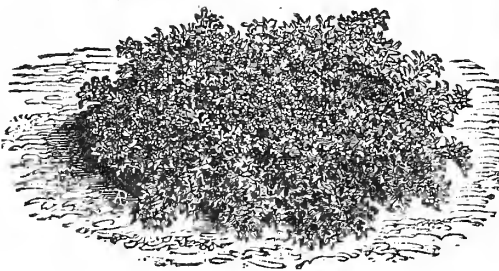
CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons, give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

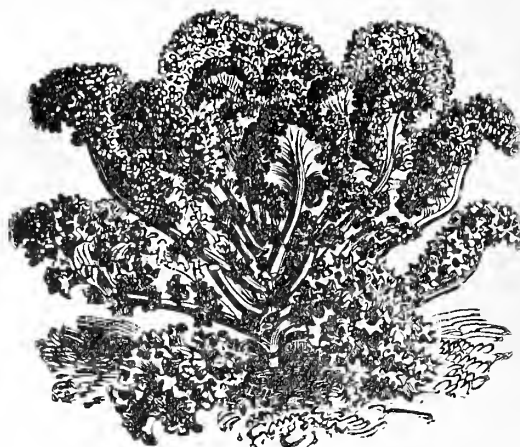
GOURDS.—See page 34.

Horse Radish Roots 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. for 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.



Endive

KALE or BORECOLE



Kale or Borecole

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

Green Curled Siberian BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK.—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown around Norfolk for shipping. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and can be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below zero. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 50 cts.; 5-lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

TURNIP ROOTED KALE.—Entirely distinct from all other kales, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a long, carrot-shaped root which is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabaga, and makes a most excellent dish for winter and early spring use. The roots are pure fine grained, cook dry and are of fine flavor. It stands the winter and makes salad as early as turnip and other kales. Sow from August 1st to September 15th, either broadcast or in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

Spring Kale —A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. The best for spring sowing, but largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Kohl Rabi—Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when the bulbs are 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out later to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety; flesh white and very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

It may interest you to know that Kohl Rabi planted in September gives another winter vegetable, as I found it perfectly hardy, even the freeze of February failing to hurt it. The cabbage in the next rows were killed. I have just used the last of mine, and it had not become woody in the slightest. —Mrs. A. E. McKISSICK, Greenwood County, S. C.

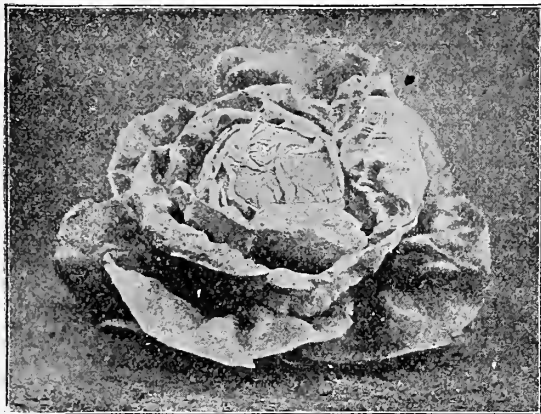


Kohl Rabi

LEEK

CULTURE.—Leek is generally considered superior to onions for soup-flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold-frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG.—Hardy and productive. The standard variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.** By express, lb. \$1.40.



Deacon Lettuce

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.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce in my opinion is the best lettuce on the market. It will stand as much cold or heat as any other variety. We have grown them so large until it has only taken from 45 to 50 heads to fill a basket. We are only too glad to recommend them to all our friends.—A. THORNTON, Marion County, Fla.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce has always given me satisfaction, and heads up well.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover County, N. C.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

Wood's Cabbage —One of the best and most popular of cabbage lettuces, both for spring and fall planting. Makes large, solid heads of excellent quality. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Does not shoot to seed as quickly as other kinds, and is also hardier. Will stand cold weather better. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, fully maintains its fine quality and reputation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$1.40.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is the finest I ever saw cultivated. It went through the winter in the open field without any protection, and it is remarkable how well it stood the dry, hot spring weather and held its crisp, tender, delicious flavor to the last, so much so that our customers would often ask "How do you keep this lettuce so tender this hot, dry weather?" I have never known such a valuable lettuce before.—H. L. BAUMGARTNER, Roane Co., Tenn.

I like Wood's Cabbage Lettuce better than any sort I've ever raised, and my customers prefer it to any other; in fact, all the seeds obtained of you have proved very satisfactory, where weather and other conditions made it possible to give them a fair test.—J. W. TATE, Jefferson Co., Ala.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; 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.

May King —Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first early lettuce. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

All seeds bought of you proved very satisfactory, especially May King Lettuce. All the tomato seeds were good and bore fine fruit.—J. F. CARLSON, Iredell Co., N. C.

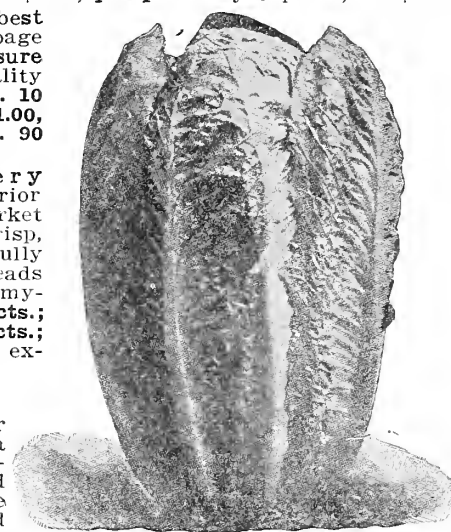
Cos or Romaine Celery Lettuce —Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.15.

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

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. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.15.

Early Prizehead

—One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.



Cos, or Romaine Lettuce

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, lb. 90 cts.

Improved Hanson —One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshing; crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

Grand Rapids —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. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson —Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

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.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.—Sure header 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, lb. 90 cts.

DUTCH BUTTERHEAD.—Very hardy and reliable and particularly well suited for cold-frames. Heads are compact and solid, the hearts well blanched. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

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, lb. 90 cts.

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.



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.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

I have been growing Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe for four years and have found them the earliest and best cantaloupe that I have ever grown; very sweet and uniform in size.—C. R. MASON, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Extra Early Hanover is fine and very early. They come off before other cantaloupes, therefore sell well on the market.—J. E. SMITH, Craven 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.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Jenny Lind —A favorite with truckers for extra early shipping. Well netted and of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Netted Nutmeg —The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

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.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.

Wood's New Early Rocky Fords are fine.—THOMAS B. DELLINGER, Clarke Co., Ga.

The New Early Rocky Ford is earlier, larger and of as good quality as the ordinary Rocky Ford.—O. S. MCCORKLE, Richmond Co., Ga.

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.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 60 cts.; in 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.

I want to say something for the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe I bought of you last spring. They were fine shaped and all about one size, and the best flavored I ever raised.—THOMAS E. HAYWOOD, Craven Co., N. C.

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. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

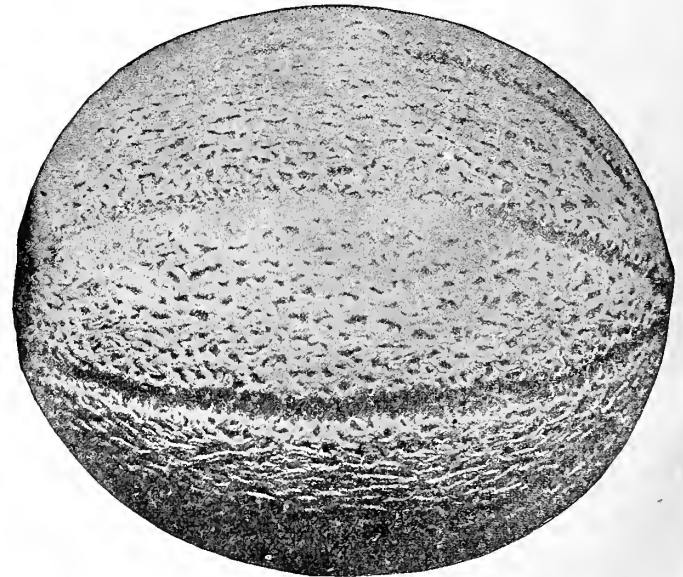
Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford

—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. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 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 rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

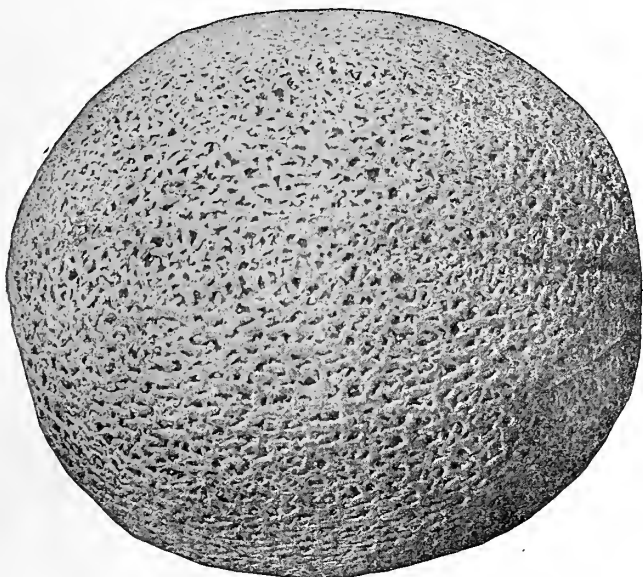
The Tip Top Cantaloupe is "tip top." Vines strong; healthy growers; heavy bearer. Melons medium to large; sweet and luscious; none better.—J. CLAUDE GREENWOOD, Surry Co., N. C.

I have planted Tip Top Cantaloupe and Halbert Honey Water Melon for several seasons and find them far ahead of anything I have ever seen.—ROBERT G. WILSON, Guilford Co., N. C.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Wood's Netted Gem —A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford Netted Gem, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.



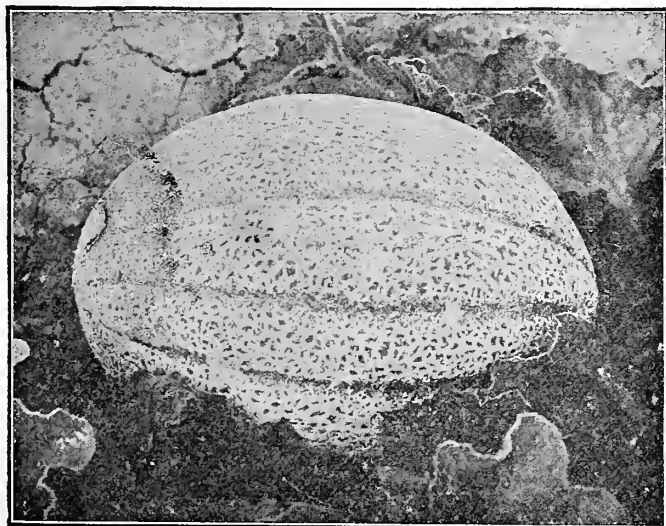
Netted Rock or Eden Gem Cantaloupe

Eden Gem or Netted Rock —One of the handsomest 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 too small. For shipping, we recommend it highly; also for home growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 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. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

The Ohio Sugar was the largest, sweetest and most prolific of seven varieties I planted this year; also it is a good shipper.—R. H. GERECKE, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

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. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.



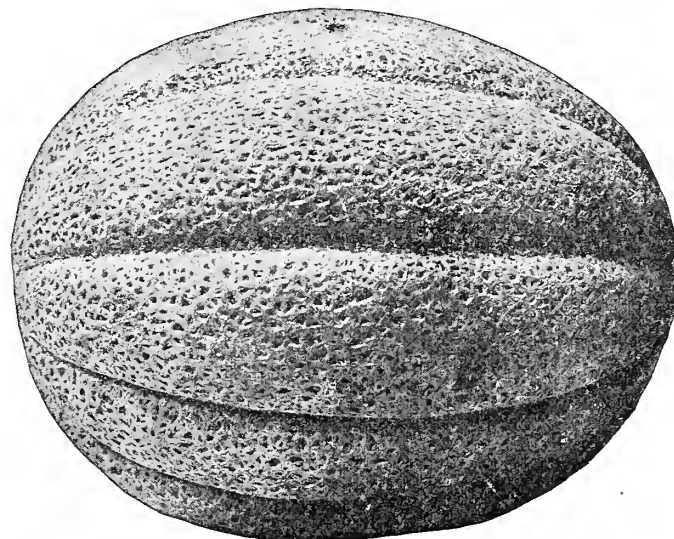
Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe

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, fine grained; the flavor cannot be excelled. The melons are very uniform in size and shape and crate evenly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Hollybrook Luscious —For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Good Traveler —Is fully equal to or even surpasses the fine 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. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

Osage or **MILLER CREAM**.—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. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 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.

I pulled one of Wood's Perfection Cantaloupes this morning that weighed 10½ lbs. My crop is not all as large as this one, but the vines are full of nice melons weighing from 4 to 5 lbs. and they are the best I have tested this year.—W. J. HERRING, Surry Co., N. C.

New 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, well netted and sweet to the rind; the thick salmon-flesh is solid—these characteristics make the finest market melons. It is equally good for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.

Large Hackensack or **TURK'S CAP**.—An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 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. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, 80 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. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

GLASS MELON.—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers and pies. May be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Wood's Water Melon Seed SOUTHERN GROWN

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. : : : : : : : :

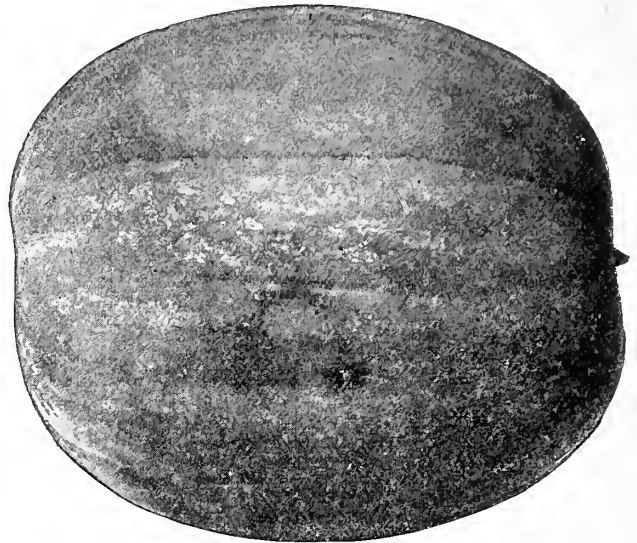
CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three 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 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

Harris' Earliest —The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon. The fruits are handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, 60 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 seller. **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.

If you want large lots of water melon seeds, write us for special price. : : :

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.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid.** By express, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

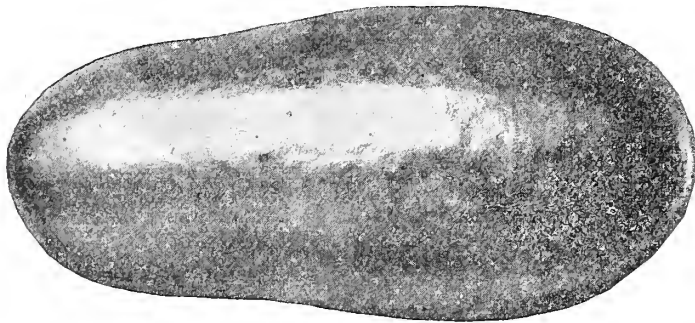


Dark Icing Water Melon

Dark Icing —An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; 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.; 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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Jackson Water Melon

Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon, with mottled green skin, firm red meat and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

We have grown the Jackson for several years and consider them the best melons grown. We do not expect to plant any other as long as we can buy them of you.—Jno. W. CHILDS, Orange Co., Va.

Alabama Sweets —A first-class shipping and market melon. Large, long, dark green with still darker stripes. The meat is bright red, solid and very sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley'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. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 75 cts.

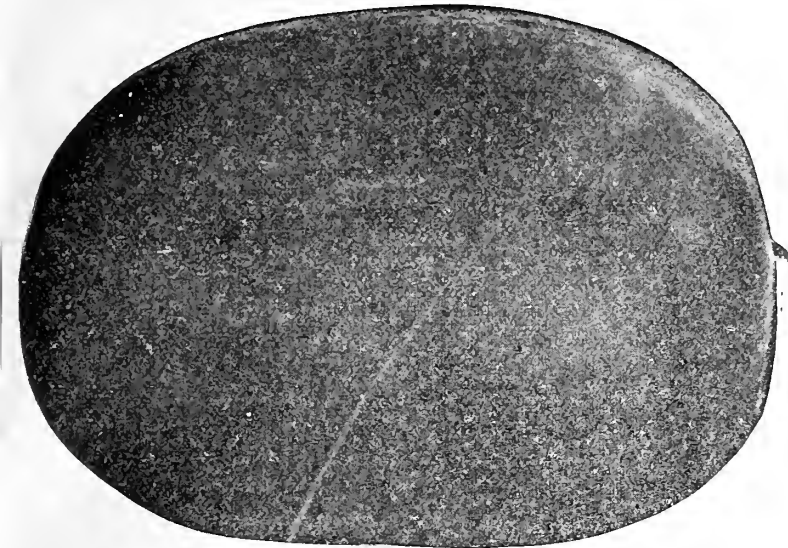
New Favorite —Exactly like Florida Favorite, but larger. Equally good in every respect, yet has the advantage of being extra large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Jordan's 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. 60 cts.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.



Carolina Bradford Water Melon

Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy vine, and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.



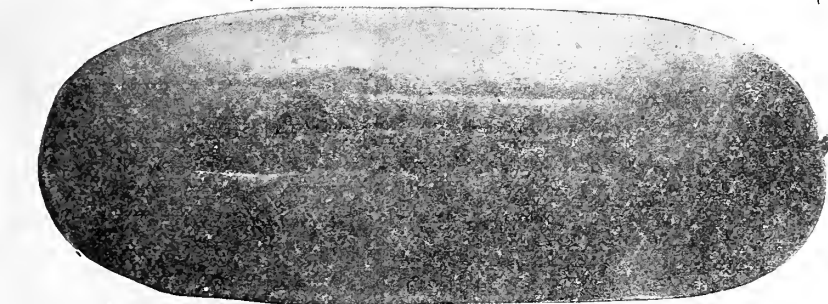
Jones or Jumbo Water Melon

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

Duke Jones —Similar to the Jones or Jumbo. Some of our best growers claim that it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, per lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

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

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.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.



Tom Watson Water Melon

Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the private grower. We exhibited a Watson melon at our fair last fall weighing 66 lbs. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb. Special prices in larger lots.

The Tom Watson Water Melons are fine.—W. S. GALLOWAY, Pitt Co., N. C.

Your Tom Watson Water Melon is a dandy.—H. C. ROBERTSON, Lincoln Co., Tenn.

I planted Tom Watson last year and raised the largest melon I ever saw; it weighed 68 pounds.—JOS. W. GRANDY, Bertie Co., N. C.

The Tom Watson is one of the best melons I ever grew. We had a good season and a good crop. Every man to whom I sold a Tom Watson wanted another one.—CHAS. P. CREEK, Surry Co., N. C.

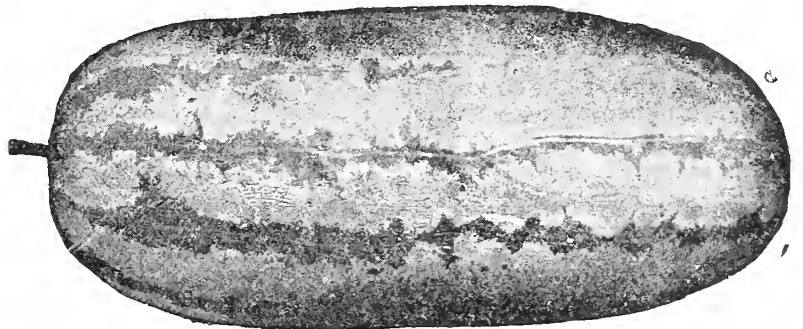
Kleckley's Sweets —One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt.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

The Kleckley's Sweets Water Melon I bought of you is all O. K. They are undoubtedly the tenderest and sweetest melon that can be raised.—W. J. BRYAN, Floyd Co., Ga.

The Kleckley's Sweets Water Melon ordered from you is all right.—R. K. LEWIS, Wayne Co., N. C.

Triumph —A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific and averages very large. We exhibited a specimen at our State Fair last fall weighing 71 lbs. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is dark-green, with indistinct stripe; flesh solid and sweet. **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.

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



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Water Melon

Our Rattlesnake is the best strain that money can buy.

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 illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. 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.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

The Georgia Rattlesnake and Tom Watson Water Melon seeds that I purchased from you this spring were O. K. The melons were fine. Grew some that would weigh 40 lbs.—J. W. TAYLOR, Northampton Co., Va.

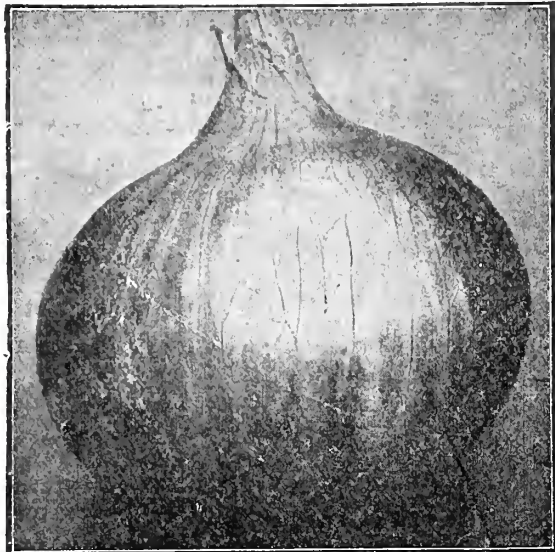
The melon seeds were simply fine. Of Georgia Rattlesnake I had the finest I ever raised in my life. I sold several fine loads of melons weighing 40 lbs. each.—MRS. W. B. HINSON, Stanley Co., N. C.

The Georgia Rattlesnake Water Melon seeds that I purchased of you last season proved so successful that a number of my neighbors have decided to grow them this year.—H. G. MUNDEN, Monroe Co., Texas.

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.

Dixie —Some growers claim the Dixie is the best shipping melon grown. It ripens very early, a good yielder, of good size and attractive appearance. It is dark green, striped with a lighter green. The rind is tough, giving it good carrying quality; flesh bright-scarlet and ripens close to the rind. **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.

PRESERVING CITRON OR STOCK MELON. —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Matures late and keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.



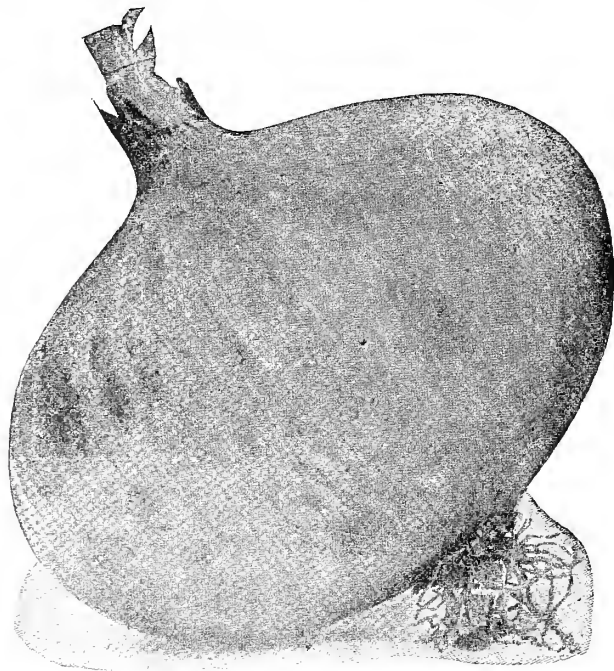
Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

Spanish or Italian Onions

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., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

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

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



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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

ONION

CULTURE—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or 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.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid. By express, \$1.10 per lb.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.30; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.

Bermuda Onions

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Large, flat pure white, very early and of extremely mild and sweet flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

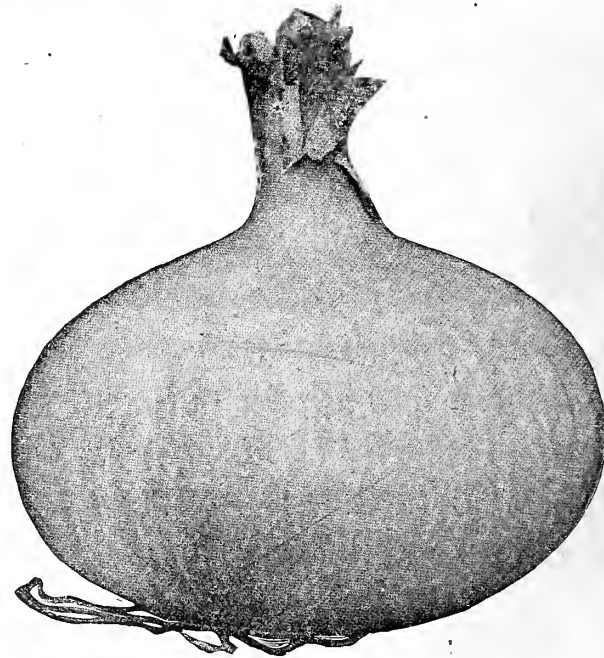
RED BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. By express, lb., \$2.40.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep, rich red color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.



Silver Skin or White Portugal Onion

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

ONION SETS

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch.

All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced. **Price per bushel fluctuates. Write for prices.**



YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. **Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.** Bushel prices quoted on request.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.** Bushel prices quoted on request.

WHITE, or SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.** Bushel prices quoted on request.

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty small sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). **Qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.10.** Bushel prices quoted on request.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.** Bushel prices quoted on request.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. **For fall planting only.** See Fall Catalog for prices.

If Onion Sets are to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. a quart for postage.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

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

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, and April. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express, **100, 30 cts.;** 1,000, \$2.50.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for fall setting. Ready in October and November. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **25 cts. per 100;** \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready June, July, August and September. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **25 cts. per 100;** \$2.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready April, May, June and July. **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 TOMATO 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.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. **65 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **50 cts. per 100;** \$4.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **25 cts. per 100;** \$2.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Ready June, July and August. **50 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **35 cts. per 100;** \$3.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. **25 cts. per doz.;** \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. By express, **20 cts. per doz.;** \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. **20 cts. per doz.;** 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, **15 cts. per doz.;** 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

SWIFT POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **25 cts. per 100;** \$2.00 per 1,000.

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

PARSNIP

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in a rich, deeply-worked, sandy loam. Make the rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 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 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.;** ¼-lb. **25 cts.;** lb. **85 cts.,** postpaid. By express, **75 cts. per lb.**

Sugar or Hollow

Crown—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Will stand out all winter without protection. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. **10 cts.;** ¼-lb. **25 cts.;** lb. **75 cts.,** postpaid. By express, **65 cts. per lb.**

PARSLEY

Very useful for garnishing, flavoring soups and stews and as an edging for walks and beds. The leaves may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed.

Culture.—For spring seeding, sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Parsley is slow to germinate, 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 hotbeds or cold-frames. Top dress with well rotted manure, or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of parsley should



Wood's Improved Parsnip

be very generally practiced in the South, where the mild climate admits of its easy growth, for shipment to Northern markets, where it is in good demand at remunerative prices. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

PLAIN, or SINGLE.—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. **10 cts.;** ¼-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 will start a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. **10 cts.;** ¼-lb. **30 cts.;** lb. **\$1.00,** postpaid. By express, **90 cts. per lb.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Continued.

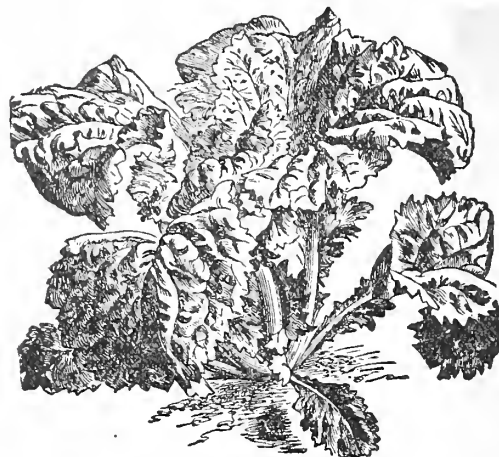
HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Ready November 1st. till May. **25 cts. per doz.;** 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. for 100, postpaid. By express, **20 cts. per doz.;** 60 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.

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

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

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is the best for general use.



Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill or broadcast 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

WHITE.—The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young. A good salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼-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.; ¼-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 leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges. Very succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled Mustard is a most excellent mustard, producing large yields. ¼-acre produced 1,600 lbs. for me last season. Your seeds have always been very satisfactory to me, giving good results.—C. A. SHEPHERD, Durham Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

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

BEST IMPORTED SPAWN.—The best made, the bricks being inoculated from the pure test-tube cultures. Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80. A brick is enough for 9 square feet.

I wish to tell you I had good results from the mushroom spawn I bought of you last fall.—MRS. J. H. WILLIAMS, Warwick Co., Va.



NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a double purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods make most excellent pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

DWARF MIXED.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

The best Lawn Grass for the South. Makes a beautiful velvety green Lawn which with proper care and attention will last for years.

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 in the rows. To keep for the winter use, 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. Okra makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, gravies and canned tomatoes.



Okra

Kleckley's Favorite—An improved okra, originating with the same grower who originated the famous Kleckley's Sweet Water Melon. Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, with ample foliage, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods averaging 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length. It is a most productive and desirable variety, and destined to come into general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

We are also much pleased with Kleckley's Favorite Okra. It is now supplying our table with a very desirable vegetable.—A. McCALMONT, Guilford Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

The Kleckley Okra is the most satisfactory of the various kinds that I have ever planted, which embraces all varieties offered by reputable seedsmen.—P. M. BUCKINGHAM, Barnwell Co., S. C., October 13, 1909.

White Velvet—Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5-lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Improved Dwarf Green Prolific—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. 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.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded—A distinct and valuable okra. Its productiveness is something wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches, and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-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. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

RHUBARB

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

LINNAEUS.—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10, 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.

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

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

DIPPER.—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.

Our vegetables from your seeds are the finest in the neighborhood.—G. C. A. MCCLURE, Warren Co., Va.

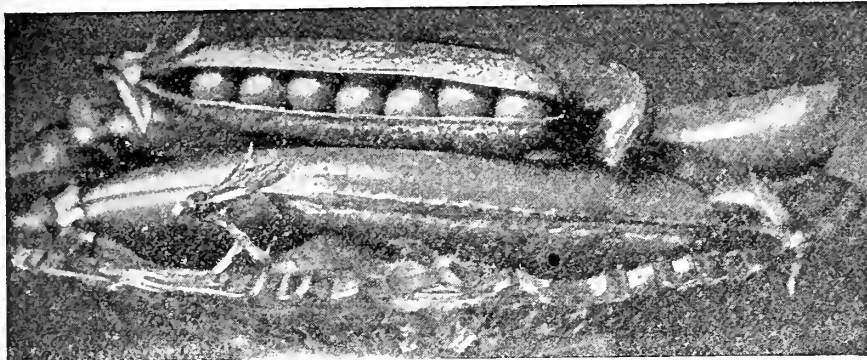
I use your seeds almost exclusively in my garden, and they give perfect satisfaction.—Geo. P. PHILLIPS, Guilford Co., N. C.

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 Marrow-fats, if planted in November, December or January, will stand the winter and come in just after the extra earlies. When grown for market, peas are rarely ever staked, but in small gardens they should be grown in double rows, 6 or 8 inches apart, and staked with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels will plant an acre.

The Crop this Season is Exceedingly Short.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas

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 specially desirable for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$7.25.

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.

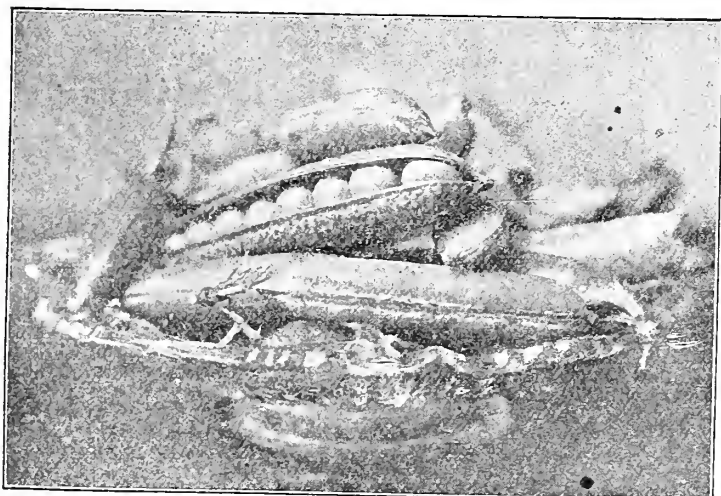
Tom Thumb —A very hardy and prolific early pea, growing 10 to 12 inches high, allowing very close planting. Of most excellent quality and considered by many as the best dwarf pea. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early —This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thorough-bred 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. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Peas gave me a very fine crop. I was well pleased with them. I sold them on our local market and received fancy prices for the entire crop.—S. N. FERGUSON, Union Co., N. C.

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.—G. B. JORDON, Greenville Co., S. C., October 14, 1908.

Your Extra Early Pedigree Pea is all right. It is all you claim for it. It is the earliest pea that I have ever planted and bears the fullest. My patch last summer was like a picture.—E. A. WALKER, Forsyth Co., N. C.



Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Peas

Extra Early and Early Varieties

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, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas are just grand.—LOUIS STIEFBOLD, Hanover Co., Va.

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; bus. \$7.50.

The Eclipse is the best early pea I ever saw, and very heavy bearer. Dwarf Champion of England is very good, but I think the Eclipse more profitable.—W. H. CONVERSE, Hamilton Co., Tenn.

First and Best

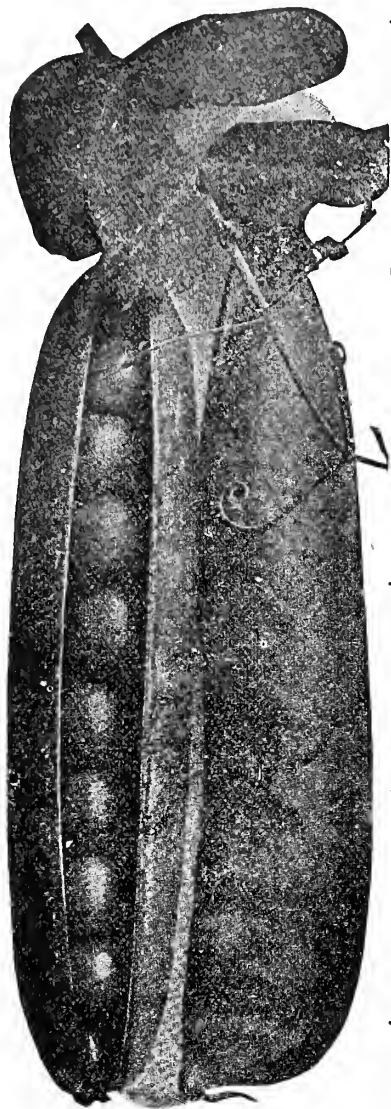
—An excellent strain of first early peas; very popular and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Height 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$7.00.



Eclipse or Surprise Peas

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 remarkably well filled, and the peas sweet and fine flavored. A most satisfactory prolific early sort, both for the market gardener and the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

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, \$1.90; bushel, \$7.00.



Large Podded Alaska

unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck, \$3.00; bushel, \$10.50.**

Prosperity or Gradus —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 fine quality are desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.50; bushel, \$12.75.**

Petit Pois or French Pea —The real French Pea as imported. Vines grow 3 to 4 feet in height. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; vines vigorous; medium early and prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Second Early and Late Varieties

McLean's Advancer —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 peas are of most excellent quality. We recommend it highly both for the private and market-gardener. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

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; bus. \$8.00.**

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 vines are crowded with pods and are everbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.75.**

Large Podded Alaska

—A new and valuable strain of the popular Alaska pea, the distinctive superiority being that it makes much larger pods and is more prolific. The vines grow about the same height, but the superiority in size of pods and yield makes it a most valuable acquisition. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

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; 3 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.50.**

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. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.75; bus. \$10.50.**

McLean's Little Gem

—A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height one foot. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.00.**

Nott's Excelsior

—An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 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. 45 cts.; peck, \$3.00; bushel, \$10.50.**

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. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

Champion of England —Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use and especially recommended for market-gardeners and for the home-market. Height, 4 to 5 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

Dwarf Champion of England —The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower; a great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$2.50; bus. \$9.00.**

Telephone —One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; peck, \$3.00; bushel \$10.50.**

Dwarf Telephone —A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the finest quality, similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind; 18 to 20 inches high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.00.**

Yorkshire Hero —A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; the peas are large and of fine quality. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bus. \$8.00.**

Large White Marrowfat —A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. Hardy, strong and vigorous. Height, 3 to 5 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.25.**



Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea

Black Eye Marrowfat

—Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel \$5.25.**

Marblehead Early

Marrowfat —The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other single variety. The vines grow only 3½ feet high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of better quality than the old White Marrowfat. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bus. \$6.00.**

The Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas are the best early peas I ever tried.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C.

Your Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas are sure bearers, heavy yielders and keep blooming a long time.—OSMUNDSON BROS., Norfolk Co., Va.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar

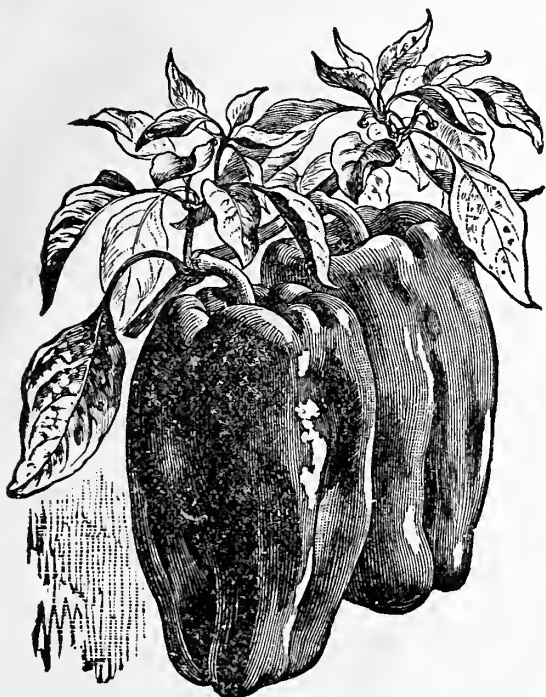
—Without an equal among edible podded sugar peas for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced and boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The vines grow 5 or 6 feet high, requiring support; the pods are 6 to 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The peas, when shelled like other peas, are equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50.**

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea is surely the finest main crop pea I ever raised; they made twice as large a yield as any other. They are fine growers, fine bearers and fine for table use. I don't want anything better in the pea line.—S. L. MARSHALL, Johnson Co., Tenn.

PEPPER

Culture.—Give the same culture as recommended for Egg Plant, sowing in hot-bed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Use manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

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. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.10, postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.85 per lb.



Ruby Giant Pepper

The Ruby Giant Pepper is the best I have ever planted.—J. P. LARSEVICK, Richland Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

Ruby King —One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed as mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 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. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 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 mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. By express, \$1.75 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.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.00.

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.; ¼-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.; ¼-lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Neapolitan Pepper

—Particularly valuable for our Southern snippers and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red peppers. 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.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.25.



Neapolitan Pepper

Tabasco —The hottest pepper grown. Bears immense quantities of bright scarlet pods about an inch long. Makes fine pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00.

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 1,000.

The Neapolitan Pepper seed bought of you did finely. They are of thrifty growth and early to bear, and it continues to bear fruit. The Ruby King and Neapolitan are my favorites.—W. J. CORBETT, Sampson Co., N. C., October 17, 1910.

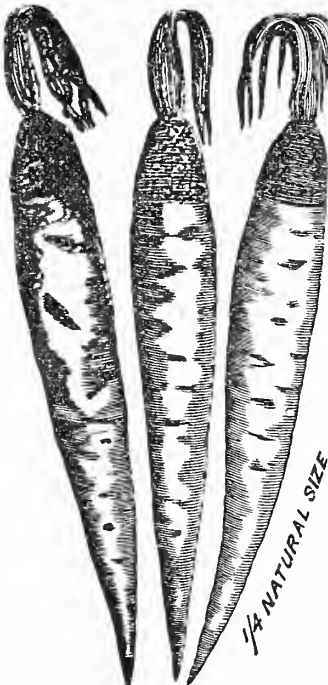
I find your Neapolitan Pepper seed true to the variety and a fine early pepper. I can recommend your Ruby King Pepper seed also to be true to variety, and the best pepper to plant for market, as it is a fine bearer.—H. L. FAISON, Calypso, N. C., October 19, 1907.

RHUBARB—See page 34.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

One of the best and 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, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.



Mammoth Sandwich

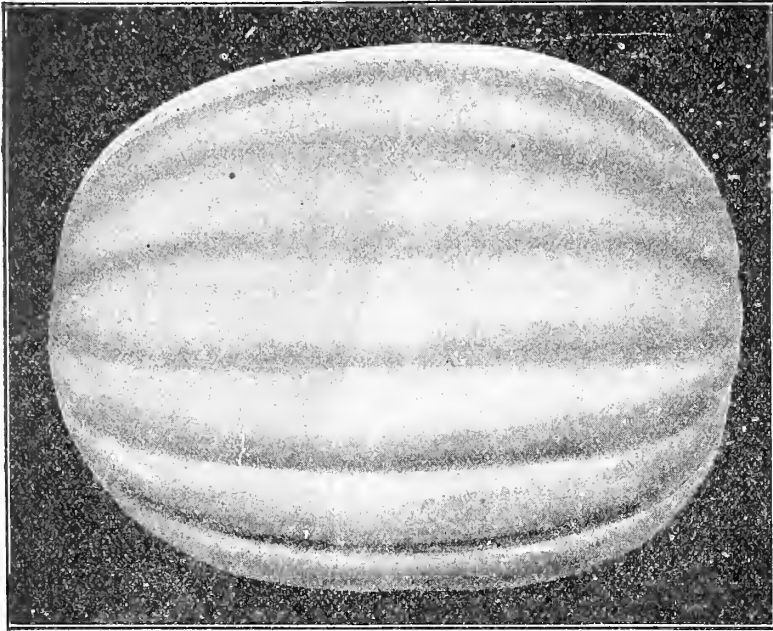
Island This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market-gardeners and truckers. Our stock is especially selected and makes large-sized, smooth roots of superior flavor and quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid. By express, 80 cts. lb.

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.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

PUMPKIN

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



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

Virginia Mammoth —The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is Southern-raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. **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.

Last spring I ordered some of your seeds—cabbage, tomato, pumpkin, etc. This fall I took one of the pumpkins to the fair—"Ashe County Agricultural and Stock Fair"—and received first prize. All who saw the pumpkin say it was the largest one they ever saw and most assuredly the largest in the county. It was 6 ft. 3 inches in circumference and weighed 121 lbs. Everybody at the fair congratulated me on having such a large one. The pumpkin was the "Mammoth Virginia."—E. H. MAXWELL, Ashe Co., N. C.

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. 5c.; oz. 8c. ¼-lb. 20c.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, 60c. per lb.

Cashaw or Crookneck —A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, 60 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.; ¼-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 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden-yellow, a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 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.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Corn Field Pumpkin —Grown for stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies. **Ounce 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts., postpaid.** By express, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 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 choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-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 lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

SWEET BASIL.—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water make a drink beneficial in cases of diarrhoea. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.**

BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, 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 a large yield of seed the following season. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.**

CATNIP, or **CATMINT**.—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. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 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 cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-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.**

FOREHOUND.—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 dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. 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 roup in fowls. **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 tender 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 off and produce a second crop of superior quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.**

THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. Sow early in the spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.**

TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried 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. 20 cts.**

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

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

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.

ROUND OR TURNIP SHAPED RADISHES

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem).—A fine 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-growers. 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.

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. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Scarlet Globe (Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and flavor. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 37 cts. per lb.

Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish

shape, making it a good seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 42 cts. per lb.

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. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 37 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.

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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 37 cts. per lb.

French Break-fast

—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. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish

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. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 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 tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Early Frame—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 37 cts. per lb.

Long White Icicle or **LADY FINGER.**—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 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 out-doors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 37 cts. per lb.

White Strasburg—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Mixed Long Radishes—All varieties mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 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 out-doors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

Chinese or Celestial

—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Rose China Winter

—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Long White Spanish—Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

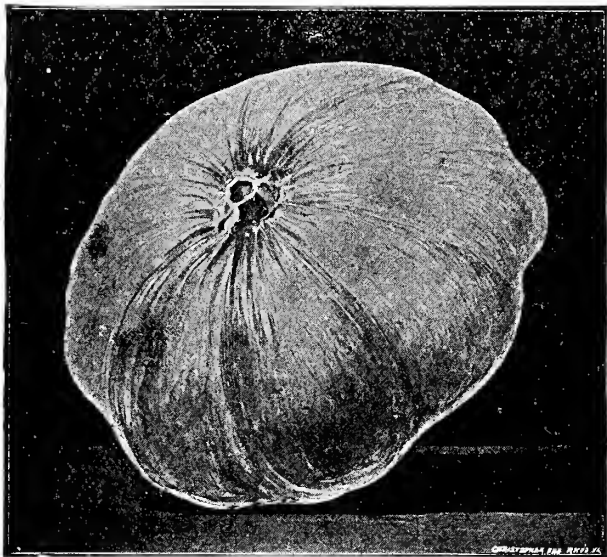


Long White Icicle Radish

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 bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, one ounce to 10 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

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.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

Your Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the best I have ever had. They bore longer and resisted the maggots at the roots better.—Jas. J. FARRELL, Richmond Co., Ga., October 10, 1910.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is without a doubt the earliest and most prolific that I have seen. I harvested a great crop from mine this season.—C. L. NEEL, Rowan Co., N. C., August 24, 1911.

Wood's Prolific Squash is the best squash for truckers, as we always strive to get the earliest. So far, Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the leader.—E. H. GERECHE, Dinwiddie Co., Va., August 28, 1911.

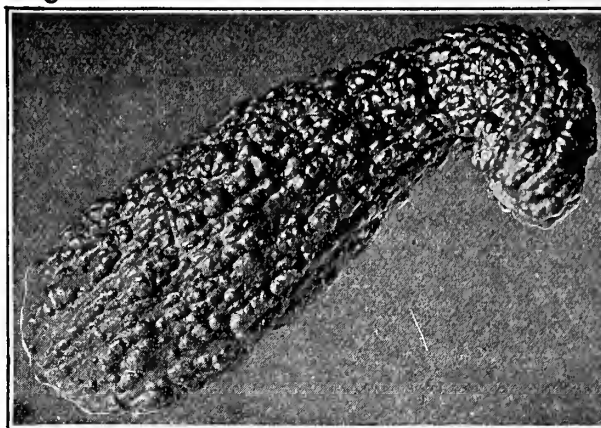
Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by markets, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 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.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Yellow Bush or GOLDEN CUSTARD.—The best strain of yellow-scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear, yellow skin and rich creamy-yellow flesh of the very best flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Golden Summer Crookneck —A standard variety, early and productive. The squashes are about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warted surface. Color, bright yellow; quality fine. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid.** By express, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Giant Summer Crookneck —The largest and earliest of the crook-neck squashes, often 1½ to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit very productive; bears early and continues thru the summer; of true crook-neck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent table qualities. One of the best varieties for market and table use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

FALL AND WINTER SQUASHES

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.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Boston Marrow —A very productive winter squash of good size. Oval-shaped, hard shelled, giving it good keeping qualities. The deep orange-colored flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. Vine strong and very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.

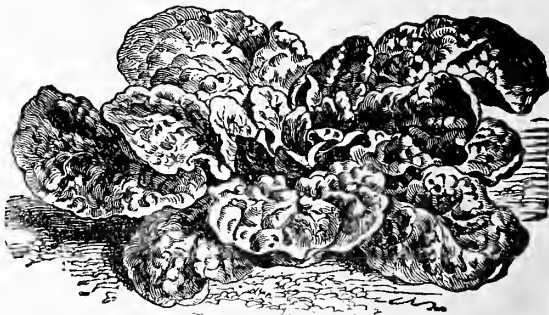
Hubbard —One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; a fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ 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; twenty pounds one acre.

Long Season

—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent, dark green leaves. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 23 cts. per lb.



Norfolk Savoy Spinach

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale —Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 5c.; ¼-lb. 10c.; lb. 30c., postpaid.** By express, 20c. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 18c. 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.; ¼-lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.** By express, 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Round Thick-Leaved —Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.** By express, 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

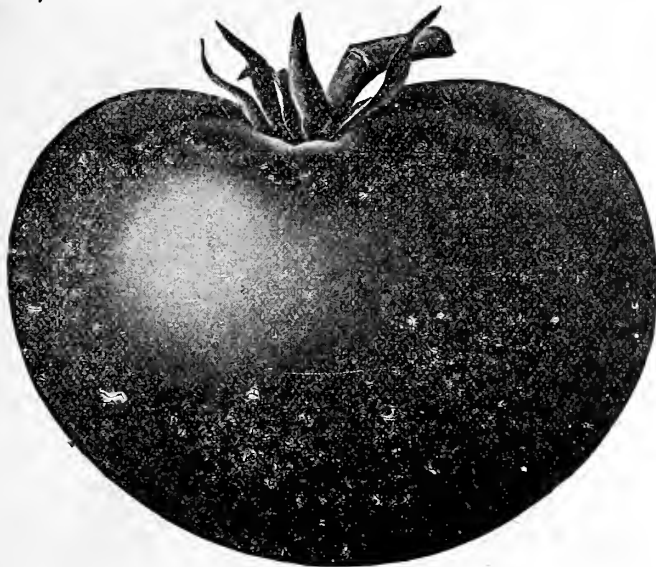
Our Tomato Seeds are grown from carefully selected stocks. They are as good as money will buy.

Wood's High Grade Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow in hot-beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house and when they have made four leaves, transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are 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.

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.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.90.

Your Spark's Earliana Tomato is fine.—A. B. WINDERS, Duplin Co., N. C., August 26, 1911.



June Pink Tomato

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. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, \$2.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.25 per lb.

The June Pink Tomato was beyond my expectations in size and quality. Has finest seeds I ever saw in a tomato, and the yield was good.—S. B. BRAWLEY, Iredell County, N. C., October 1, 1910.

Having tried the June Pink Tomato last year, I am not willing ever to try another for early planting. I had fine tomatoes at least three weeks earlier than my neighbors.—MRS. MARSHALL THOMAS, Fluvanna Co., Va., March 13, 1909.

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.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Nolte's Earliest (Bright red).—Among 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. With us it proved one of the most vigorous and productive of the extra early varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.90.

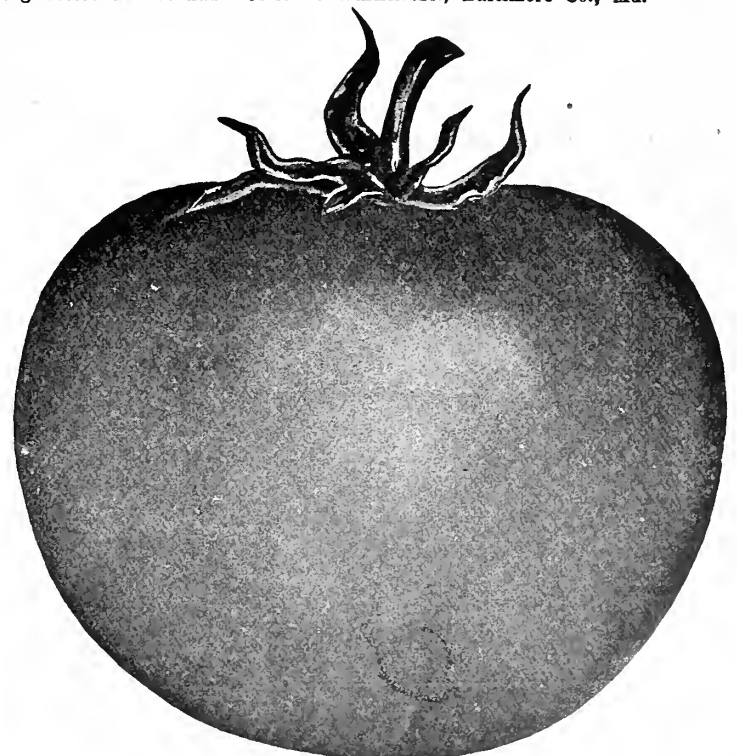
Chalk's Jewel (Bright scarlet).—One of the newer introductions in tomatoes. It is extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper than that variety, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class 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. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.40.

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 an 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.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, \$2.40 per lb.

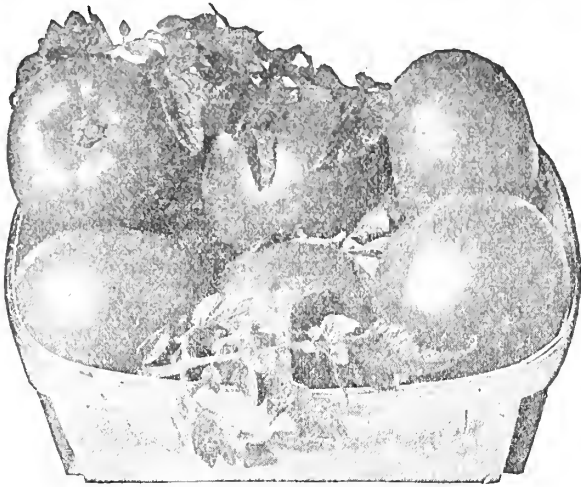
Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Prof. Watts, in the Market-Growers Journal, says "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun when other varieties would scald. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet and ripens evenly all over 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. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35, postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.

We consider the Bonnie Best about the best all-round tomato for this climate. It does not crack badly like some others.—N. CROOKE, Columbus Co., N. C., August 24, 1911.

I am glad to say that the Bonnie Best Tomato seed, which I got from you last spring, grew the best tomatoes to stand the sun without blistering I have ever handled. In my experience as a trucker for forty years, consider them the best early variety and shall continue growing Bonnie Best until proof of something better can be had.—Jno. E. WILKINSON, Baltimore Co., Md.



Bonnie Best Tomato



Early Acme Tomato

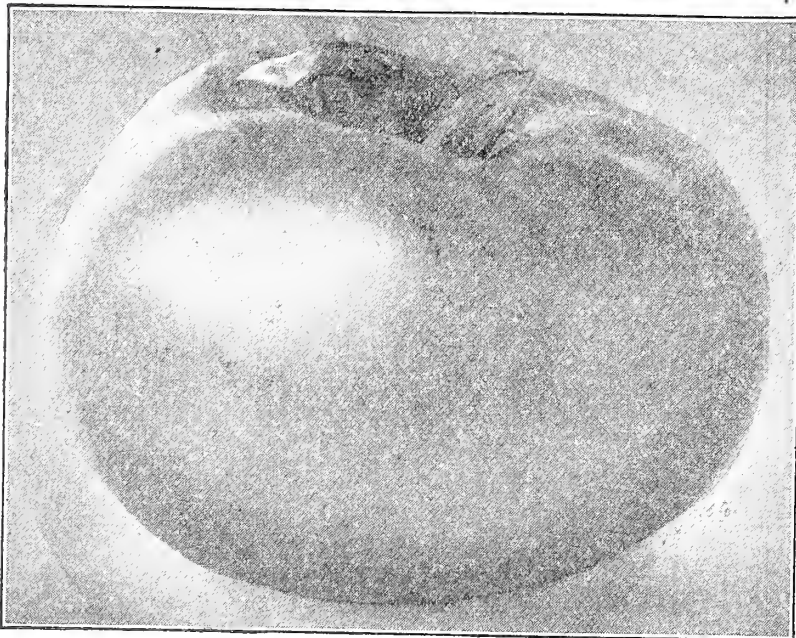
Early Acme (Purple).—Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, free from cracks and stand shipment to perfection. The fruits are borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Matchless (Bright red).—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large even at the end of the season. Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Stone (Bright scarlet).—Similar to the well-known 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.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Stone (Bright scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for shipping, canning and home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.70, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.60; in 5-lb. lots and over, lb. \$1.50.

Wood's Improved Trophy (Bright red).—A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine-flavored, rich red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.40 per lb.

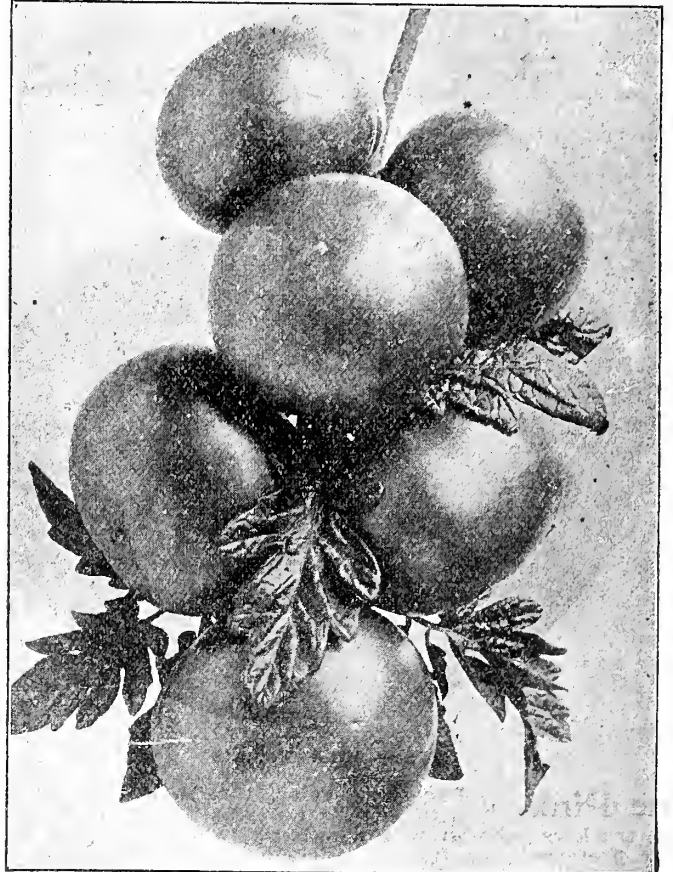


Wood's Improved Trophy

Royal Red (Deep red).—A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. Very desirable for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish 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.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

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



Wood's Improved Beauty Tomato

Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—We recommend this variety very 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. Ripens 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.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.65.

GOLDEN QUEEN, or YELLOW TROPHY—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

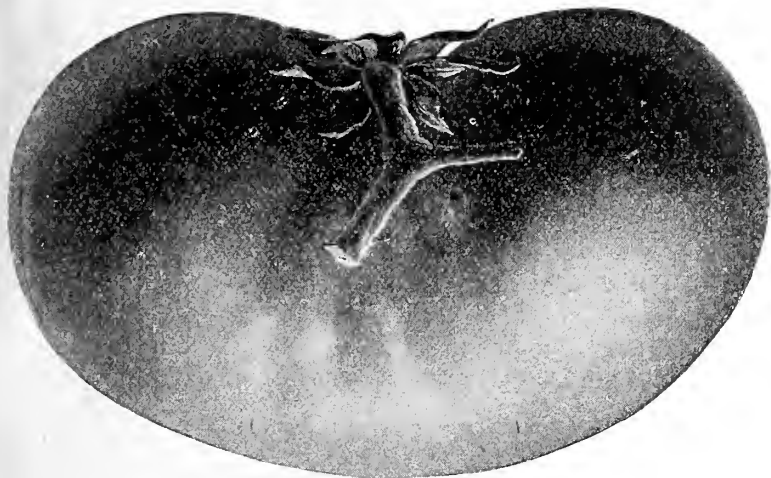
YELLOW PLUM.—A fine preserving tomato, make small, uniform sized fruits, of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

Tomato Plants —Ready after April 15th. In ordering, state whether you want early, medium or late.

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

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

THE FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO The Greatest Tomato in the World



THE FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO Growers Praise the Brimmer

The Brimmers are fine. Plenty weighed 2 lbs. and some 2½ lbs. Plants still full of fruit and will last until frost.—C. H. ROBERTSON, Orange Co., N. C., *September 23, 1911.*

The Brimmer Tomato is of the very best quality and the largest tomato I ever raised. Some specimens weighing 2½ to 3 lbs. It is grand for canning and table use.—Mrs. C. W. HAWKINS, Madison Co., Va., *February 8, 1911.*

We have Brimmer Tomatoes weighing from 1 lb. to 1 2-3 lbs. They are very fine. So are my cowpeas bought of you last spring.—E. P. LOUGH, Marshall Co., W. Va., *September 6, 1911.*

The Brimmer is the finest, sweetest and the largest tomato that I have grown. It has the fewest seed and ripens to the core; is all meat. It is fine. I am pleased with your seed and am glad to recommend them.—Miss LIZZIE CLARK, Spartanburg Co., S. C., *August 23, 1911.*

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

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

Solid and Meaty We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat and has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not an early tomato, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season. On October 1st, after picking since July 5th, a crop near Richmond still had 6 to 8 quarts of large fruits to the vine.

Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. They also make a splendid canner, requiring but little boiling to make them thicken.

Our Stock is Limited Unfortunately in no season since we introduced the Brimmer have we been able to supply the demand. It is so highly bred and so free from seed that our stock is again limited in spite of a largely increased crop. We would, therefore, urge you to order early that you may not be disappointed. **Pkt. 20c.; 3 pkts. for 50c.**

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. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85, postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb.

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.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

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. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.; lb. 1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Livingston's Globe (Purple Pink).—An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts except Coreless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85, postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb. Special price in large quantities.

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. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

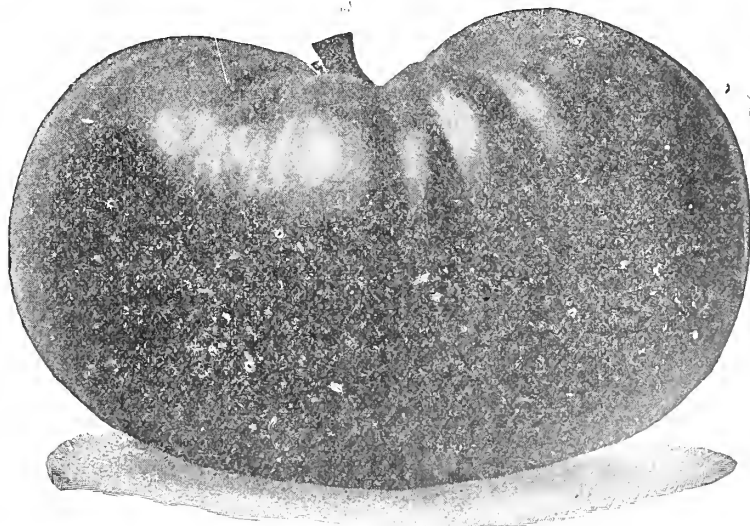
Wood's Improved Ponderosa (Deep Purple).—In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than as 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. 10 cts.; ½-oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

Your Ponderosa Tomato just cannot be beat. I have raised them to weigh over two pounds.—E. M. BERRY, Alexander Co., N. C., *September 1, 1911.*

I planted your Ponderosa Tomato Seed last year. They were fine. They weighed from one pound to two pounds and a quarter.—G. J. BUTLER, Edgecombe Co., N. C., *February 20, 1911.*

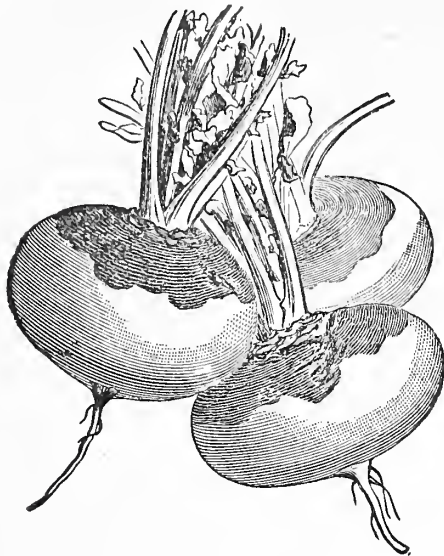
Wood's First Early Tomato is one of the best, and Wood's Improved Ponderosa is extra fine.—FRANK ELAM, Cleveland Co., N. C., *October 31, 1908.*

The Ponderosa Tomato seed that I got from you last spring can't be beat for canning. They have such few seeds; they fill more cans than any tomato I ever raised. I shall order the same for my next crop.—I. W. STEELMAN, Davie Co., N. C., *November 14, 1908.*



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

Turnip and Rutabaga



Early Red or Purple Top
Strapleaf Turnip

least a week earlier than any other; have small tops so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

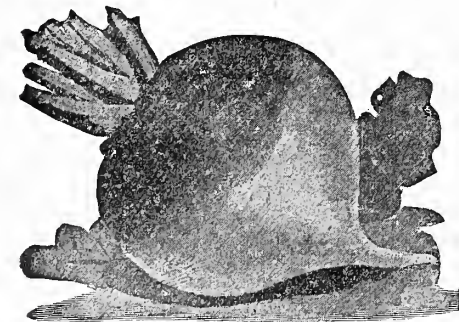
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

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

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

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Red-Top
Globe Turnip

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

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

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

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 Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, and when well up, thin out to prevent overcrowding. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July or early in August and earthed up as they grow.

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

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

White Fleshed Varieties

EXTRA EARLY MILAN TURNIPS.

—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at

least a week earlier than any other; have small tops so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

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

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

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 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, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE COW-HORN.

—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

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

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

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

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

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

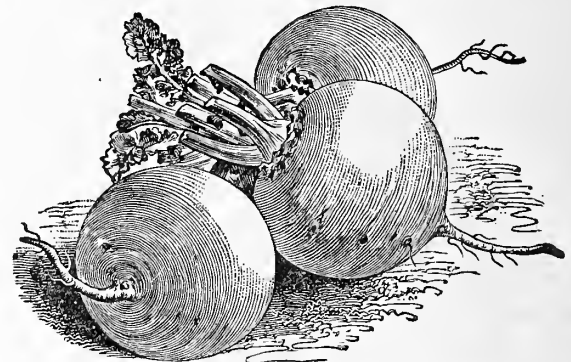
SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

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

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

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



Southern Snow-White Globe Turnip

Salad Varieties

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

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

Rutabaga or Swede

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

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; 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 yielder, good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; 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.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

BREADSTONE or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

HIGH GRADE TOBACCO SEED

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½ foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.

For Cigarettes the following are preferred: Conquerer, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco and Bradley Broad-Leaf.

Select Varieties

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

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

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

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

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

Improved Hester.—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils 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-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sorts.

Conquerer.—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. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Best Imported Seeds, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-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.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Florida Sumatra.—Makes the highest grade cigar-wrapper. Our seed is grown specially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Comstock Spanish.—An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

Ohio Zimmer Spanish.—Makes one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizzard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES TO TOBACCO PLANTS use the Little Giant Duster. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dust two rows at once. Price, \$6.50.



Standard Varieties

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

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

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

Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural 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 soil 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 Lacks.—A heavy, dark type and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

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

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES

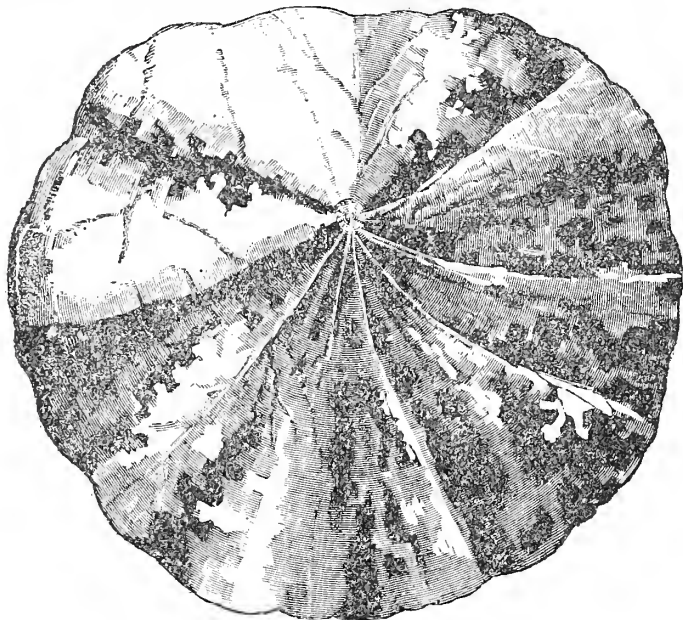
Fancy Fringed Tall Nasturtiums

The name "Fancy Fringed" is particularly appropriate. The flowers, mostly solid colors, range from yellow to scarlet, are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals, presenting a most distinct departure from the older type. Remove any plain leaved plants that may appear. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Ivy Leaved Nasturtiums

A distinct new class differing from the older kinds in both flower and foliage. The star-like pointed leaves are rich, deep-green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling English ivy. The flowers are of most distinct form, the petals being quite narrow, standing apart, presented a striking star-like appearance.

TALL IVY-LEAVED.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
DWARF IVY-LEAVED.—Mixed Colors, Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Variegated Leaved Nasturtium

Variegated Leaved Nasturtiums

The illustration gives some idea of the striking beauty of the leaf, but can convey no idea of the whole plant, which is worthy of a place in every garden even if it never bloomed. Each leaf is variegated in a distinctly different degree with yellow, white and green, so that no two are alike, and when the blooms appear the effect is doubly enhanced. The plant is of vigorous growth and should be given ample room for development, as more variegations appear when the plants are not crowded. A great variety of colors have been developed in the flowers of this new nasturtium, all of which are represented in our mixture. These are shown to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage.

DWARF VARIEGATED LEAVED.—Mixed Colors, Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
TALL VARIEGATED LEAVED.—Mixed Colors, Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

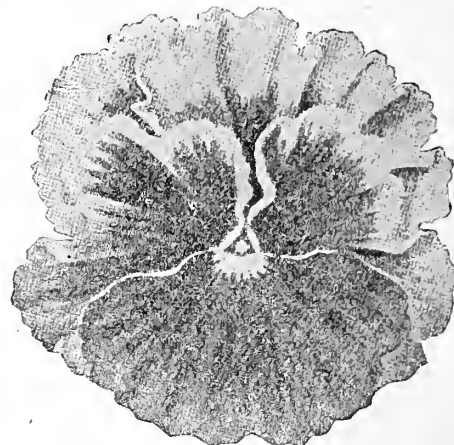
Clematis Paniculata

A remarkably vigorous variety from Japan which does splendidly in this country, growing 20 to 25 feet a season and gives 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. **Pkt. .0 cts.**

SUPERB MIXTURE COLLECTION.—That everyone may know the excellence of these mixtures, we offer a packet each of our superb mixture of Aster, Cosmos, Dianthus, Mignonette, Tall and Dwarf Peerless Nasturtiums, Royal Pansy, Poppy and Special Sweet Pea Mixture for 65 cts.

Wood's Superb Frilled Pansies

Giant sized pansies of the most striking character, the petals being so large and full that they appear to be "gathered," causing them to be undulated or fluted from center to circumference. This frilled or ruffled effect gives them some what the appearance of a double flower. This unusual formation adds greatly to its lasting quality, keeping perfectly fresh even in hot weather when other pansies are wilted. Our mixture contains every known variety of frilled pansy, some of which cannot be bought except in this mixture, but all are represented in every packet. Be sure to include this delightful pansy in your order. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts for 25 cts.**



Superb Frilled Pansies

Coleus, Ornatus

Such beautiful combinations and contrasts of color are not to be found in any other strain of coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Tiger Flower Calliopsis

More beautiful and novel than any calliopsis we have ever grown. The plants grow only about eight inches high, forming



Tiger Flower Calliopsis

round, compact bushes which throughout the summer are covered with an abundance of bloom—in fact, it seems to be never out of bloom. The flowers are particularly beautiful and distinct as shown by our illustration. They are large, with dark vivid reddish brown background, and near their points the petals are spotted or tinged with golden yellow. The petals are twisted like those of the cactus dahlia. Sow in March or April, or start earlier in boxes indoors and transplant to stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Very easily grown, blooms early and continuously. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Bush Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean

A new dwarf type of the well-known tall growing Dolichos. The plant itself grows only about a foot high, but is surmounted by enormous spikes of pure white flowers about one inch across. These spikes stand 10 to 15 inches above the foliage and are succeeded by creamy white pods. Whether grown alone or interspersed with other plants, it is very ornamental and showy. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Empress of China Poppy

Our illustration gives some idea of the unusual shape of this new poppy with its deeply cut and beautifully fringed flower, but cannot convey the brilliant scarlet color with large white spots at the base of each petal. A perfect wealth of these gorgeous blooms are borne throughout the summer, especially if the blooms are cut regularly and the seed-pods are not allowed to form. As early as the ground can be worked, sow where the flowers are to bloom, barely covering the seeds and they will come quickly into bloom, and yield a long succession of gorgeous and brilliant flowers.



Empress of China Poppy

Pkt. 10 cts.

Chinese Lantern Plant

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI

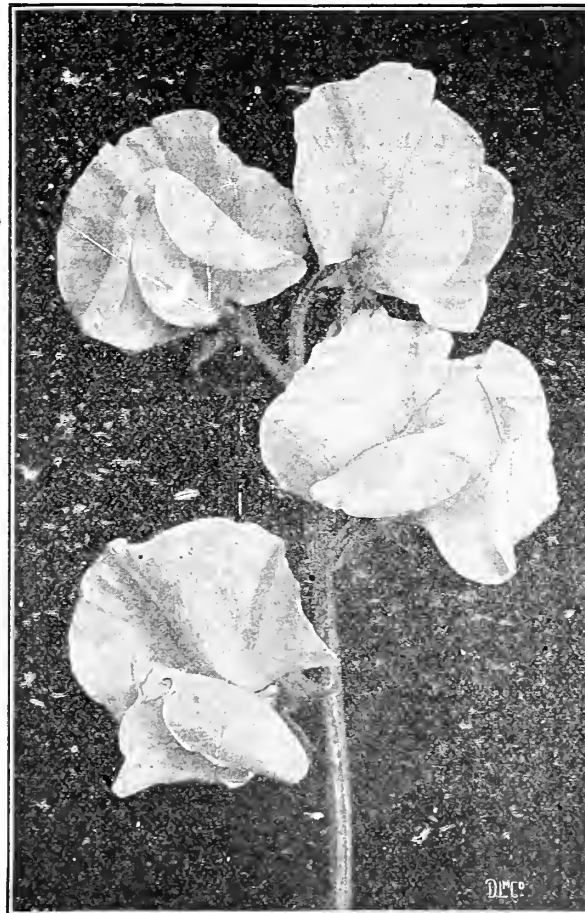
A remarkably showy annual plant, growing 1½ to 2 feet high. At the axis of each leaf is produced one or more large, crimson, cherry-like fruits, each enclosed in enormous brilliant crimson, semi-transparent, balloon-shaped seed pods, resembling Chinese paper-lanterns. These are at first light green, gradually changing to yellow, then to orange and finally to crimson. The bright crimson color it holds for months and gives a grand contrast with the fine foliage. One of the most effective plants for the fall garden and for growing in pots. The fruits inside the pods are sometimes made into preserves. Pkt. 10 cts.

Spencer Sweet Peas

GIANT ORCHID FLOWERED

Sweet Peas are classified into three classes—the Early Flowering, or Christmas, represented by the flora (see Wood's Giant Sweet Peas) and the Spencer or waved type. The Spencer type is the latest and greatest improvement in Sweet Peas.

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 two inches across, sometimes two and a half 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 14 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. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.



Spencer Sweet Peas

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, blotches, stripings and veinings 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.



Wood's Fringed Petunia

Wood's Bedding Petunias—A splendid strain of petunia, bred especially for bedding. The dense bushy plants grow only about eight or nine inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. These blooms, while not as large as those of the taller petunias, are very beautiful, come into flower early and continue to bud and bloom in great luxuriance till frost. Our strain is a fine selection producing single flowers of many colors, some blotched, striped and veined. Extra fine for flower beds, borders and pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

New Japanese Morning Glories

The wonderful colorings are beyond description; the solid colors range from snow-white to almost black, with all the possible intermediate shades. Some are striped, blotched, streaked and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, others very odd and peculiar shapes. The leaves also are very handsome, some mottled and checkered, some rich vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow; some leaves are heart-shaped, others ivy-like. When in full bloom the limitless variety of color is indescribable.

Pigmy Japanese Morning Glory

A bush variety growing 10 to 12 inches high, producing blooms so freely that they often almost entirely hide the plant. Nearly as great a variety of colors is produced as in the tall kind. We recommend it especially for pots, boxes and borders. Pinch out the short runners so as to induce a sturdy bushy growth and greatly increase the quantity of bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Double Japanese Morning Glory

A rare double strain, producing a wealth of gorgeous flowers of every imaginable shade, color and combination of colors. The blooms measure 4 to 5 inches across, are double and single-double; a few, but very few, single blooms may appear. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Fancy Fringed Japanese Morning Glory

—Known by some as the "Ruffled and Frilled," the immense flowers, often as big as saucers, being all wavy, fluted and ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. It is impossible to conceive of a more magnificent climber. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

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

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should 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 inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

H. A.—Hardy Annuals

H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals

T. A.—Tender Annuals

H. B.—Hardy Biennials

H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials

T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials

H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials

T. P.—Tender Perennials

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

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

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

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

HORN 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

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered it in both lists. Note carefully the heights of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or

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

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet

high. Ageratum, Alonsoa, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Cacalia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Dianthus or Pinks, Escnoltzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Lychnis, Marigold, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Vinca, Wallflower and Zinnia.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-

GROUND—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Ornamental Grasses, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, Lychnis, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Perennial Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Wallflower and Zinnia.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum,

Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-me-not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia,

Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Centranthus, Gilia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca and Torenia.

FOR BASKETS AND VASES.—Alyssum,

Abronia, Centranthus, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Clarkia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Thunbergia, Torenia and Virginian Stocks.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-

GROUND—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Ornamental Grasses, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, Lychnis, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Perennial Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Wallflower and Zinnia.

CLIMBING VINES.—Abobra, Adlumia or Al-

leggheny Vine, Ampelopsis or Boston Ivy, Balloon Vine, Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear, Bryonopsis, Canary Flower, Clematis, Cobæa Scandens, Convolvulus, Wild Cucumber Vine, Cucumis, Cypress Vine, Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean, Gourds, Humulus or Japanese Hop, Kenilworth Ivy, Kudzu Vine, Moonflower or Evening Glory, Morning Glories, Tall Nasturtium, Passion Flower, Smilax, Sweet Peas, Thunbergia.

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

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

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

Acroclium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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



Ageratum

Ageratum *Mexicanum*.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms 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 beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

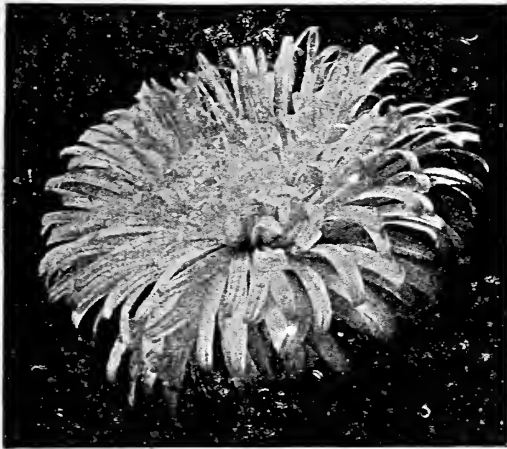
Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 3c.; oz., 20c.

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

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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 in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.



Comet Aster

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

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

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

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.

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

OSTRICH PLUME.—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 5 inches across, with long, loosely curled feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. All colors mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties: some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Charming hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring.

Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 10c.
 Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 10c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

BAC-ELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

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 on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75.



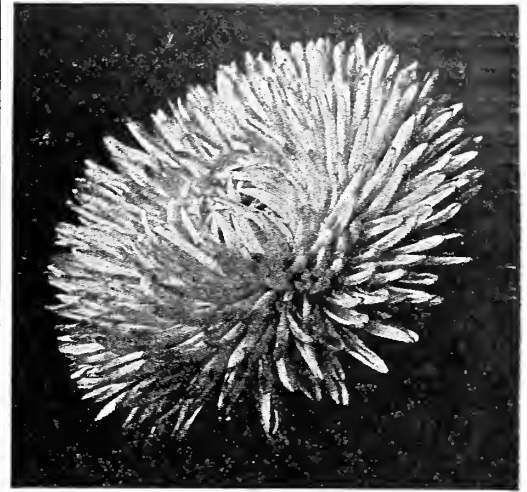
Semple's Branching Aster

SEMPLÉ'S BRANCHING.—Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 ft. high.

Pure White.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.
 Pink.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.
 Blue.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.
 Dark Scarlet.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.
 All Colors Mixed.—Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.



Double Camellia Flowered Balsam



Unicum Aster.

UNICUM ASTER.—On first opening the flowers are composed of fine thread-like florets, gracefully curled and twisted toward the center. These change into long, narrow petals, expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form; 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10 cts.

VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.
 Pink.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 40 cts.
 Light Blue.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 40 cts.
 Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.
 All Colors Mixed.—Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 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 dark blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 25c.; oz., 45c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanea.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain 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.

Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Balsam Pear—Climber; the large, prickly 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.

Begonia—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; foliage very ornamental. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P.

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

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Bryonopsis—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cents.

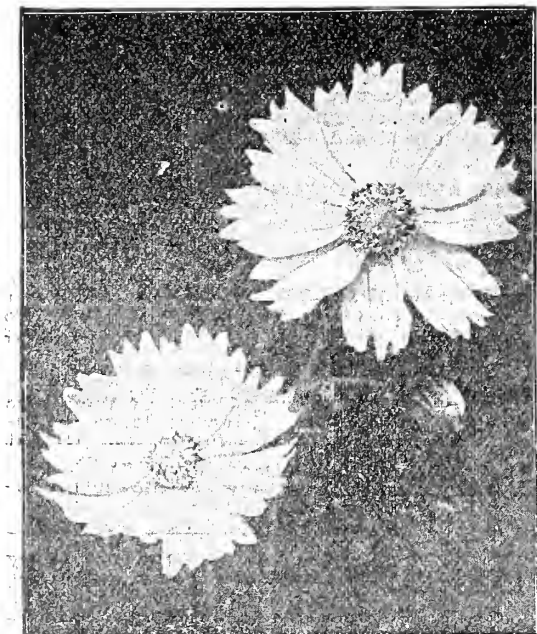
Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15c.

Calceolaria—Gorgeous greenhouse plants. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. 1½ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

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



Calliopsis

Calliopsis (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals, with large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

White Rocket.—Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Canna (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-bed in January transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds.

Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs.



Canterbury Bells

Canterbury Bells—Beautiful hardy biennials, bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

Single.—Mixed Colors. Pkt., 3 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.

Double.—Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.

Calycanthema.—(Cup-and-Saucer.—The best variety; flowers large. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 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.—Blossoms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt., 15 cts.

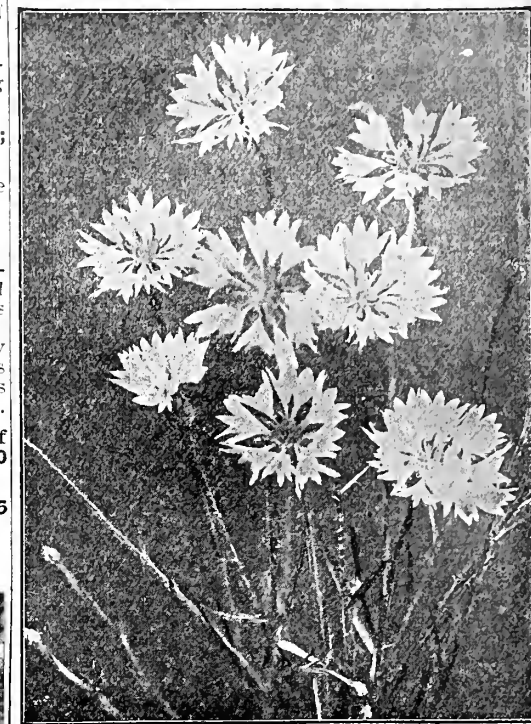
Marguerite.—Blossoms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

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

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb, Plumed Varieties.



Centaurea

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white 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.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

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

Centranthus—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.

Chrysanthemums—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Cineraria—For window boxes and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.



Clarkia

Clarkia—A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed; Soak 24 hours before sowing. H.P. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Clematis—Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful vari-colored flowers.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

Flammula.—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cobea Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edge-wise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

Celosa or Plumed Varieties.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

COMB VARIETIES.

Tall Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 35c.

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.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost; topping the plant when a foot high also induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture, characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 4 to 5 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 6 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. Without an equal among the older varieties. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt., 8 cts.; ½ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

Wood's Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in July and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deepest red. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Cosmos, Separate Colors.—Pure white, pink and deep crimson; each, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea cyanus.

Wild Cucumber Vine—Rapid climber. ers. growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Cucumis (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

JUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Cyclamen Persicum.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

White.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Scarlet.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Cosmos

Dahlia—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

Double Pomponne.—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; many colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.

Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 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., 30c.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 25c.



Shasta Daisy.

BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISY.—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.

DEVIL IN THE BUSH.—See Nigella.

Dianthus or Pink—One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers, both for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Pkt., 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Snowdrift.—These extremely large flowers, often 3 inches across, resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fireball.—Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding, also cut-flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.

Fringed Pinks.—A fine mixture of all double and single varieties and many colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.

Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome and extraordinarily large, and in great variety of color. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 15 cts.**

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

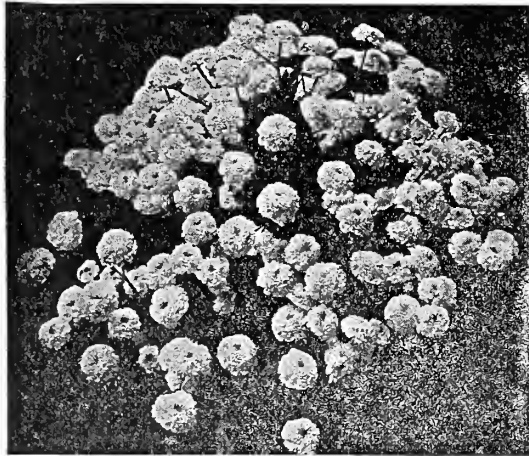
Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.**

Bush Escholtzia (Perennial California Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.**

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), and Helichrysum.

Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Feverfew

Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flowers. See also Pyrethrum. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.**

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.

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 Foubert.—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. **Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—The finest varieties mixed. **Pkt., 3 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.**

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

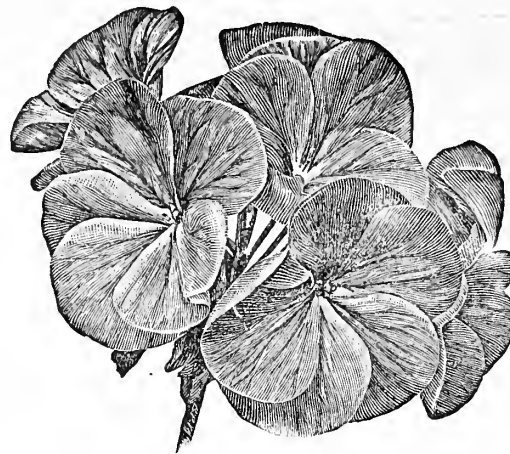
Fuchsia—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gaillardia—Showy, free-blooming annuals remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. **Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.**

Lorenziana.—Double; fine for massing. H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Geranium.

Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.**

Apple-Scented.—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gillia—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz., 10 cts.**

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, 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. 20 cts.**

Gloxinia—Superb house plants, yielding gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, spotted, mottled and blended. Blooms for months. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.**

Godetia—Splendid, hardy, early-flowering blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

GOMPHEENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See vegetable pages.

Grasses—Ornamental.—For large groups or beds on lawns or in fence corners nothing gives a finer effect. If cut before fully ripe, the heads make splendid winter bouquets.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25c.
Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum—(Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to expand and dry for winter bouquets. Flowers large, double, and of many colors. H. A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.**

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 2 feet.

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

Blue.—The deepest blue. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

White.—Spotless white. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**

Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Hollyhock In long rows against shrubbery, as a background 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.

Allegheny Hollyhock.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.**

Double Hollyhocks.—All colors mixed. A choice mixture. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

EVERBLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers till frost in wonderful variety and combinations of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage the growth of side branches.

Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. **Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 10 cts.**

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

JOSEPH'S COAT.—See Amaranthus.

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



Kenilworth or Burning Bush

Kochia or Burning Bush—(Mexican Fire Plant).

A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2½ to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches which, in the fall are thickly set with innumerable bright scarlet flowers. Sow indoors and transplant 2 feet apart in April. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½-oz. 20 cts.**

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

Larkspur—Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful graceful flowers of many colors.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Fine for cutting; one foot high. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

Linum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant; 1 ft. high; covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. Pkt. 3 c.; oz. 15c.

Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See Nigella.

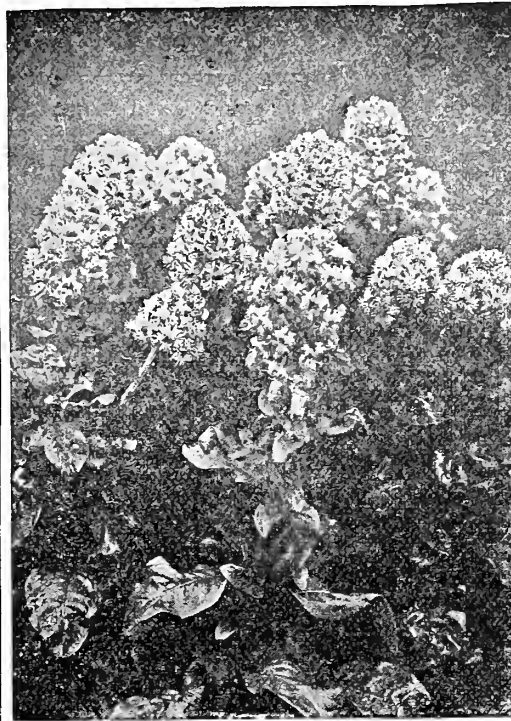
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.—Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.P. Blooms first season if sown early. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

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

Wood's Superb Mixture—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Goliath.—Bright red. One of the best, excelling in profusion of bloom, size and fragrance. Flower spikes 6 to 8 inches long. A perfect cut-flower. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.

Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.

Crimson Giant.—One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.

Sweet Mignonette.—Very fragrant; large flowering. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.

Mimulus or Musk Plant. An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ oz., 20 cts.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMOEVICA.—See Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear.

Moonflower (Evening Glory.) Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, 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

Single Imperial Japanese.—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. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. 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.

Convolvulus Major.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Nemophila (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.

Nicotiana Sanderae.—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

OENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).



Nigella

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ oz., 10 cts.

PELAGONIUM.—See Geranium.

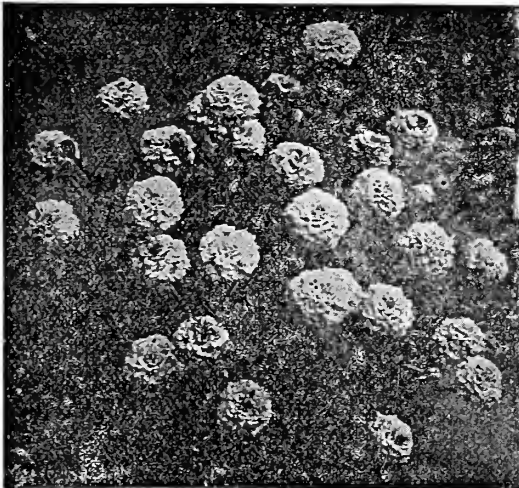
Oxalis.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.

Passion Flower Splendid hardy climbing fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Pentstemon—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Mixed Flower Seed Hundreds of easily grown, brightly colored, summer-blooming flowers in mixture. Sow in fence corners, amongst shrubbery, or in broad borders; the pleasing effect will surprise you. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, post-paid.



French Marigold

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfier and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost.

Silver King.—The most beautiful of single marigolds; covered with continuous bloom. Fine in mixed borders and beds, as single plants or in clumps. 1 foot high. Pkt. 5 cts.

Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across covered with perfectly double variegated flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Wood's Peerless Mixture

Into these mixtures we have put the cream of all the standard and new varieties selected by ourselves. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are contained in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.
Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Queen of Tom Thumb.—The first of a new race of nasturtiums with silver variegated foliage, making a strikingly handsome bedding and pot plant even before blooming. The flowers are rich bright crimson and give an effective contrast. Pkt. 7c.; oz. 20c.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

Cloth of Gold.—Foliage bright yellow; flowers intense scarlet.

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 Queen.—Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

Pearl.—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

Prince Henry.—Straw yellow, spotted with scarlet.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

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

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

Yellow.—A bright yellow; no blotches.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A.

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

COLLECTION.—Any ten packets your selection, except Queen of Tom Thumbs, for 25 cts.; any ten ounces for 65 cts.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved Scarlet.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers scarlet; striking.

Hemisphaericum.—Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine.

Lemon Yellow.—Clear bright yellow.

Orange (Sunlight).—Deep orange blotched crimson.

Pearl (Moonlight).—Creamy white.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Bright orange-scarlet.

Scheuermanni.—Straw yellow, spotted with reddish brown.

Schillingi.—Clear yellow, maroon blotches.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid.

Lobb's Nasturtiums

Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of colors, including white, yellow, rose, salmon, etc., in endless combinations. Foliage especially handsome. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich, moist soil and cool location. For best results, sow in the fall, but if sown early in the spring they bloom satisfactorily. For late summer and fall blooming, sow in June and July.

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.; ½ oz., 50 cts.; oz., \$3.00.

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 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt., 25 cts.; ½ oz., \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled Pansies.—For description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 47. Our mixture contains every known variety of frilled pansies.

Large Flowering Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Pansies—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt., 3 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 65 cts.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 80 cts.; any 10 Pkts., your selection, for 35 cents.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Very dark, almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margined.—Mahogany brown, gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

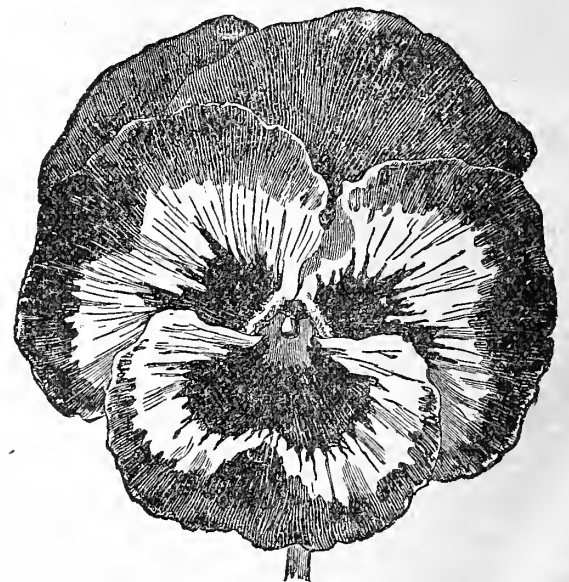
Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

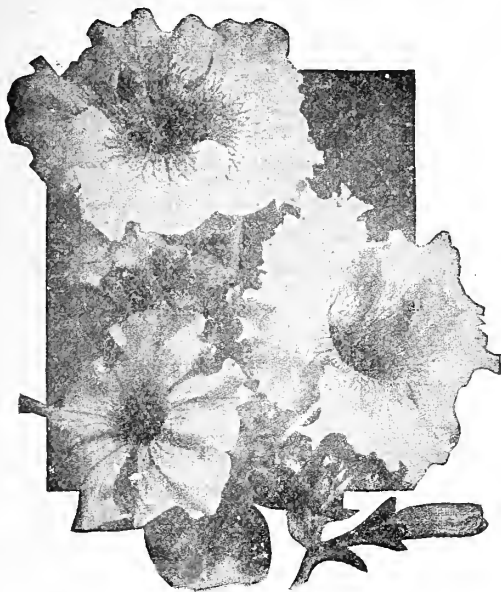
Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant; large flower.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Wood's Royal Pansy



Single Petunias

PETUNIA—The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers, sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Wood's Superb Single Fringed Petunias.—See New and Desirable Varieties, page 47.

Wood's Bedding Petunias.—See New and Desirable Varieties, page 47.

California Giants.—This splendid large single petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15c.

Rosy Morn Petunia.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz., 20 cts.

Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25 cts.

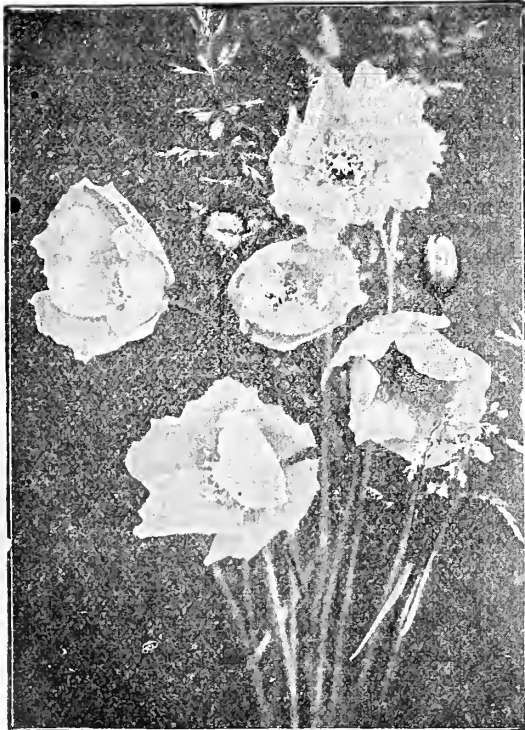
Single Petunias.—A choice mixture: all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

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 a 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 annual poppies, all varieties and every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make a most effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.



Poppies

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.; 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.

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 band of brilliant scarlet at the top. Pkt., 7 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. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Tulip.—Bears in abundance large single bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Pkt., 5 cts.; 1/2 oz., 15 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; beautifully fringed. 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 brilliancy of color and gorgeous display in the garden and border. The flowers are often six inches across, the colors range from soft pink to 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 continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

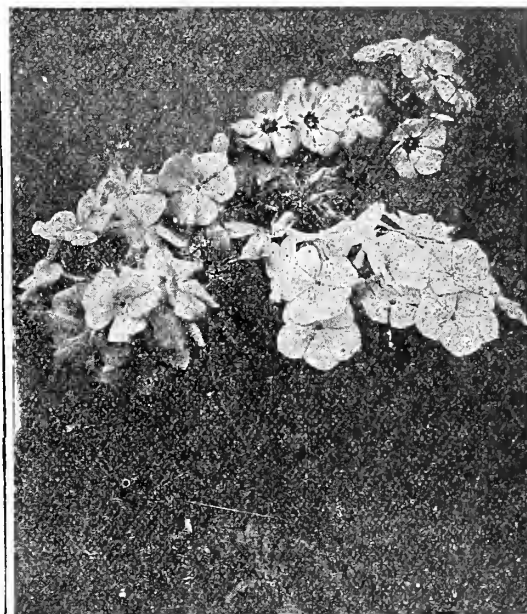
Phlox—Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

Perennial, or Hardy Phlox.—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; 1/8-oz. 25 cts.

Star and Fringed.—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/8 oz. 20 cts.

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



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.

Pure White, Rose Pink, Scarlet, Yellow, Dark Purple and Striped, each pkt., 8 cts.; 1/4 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

PINKS.—See Dianthus.

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.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts. **Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz., 30c.

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 very finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

Primula Sinesis (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. 25 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.; ¼ lb. 25 cts., postpaid.**

Rose Campion (Agrostemma).—P. resemble single pinks. Foliage soft silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow either in boxes inside in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**



Salvia, or Scarlet Sage.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage).—A standard bedding and border plant, 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 in a light, rich soil.

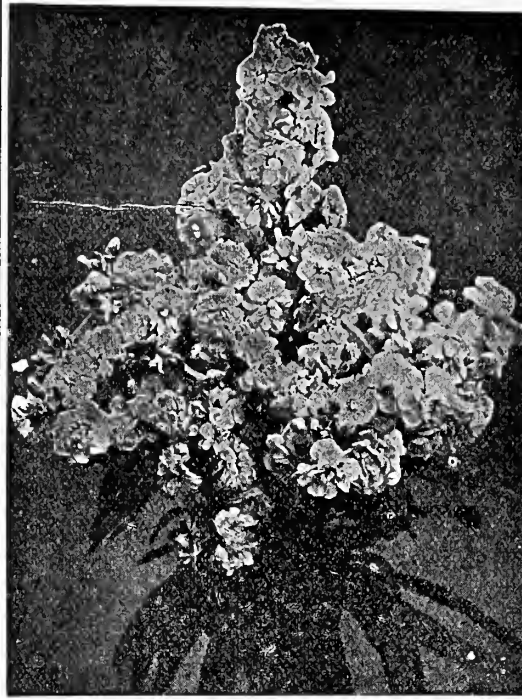
Fireball.—Larger flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia. 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼-oz. 75 cts.**

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.**

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. 25 cts.**

SILENE.—See Catchfly.



Stocks or Gilliflower

Stocks (Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, 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.

Out-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches across. Height 2½ feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.**

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. **Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.**

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Plumed Sunflower.—Very unique; the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sown early, will flower the first season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.**

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.**

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

Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial that should be in every garden, grown either as single plants, the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, from June till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

NAKE CUCUMBER.—See *Cucumis*.

NAPDRAGON.—See *Antirrhinum*.

WEET ALYSSUM.—See *Alyssum*.

SWEET PEAS.—See next page.

SWEET SULTAN.—See *Centaurea Margarita*.



Double Sweet William

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; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single—Many bright colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.**

Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 65 cts.**

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. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See *Balsam*.

Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

TROPÆOLIUM.—See *Nasturtium*.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See *Cacalia*.

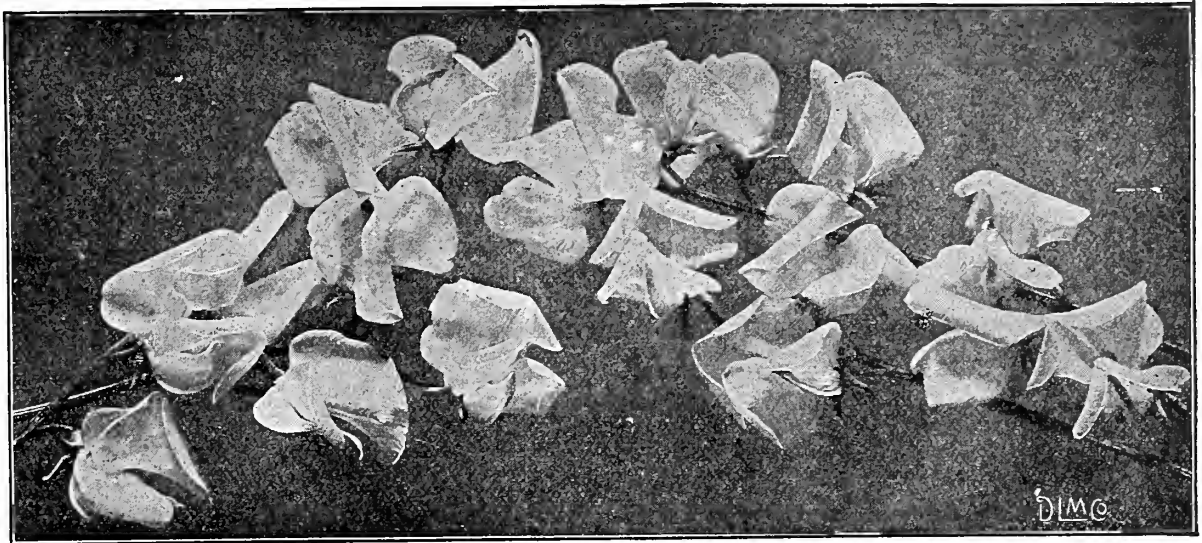
Postage on Seeds—Wherever quoted "postpaid" in this catalog, we deliver, all charges prepaid, to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Mexico.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas.

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW.

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 purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.

Culture.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds about four seeds every three inches, cover about two inches and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to 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.



Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas.

Packet 3 cts.; ounce 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.
Any 10 packets for 25 cts.
Any 5 ounces for 30 cts.

- Captain of the Blues.**—Nearly true blue; flowers large.
- Countess of Lathom.**—A beautiful and delicate cream pink.
- Dainty.**—Large pure white, edges tinted with pink. Very long stems.
- Dorothy Eckford.**—One of the best pure white sorts. Extra large; 3 to the stem.
- Emily Henderson.**—Large, clear, pure white.
- Flora Norton.**—Bright clear blue, with faint tint of purple.
- Gladys Unwin.**—A grand pink. Large, bold flower with waved standard.
- Helen Pierce.**—Bright blue mottled on ivory white. Exceptionally attractive.
- Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.**—Deep primrose-yellow; a beautiful extra large flower.
- Janet Scott.**—Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of standard.
- Jeanie 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 Eckford.**—White; edges of standard and wings shaded with lilac.
- Lovely.**—Beautiful shell pink, tinged with yellow. Flower large; four on a stem.

Miss Willmot.—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded with rose; very large flower.

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 bluish 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.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1¼ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid.—Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

Pink Cupid.—Pure bright rose-pink. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors.—Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.

Bush Sweet Peas

A half-dwarf form of sweet peas, midway in growth between the running and Cupid sorts. They are of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Requires no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.

Mixed Sweet Peas

Wood's Special Mixture A peerless mixture and

absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture.—In every way the equal of our "Special Mixture," but made up of the new Spencer, or waved varieties. See page 47 for full description. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed.—A very good mixture, containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 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.



Verbena

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Miniature.—Very distinct, 6 inches high, 12 inches across, covered all the season with blooms of all colors. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.**

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large, pure white. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz., \$1.00.**

Mammoth Mixed.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼-oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Lemon Verbena.—Grown for the exquisite fragrance of its leaves; bears small white flowers. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosea.—Pink, crimson eye. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Alba.—White, with rose eye. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Virginian Stock—Beautiful, free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Mixed Flower Seeds

Sow broadcast along carriage drives, amongst shrubbery, in broad borders or in unsightly corners and you will be surprised at the pleasing effect. Our mixture contains hundreds of easily grown, bright colored summer blooming flowers that will produce a most surprising and charming effect. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Violet—Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

White.—Large-flowering. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—White and blue mixed. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.**

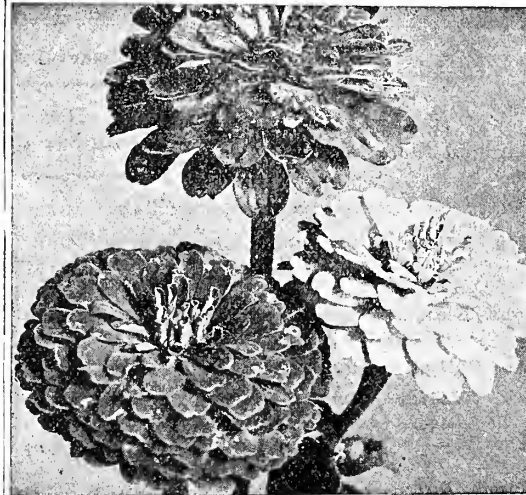
Wallflower

—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 blooming. 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 earlier if started in hot-bed or in boxes indoors and transplanted in May. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

Double.—Very large and fragrant. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.**



Double Zinnia

Zinnia—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. 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.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Miniature.—The dwarfest zinnia in existence, only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼-oz. 25 cts.**

Grandiflora.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

Double Mixed.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Bonora

A highly concentrated fertilizer for all plants, lawns, shrubbery, fruit and shade-trees. It invigorates the plant and promotes the growth to a surprising extent.

It is immediately soluble in water and all its fertilizing qualities are available from the moment of application. Being quick in its action, its effect is noticeable in a few days, especially on quick-growing plants, lawns and vegetables.

Bonora is a complete plant food in a condensed form, containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in the necessary proportions to sustain a strong, healthy growth.

Trial Package (makes 56 pints) by express, 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 30 cts.

Large Package (makes 28 gallons) by express 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 65 cts.

Five Pound Package (makes 140 gallons) \$2.50 by express.

Sterlingworth Plant Food

Contains Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and bloom. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterling-



worth Plant Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefitted. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts., postpaid.** A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Lemon-Oil Insecticide

A thoroughly reliable insecticide for destroying green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. on house plants. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. **½-pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; ½-gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.**

Scollay Plant Sprinklers

—A handy sprinkler for watering house-plants and for applying liquid fertilizers and insecticides. It is made of rubber, with nickel-plated spray top. It is durable, quickly and conveniently filled; throws a strong, fine spray which thoroughly washes the foliage, removing dust and insects. Indispensable for floral work, window gardening and sprinkling clothes. **By mail, postpaid, \$1.10. By express, \$1.00.**

Lang's Hand Weeder

—The handiest weeder for the flower and vegetable garden. An adjustable strap runs across the back of the hand, leaving the fingers free. Light, strong, and well made; it will last for years. **By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. By express, 25 cts.**

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Should our stock of any variety be sold out, we will send one most closely resembling the sort ordered

Caladiums

O. B. 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 2½ feet wide.

Size.	Diameter.	Each.	Doz.
No. 1.	Over 4 inches.....	25c.	\$2.50
No. 2.	3 to 4 inches.....	15c.	1.50
No. 3.	2½ to 3 inches.....	10c.	1.00
No. 4.	1½ to 2½ inches.....	8c.	.60

Postage Extra, 5c., 8c., 10c., and 15c., according to size.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.—Mixed Varieties, 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.



Cannas

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

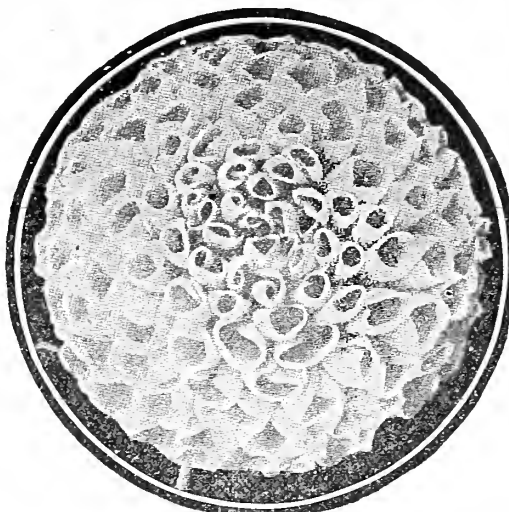
Price 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

- J. D. HISLE.**—3½ feet. Bright vermilion scarlet, with orange shadings.
- KING HUMBERT.**—4 feet. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red marking; orchid flowered; rich coppery-bronze foliage.
- FLORENCE VAUGHAN.**—5 feet. Rich golden-yellow, thickly dotted with bright red.
- PENNSYLVANIA.**—5 feet. Intense vermilion-scarlet overlaid with an orange sheen; rich green foliage. One of the finest.

- RICHARD WALLACE.**—4½ feet. Exceptionally large, canary-yellow flower. A grand variety and an ideal flower.
- EGANDALE**—4 feet. Bright cherry-red. One of the best bronze foliage sorts.
- JEAN TISSOUT.**—5 feet. Intense, brilliant vermilion, with bright-orange shadings. One of the brightest and a fine bedder.
- LOUISIANA.**—6 feet. Large, beautiful, vivid scarlet orchid flowers often 5 to 6 inches across; foliage glossy-green.

Mixed Cannas

—10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.75.



Dahlia

Dahlias

—We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

Price 18 cts. each; 3 for 45 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. each \$1.25 per dozen.

- A. D. LIVONI (Show).**—Soft pink; petals quilled; full center.
- ARABELLA (Show).**—Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.
- BRUNHILDE (Cactus).**—Deep rich velvety-plum color; early.
- COUNTESS OF LONSDALE (Cactus).**—A blending of amber and salmon-pink. Very fine.
- JACK ROSE (Decorative).**—Rich crimson; full center. An abundant bloomer and fine cut flower.
- JOHN WALKER (Show).**—Large pure white; fine form; profuse bloomer; long stems.
- KRIEMHILDE (Cactus).**—Brilliant pink, shading to white at the center.
- LYNDHURST (Decorative).**—Bright scarlet; large perfectly-formed flowers.
- MRS. CHAS. TURNER (Decorative).**—Extra fine, large, clear, soft yellow.
- MRS. E. J. JONES (Fancy Cactus).**—Deep crimson, with broad white stripe through center.
- PERLE D'OR (Decorative).**—White; exquisite chrysanthemum form; early and profuse bloomer.
- PRINCE OF YELLOWS (Cactus).**—Rich canary-yellow; petals broad and fringed at the tips.
- QUEEN VICTORIA (Show).**—Deep yellow, finely quilled. A fine cut flower.
- RED HUSSAR (Show).**—Intense crimson-scarlet; fine form; splendid for cutting.
- SIEGFRIED (Cactus).**—Beautiful rich cream-white; large.
- STANDARD BEARER (Cactus).**—Rich fiery scarlet; a profuse bloomer; dwarf.
- SYLVIA (Decorative).**—White shaded to soft pink on outer petals.
- UNCLE TOM (Cactus).**—Jet black, passing to maroon.
- WINSOME (Cactus).**—The finest large white cactus variety.

Mixed Dahlias

A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show and cactus varieties.

15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 12 cts. each; 3 for 30 cts.; dozen, \$1.00.

Madeira Roots

—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 35 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Tuberoses

—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in h. beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—Mammoth Bulb.—6 cts each; 4 for 20 cts.; dozen 50 cts., postpaid; by express, 5 cts. each; dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.00. Large bulb, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; doz. 35 cts., postpaid; by express, doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; doz., 40c., postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; doz. 40c. postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.00.



Gladiolas

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 a succession of bloom, plant at intervals from April till June. Set the blubs 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

- AMERICA.**—The grandest pink variety in the world. Flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long; will last for a week or more in water. 10c. each 90c. per dozen.
- AUGUSTA.**—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 6c. each; doz. 60c.
- MAY.**—Pure white, flaked with crimson; fine for cutting. 5c. each; 35c. per dozen.
- 1900.**—Rich red with prominent white spots on 3 lower petals. 5c. each; 40c. per doz.
- BRENCHLEYENSIS.**—Rich, brilliant vermilion-scarlet; fine for massing. 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

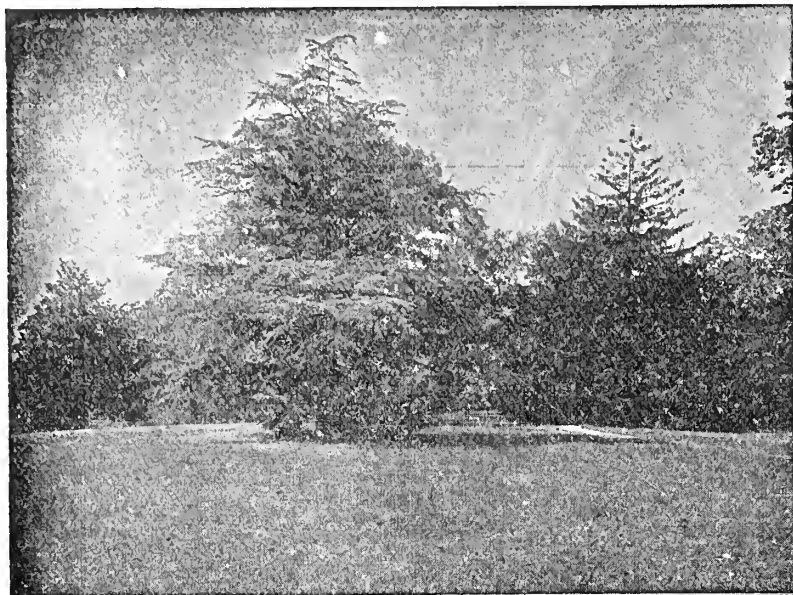
	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Scarlet and Red.....	5c.	25c.	\$1.50
White and Light.....	5c.	30c.	2.00
Pink Shades.....	5c.	25c.	1.50
Striped and Variegated.....	6c.	35c.	2.50
Yellow and Orange.....	6c.	40c.	3.50

Mixed Gladiolas

—Our mixtures cover a wide range of colors.

EXTRA LARGE, 3 for 10c.; 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. **SECOND SIZE,** 4 for 10c.; 15c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100. Postage on Gladiolas 5c. per dozen extra.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED



A Beautiful Lawn on the Plantation of one of our Customers.

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 seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where 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 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Price, per qt., 25 cts.; if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. lb.

It gives me great pleasure to express my opinion relative to the merits of WOOD'S Evergreen Lawn Grass. I have tried for a number of years to get a satisfactory lawn and without result. I now have a most excellent stand of grass, and I attribute the result largely to the merit of your seed and shall certainly continue using same.—C. C. NOTTINGHAM, Hamilton Co., Tenn., May 20, 1911.

I sowed twelve quarts of your Evergreen Velvet Lawn Grass seed. In thirty days my yard was green all over and at time of this writing, which is sixty days from time of sowing, it is almost impossible to find a place that is not entirely covered from view by the heavy green sod. It is the most remarkable growth I ever saw.—S. H. PERKINSON, Dinwiddie Co., May 3, 1911.

I planted your Evergreen Grass Seed in October. It is beautiful.—Mrs. W. W. SHAW, Scotland Co., N. C., April 8, 1911.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply 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 or 50 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00.

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Everyone that sees it admires it. Several of my neighbors are having their yards ploughed and worked up preparing to sow grass next fall.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Irredell Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda 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. Pound 30 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. 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 nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the 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.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet, per acre. Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.

I have one thing that is sufficiently good to convince the most skeptical, and that is the lawn that I built from your seed. It isn't any little two by four front lawn. I have a large grove surrounding my residence, barns and other buildings, which I enriched and sowed in your grass. Because it is so large I am constantly asked why I sowed so much. My reply is that it looks better, to which they are entirely ready to agree. I then take them to my poultry grounds proper and explain that I raised my chickens mainly in that pasture.—A. C. HOLLOWAY, Wake Co., N. C., May 10, 1911.

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 Mixtures (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Putting Green Mixtures

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick velvety turf most desired by golfers. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; per 100 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the lawn grass seed I got from you and sowed last November. I believe it is now the prettiest lawn I ever saw. I really have never seen anything to equal it.—T. R. STEELE, Marlboro Co., S. C., February 22, 1911.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clover and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in lime it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; before harrowing; and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 bs. per acre, as a top dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.

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, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. It is also an excellent plan to give an application of ground bone or Grain and Grass Fertilizer at this time. It will not only increase the yield of wheat, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower so as not to smother out the clover.


The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clovers when sown at this time are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or Lucerne should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

For Late Summer and Fall Seedings

It is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush-harrow or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.



RED CLOVER,
The Standard Forage and Soil
Improving Crop.

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover is perennial and will yield crops several years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes good feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs., \$13.00. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

Just received the clover seed bought of you, which were in good condition, nice and clean also your "Crop Special" with which I am delighted, as it contains the information I most needed in regard to clover. Would like to receive the binder for the "Crop Special."—J. M. RICHARDSON, Jackson Co., Ga., January 18, 1911.

I had an opportunity to compare your Trade Mark Red and Alsike Clover seed to-day with seed bought on the open market by one of our best farmers; your seed all clean and plump; his I would not sow on rented land, let alone my own. It was foul, split, shrivelled; not worth anything in my judgment.—DR. W. R. TULLOSS, Prince William Co., Va., March 28, 1910.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Present price Trade-Mark Brand Mammoth, or Sapling Clover, 25 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 23 cts. per lb.; \$13.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I will write you in regard to Sapling Clover which I raised from seed bought of you in the fall of 1909 and sowed with wheat with a drill—one peck of clover seed per acre with wheat, used two hundred pounds of Acid Phosphate Fertilizer. Wheat used was one bushel and a peck. The clover-hay was mowed about the 10th of July. I had in ten acres, ranging in height from four feet to seven feet. Mowed 2,500 pounds per acre. All the farmers around says it beats anything of the kind they ever saw grow here.—JOHN HAYNE, Powhatan Co., Va., January 17, 1911.

I have a fine stand from the Sapling Clover I bought of you last spring. Everybody who sees it says it is the finest they every saw.—C. W. ROBERTSON, Albemarle Co., Va., February 14, 1911.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne

Alfalfa gives more Cuttings and a Larger Tonnage to the Acre than any other Grass or Clover Crop.

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 area devoted to the crop as rapidly as possible, as they find it more profitable than any other crop on the farm.

In South Carolina, decidedly increased attention is being given to alfalfa, and yields in that State have been reported as high as eight tons of cured hay to the acre, from six cuttings made in one year.

In Louisiana: Large planters there declare that profits from alfalfa, cost of labor considered, are larger than from cotton, and from all parts of the South we receive enthusiastic letters from customers who are making a profitable success of this crop.

After alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season, of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the western States that are well set in alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for 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 is of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of alfalfa using as much as 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. 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 advisable. In Ohio and some of the Western States, May and early in June are favorable 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 good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either last fall or this 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 full growth, and it not only makes better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding.

A firm seed-bed is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 61. Alfalfa seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Our alfalfa seed is the best grade, strong germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder.

Price, Trade-Mark Brand Seed, by freight, lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 60 lbs., \$10.00. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our Alfalfa Seed almost absolutely pure

Please reserve for me forty pounds of Alfalfa seed like the sample you sent me. As the cultivation of Alfalfa in this section is an experiment, I was exceedingly anxious to have the seed absolutely pure and so I sent a sample of the seed you sent me to the Agricultural Department at Washington for analysis and am happy to say that it showed up almost absolutely pure.—A. H. SLOCUMB, Cumberland Co., N. C., February 22, 1910.

Alfalfa made five cuttings in one year

Your Alfalfa seed has given me entire satisfaction. I have cut five times this year and will get another light cutting. Being a pioneer with alfalfa in my community, I have been instrumental in some orders you get for seed. I always recommend your house, as your seed has always proved satisfactory.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood, S. C., September 16, 1908.

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 stuck at it, as I felt quite sure that I would eventually succeed in growing Alfalfa and all the clovers. I have at last succeeded beyond my fondest hopes. The Alfalfa is now growing on my place more luxuriantly than 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 Alsike Clover is the finest growth I have ever seen in my country. The Alfalfa produces nine cuttings a year. It really gives more than that, but I don't dare to say more than nine. My success is causing great excitement down here, especially among the many who have recently bought land in the Everglades.—J. M. MASSALL, Palm Beach Co., Fla., April 21, 1911.



ALFALFA

"The Money-Making Hay Crop."

Got a fine stand of Alfalfa from Our Seed

I sowed the Alfalfa seed soon after receiving it, and I guess every seed came up, by the looks of it. Got a fine stand for an experiment.—F. A. BERNGARDT, Marion Co., Fla., March 13, 1911.

Inoculating Land for Alfalfa by sowing with other Grasses and Clovers

A great many of our customers are sowing a light seeding of alfalfa in mixture with other grasses and clovers. This will not only determine whether your land is adapted to alfalfa, but will also thoroughly inoculate the land for alfalfa, in case it is desired to seed down the land altogether to alfalfa afterwards. Alfalfa, too, adds considerably to any hay or pasturage mixture which you can put in, particularly if you happen to strike dry seasons, as alfalfa grows and does better in dry weather than any other grass or clover crop that can be put in. We commend this custom and recommend to our customers to sow at least five pounds of alfalfa with any clover or grass mixture which are sown, feeling sure that it will result in decided benefit, not only in increased crops, but in developing and proving as to what lands are adapted for growing alfalfa afterwards.

I sowed my Alfalfa about three years ago, after a most thorough preparation of land containing five acres. I got a splendid stand, but it turned yellow and died. The following fall I sowed the same land in Crimson Clover and Vetch, which I turned under, and then again sowed Alfalfa, after again preparing the land thoroughly. Now I have a fine stand; have cut it once and it is again ready to cut. It is the prettiest I ever saw, and I can safely say I think it can be grown in any part of Tidewater section.—H. J. LAWRENCE, Southampton Co., Va., June 2, 1910.

Alsike Clover, (Trifolium Hybridum)

Sown Largely in Mixture with Red and Mammoth Clover. Surer to give a stand, Being Hardier, Resisting both Cold and Hot Dry Weather better. Makes excellent Pasturage or Hay Crop, either sown in Mixture or sown alone. Cheaper to seed per Acre, as it requires less seed.

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drouth and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain. Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. 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 adapted 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 than of either the Red or Mammoth Clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. Sown in mixture with other grasses or clover, 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient. **Present price of Trade-Mark Brand Alsike Clover, 25 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; \$12.00 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 bushel of Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover last spring and mixed it about half 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. STOWERS, Tazewell Co., Va., May 18, 1911.

The Alsike Clover was sowed February 25, 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., August 28, 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 Timothy and Red Top. Made finest hay I ever cut. It seems 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)

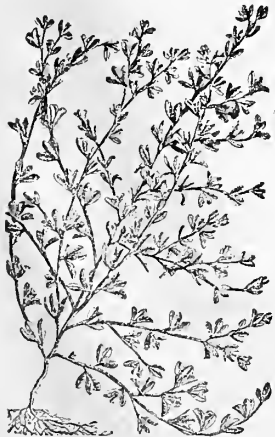
This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils in this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See Special Mixtures, pages 66 to 67.

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Seed, lb. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

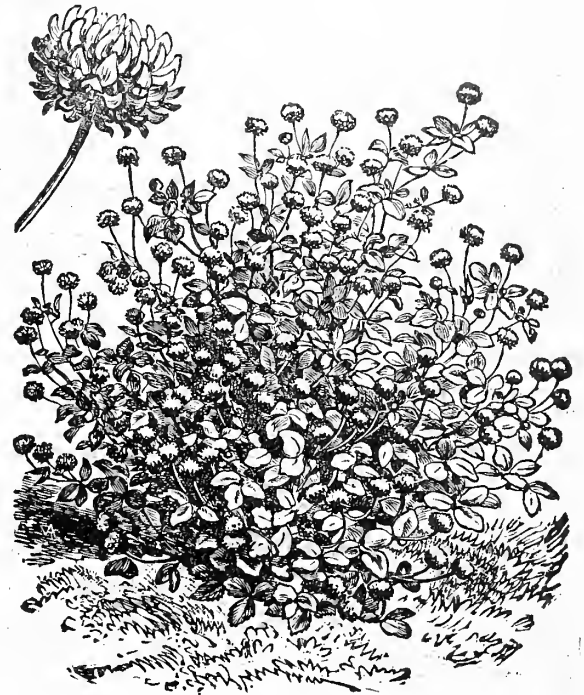
Japan Clover (Lespedeza striata)

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, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

Japan Clover is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees, where other grasses do not succeed well. Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.



Japan Clover



ALSIKE CLOVER

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. **lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; bushel of 25 lbs. \$4.00.**

I have had some varied experience with Japan Clover here. In the Spring of 1908, I sowed one pound of your Japan Clover to see if it would do well here on the flat lands of the Peninsula. It made a fine growth, but did not ripen as much as it should have, as we had a frost in October that killed it. I sowed half a bushel this Spring on wheat and rye in March, mixing two pounds to each acre with red, mammoth and alsike clovers. The Japan Clover now is looking fine and gave me a good stand where all other clover failed. I find that it will grow here on any drained soil without lime. I will never sow clover again without using two pounds per acre of Japan Clover seed with it, for it will nearly always fill in the vacant places between the other clovers, and gathers as much nitrogen as they do and when frost kills it the other clovers have the supply of nitrogen to draw on through the winter season. After the first crop of clover is cut for hay, then the Japan Clover comes for pasture, or makes a fine clover crop for the hot, dry fall; also leaves a good lot of humus to plow down the next spring. But if I intended sowing a meadow to stand more than one year, of timothy or other grasses, I would leave the Japan Clover out. I have seen in West Virginia an old broom-sedge field that had stood for many years, completely cleaned up of all the sedge by the Japan Clover and afterwards become fine summer pasture. There is nothing too good to say about Japan Clover, and every farmer should have it in his clover mixtures and in his pasture, for it comes on just at the time when other grasses begin to dry up, and grows on until frost. I have seen cattle eat it in January after it had lain in the field.—J. B. HILL, Somerset Co., Md., October 19, 1909.

Crimson Clover

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

Trade-Mark Brand Crimson Clover Seed—the best quality obtainable—lb. 12 cts.; bushel, \$6.25. Price fluctuates.

LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, lb. 15 cts.; bushel, \$7.25.

Burr Clover

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalog, issued in August.

Seed in the Burr, pound, 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.

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 one clover sown in cotton last August.—J. T. BRYANT, Southampton Co., Va., April 26, 1911.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover (Melilotus alba)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old, cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. **Per lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

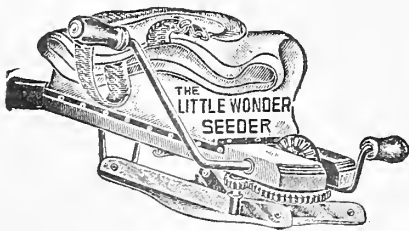
Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

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. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. **Price, \$3.00.**

Little Wonder Seeder

The Little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive of seeders. Works on the principle of the "Cyclone." It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa and similar seeds. It is not so well adapted for oats, cow peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. For a low-priced seeder for clover and heavy grass seeds, the Little Wonder will give excellent results. **Price, \$1.25 each.**



I have been sowing your Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans for several years and find them eminently satisfactory. My timothy and other grasses are baled for market—the bean hay proving the cheapest and best for horses and cattle. On each of the twenty-four acres this summer I secured a splendid stand and uniform growth, the drought of course curtailing the yield. I find the same amount of bean-hay with a largely reduced grain ration will keep my stock in better shape than a full grain allowance with any other kind of hay.—E. T. WELLFORD, Warwick Co., Va., October 16, 1911.



Dwarf Essex Rape

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle 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.

There are other kinds of Rape than the Dwarf Essex, which are grown for their seed-producing qualities to make oil. These do not, however, make the growth that the Dwarf Essex does, but are quite often sold for forage because the seed can be sold at a lower price. We do not handle anything but the true Dwarf Essex.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Pound 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 6½ cts. per lb. If by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. to cover postage.

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 food 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 is certainly a fine crop for hogs. It will keep them in good order without any other feed when grazing on rape. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart or sow broadcast.—R. C. FOLDER, Orangeburg, Co., S. C., August 23, 1911.

I bought 5 lbs. of your Dwarf Essex Rape seed, planted them on Feb. 14, 1911. They planted one acre of land, and furnished fine pasture for 20 hogs from March 20th to September 1st. I consider it the finest crop for hogs I ever planted.—C. BLACKMORE, Duplin Co., N. C., September 9, 1911.

I have sown the Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and like it very much for sheep and hogs. I sowed it in corn at last cultivation, and it made a good lot of pasture after corn was removed.—J. N. HANGER, Louisa Co., Va.

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, Nottoway Co., Va.

Cyclone Seed Sower

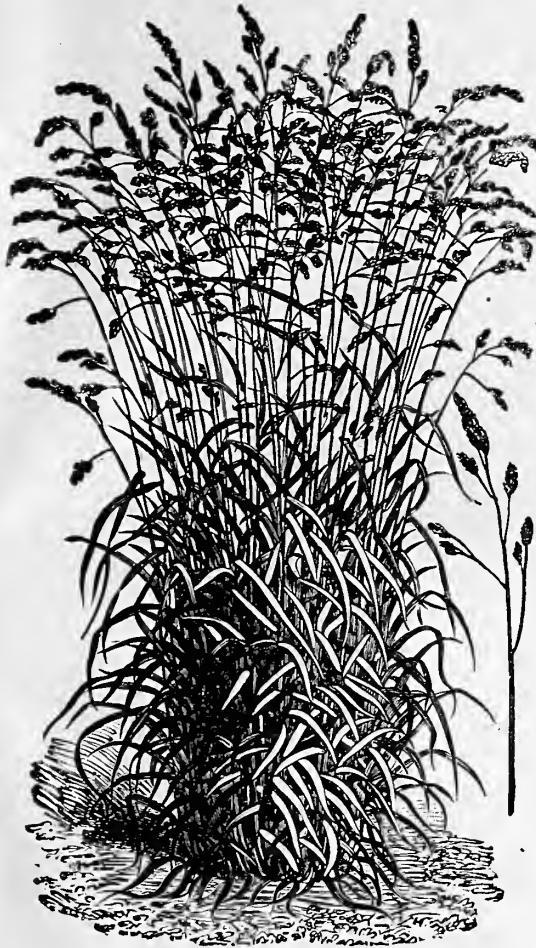
A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This sower 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, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. **Price, \$1.50 each.**



Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the 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.



Orchard Grass

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 of seasonable 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 shady 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 even 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 very 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, and an

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 and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon or Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sowers, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to 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 ON FALL-SOWN GRAIN.—Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefitted by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way has been very satisfactory, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of fertilizer can be applied at the same time the grass seed is sown very beneficially.

FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.—September is the best month for seeding 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 DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*)

occasional top-dressing of stable manure or ground bone during the winter 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, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

The Orchard Grass Seed I bought from you I sowed last spring on very poor land (where I had sowed timothy seed the summer before at last working of corn and failed to get any set) and I have a good set and fine pasture now. Orchard Grass is choice grass for pasture grass. It will set most anywhere and last good. All the seed I have bought from you have given better results than seed bought elsewhere.—J. E. BEVERLY, Dickenson Co., Va., May 17, 1911.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb. 20 cts.; of 14 lbs. \$2.50; choice quality seed, per bushel, \$2.35. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

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 continues to give good grazing until late in 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 best adapted for good loamy uplands, but give excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are

especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. **Price, lb. 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb. Trade-Mark Brand seed, bushel of 11 lbs., \$2.10.** Price fluctuates. Existing prices on request at any time.

I have tried your Tall Meadow Oat Grass and think it is fine.—ADOLPHUS MORRIS, Stanley Co., N. C., July 19, 1911.

Timotny (*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 any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's 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 either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen 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 the 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 pasturage. 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 clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½-bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, lb. 20 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$3.00. 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. BRYANT, 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 Cobler Potatoes, the Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield and Late Flat Dutch cabbages, and your corn and garden vegetable seeds have been fine. The yield has been good from all of the above seed. I recommend your seed for Western North Carolina.—C. E. CAMPBELL, Swain Co., N. C., February 21, 1911.



Bundle of Timothy Hay as Grown on Bellwood Farm, Chesterfield Co., Va.

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 proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in 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. We believe 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 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



Herd's Grass or Red Top

rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crop at the same time as timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of 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. 22 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 21 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.**

PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. **Per lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.**

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow 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, sow 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.**

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. **Lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.**

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Argrostis 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 all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.**

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass

(*Bromus inermis*)



Hungarian Brome Grass

The Hungarian Grass compares very favorably with other grasses of my knowledge. It grows taller but does not stool out like the Orchard Grass. I can certainly recommend your seed as being the best obtainable.—JACK N. INGRAM, Randolph Co., May 18, 1911.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 69 and 70) Pound, 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per pound.

MEADOW FESCUE or RANDALL GRASS

(*Festuca pratensis*)

This makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly 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 either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Crop of seed very short. Price, lb. 35 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$4.00.

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 scarce and high at present, and the high price of the seed prevents its being grown on a more extended scale. Price per lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasturage mixture. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. Lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL

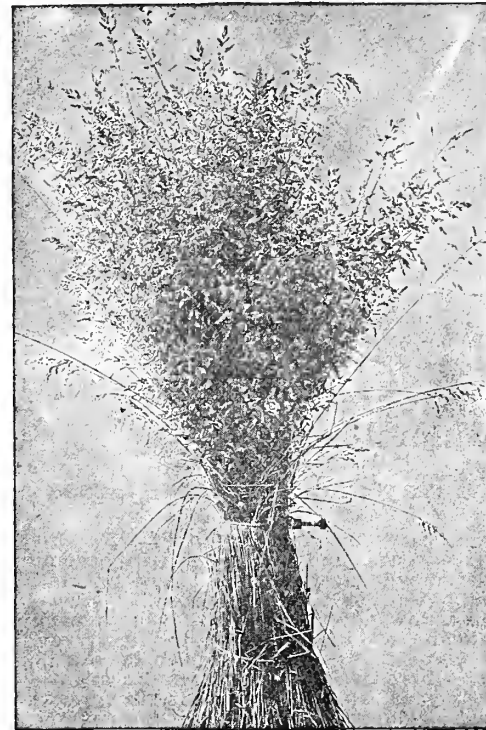
A valuable pasturage grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67). Lb. 30 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 33 cts. per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so



Kentucky Blue Grass

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 pasturage. 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 pasturage mixture. Blue Grass is slower to become well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, so 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. Fancy Clean Seed, lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.; bushel (14 lbs.), \$4.00. Special prices in quantities.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 69 and 70). Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.50.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass



Harvesting a field of Dallis Grass for Hay

DALLIS GRASS

or *Paspalum dilatatum*

A Splendid Southern Hay and Pasturage Grass

We have experimented to a very considerable extent with this grass in the past two or three years, and believe it will become one of the most valuable permanent pasturage and hay grasses. It is remarkable for its stooling qualities wherever it starts, stooling out and appearing to throw out thousands of shoots from the one rooting. It does not make so much showing the first year, and consequently on this account it is probably better to sow it in mixture with other grasses where early or quick results are desired; but the second or third year where it succeeds, it spreads out and makes a larger yield or larger growth than any of the other grasses. It seems to be particularly well adapted for bottoms or stiff lands, but it also promises to give excellent results on lighter or upland soils. It withstands dry weather to a remarkable extent. If our customers will sow this grass at the rate of from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, in any permanent hay or pasture fields which they put down, we believe that they will have a grass that will give a wonderful account of itself.

PASPALUM GROWN FOR TWENTY YEARS IN GEORGIA.

The photograph of a field of this grass given above was taken upon the farm of Mr. A. T. Dallis, of Georgia, who has been growing this grass successfully in that State for twenty years, and whose success and experience with the grass induced Professor Spillman, of the United State Department of Agriculture, to compliment Mr. Dallis by giving the grass the name of "Dallis Grass." Mr. Dallis writes us that his experience with this grass "runs back twenty years, and on suitable land, it is the best grass we have for grazing and for hay. Can give you as many testimonials as you want from our most prominent men in regard to the great value of this grass."

Dallis Grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South.—We believe that Dallis grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing and succeeds and makes its best growth during the warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Dallis grass should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING PASPALUM.

If sown alone, it is better to sow it from the middle of March to the middle of April, and it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, on well-prepared land. We believe that its greatest value, however, is when sown in mixtures with other grasses, as above indicated, and we strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to make at least a small seeding of this valuable grass, even if it is only seeded on a portion of their hay or pasture fields, as we believe that its great value will soon make itself apparent wherever it is sown.

Price of Dallis Grass, or *Paspalum Dilatatum*, pkg. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.

Bermuda Grass

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass.

Bermuda will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start when the shade from these prevent the Bermuda grass from growing.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda grass is not only a most valuable pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. **Pound, \$1.00; 10-lb. lots and over, 95 cts. per lb.**

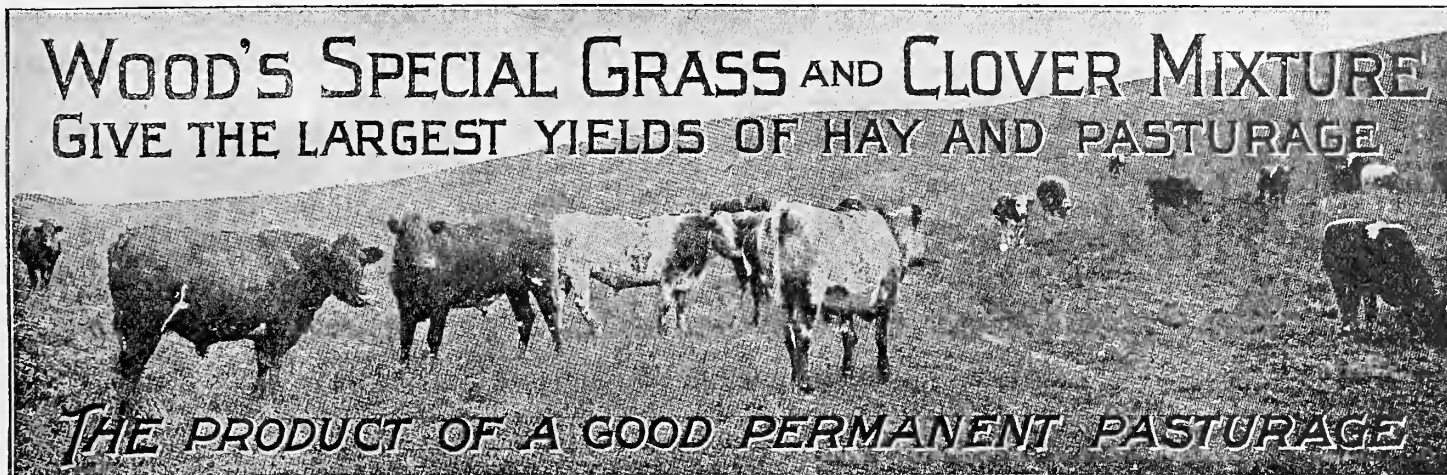
Johnson Grass

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 at a cutting, equal in nutritive qualities to the best timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can only be sown to advantage in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and will yield three or four cuttings per year, yielding on good land one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to timothy hay, and when carefully handled, it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmers can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop 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 land by close cutting and grazing and late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and exposure of the roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectually 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 the stalk coarser and not so desirable for feed. Besides a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting.

Owing to short crops and high prices, we have not been able to offer Johnson Grass seed to our customers for several years past. We have, however, secured this year a sufficient quantity to catalog it and offer it to our customers again. 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' information:

Price, per lb. 16 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 14 cts. per lb. (A bushel weighs about 24 lbs.)



Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are in high favor with our customers, and our trade in these is increasing rapidly every year, our customers reporting that our mixtures not only yield more pasturage, 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 seeded.

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 pasturage.

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	Sheep Fescue
Hungarian Brome Grass	Meadow Fescue
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover	Red Top or Herds Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
	Canada Blue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

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.—LEE WHITESIDE, Cleveland Co., May 22, 1911.

Your No. 1 Grass Mixture for permanent pasture is far and away the best thing I have found.—H. H. WILLIAMS, Orange Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Hungarian Brome Grass	White Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

Your seed mixture I got of you last spring has made a fine stand, and the Mixture No. 2 I got in the spring of 1908 is very fine, with heavy crops this summer and a heavy sod for this winter.—S. E. COBLE, Guilford Co., N. C. October 15, 1909.

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.—R. H. HENDERSON, Rutherford Co., Tenn., April 1, 1911.

Your No. 2 Mixture supplemented with 5 lbs of Alfalfa (per acre) I bought of you last fall, and seeded, getting a fine stand, has notwithstanding 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, 3 colts 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, Amelia Co., Va., June 18, 1911

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

No. 3 Grass Mixture I bought of you last year I sowed on black, waxy land that is very hard to get any kind of grass or grain to live through the first winter on, but I got a good stand and it stood the winter all right and is looking well.—B E. GREEN, Granville Co., N. C., May 17, 1911.

I have a beautiful stand of the No. 3 Permanent Pasture Mixture that I ordered some time ago.—E. J. BARNES, Wilson Co., N. C., March 23, 1911.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Sheep Fescue	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Mammoth Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Alsike Clover	Meadow Foxtail
Meadow Fescue	White Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. lb.

We sowed 200 lbs. of your Grass Mixture No. 4 on ten acres of land in October, 1909. May 20, 1910, we cut a nice crop of hay from it, and then turned the stock on it, which have been grazing ever since. March, 1910, we sowed ten acres more of your Mixture No. 5, which is also good. These two mixtures have done all we could ask of them.—W. W. DIXON, Northampton Co., Va., May 15, 1911.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

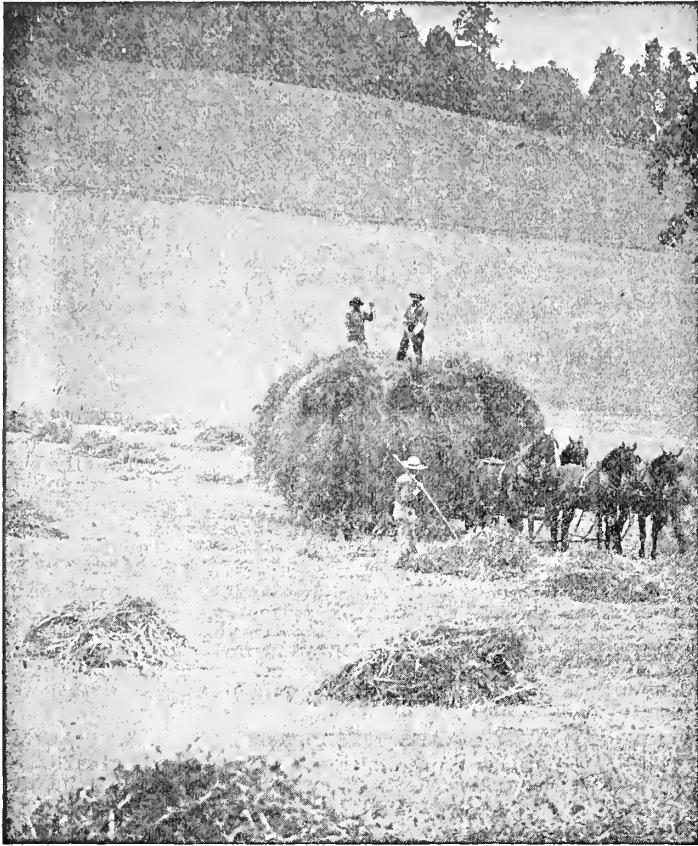
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Sheep Fescue
Red Top or Herds Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	White Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. 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:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Perennial Eye Grass	Red Clover
Alsike Clover	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

The Grass Seed Mixture No. 6 that I bought of you last year, I sowed it in March, 1910, and have as fine set of grass as you ever looked at. If we could have had a shower of rain about twice a week on it, I don't know how much hay could be cut off of the piece of ground.—J. W. DAMEWOOD, Roanoke Co., *May 18, 1911.*

I am well pleased with your Grass and Clover Mixture No. 6 and No. 9 that I sowed last year and the year before. I think they should be sown more generally in this country as they insure a better stand and better hay or pasturage.—R. P. MCCracken, Macon Co., N. C., *February 18, 1910.*

I sowed No. 6 Grass Mixture on wheat in gravelly soil in the spring and have a fine set. I think this suits our soil here and want to sow 12 acres next spring on wheat.—C. D. GUTHRIDGE, Summers Co., W. Va., *October 19, 1909.*

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Eye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hungarian Brome Grass
Orchard Grass	Sheep Fescue
Red Top or Herds Grass	Red Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

I have the finest stand of grass which I bought of you last fall and this spring I have ever had; also my brother that sent with me. You may expect an order from us again.—N. W. KOONZ, Rockingham Co., Va., *August 18, 1909.*

The oats and grass seed that I got from you this spring I think is the finest I ever saw, and I don't think of using any other seed as long as I can get yours.—H. E. ANDERSON, Giles Co., Va., *May 1, 1909.*

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Eye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

Your No. 8 Mixture of Grass Seeds I sowed last fall is the finest hay I ever saw. Sowed five acres of it, and think I have fifteen tons of hay from it.—JNO. S. FLEMING, Amelia County, Va., *June 15, 1909.*

I think your No. 8 Grass Mixture cannot be excelled as an early spring and summer pasture. My seed was sown in October on gravelly soil over tough clay sub-soil.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C., *June 10, 1910.*

Your grass mixture is fine. I have cut it the third time and it is coming fine. Everybody should try it.—A. A. McLEAN, Gaston Co., N. C., *May 10, 1911.*

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Paspalum

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture I bought of you last year is O. K. 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.*

You ought to see the four acres I have of your No. 9 Pasture Mixture. I have housed over a ton per acre of as fine hay as you ever saw, and it will soon be ready to cut again.—W. E. GRIMSLEY, Greene County, N. C., *July 9, 1909.*

The No. 9 Grass Mixture bought of you is very satisfactory indeed. I find it is much better for hogs, as a pasturage, than any other variety I have ever sown, as it lasts longer, and makes a good winter pasture. Will seed five acres of same this fall.—J. B. ARCHER, Nausmond Co., Va., *May 22, 1909.*

The No. 9 Grass Mixture that I bought from you and sowed in the spring of 1908 is certainly fine and a good stand.—B. C. WOOD, Lincoln Co., N. C. *May 28, 1909.*

In my experience I do not see where there could be any improvement in your No. 9 Grass Mixture.—CHAS. WM. SCHAEFFER, Montgomery Co., Va.

I sowed your Mixture No. 9 three years ago and it can't be excelled.—J. P. CHAMBLEE, Nash Co., N. C., *September 9, 1911.*

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most 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. **Price per lb., 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.**

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you 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. KIONS, Fayette Co., W. Va., *March 21, 1911.*

SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties

Sensation Oats

For full description and information in regard to this promising new introduction in oats, see "New and Desirable Varieties" in the front part of the catalog. This variety promises to excel all other spring oats, both for productiveness and fine qualities of grain. Price, \$1.10 per bu.; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.00 per bu.



Washington Oats

A fine new heavy oat, originating in New York State, which is proving, wherever planted, to be one of the best and most reliable cropping of spring oats. It makes a large, heavy grain, of beautiful white appearance, making a large, well-filled kernel, and is of high nutritive feeding qualities. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, 90 cts.; 10-bushel lots and over, 87 cts. per bushel.

I am well pleased with both the Beardless Barley and Washington Oats. If you remember, I was a little late in ordering these seeds and do not think I gave them a fair test, but saved all the seed and intend to sow earlier this year.—J. LESLIE PATTERSON, Morgan Co., Ala., October 6, 1910.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oats The Quickest Growing, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats.

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it 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, 78 cts. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

The Burt Oats that I bought of you last March made the finest oats that I have had in 20 years.—W. B. FLETCHER, Yadkin Co., N. C., March 13, 1911.

I am well pleased with my seeds. My Burt Oats are the finest I ever saw, considering the length of time they have been planted.—BURWELL COATS, Wake Co., N. C., May 2, 1911.

Am very much pleased with your garden seed, and have a lot of your 90-day oats.—FRANK SMITH HITCH, Halifax Co., N. C., May 27, 1911.

I purchased some Burt or Ninety-Day Oats from you and sowed them on the wheat land. The seed was fine seed and they have done well considering the dry weather this spring. Everyone that sees them say they are the best in the neighborhood. I have been buying seed from you for several years—most all kinds of seeds—and all the seeds I have purchased from you have given entire satisfaction.—C. F. TROWBRIDGE, Campbell Co., Tenn., June 14, 1911.

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-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-proof oats for the South. Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00.

The Appler Oats we bought of you turned out well—was 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than other varieties—enabling us to get in any pea crop sown.—GLEN RAVEN COTTON MILLS CO., Alamance Co., N. C., June 8, 1911.

The Appler Oats are fine.—ALSTON GRIMES, Pitt Co., N. C., June 7, 1911.

Black Tartarian Oats



Black oats are always considered more productive than white oats, and among the advantages of this splendid oat is that it makes a stiff straw, standing up well and does not lodge. In England it has yielded as high as 122 bushels per acre, and is considered the hardiest and most productive of all spring oats. It has succeeded remarkably well in this country, and is very popular wherever it has been sown. Per peck (8 lbs.), 40 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$1.30; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

The Black Tartarian Oats I got of you this spring were the finest I ever saw. The grew to be about 3½ feet high and the longest heads I ever saw on oats.—J. W. KIMBROUGH, Davie Co., N. C., October 7, 1910.

The Black Tartarian Oats bought of you were very fine. I have now a second crop growing without reseeded; simply a volunteer crop, and, with this, I have sown your Hairy Vetch. Both give promise of a very fine crop.—T. B. BAILEY, Davie Co., N. C.

The seeds I bought of you last spring were perfectly satisfactory, both farm and vegetable seeds. The Black Tartarian Oats are a wonder.—DANIEL SMITH, Rockbridge Co., Va., January 9, 1911.

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 if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from

these oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these oats to our northern and western farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the spring oats usually sown in the northern and western states. Sow 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.

My oats have done very well, and I am very much pleased with the winter oats purchased of you.—WM. BENTLEY, Wood Co., W. Va., June 15, 1911.

I was wonderfully pleased with the Virginia Winter Gray Oats that I ordered from you last winter. I made two sowings of them. The seeds sown in January gave the best results.—T. J. ROBERTS, Henry Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

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 of our Southern grown Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel, 75 cts.; choice quality, bushel, 70 cts. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

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 decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 70 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 68 cts. per bushel.

SEED OATS—Continued

Swedish Select Oats

This oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different part of this country, and has proved to be one of the best and most satisfactory and largest yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white plump and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. **Prices of the Swedish Select Oats, per bushel, 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 87 cts. per bushel.**

The Swedish Select Oats I ordered from you were surely fine. They did well here. They have excellent straw, relished by horses, and the heaviest and best grain I ever saw. I think they will suit high land and stand drought splendidly. I recommend them to farmers.—J. M. GAITHER & Co., Wilkes Co., N. C.

Bancroft Oats

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. **Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00.**

Black Mixed Spring Oats

These are very largely used for growing for ordinary feed oats. They do not, however, make as sure and large-yielding crops in this section as the Burt, Black Tartarian and other newer varieties which we offer. **Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Oats, about 75 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 70 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 oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust proof or spring oats. Canada Field Peas are higher in price this season than usual, owing to short crop. **Present price, \$2.50 per bushel; in 10-bu. lots and over, \$2.45 per bu.** Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Cotton sacks, holding two bushels, 18 cts. 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. GILL & Bro., 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., Tenn., August 28, 1911.

Canada Field Peas have proven perfectly satisfactory each year I have planted them. I reaped a fine crop of hay last May from your Canada Field Peas and Ninety Day Oats planted in February.—MRS. BESSIE DUNSTON, Stutsman Co., N. C., August 23, 1911.



Canada Field Peas

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*). Where vetches succeed to advantage they make a splendid 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 lb. 7 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, per lb. 6 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 5 cts. per lb.**

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 superior 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.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

This is a mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, speltz and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick and early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially valuable to come in as a supplement to the regular grasses and clovers. The sowing of these mixtures 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-bu. 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 a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious green feed, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used, and will also make a good grain crop, although its principal value is as an early, nutritious forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. **Price, \$1.60 per bushel.**

Have sown your Beardless Spring Barley for several years and would say I think it one of the best quick feeds for early spring I know of; also fine for chicken goods.—E. B. CRADDOCK, 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. ROWAND, Madison Co., Fla., August 25, 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 fond of it. I will want more of it next spring.—W. E. FEEMSTER, York Co., September 5, 1911.

HAIRY or WINTER VETCH (*Vicia Velloso*)

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, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 11½ cts. per lb.** Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

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 crops 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 Catalogue, issued in August. **Bushel about \$1.20.**

Mangels or Stock Beets

MAKE SPLENDID WINTER HOG AND CATTLE FEED. YIELD MUCH LARGER CROPS AND RICHER FEED THAN TURNIPS. SOW IN APRIL FOR BEST RESULTS.

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

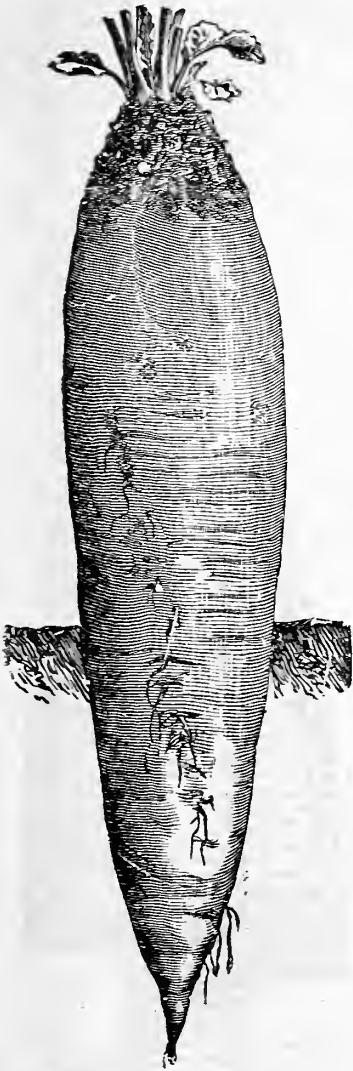
Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row. If put in late, soak the seeds thoroughly before sowing.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.—Grows to an immense size and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep so well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. lb.**

YELLOW, or ORANGE GLOBE.—Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

GOLDEN TANKARD.—Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of the fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk producing sorts. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

SILESIAN SUGAR.—Will make equally as large yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive and a good



Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel

keeper. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

The Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel was fine in spite of a week's rain. Some were 12 inches long, 3 to 4 inches in diameter.—J. S. McLEAN, Winston Co., Miss., September 20, 1910.

Mangels the Very Thing for Cows and Hogs

I am glad to say that I grew a nice crop of the M. P. Long Red Beets of seed bought of T. W. Wood & Sons. Find that they are the very thing for cows and hogs. Am going to plant more this spring and think they are the proper thing for every farmer to grow.—MARVIN KEARNS, Randolph Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

I find nothing that will produce more tonnage to the acre of excellent milk-making cow food, fed in conjunction with cotton-seed meal or other feeds, than Mangel Wurzel beets, and I commend them to all wishing to obtain best results from their milk cows. I desire to say also that I have always obtained satisfactory results from your seed.—McBRIDE HOLT, Alamance Co., N. C.

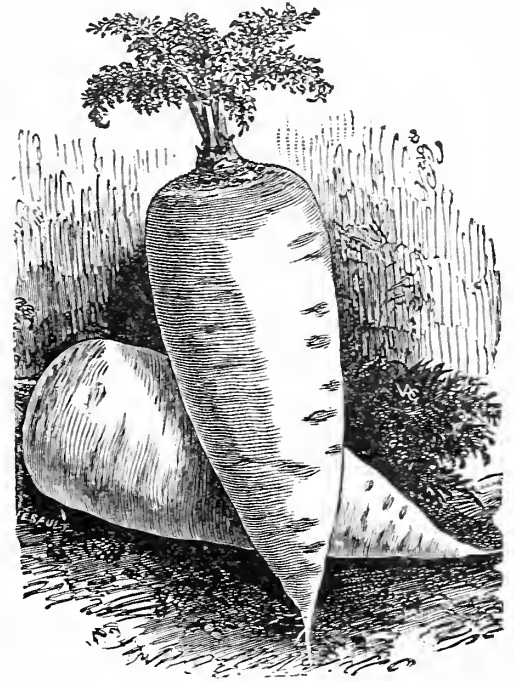
Most Profitable Crop for Hog and Cow Feed

I have used Golden Tankard Mangels and have found them to be one of the most profitable crops grown for hog and cow feed; and I can heartily recommend both this and the Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangels for hog and cow-feed.—B. HARRIS, Anderson Co., S. C.

I raised a Mangel Wurzel from your seed this year weighing twenty-two pounds and nine ounces. I won four prizes on it, making \$20.00 one beet brought me. If farmers want to raise beets or anything, buy your seed from T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.—L. B. PARK, Jackson Co., Ga., December 9, 1907.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

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



Improved White Belgian Carrot

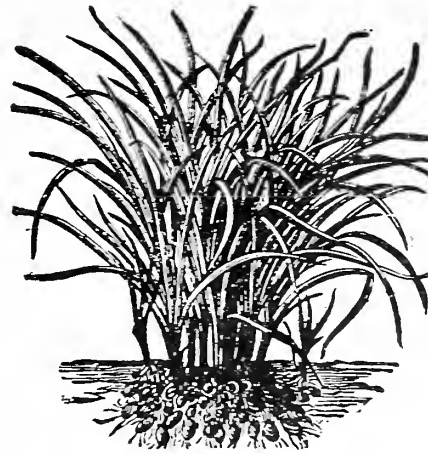
Improved White Belgian.—Makes large and well-shaped roots. Productive and very nutritious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

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. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, 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 required by most crops for this purpose.

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 placed 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 to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on



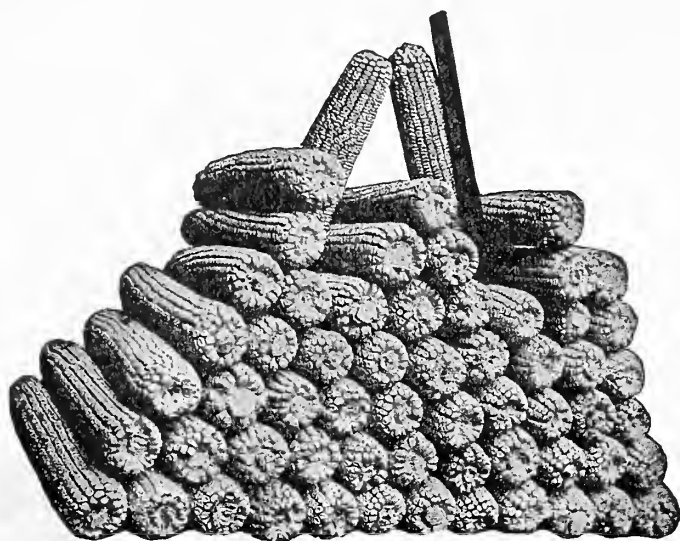
Chufas

top of the soil, when, if 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, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is 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. **Oz. 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel about \$3.00.** Special price on large lots.

SEED CORN—White Varieties



Boone County

The Boone County Corn was originated and bred by one of the most careful and scientific corn growers in the West, and is offered as the typical thoroughbred corn. The seed which we offer, grown in this State, is thoroughly acclimated, and this variety is highly recommended for an early-maturing, large yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size, the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germs. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn usually takes the majority of premiums at both the State and County fairs in this section. This does not indicate, however, that the Boone County is always the largest yielding corn, but the fairs being held early, and the Boone County Corn maturing early, makes it in better shape for showing than most other kinds. Some of our customers report that the Eureka, White Majestic, Cocks Prolific and corns of that class, make larger acreage yields than the Boone County, but being later maturing corns, are not in shape for exhibiting where fairs are held early in the season. At the same time, the Boone County can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly bred corns in cultivation. **Price qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.** Special prices on large lots.

The Boone County Corn that I bought from you last spring has made me a splendid crop considering the very dry summer. I will continue to buy my seed from you.—GEO. P. BALDERSON, Richmond Co., Va., *Sept. 19, 1911.*

I beg to say that my son won two first prizes and one third prize on corn raised from seed purchased of you, his yields being 96 bushels of Boone County Special and 99 3-4 bushels Cocks Prolific per acre. He will want seed for a contest in the Boys' Corn Club this year.—E. E. MILLER, Nelson Co., Va., *January 30, 1911.*

The Boone County Corn is fine and could not ask for a better stand than I have.—KARL W. LORD, Charlotte Co., Va., *May 30, 1910.*

The Boone County Corn I bought of you I like fine. It is a good corn. I expect to plant it next year. I like it for its earliness. It is little earlier than the corn I have been planting.—J. F. SPANGLER, Rockingham Co., N. C., *November 23, 1909.*

Boone County Prize Winning Stock

We have 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 crate.

I have just finished shucking the Boone County Corn and find that it made me better and more corn per acre than either of the two other varieties I planted. I expect to plant 30 acres with Boone County next year.

I have gotten garden seed from you for several years and it has given me good satisfaction.—T. H. BARWELL, Clarke Co., Va., *October, 8, 1910.*

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 the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. **Peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.40 per bus.**

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. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

The White Majestic Corn which I bought of you in the spring of 1910 did exceedingly well. I made 146 2-7 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. ERNEST STARNES, Champion Corn Raiser of N. C. in 1910, Catawba Co., N. C., *August 23, 1911.*

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 is great. It is alright for a general use. It yields well. I planted 1/2-acre on light, sandy land and it did fine. I gathered 47 1/2 bushels. It had a poor show.—THOS. F. SAPP, Guilford Co., N. C., *November 8, 1910.*

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn-growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white appearance; large ear, medium, red cob. The size and depth of the kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of 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.**

I have had splendid success with the Hickory King Corn I bought of you last spring.—JAMES AUSTIN, Cumberland Co., Va., *October 26, 1909.*

I find by planting 5 feet by 18 inches, that the Hickory King Corn is much earlier than ordinary field corn, and makes a good yield.—J. S. COBURN, Sr., Beaufort Co., S. C.

I find Hickory King Corn I bought from you some years ago is the best corn I ever planted. It yields well, both in corn and fodder.—L. E. THOMAS, Bertie Co., N. C.

Hickory King Corn

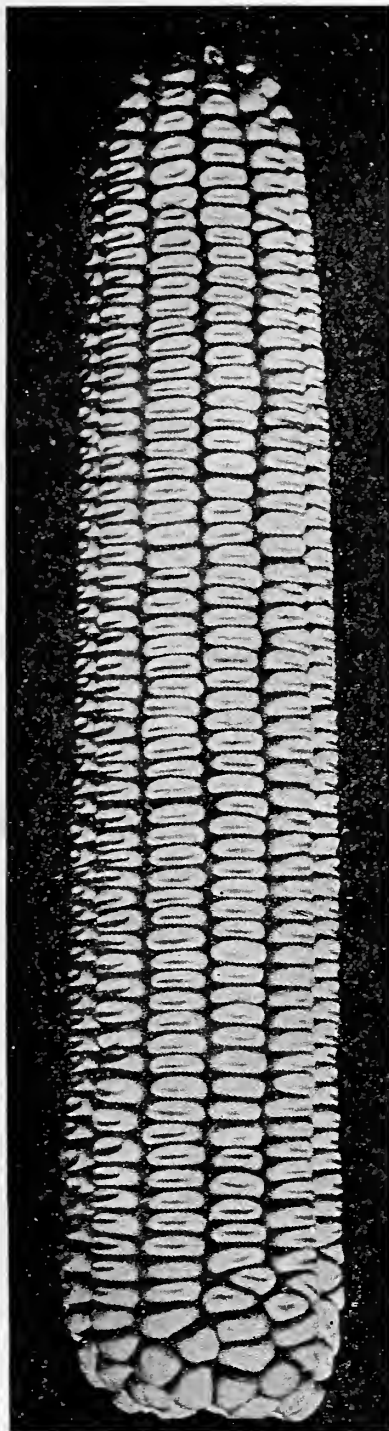
A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

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 is 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 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.** **IMPROVED SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE** on ears, \$2.50 per bushel crate.



Hickory King Corn



Eureka Corn

Eureka Corn

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 12 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper an excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two or three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two 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 the past season showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest yielding of all the corns planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

EUREKA SEED CORN on ears, \$2.25 per bushel crate.

The Eureka Corn bought of you last spring has not been harvested, but promises the best crop produced on my farm, many stalks having from two to three good ears. I shall continue to grow it until something better shall be found, should that time ever come.—J. LEE TAYLOR, Henry Co., Ga., September 4, 1910.

The Eureka Prolific Corn I ordered from you made 142 bushels to the acre, which won the prize of \$125.00 given by the State of Alabama.—Geo. A. Lehnert, Colbert Co., Ala., February 19, 1910.

Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no matures up well and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. Our stock of this corn is an extra fine strain carefully bred. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.25.**

Your Blount's Prolific Corn yielded 25 per cent. more corn for me on upland 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 with confidence to our customers, believing it will give most satisfactory crop results. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.**

SHENANDOAH WHITE DENT on ears, \$2.50 per bushel crate.

Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation 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 relied 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 prolificacy 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 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious 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 this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

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 amount of stalks which I think makes it a very fine corn for silage. I will get more ears of corn from my field of Cocke's Prolific corn than any other I have planted on the same field before. When any one asks me where they can get good seed, I will refer them to you.—A. W. ELTON, James City Co., Va.

I have just harvested 73 1-3 bushels of corn from one acre planted with Cocke's Prolific Corn obtained from you last spring. The fodder and 23 bushels of corn will pay all expenses for this acre, which leaves me a clean profit of 50 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 it will make a third more than the old fashion kind.—WILLIS B. PATE, Wayne Co., N. C., January 30, 1911.

Holt's Strawberry Corn

This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appear in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.**

The Holt's Strawberry Corn bought of you last year was planted May 6th and gathered October 25th. I got a good yield. I got 25 bushels of nice ears of corn. All who sell this corn say it beats anything in the corn line they ever saw.—W. G. MCGRAW, Clay, W. Va., November 29, 1909.

I am well pleased with my Holt's Strawberry Corn. It is the best yielder of any corn I ever grew.—W. L. WEAVER, Cherokee Co., Ga., Jan. 21, 1911.

SEED CORN Yellow Varieties

Gold Standard Corn

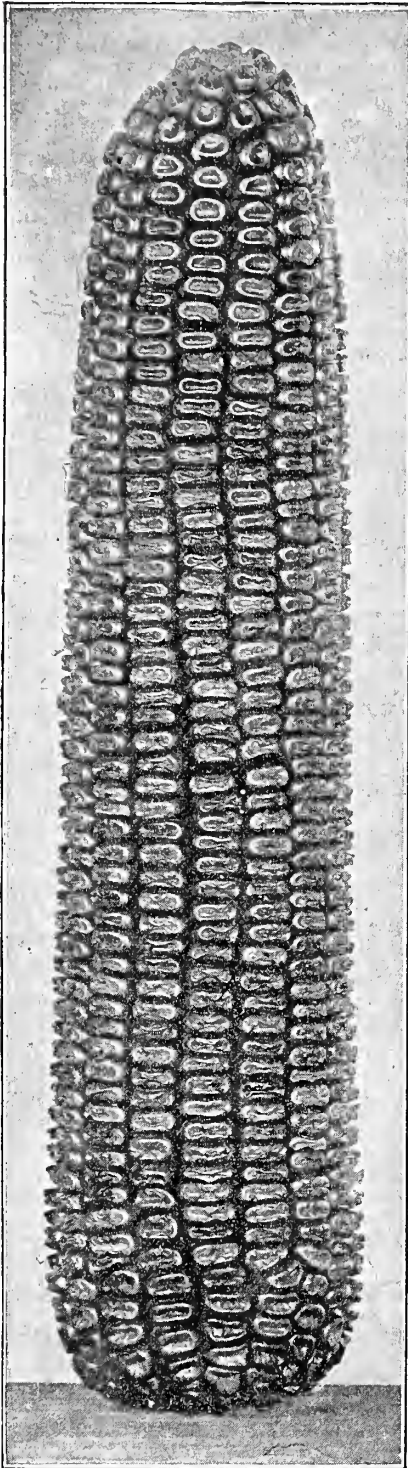
A comparatively new variety which has given most satisfactory crop results wherever planted. It was originated by an expert corn grower in the state of Maryland and carefully bred until its characteristics have been well fixed. It is early in maturity, and makes a good, stout stalk, ordinarily about nine feet high, well foddered, and producing one to two large ears to the stalk. The grains are deep and of a most attractive yellow color; the cob comparatively small. The stock we offer has been well selected and carefully bred. It has taken a number of prizes at State and County fairs, and we recommend it as a prize-winning variety. **Price, per packet, 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$2.50; per bushel on ears in crates, \$3.00.**

Improved Gate Post Yellow

A Highly Bred Selected Strain

A deep-grained yellow corn of western origin, but which has been grown in this State for several years. It makes a large ear, 16 to 18 rows to the ear, fills out well to the tip; solid, deep grain, comparatively small cob, and medium early to ripen. Color of corn a beautiful yellow; medium growth of stalk, nearly always producing two large sized ears to the stalk. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

Your Gate Post is the finest corn for feeding purposes that I have ever raised. It is a fine-yielding corn on bottom land.—J. R. ENGLAND, Alleghany Co., Va.



Improved Yellow Leaming

The Merchants and professional men of Fredericksburg have during several years subscribed a substantial fund for special prizes to encourage the greater production of corn in this district. For the last three years in succession I have won the first special prize, and, in addition, this season, the special prize for the best ear of corn grown from your seed, the variety, Improved Yellow Leaming—a smooth, golden corn which makes fine palatable meal and is much better feed for live stock than any white kind.—Geo. Purvis, Stafford Co., Va., October 29, 1911.

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 golden 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 remarkably well, and always 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, it is strongly recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

I like your Improved Golden Dent Corn better than any corn I have ever planted; it being the heaviest and the best filled I ever raised. I shall plant my whole crop of it next year.—W. Y. BRYANT, Caswell Co., N. C., October 26, 1909.

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 corns. The stock we offer is grown on our own farm, "Williamson," in Amelia County, where we are breeding this variety of corn. The stalk is of average height, the ear large, and the yield of fodder all that could be desired in a corn of this character. Tests made in different localities show that this corn is as well suited for the Valley, Piedmont and more northerly sections as for southern districts. The yield made in our test patch in Fauquier County signified a yield of 82 bushels per acre. **Price, 75 cts. per peck; \$2.00 per bus.**

I have tried Western seed-corn several times, but it was never satisfactory, and as you have been growing your corn in Virginia, I suppose it should do well here.—C. M. GRACE, Colleton 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 to the stalk, makes large-sized ears with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, 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 farmer 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, \$1.75.**

I was highly pleased with the seed-corn you sent me last spring. I made the finest corn in my neighborhood. I think I averaged forty bushels on all I planted of it.—J. D. JOHNSON, Robeson Co., N. C.

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 our 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.** Special prices on large lots.

The Virginia Ensilage Corn that I bought of you last year is the best that I ever saw.—W. G. HARRELL, Sr., Decatur Co., Ga., February 22, 1910.

My experience with Virginia Ensilage Corn has been very gratifying, even this year of extreme drought, it yielded about double what my other corn made.—J. S. HOLDERMAN, Frederick Co., Va., October 26, 1909.

My Virginia Ensilage Corn I got from you last year did fine. I had the finest ensilage corn that was ever known to grow in my neighborhood. I had loads of corn stalks that grew to be nearly 18 feet high, and good large ears on them. My field was just close to a public road, and people were wild over it. Said they never saw such corn.—SAM'L H. PARKE, Homestead Dairy, Chester Co., Pa., April 24, 1907.

I have been selling and planting Ensilage Corn for years and Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn was the finest seed I ever had. All my customers were pleased with it. On trial, I found 100 per cent. of it grew.—Geo. R. LESLIE, Westmoreland Co., Pa., October 6, 1908.

We have planted Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn for a number of years, and always have most satisfactory results.—Mrs. F. R. ARMSTRONG, Buncombe Co., N. C., September 29, 1908.

I was very much pleased with the Virginia Ensilage Seed Corn bought of you last year.—S. W. GRAVES, Blount Co., Tenn., April 29, 1908.



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

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 15 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, \$1.50; 5 bushels and over, \$1.40 per bushel.**

The Westwood and Pamunkey samples of corn that you sent me came up all right. It certainly was fine corn. It has more growth than the seed we purchased here.—ROBERT LEGGETT, Addison Co., Vermont, Dec. 28, 1910.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

A specially desirable ensilage corn of the Eureka or Cocke's Prolific type. It is a Virginia-raised corn, but very largely used for ensilage in the North and West, and gives the best of satisfaction for ensilage and fodder purposes. **Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.40 per bu.**

Virginia Horse Tooth Ensilage

A type of corn that is very largely used for ensilage purposes, with the best and most satisfactory results. It is a large, deep-grained white corn; shape of grain somewhat resembling a horse's tooth, hence the name. **Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bu. \$1.40; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.25 per bu.**



German Millet

GERMAN MILLET CHOICE SOUTHERN GROWN SEED

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than western-grown seed. Price of our **Trade-Mark Southern-Grown Millet**, about \$1.60 per bushel of 50 pounds.

“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 in preference to other feeds. I have a crop now ready to mow. It was sowed about the middle of June, after my Irish Potato crop. If weather is favorable you can mow it down one day and get it in the next. It never heats nor moulds, leaving no dust to accumulate.—S. B. DAVENPORT, Washington Co., N. C., August 29, 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 owing to the extreme drought of this section, did not harvest as much hay as expected. I am very much pleased with the quality of the millet hay. I expect to sow more next year. It is a valuable feed for horses; cattle like it, too.—WM. DALTON, Carroll Co., Va., August 31, 1911.

German Millet a Good Producer and Makes Splendid Feed.

I have sowed German Millet for the last five years and have had excellent results. It is a good producer and makes a splendid feed.—ALSTON GRIMES, Pitt Co., N. C., August 27, 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 the acre. Will order seed from you another year, as I have been doing for about 20 years.—F. M. GADSDEN, Fairfield Co., S. C., August 25, 1911.

HUNGARIAN MILLET

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-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 **Trade-Mark Brand Hungarian Millet**, about \$1.40 per bushel of 50 lbs.

PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*)

This make a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as, 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 seeding. 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 off to best advantage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1b. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.**

VELVET BEANS--Famous Forage and Soil Improving Plant

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-pea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cow-peas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy-matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine.

Price of Velvet Beans (Brown Seed), pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.25. Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

The Velvet Beans I got of you made an enormous crop. I am very enthusiastic about them, and will plant a patch for cow pasture every year. The yield was very much larger than that from any other forage crop I ever grew or saw grown, and that the quality is fine. I find also that they are of benefit to the land. All other seeds that I have gotten from you have been right up to the mark.—JOHN V. STROLE, Columbus Co., N. C., October 20, 1909.

White Velvet Beans—This is a new strain of Velvet Beans, which is increasing rapidly in popularity in Florida, where it originated. It is claimed that they bear more shelled beans to the acre than the brown or black kind, make as heavy foliage, mature earlier, and are consequently enabled to be harvested without injury to the crop by wet or cold weather late in the fall. They are entirely free from the stinging qualities, which is a great advantage over the regular black or brown-seeded kind, and consequently, the seed can be gathered to much better advantage. They are also of better stock-feeding qualities—growers stating that the stock will eat the white kind when they are green, and fatten on them much better than on the other variety.

The Florida Experiment Station recommends Velvet Beans very highly, stating that the fertilizer restored to every acre of land planted in Velvet Beans will give as much nitrogen as one ton of bright cotton-seed meal.

We recommend to our customers very strongly to plant this White Velvet Bean, particularly in sections where earliness in maturity is desirable on account of climate. **Price of White Velvet Beans, 10 cts. per pkt.; 25 cts. per qt. \$1.60 per peck; \$6.00 per bushel.**

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 to plant in 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 planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. 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 turn-plow throw 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 make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster

just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

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 have secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as 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 from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, 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 pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck (17½ 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 Peanut. 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 cultivation. It grows more upright than either of the forementioned nuts, and furnishes an excellent crop of rough forage. In quantity of nuts produced it is the same as the other.—Wm. R. Cox, Henrico Co., Va., April 24, 1909.

The Valencia Peanuts I bought of you are all right. They beat any that I have ever raised. They have from 3 to 4 peas in the hull and are all solid. 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 stocks. 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 nuts 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. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are 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, 70 cts.; bushel (30 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. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga., October 26, 1907.

My son has followed your directions in curing 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 sound nuts on them.—M. C. MANSFIELD, Carteret Co., N. C., November 12, 1907.

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 satisfactory 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 home use or stock feeding. **Quart 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel (22 pounds), \$2.00.** Special prices in quantity.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

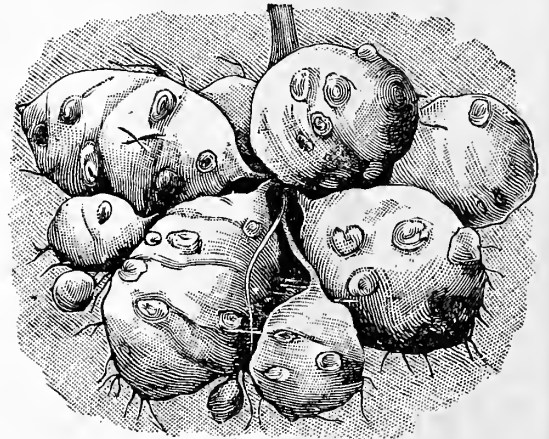
The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one and a half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, 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 merchantable stock they will bring top prices.—POPE PEANUT CO., Nansmond Co., Va., April 8, 1910.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs 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 to feed. 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. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.



Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 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 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

The Jerusalem Artichokes are very prolific and one of the best hog feeds that I know of in all of the root crops that I have ever grown for hogs.—WALTER R. GIBBS, Hyde Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

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.

SOJA BEANS

THE KING OF SUMMER FORAGE CROPS

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where soja beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be sown 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 wherever it has been grown. 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, 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

peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way.

Mammoth Yellow Sojas

The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.** Prices fluctuate. Crop values not settled at time this catalog is printed.

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 16, 1909.

Seed of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans received from you resulted in a very satisfactory crop. Beans grew 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 cow resulted in doubling the quantity of milk. There is no question but what it is 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. V. ALEXANDER, Morgan 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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 same 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 long feed I ever used, and they seem to grow, no matter about the soil or weather, wet or dry, hot or cool; it seems to be all the same with them.—C. S. OSMER, Wicomico 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 it made not only a better growth than the Mammoth Yellow, but a more prolific yield of beans. It is also earlier to mature 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. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.**

Brown Sojas

A most desirable variety makes a larger growth than the Mammoth Yellow and a fine yield of beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.50.**

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 Hollybrook Sojas. It is, however, much better adapted for planting in northern sections or sections where the Hollybrook 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 of the Early Green Soja: Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.**

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 for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of soja beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better. Another great point of value in the soja beans is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improver crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one

Ito San Soja Beans

This has been one of the most popular varieties for Northern and Western growing. It is two weeks earlier to mature than the Hollybrook Sojas, but does not make as large or leafy a growth. It is very productive, however, in yield of beans and for early crop or for late planting, or for growing in districts where the seasons are shorter than in this section, the Ito San is of considerable value. It is similar in size, shape and color of beans to our Hollybrook Sojas. **Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.**

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes fully as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter 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 even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bus. \$2.75.**

The Hollybrook Early Soja Beans I got of you four years ago have made fine crops every year since.—THOMAS TOBIN, Harford Co., Md., Nov. 21, 1908.

The seed we purchased of you last year were the best we used, and did fine. The Hollybrook Soja Beans I got of you last year did fine. We will plant the seed and will need more of this kind.—JOHN EARHART, Butler Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1909.

I will say that I am very much pleased with the Soja Beans. I had a fine crop this season.—E. G. MEAD, Howell Co., Mo., Nov. 5, 1910.



Hollybrook Soja Beans



Harvesting Crop of Cow-peas

FIELD or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Make Poor Land Rich—Make Good Land More Productive—Also Make a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

TO GROW FOR HAY they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

FOR ENSILAGE they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. 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.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by applying a light dressing of nitrate of soda or of ground bone.

Where peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. If sown broadcast, apply the fertilizer at the time the peas are sown, and rake the fertilizer in with the peas.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow-peas than any other crop. When kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow-peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow-peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow-peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow-peas should give a liberal seeding. The following letters give our customers' experience with sowing different crops:

Taylor—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**

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-pea I have ever planted. They are also a splendid table pea. For my garden I plant WOOD'S seeds exclusively as I get better results than from any that I have ever tried.—**J. S. HOLLEMAN, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.**

Brabham—A new variety, originating in South Carolina, which promises to become one of the most valuable cow-peas in cultivation. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. In comparative tests at Monetta, S. C., the Brabham yielded 20 per cent. more hay than the Iron, and more than 25 per cent. increase in seed product. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy clay soils. We have grown this variety very largely on our Williamson farm the past season, and it proved unquestionably the best and most vigorous growing of any of the cow-peas which we grew this year, and we believe the Brabham will come into universal use as one of the best and most satisfactory cow-peas now in cultivation. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; per bushel, \$3.00.**

Iron—A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is specially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pea-sick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently it 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.**

The Iron Cow-peas and Soja Beans ordered from you last spring were put to test for their disease-resisting powers and proved entirely satisfactory. I planted small areas of land badly infested with the "Blight" and root "Knot." They proved resistant to both, the peas bearing a second crop on some vines. Have saved some fine hay from both beans and peas about four tons per acre. The Soja Beans I find are easier cured in a humid climate.—**J. W. CHAPPEL, Houston Co., Va., October 30, 1909.**

Black Unknown—A variety similar in growth to the regular Unknown, but black-seeded and a little earlier in maturity. As is well known, the Unknown or Wonderful Pea makes the largest growth of vine of any of the peas, but is rather late in its growth and maturity. The Black Unknown, being earlier in this respect and retaining the vigorous growth of the regular Unknown, is thus given a decided advantage. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.**

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, 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.40.**

We have oats now on the same grade of land where the Unknown or Wonderful peavines were cut last fall, and also where there were no peas. If farmers could see the difference in these oats, we believe peas would be broadcast on almost every acre of grain land this summer, even if the seed peas cost as high as \$10.00 a bushel. As compared with equal value of plant food in commercial fertilizer, we believe the fertilizing worth of peas is not less than \$20.00 per ton, besides a profitable crop of hay to be cut from them.—**FAIRDEAL FARM, Clarke Co., Ga., May 2, 1911.**

Red Ripper—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, 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, 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.40.**



New Era —An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourth to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel about \$2.25.**

I have been using the New Era Peas for three seasons and like them better than any pea I have ever tried. Last year they were very full of pods; this year not so many. Did not get them sown until the last day of June, but got them cut and saved all right.—H. N. CROOKS, Wood Co., W. Va., October 26, 1909.

Black —This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves and a good yield of peas. It is splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.40.**

I believe the Black Cow-pea to be the best for this locality. Black peas will grow more feed per acre than any kind I have ever sown, but do not bear as many peas as New Era. I believe the Blacks to be better for the land when sown for fertilizer than any other kind. New Eras do well here, but do not make as much vine, consequently not so much per acre, but bear full of peas. If sowing for seed, I would prefer the New Era to any other variety.—W. P. WOOLFE, Wood Co., W. Va., October 8, 1908.

Whippoorwill —A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. Some of our customers claim that this variety is also superior in land-improving qualities to other kinds. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.40.**

For curing or running hogs or lambs on, I have found the Whippoorwill, the New Era or Iron Cow-peas good. Have always found your seed good. You certainly understand this as it has been a long time since you received my first order and I believe you have received an order from me every year since if they were small sometimes and not very large at any time.—Jas. P. STUMP, Hampshire Co., W. Va., October 26, 1909.

Clay —A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a vigorous growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.25.**

I sold some of my Clay Peas to neighbors, all of whom unite with me in saying they are the best planted in this section. They make a fine yield in peas and hay, and were thoroughly satisfactory. In fact, I find all your seeds *par excellence*.—MRS. D. N. SHARPE, Henderson Co., N. C., October 21, 1908.

Mixed Cow-Peas —The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.20.**

I find Mixed Cow-peas for pasture, or plowing under, good.—PAs. P. STUMP, Hampshire Co., W. Va., October 26, 1909.

Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans —Where desired we can furnish Mixed Cow-peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage 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 adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing cow-peas in mixture has long been recognized by our Southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing soja beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, per peck, 70 cts.; bushel, about \$2.10.**

The Cow-peas we bought of you last year were the best I ever saw, and gave the best satisfaction. They were peas, not trash. I also got some white carrot seed and did not have time to sow until this spring. They came up looking handsome.—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Cumberland Co., N. J., July 6, 1908.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during 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 the Large Blackeye Pea, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.**

This pea is one of the best I have ever planted. Comes just as early as the Speckled Pea and has much better flavor.—DOUGLAS MCINTYRE, 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 Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. **Pkt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.**

Wood's Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas are the most profitable I ever grew for market to sell in the green state. They are very prolific, early and attractive.—L. W. PURDUM, Pittsylvania Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

Large Blackeye —The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, 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 sale in our markets during the winter. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 15 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.** Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

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 with them.—W. O. LIGON, Davidson Co., Tenn., January 26, 1909.

Gallavant 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 very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.**

The Gallavant 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, 1911.

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 to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.**

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting 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 food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghums will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although 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 joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum. For forage 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

Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.25.**

RED KAFFIR CORN.—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little hardier than the White. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40.**

Sowed the Kaffir Corn and Sorghum with Black Peas on rich land in August and am cutting an immense growth of forage. Will have probably 60 tons dry from less than 20 acres. If I could leave it another ten days it would probably add twenty tons, but am afraid of frost.—RALPH IZARD, Spotsylvania Co., Va., October 2, 1911.

Yellow Milo Maze

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. **Lb. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.**

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn

An excellent variety; is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. **Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.** Price of book "Broom-corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cts., postpaid.

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.

I ordered some sorghum seed from you last year (Sugar Drip) and I planted a piece in the river, hardly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre of land, and I made 44 gallons of molasses. It was sugar when I made it up. It was the nicest I ever saw, and I made one load of seed and one load of fodder also. Do you think that can be beat?—WILLIE F. RODGERS, Culpeper Co., Va., February 20, 1911.

I am more than pleased with the results obtained with Sugar Drip Sorghum. I planted five quarts of seed on $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and made 236 gallons of syrup, much brighter and with better flavor than other varieties of sorghum.—E. O. SMITH, Anderson Co., S. C., February 2, 1911.

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. WARREN, Spotsylvania Co., Va., February 16, 1911.

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 to the acre than any other sorghum I ever tried to raise.—W. J. SMITH, Davie N. C., September 30, 1910.

Early Amber Sorghum

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about \$1.75.**

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, \$1.75.** Bushel price fluctuates.

KAFFIR CORN

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas per acre. This causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be cut before it is fully headed out.

JAPAN CLOVER

We strongly recommend our customers to sow Japan Clover extensively. It is a most valuable grazing crop everywhere, and in the far South makes a splendid nutritious hay. Its greatest value, however, is in the improvement of the land and for worn-out fields, barren hillsides, and in lands growing up in woods it is to be very strongly recommended. **Price, lb. 20 cts.; bushel of 25 lbs. \$4.00.**

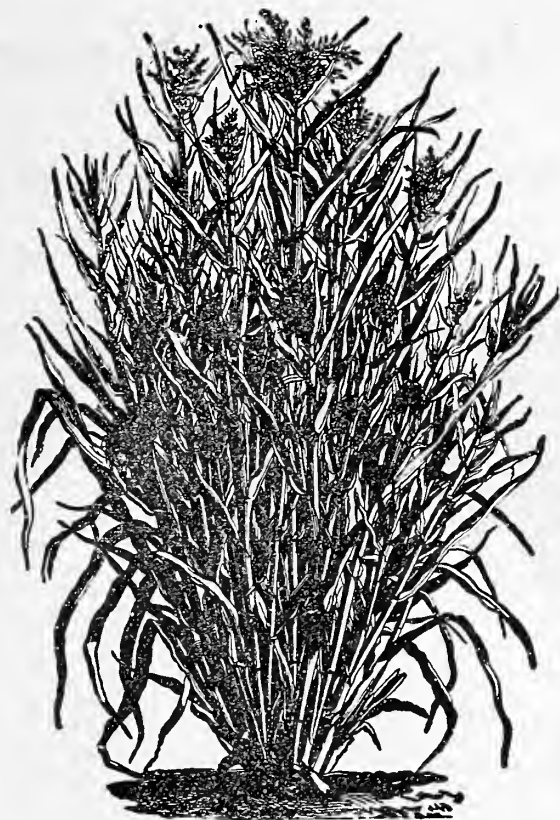
The Following are Extracts from customers' letters, giving their Experience with Japan Clover:

I bought half a bushel of Japan Clover seed from you through Mr. Brown; sowed it on four acres of land, on broom sedge and with grass. That I sowed with grass made fine grazing; what I put on the broom sedge killed the broom sedge out. A friend of mine will sow two bushels this spring, and if he likes it, will sow more next year. I think it fine for poor land.—C. W. BULLUPS, Mathews Co., Va.

Japan Clover grows here spontaneously. In a three or four year rotation fields will become densely set to Japan Clover. The farmers here are beginning to learn that Japan Clover is one of their best friends. They are learning that it has an exceptionally high feeding value. I bailed out six hundred and eighty-two bales of Japan Clover hay this season. It yields on an average two tons of Japan Clover to the acre.—E. P. ROSE, Weakley Co., Tenn.

The Japan Clover was very satisfactory. I sowed about a gallon of seed per acre, and have a good stand. It is fine for grazing. Grows to a height of twelve to sixteen inches. It thrives on the poorest land, as well as on the most fertile, and is a good improver. Owing to an unusually late season, however, the seed did not mature. I will sow more of it next year.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

See page 63 for fuller description of Japan Clover.



TEOSINTE

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding,
Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.** Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

Teosinte Made Three Cuttings

The Teosinte was fine, stooling 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 green all stock like it and will quit eating any other food to eat it.—J. P. BODIE, Lexington Co., S. C., November 20, 1910.

The Teosinte gotten from you is doing finely. Am cutting the first time about 50 tons (green); am 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. BRANSFORD, Marion Co., S. C., July 31, 1910.

Your Teosinte is very valuable for green forage. After it gets two or three feet high it can be cut continually through the summer. After once being cut it grows and branches very rapidly.—L. J. COPELAND, Perquimans Co., N. C., October 30, 1909.

Teosinte is fine for cows and horses. I made quite a quantity for forage.—W. A. WHITE, Pitt Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

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 84 for full description.

Beggar Weed or Florida Clover

(Desmosium 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 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, blanching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. **Pound, 40 cts.**

Beggar Weed yields well; comes early; is compact; a rich ration; opens up soil by deep roots. I hope to have a few acres of it next year.—J. M. 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 food 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 rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 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 flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds. It is very desirable, and it puts the soil in 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 affords an excellent pasturage for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. **About \$1.15 per bu.** Current prices quoted on application.



COTTON SEED, *New and Improved Varieties*

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks and saved especially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Sugar Loaf Cotton,

Our stock is obtained direct from the originator, who has been giving his undivided attention to improving this cotton for the past ten years, and states that it is to-day the most perfect bred cotton in existence. Sugar Loaf Cotton is early to mature, very prolific, and makes a large yield of fine quality lint.

This variety has been tested by a number of experiment stations, with very satisfactory results. Bulletin No. 148 of the South Carolina Experiment Station says: "This is the earliest maturing variety we have tested," and stood second in point of yield. This is strong recommendation considering its combined earliness, quick growth, large yield and fine quality.

This Mississippi Experimental Station states that this variety is least subject to the disease known as the "pink boll rot," and their test on cottons in 1909, shows that the Sugar Loaf and the Simpkins' Improved ranked the two earliest varieties. **Price, pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; 5-bu. lots and over, \$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 bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station, it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

Prof. R. E. L. Yates, of the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, N. C., states that the yield at the gin, both as to quality and quantity, is all that could be desired: "from 38 to 40 lbs. of lint per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. It is needless for me to say that for the past two years I have planted no other kind, and the A. & M. College with which I am connected has planted no other variety for the past two years."

This cotton has also taken first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. The first premium has been taken on "best stalks," "best seed cotton," "best seed," "best lint," 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 danger of boll weevil exists.

Price, per bus. \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.15 per bus.

I bought your Simpkins Prolific Cotton Seed last spring. It has proven the earliest and most productive of any cotton I have ever planted.—FRANK GARRISON, Pickens Co., S. C., September 5, 1910.

The Simpkin's 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 have always given entire satisfaction. I always recommend your house to my friends in preference to any other house.—J. HENRY BURGESS, Sumter Co., S. C., October 11, 1911.

I have used your seeds with much satisfaction, particularly Simpkin's Prolific Cotton, which has apparently produced for me, so far as I can tell, the largest yield per acre ever obtained in this vicinity.—J. D. PATTON, Bradley Co., Tenn., October 25, 1911.

The Simpkin's 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 Prolific and will make more to the acre.—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 picked, large-limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed "Number One" in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favorable conditions, two bales to the acre and from 40 to 45 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.**

We are very much pleased with the Toole Cotton, as I think it suits my soil. I will get six five-hundred-lb. (500-lb.) bales from five bushels of seed—about 40 lbs. of lint.—Z. L. ROBERTSON, Lancaster Co., S. C., October, 1911

I bought 25 bushels of Toole Cotton Seed from T. W. Wood & Sons and found the seed to be very good. I notice the staple is very fine and the cotton fruited well and gave me a good yield to the acre. I am well pleased with the seed.—A. A. WILLIS, Colleton Co., S. C., October 1, 1910.

Mr. Steiner Branch, a large planter of Georgia, says: "Toole Cotton will yield more cotton to the acre and will turn out a greater percentage of lint and will withstand quite a great deal of rain and storm without falling. The King Cotton is probably about a week earlier than the Toole, but the King Cotton has almost been entirely supplanted by the Toole Cotton."

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 gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops 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 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 of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the bur, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-

blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.15 per bushel.**

Hawkin's 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, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large and the boll long and full, the fiber of the cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.15.**

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 writes that he sold a large part of his product at 34 cents per pound the past season, staple averaging 1½ to 2 inches long. **Price, pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; \$2.00 per bushel.**

Insecticides and Sprayers

Poisons Cannot Be Sent By Mail

\$50,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables are destroyed by bugs and insects every year. How much do you contribute to their support? :

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. Bugs, beetles, worms and insects must be fought; fungus diseases must be combatted. All this can only be done by using the best spraying mixtures and with good tools for spraying. A "spray bulletin" can be had from your State experiment station, or Commissioner of Agriculture, for the asking. Get one, follow directions, and note not only the 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 the home-made mixture must be applied hot. Our mixture is highly concentrated and is ready by simply adding water; no boiling. For summer spraying, dilute 1 1/4 gallons Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, except for stone fruits, on which use 1/2-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 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of dilute solution. Qt. 25 cts.; 2 qts. 45 cts.; gallon, 75 cts.; 5 gallons, \$2.25; 10 gallons, \$4.00; 25 gallons, \$9.00; 50-gallon barrel, \$15.00.

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops—grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready for use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart, 30 cts.; 2 quarts, 50 cts.; gallon, 80 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.75; 10 gallons, \$7.00; 25 gallons, \$15.00; 50 gallons, \$25.00.



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 vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. 1/4-lb. 10 cts.; 1/2-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.15. Special price on large lots.

Arsenate of Lead—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires 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 it preferred to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Per lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; 12 1/2 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

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



Whale Oil Soap

Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San José scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. Lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.

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 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

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. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. Pound, 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12 1/2 lb. package, \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50. Use 12 1/2 to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

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 preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting out 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, 30 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 1,000 lbs., \$16.00.

Sulphur—For making Lime-Sulphur spray. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 6 cts. per lb; 25 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb.

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitrol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslacked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. Price, by express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver—A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific 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—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. Per qt., 60 cts.; 2 qts., \$1.00.

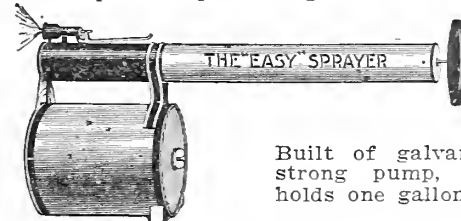
Thymo Cresol—A cold water dip. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. By express, small bottles, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00; gallon, \$1.75.



A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts.; postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1 1/2 gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Lemon Oil Insecticide—The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Direction on each can. By express, 1/2-pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; 1/2-gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.

The "Easy Sprayer"—A splendid low-pressure sprayer of simple construction, with no complicated parts to get out of order. Splendidly adapted for both large and small gardens and green-houses, for spraying and disinfecting chicken-houses and will even apply white-wash quite satisfactorily.



Built of galvanized steel, has large and strong pump, automatic shut-off nozzle; holds one gallon. Price, \$2.00.

Compressed Air Sprayer

—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Made of brass; capacity, 3 3/4 gallons; valves all metal. **Price, with automatic shut-off nozzle, \$7.00.**



Compressed Air Sprayer

Bucket Spray Pump

Excepting the footrest 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. These pumps are 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 solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. **Price, \$3.00.** 4-ft. extension pipe, 30 cts. extra.

Hand Sprayer

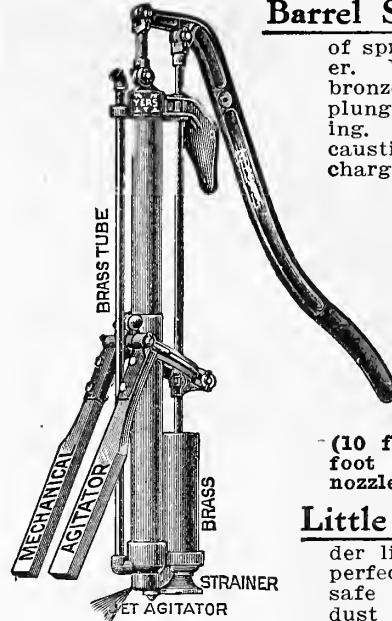
—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house-plants, for applying insecticides and disinfectants in poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist with no waste; does splendid work. **Price, by express or freight, 60 cts.; brass tank, \$1.25.**

Lang's Hand Weeder

—The handiest weeder for the flower and vegetable garden. An adjustable strap runs across the back of the hand, leaving the fingers free. Light, strong, and well made; it will last for years. **By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. By express, 25 cts.**

Barrel Spray Pump

Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated.



Barrel Sprayer

Outfit A.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 10 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.

Outfit B.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of hose (10 feet each), Y connection, 2 eight-foot extension pipes and 2 Bordeaux nozzles, \$12.00.

Little Giant Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. It keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco-growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dusts two rows at once. **Price, \$6.50.**

Nozzles —BORDEAUX NOZZLES—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. **75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.**

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions; we furnish separate caps for fine and coarse spraying. **75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.**

RUBBER HOSE.—3/8-inch (for bucket pump) 12 cts. per foot; 1/2-inch (for barrel and compressed-air sprayers), 15 cts. per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, 3/8 and 1/2-inch sizes, 5 cts. each.

COUPLINGS, male and female, 10 cts. each; by mail, 12 cts.

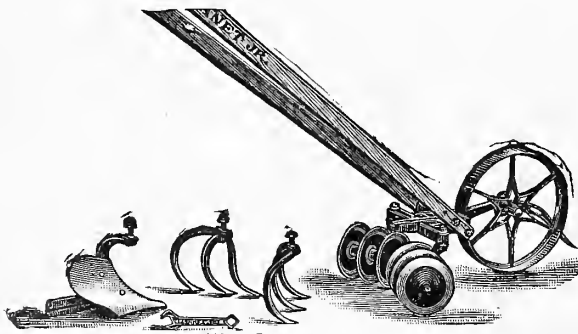
Plant Foods —Bonora and Sterlingworth Plant Tablets are concentrated plant foods put up in convenient form. Especially convenient for use on house plants, being easily applied, odorless and contains ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash in proper proportions. Full description on page 58.

Seed Drills and Garden Tools

Every gardener will find the Iron Age and Planet Jr. hand garden tools of the greatest use. After a short experience you will wonder how you managed without them. Not only are they time and labor savers, but they 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—you will find it interesting—Mailed free.



No. 38 Planet Jr.

Iron Age Hand Tools

- 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 in 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. 19C. Wheel Plow and Cultivator.—Fitted with plow, scuffle-hoe and cultivator teeth. Has 24-inch wheel, 3.50
- No. 11. Wheel Plow.—Will plow 3 to 4 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide, 2.50

Planet Jr. Hand Tools

- No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder.—Sows in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in a continuous row,\$10.00
- No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Similar to No. 3, but has attachments for cultivating, etc., 10.50
- No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe.—Fitted with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, 2 plows and 2 leaf lifters 6.50
- No. 38. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Has 2 sets of 3 discs each, 2 three-prong cultivator teeth, a plow and a leaf lifter, 6.50
- No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Has 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 7-inch rake, 4-inch rake, plow and leaf lifter, 5.35
- No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe.—Similar to No. 16, but without rakes, 4.50
- Firefly Garden Plow.—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep, 2.25

LANG'S HAND WEEDER.—Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. **25 cts. each, by mail, 30 cts.**

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, 6 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, \$39.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high grade analysis, even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item. We recommend this brand with the fullest confidence for profitable results.

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, \$29.00.**

A great many of the large Hanover and Henrico truck growers require a special fertilizer to force their early truck for market, and, therefore, we have had this grade of goods prepared especially for 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 Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.80; ton, \$27.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution 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 the best I have ever used for the money.—T. W. SOUTHWORTH, Hanover Co., Virginia.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton, \$19.00.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

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. CURTIS, Warwick Co., Va., November 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.—JNO. F. GONELIA, 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 200 lbs., \$2.10; ton, \$20.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 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, \$2.30; ton, \$22.00.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at 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, \$1.40; ton, \$13.50.**

Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 16 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$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 most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. 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 well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton, \$14.00.**

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 fallow 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 form in 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. For vegetables and strawberry 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, per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. 3¼ cts. per lb.; per 200-lb. bag, \$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; per 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; per 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.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

For full description, best time and methods of application, see Lawn Grass Page. **Price, 5-lb. pkge. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkge, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$43.00.**

MAPES' MANURES

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers usually manufactured, in that the Mapes Company **does not use acid phosphate** as a basis for its fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal lione 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.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure

or Complete Manure for Light Soils

**SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS
AND LASTING BENEFITS**

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available 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. \$2.25; bag of 200 lbs. \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00.**

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap-beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides). **Bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00; bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00.**

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill.

Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ 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 specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have had put up the **Mapes' Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes' Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices in these 100-lb. bags, 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 Mapes' Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes' 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

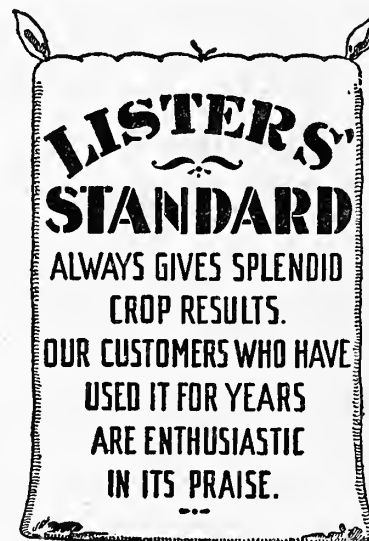
Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; bone phosphate, 55 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 25 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.60; ton, \$35.00.** Special prices on large lots.

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 acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

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 sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results; still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all 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, \$28.00.**

I consider Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and whenever used it gave most satisfactory results.—**J. Y. EATON**, Vance County, N. C.

After using Lister's Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—**A. McELROY**, 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 from its use. It should be broadcasted during February or March, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the growing crops. It can be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia and at the same time stop odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables where used and will increase the value of natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent. Land plaster is also used quite largely as an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paris green on potatoes. It is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. The low price at which land plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to be generally used by farmers and gardeners. **Price, per bag of 200 lbs. 75 cts.; per ton, \$7.00.**

Poultry Foods and Supplies, SPECIAL POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST

WOOD'S POULTRY GRAIN FOOD.—This mixture contains every thing which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

HOLLYBROOK 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. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100 lb. bag, \$2.30; 500 lbs. \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40.

HOLLYBROOK FORCING FOOD.—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Carefully and scientifically prepared. Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10 100-lb. bag, \$2.05.

CYPHER'S FORCING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

HOLLYBROOK SCRATCHING FOOD.—This mixture 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. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S SCRATCHING FOOD. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

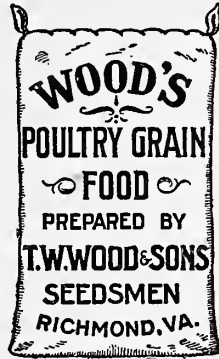
HOLLYBROOK LAYING FOOD is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, containing all the elements necessary for egg-production and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb bag, \$2.10.

CYPHER'S LAYING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

HOLLYBROOK DEVELOPING FOOD.—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05.

CYPHER'S DEVELOPING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

HOLLYBROOK PIGEON MIXTURE.—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 25 lbs., 75 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.20; 100-lbs., \$2.25.



DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS.—For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyses 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 25 lbs., 90 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. It is crushed to the size of cracked corn, and should be kept scattered about your poultry yards. Prices, 10 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.40.

FINE BONE MEAL.—Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for your chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

BLOOD MEAL.—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.10; 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.75.

PIN HEAD OATS.—This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 95 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.40.

GREEN CUT or MEALED ALFALFA is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg production it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$1.70.

LINSEED MEAL.—Price, 100-lb. bag, \$2.25.

BRAN.—Price, 100-lb. bag, \$1.50.

SHIP STUFF.—Price, 100-lb. bag, \$1.60.

WHEAT FOR PULTRY.—Bushel, \$1.10; 5-bushel lots, \$1.05 per bushel.

WHITE FIELD PEAS FOR POULTRY.—Per bus., 60 lbs., \$2.35.
CRACKED CORN.—Per 50 lbs., 90 cts.; per 100-lbs., \$1.70.

OYSTER SHELL, GRIT AND CHARCOAL

Granite Poultry Grit This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Grit is the chicken's teeth; that is why poultry are constantly picking up sharp stones, sand and other gritty substances. Perfect digestion in all fowls (which is absolutely necessary for profitable poultry raising), comes from feeding Granite Poultry Grit. Granite Poultry Grit is 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. Price, 5 lbs., 10 cts.; 15 lbs., 20 cts.; 50 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 60 cts. per 100. Samples mailed on request. Special prices by the ton.

Crushed Oyster Shells Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs., 60 cts.

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 differs widely from ordinary commercial charcoal offered to poultry-men. It is different in size, differently screened, and does not carry quantities of useless dust. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine granulated) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper-lined bags. Prices, 2-lb. cartons, by express, 10 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.00.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Price, 5 lbs., 15 cts.; 25 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

EGG PRODUCERS AND CONDITION POWDERS

STERLING EGG MAKER is an excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and also a standard condition powder for all ages of poultry, putting and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½ lb. package, 25 cts.; by mail, 70 cts.

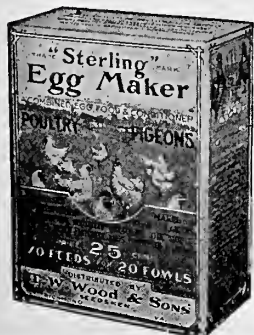
FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. 42-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; by mail, 70 cts.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 1½-lb. pkg., 25 cts., by mail, 50 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; by mail, \$1.00; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00, by express; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00.

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, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; by mail, 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg., \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.50.

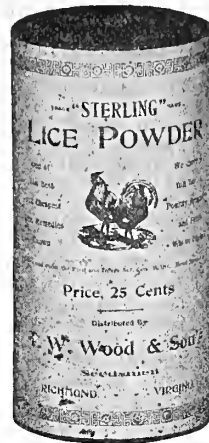
RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-lb. box, \$1.50.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, 25 cts.; postpaid, 30 cts.



Lice and Insect Powders

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 chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts.; postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts., postpaid, 40 cts., 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts., postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.



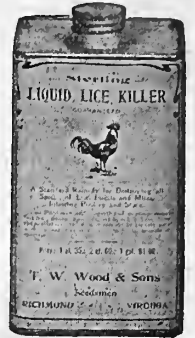
CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts.; postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer, and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$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.; postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg., 50 cts.; postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00, by express.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25 cts.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.

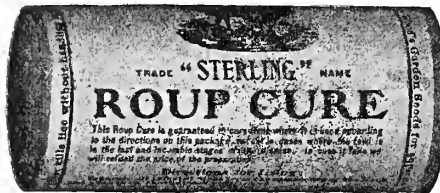


Sterling Liquid Lice Killer

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.

Poultry Remedies

Sterling Roup Cure



A reliable remedy for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowl's drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size, 25 cts., postpaid, 30 cts., making 25 gallons of medicine; large size package, 50 cts., postpaid, 60 cts.; makes 75 gallons of medicine.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 25 cts.; medium size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00, postpaid.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE.—Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00, postpaid.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE.—Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S GAPE CURE.—A splendid remedy for this deadly disease. Price, 50 cts.; postpaid, 65 cts.

Hackett's Gape Cure An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. Price, 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts.

Microzone A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in tablet form; 50 cts. per pkg., postpaid, or 12-oz. bottle by express, 50 cts.

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER.—This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding against and curing Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Diarrhoea, etc. If a hawk, crow, owl or mink eats a chick that has been fed on it, they will surely die. Price, sample pkg, 25 cts., by mail postpaid. Larger pkgs, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00, by express.

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A certain and guaranteed remedy for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea in young chicks, and scours in fowls and pigeons. Price per box, sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts. postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—One of the best known remedies for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea. Price, 50 cts., postpaid.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. Price, complete with water pan, each 15 cts.; by mail, 23 cts.; dozen by express, \$1.00.

Conkeys Poultry Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed; recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, postpaid, 30 cts.; by express, 25 cts.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN-POX REMEDY is a reliable remedy for this dangerous disease. Price, postpaid, 55 cts.; by express, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S LIMBER-NECK REMEDY.—Price, postpaid, 55 cts.; by express, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—This remedy is a combination wash and ointment. Comes in one package. Price, postpaid, 55 cts.; by express, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—A safe dependable and handy remedy for this deadly disease among poultry. Price 50 cts., postpaid.

Eggs for Setting From Thoroughbred Poultry

Our large Poultry plants are located on the Williamson Farms in Amelia County. The different plants are under the charge of a thoroughly competent and expert poultryman. Careful breeding having brought the different strains up to their present perfection. Shipments of poultry and eggs cannot be made with other goods but will have to be made direct from the Williamson Farms.

Single Comb White Leghorns, The leghorn is pre-eminently an egg-producing fowl. The young chicks reach maturity early and commence laying at the age of six or seven months. Strong recommendation of Leghorns being that they are non-setters. Start laying in the early fall and continue all through the spring and early summer months. **Williamsons Strains** is the best bred strain of the Leghorn fowl in the South. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds The Rhode Island Reds originated, as its name implies, in Rhode Island. They are a very valuable fowl, attractive in appearance, desirable size and shape, healthy, vigorous stock and make good, large broilers. They are very prolific layers, especially during the winter months. **Williamson Strain** is bred from selected prize winners, on our own farm. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Barred Plymouth Rock America's popular favorites. Splendid general-purpose fowls, recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Cockerels and Pullets

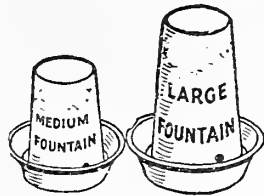
We can usually furnish cockerels and pullets of the above breeds of poultry. Prices quoted on request.

Write for our Special
POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE
It contains much useful and practical information
for all who raise poultry. Mailed free upon request.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keeps the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.



NESCO SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS are made in three sizes, same as the above illustration, except that the top is made cone-shape, which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. Price, small size, 25 cts.; medium size, 30 cts.; large size, 40 cts.



prevents the water from becoming soiled. Price, 1 gallon size, 50 cts.; 2 gallon size, 75 cts.

PEERLESS WALL FOUNTAINS are made with a detachable bottom, which makes them easy to clean. Price, 1 qt. size, 30 cts. each; 1 gal size, 50 cts. each.

STANDARD DRY FOOD HOPPERS.—Made with two compartments. An economical feed box that prevents waste. Price 75 cts.

BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPER is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in its action. Price: Large size for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size for beef scrap, grit, etc., 90 cts.; small chicken size holds ½ peck, \$1.00.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It keeps the feed fresh and sweet and prevents all waste, thus increasing the profit. Price, each, 50 cts.

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 foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8.00; No. 7, on stand, \$12.00.

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL.—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. Price, \$3.00.

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, \$5.00.

Safety Brooder Stove—This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. A water pan covering the oil tank prevents fire from reaching the oil. Price, each, \$1.75.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Produce a vapor which kills all insects and germs of disease. Price, each, 15 cts.; by mail, 23 cts.; per doz., by express, \$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET.—Complete, \$2.50, postpaid.



CHAMPION LEG BANDS give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easy and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. By mail, postpaid, doz., 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

LAMP WICKS for No. 0 incubators, 20 cts. per doz.; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, 25 cts. per doz., postpaid.

LAMP BURNERS for No. 0, 30 cts. each; 35 cts., postpaid. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 50 cts. each; 60 cts., postpaid.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, by mail, 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; by express, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.

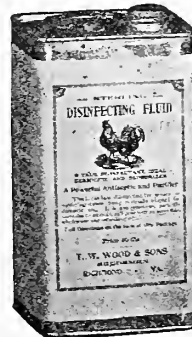
MEDICAL NEST EGGS.—A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. Price, by mail, 7 cts. each, 78 cts. per doz.; by express, each 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER.—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each, \$1.50.

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER.—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25 cts.; by mail 35 cts.



Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting 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.



THYMO CRESOL.—A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant: Invaluable for poultry houses, dog kennels, etc. Price, small bottle, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.

NAPCREOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1-gal. \$1.50.

NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. Price, 1 pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS.—Each 25 cts.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER.—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

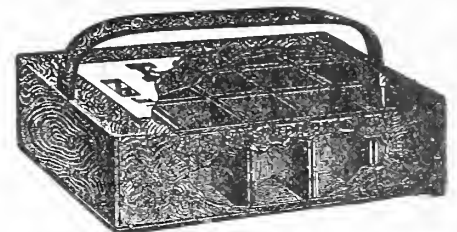
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.—This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. Price, each, postpaid, 25 cts.

FRENCH POULTRY KILLING KNIFE
+ CYPHERS PATTERN. +

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE.—Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

Eyrie Egg Boxes

Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, 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, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per dozen. 50-egg size, \$2.75 per doz.; 100-egg size, \$4.50 per doz.



Shipping Coops—Light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop, made of light lumber, 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, \$4.00 dozen.

Farmers Handy Egg Carrier A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs. Price, 6 doz. egg size, \$1.00; 8 doz. egg size, \$1.25; 12 doz. egg size, \$1.50.

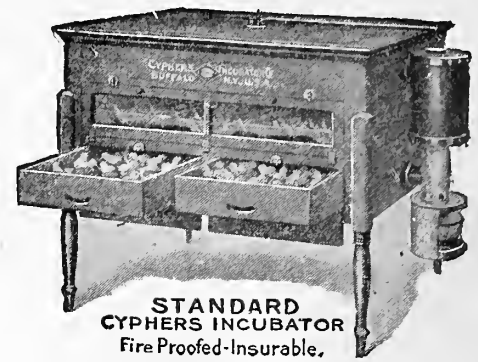
INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS.—Each, postpaid, 60 cts.

BROODER THERMOMETERS.—Each, postpaid, 45 cts.

INCUBATOR HYGROMETERS.—These Hygrometers should be used by every one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture as accurately as the heat, which overcomes the trouble so many people have of chickens "dead in the shell." Price, \$1.50 each.

Cyphers Standard Fire-Proofed Insurable Incubators

Every Incubator Manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co., is inspected by the Underwriters Laboratories, (Inc.) under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and bear the Official Label.



REASONS WHY POULTRY KEEPERS SHOULD BUY AND USE THE STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg-chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle 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 equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (excepting as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubators in the world.

Eighth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

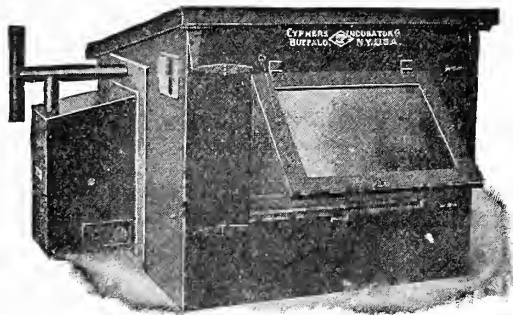
Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs, in good healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cypher's Incubator is guaranteed by the Cypher's Incubator Co., to do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to them within 60 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cypher's Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

Prices, Cypher's Standard Fire-proof Incubators:

No. 0.	70 egg size,	.....	\$15.00
No. 1.	144 egg size,	.....	22.00
No. 2.	244 egg size,	.....	32.00
No. 3.	390 egg size,	.....	38.00



Style "A" Outdoor Brooder

Cyphers Brooders

(Four Different Styles)

Fire-Proofed - Insurable - Self Regulating

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at Factory Prices: F. O. B. Richmond, Virginia

Briefly, the Special Points of Merit in Cyphers Out-door Brooders may be summed up as follows:

- 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 80 to 85 degrees, while in the outer apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks therefore may suit 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.

Write for our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed free upon request.

PRICES

Style A, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches.	..\$12.50
Style B, Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 64 inches	..... 16.50
Style C, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size 32 x 64 inches	..... 18.50
Style D, Indoor Self-Regulating; size 32 x 32 inches,	..... 11.50
Adaptable Hover,	..... 8.50

Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of 10c. to cover postage. This gives most valuable information about raising poultry both for market and home use.

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 April. In planting out, they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of ground bone should be given, for best growth and results.



Spirea Van Houttei.

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.

Evergreen Azaila (*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.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) Where a good hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Oregon Barberry (*Mahonia Aquifolia*) Medium size, with purplish shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Buddleia Lindleyana Violet purple flowers in dense racemes. A beautiful free-flowering shrub, vigorous and healthy growth. 3 feet, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Sweet-Scented Buddleia (*Buddleia varabilis*) Strong growing shrub 3 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.

Japanese Burning Bush (*Euonymus Japonicus*) Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tuks. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts; \$3.00 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; \$2.50 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 3½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Double Pink Deutzia—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Dwarf White Deutzia (*Gracilis*) Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester Double white, pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Smooth Sumach (*Rhus Glabra Laciniata*)

The leaves are beautifully cut and equal in grace and intricacy the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall; this, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effect is desired. It is also decidedly picturesque trained in tree form. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Snowball (*Viburnum opulis 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 upright, bushy growth. Produces heads of white 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; \$5.00 per dozen.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*) A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulis*) 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.

African Tamarisk, (*Tamarix Africana*) Strong, slender-growing, 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 are covered their entire length with bright pink, plume-like flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs--Continued

Florida Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*) Foliage dark green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Pure snow white 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.

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.

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.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Produces in July 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 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Lilac or Syringa **RUBRA 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.

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 Ceanothus*) 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 Oleaster (*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, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation. 2½ to 3 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

California Privet—A rapid grower and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 10 to 18 inches, at \$1.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Amoor River Privet—Makes a magnificent hedge. It is a very quick and compact grower. It has a beautiful light green color, and retains its foliage through the winter. 18 to 24 inches. \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Ibota Privet (*Japanese*)—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark rustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts.

Purple Leaved Plum, (*Prunus Pissardi*) Vigorous upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens. 4 to 5 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Rosa, Rugosa Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well. Red or white variety. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT—Pure White, loosely double roses, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—One of the best Rugosas; paper-white; semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Thumbergii Or dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear very early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Spiraea Van Houttei Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color; a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 dozen.

Reeves Single Spiraea (*Reevesiana*) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which covers the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Reeves Double Spiraea, (*Reevesiana flore pleno*) With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March, and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Japanese Spiraea (*Stephanandra Fleuxuosa*) 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 reddish tints. Fine as a background for herbaceous borders or for facing tall shrubbery. 2 feet. 25 cts. each \$2.50 per dozen.

Blue Spiraea or Chinese Beardwort (*Caryopteiris mactacanthus*) A fine blooming shrub, with lavender blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong field-grown plants, 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Sweet Shrub, Calycanthus Praecox, (*Chimonanthus fragrans*) Oriental sweet shrub. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant purple flowers in spring. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Weigela ROSEA.—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMABILIS.—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CANDIDA.—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

EVA RATHKE.—Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

VINES

Boston Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis veitchii*)
Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English or Irish Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*) This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (*Jessamine 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.

Wistaria, Chinese, Blue (*Wistaria 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 pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Wistaria

SHADE TREES

American White Ash (*Fraxinus alba Americana*)
Well suited for sidewalk or lawn plantings. Grow to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 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 doz.



American White Ash

pruning encourages a vigorous growth of new shoots. 3 to 4 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 4-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; \$20.00 per 100.

Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina*)

—Grows to a height of 30 to 35 feet. Highly effective in winter, with its golden bark. Severe

Magnolia Soulangeana. The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) A magnificent rapid 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 20 to 25 feet. Like Golden Willow, its winter effect is gorgeous, the bright red twigs contrasting with the snow. Prune as recommended above. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each.

Golden Japanese Cedar (*Retinospora Plumosa Aurea*) Very popular and beautiful. Of dense habit, with soft, feathery foliage, light green, distinctly tipped with yellow. 12 to 15 inches. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

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 great clusters of scarlet berries. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

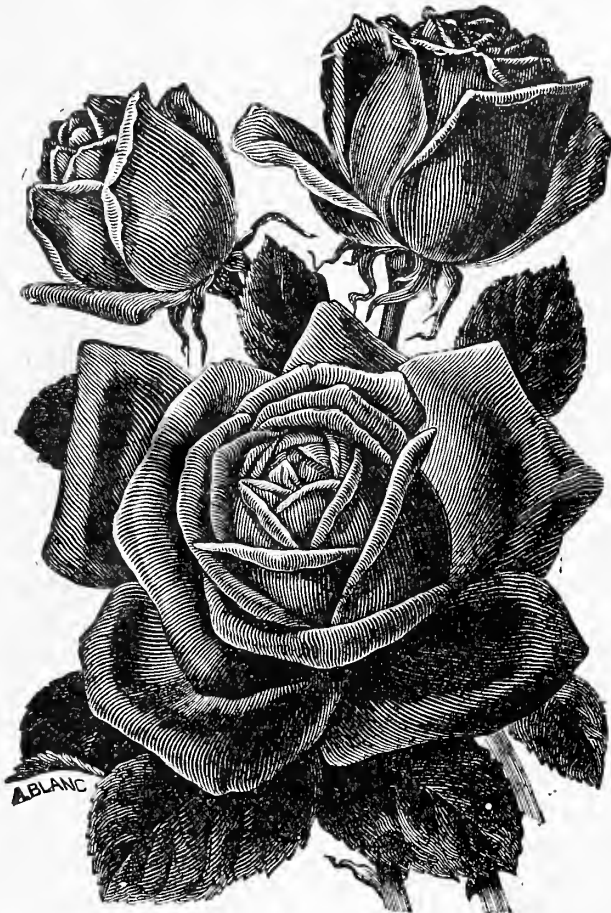
Purple Birch (*Betula var. purpurea*) Quite a rare, distinct kind, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 5 to 6 feet. \$1.25 each.

Silver Cypress (*Cupressus Arizona*) Grows quite large and makes a beautiful contrast with other foliage. Horizontal branches. Can be trained either of narrow and pyramidal or broad, open head. 2 to 2½ feet. \$1.00 each.

HARDY ROSES STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the best best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. We can ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root growth and development.

Prices of all varieties (customer's selection,) 25 cents each: \$2.50 per dozen



Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These make a larger growth, larger flowers and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

- Baron de Bonstettin.**—Blackish crimson; large and full.
- Gen. Jacqueminot.**—Crimson; fine; very attractive.
- Paul Neyron.**—Large flowers; pink; one of the very best.
- Magna Charta.**—Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.
- Bessie Brown.**—White, faintly flushed with pink.
- Alf Colomb.**—Clear cherry red; extra large flowers.
- Mrs. R. B. Cant.**—Clear, bright, rosy pink; free bloomer.
- Coquette des Alpes.**—Pure white; faintly tinged with pale blush.

Everblooming Tea Roses

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

- Killarney.**—Exquisite shade of deep shell-pink.
- General MacArthur.**—Brightest-colored of roses.
- Giant of Battles.**—One of the best hardy crimson roses.
- Etoile de Lyon.**—Rich golden yellow; very desirable.
- Maman Cochet, Pink.**—Finest outdoor Tea Roses.
- Maman Cochet, White.**—Beautiful buds and flowers.
- Baldin (Helen Gould).**—Continuous bloomer and a fine rose.
- Marie Von Houtte.**—Yellow, passing to rich creamy white.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.**—White; fine buds and flowers.
- Meteor.**—Dark crimson; vigorous grower.
- Clothilde Soupert.**—Color ivory-white, shaded with rose.
- Monthly Cabbage.**—Large flowers; pink. Well-known garden rose.
- Madame Lambard.**—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.
- Burbank.**—Everblooming; color, cherry-crimson.
- Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.**—Color, creamy white; free bloomer.
- Catherine Mermet.**—Light flesh-colored rose; large, full and globular; one of the best for exhibiting.
- Hermosa.**—From early summer until frost it can be depended upon to produce flowers in abundance. A rich, glossy pink, delightfully fragrant, and a strong, vigorous grower.

Climbing Roses

- Crimson Rambler.**—Rapid grower, producing flowers in clusters.
- Reine Marie Henriette.**—Cherry-red; a beautiful rose.
- Climbing Meteor.**—Produces deep, rich, velvety red flowers.
- Dorothy Perkins.**—A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters.
- Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.**—Profuse bloomer.
- White Rambler.**—A white climber, of free foliage.
- Yellow Rambler.**—Rich, golden yellow; very fragrant.
- Pink Rambler.**—Same as Crimson Rambler, differing in color.
- Solfatine.**—Clear sulphur yellow; full and double. Blooms in clusters.
- Mary Washington.**—Pure white flowers of medium size. Blooms profusely in large clusters throughout the summer. Strong grower.

Flower Pots and Saucers, Very Best Quality

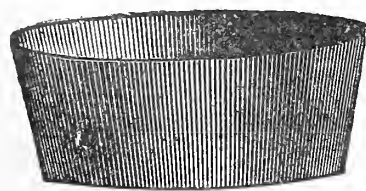
Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.



Standard Pots - Inside Measurement

Diam.	Doz.	100	1,000	Diam.	Each.	Doz.	100
2 inch	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$4.50	7 inch	\$0.08	\$0.85	\$5.75
2 1/4 "	.12	.65	5.00	8 "	.12	1.25	9.00
2 1/2 "	.15	.75	5.50	9 "	.16	1.75	12.50
3 "	.18	1.00	8.00	10 "	.25	2.50	18.00
4 "	.25	1.40	12.50	11 "	.30	3.00	22.50
5 "	.40	2.50	22.50	12 "	.40	3.75	30.00
6 "	.60	3.50	33.00				



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100
4 inch	\$0.20	\$1.25
5 "	.25	1.50
6 "	.30	2.00
7 "	.40	2.75
8 "	.60	4.25
	Each	Doz.
9 inch	\$0.08	\$0.75
10 "	.09	.80
11 "	.10	1.00
12 "	.12	1.20

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each.	Doz.
6 inch	\$0.05	\$0.50
8 "	.10	1.00
10 "	.18	2.00
12 "	.25	2.50

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed—6 1/2-inch, each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

From.....

.....

T. W. Wood & Sons,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

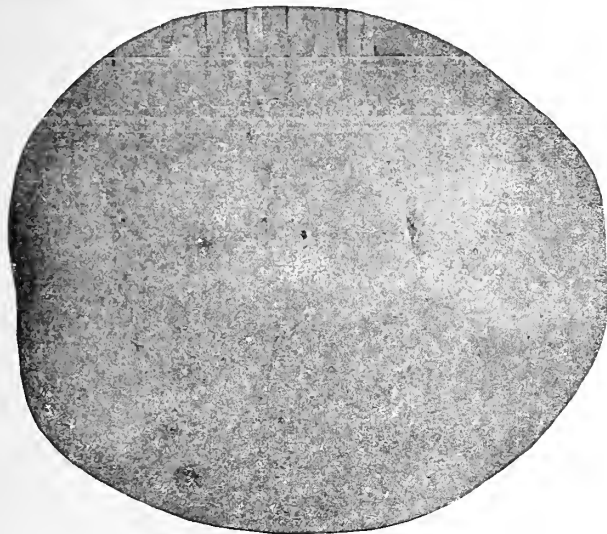
P. O. Box 922.

Richmond, Va.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes;
Superior both in Quality and Productiveness.



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 the Irish Cobbler strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety. 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. The Irish Cobblers are to be particularly recommended to all who grow for market, and they are to-day the most extensively planted of any variety by market growers for the earliest crop.

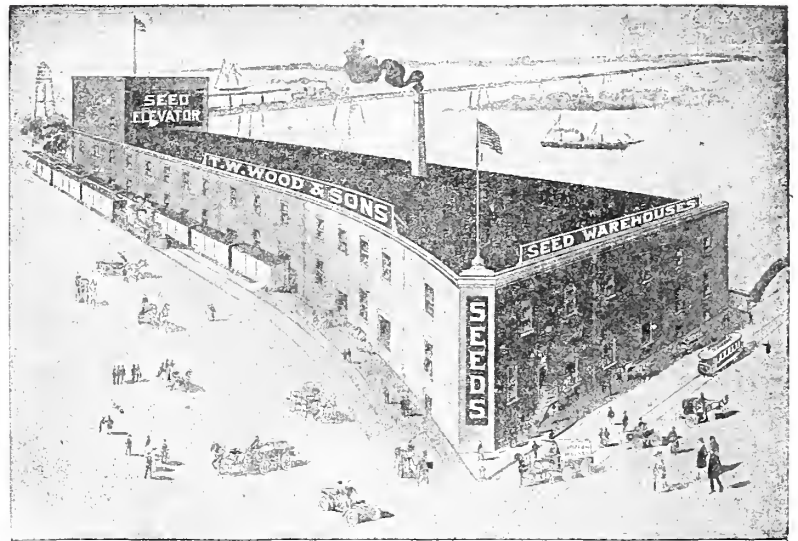
We are Headquarters for the best Maine-grown, Second Crop and Northern-grown Seed Potatoes, Stocks selected and grown especially for seed purposes, and very much superior to the ordinary stocks of potatoes so frequently sold for seed purposes.

Full Size Barrels We ship seed potatoes in the full size 11 peck barrels, branded with the name of the variety and well filled.

Potatoes in Sacks We also ship potatoes in 11-peck sacks (165 lbs.) when so ordered, but shipment in barrels is best, as the potatoes carry without bruising. Prices in sacks are usually about twenty-five cents less than barrel prices.

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for Storing and Recleaning Farm Seeds and Seed
Grain, is not surpassed in this Country. :: :: ::



The above gives a view of our principal warehouse, where we have capacity for loading or unloading eight cars at one time.

In addition to this, we have two other warehouses which are used to their full capacity during our busy season.

Wood's Trade Mark Brand of Farm Seeds

are the best qualities obtainable, of high tested germination, and choice recleaned stocks, free from objectionable weed seeds. Our modern and up-to-date recleaning machinery enabling us to supply both seeds and grain superior in cleanliness, quality and appearance.

Wood's Crop Special issued monthly, gives current prices and seasonable information about all farm seeds. It is mailed free each month to customers whose orders indicate a special interest in farming, gardening or trucking. If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will put your name on our regular mailing list.

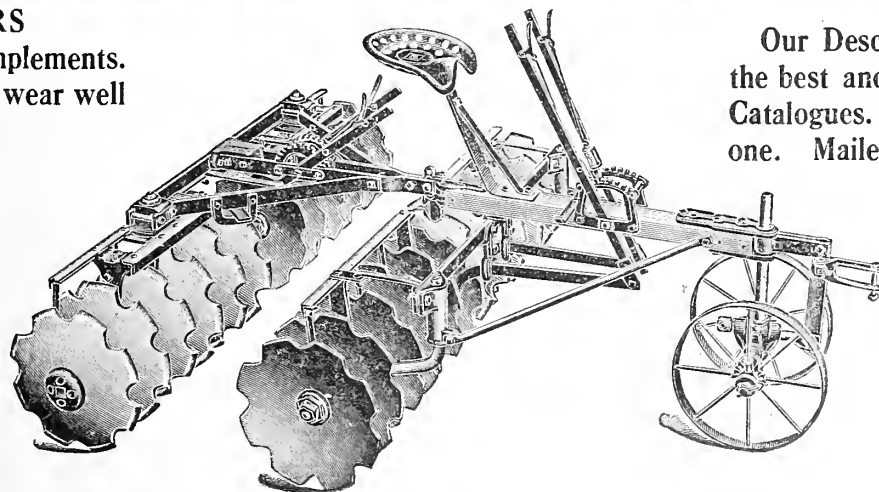
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are the kind that we sell.

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Write for price and special
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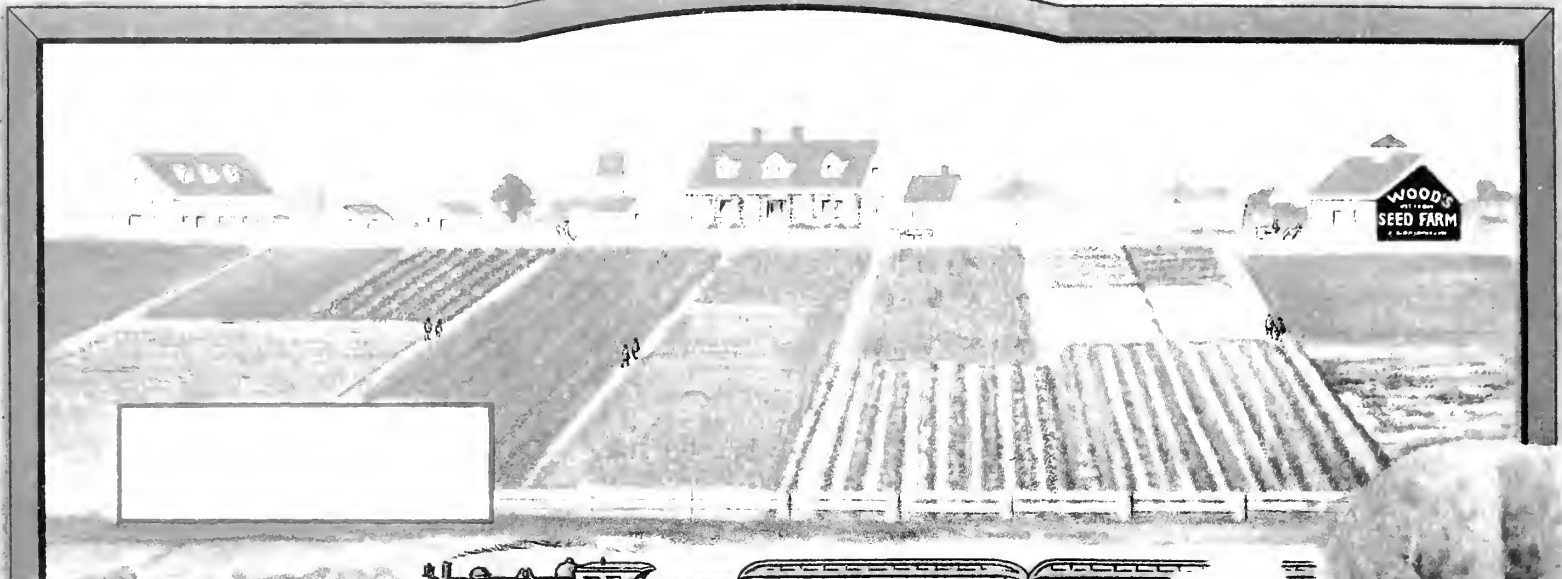
We also sell—
Wagons, Buggies, Harness,
Fencing, Barb Wire, Metal
and Rubber Roofing.

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T.W. WOOD & SONS, RICHMOND, VA

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ROYAL PANSIES.
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VARIEGATED LEAVED
NASTURTIUMS.

WOOD'S SEEDS BEST QUALITIES OBTAINABLE