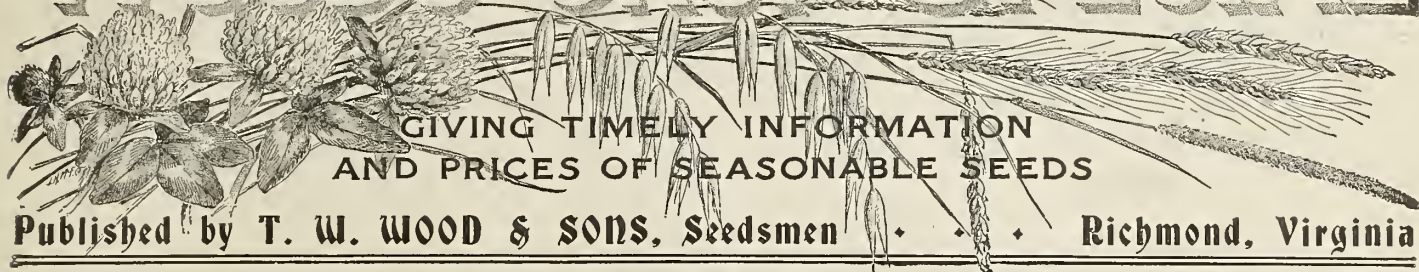


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WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL



Published by T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen • • • Richmond, Virginia

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Wood's Crop Special is issued monthly. No subscription price, but 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.

Seasonable Notes

LATE SEED POTATOES. June and early in July is the best time for planting. The early crop is very short, owing to adverse weather conditions throughout goodly portions of the potato-growing sections through the Atlantic States. This will mean that potatoes are likely to be in short supply for summer and fall trade, and should encourage our planters to plant liberally of potatoes for the fall and winter crop. For the farmer and private gardener it is particularly desirable to plant potatoes now, so as to have a liberal supply for use during the winter.

Our Cold Storage Potatoes have given most excellent crop results for several years past, and our trade in them is increasing to a very considerable extent. We give below an extract from a letter from one of our customers, giving his experience with our potatoes the past season.

I was interested in noting the difference in the way some cold storage potatoes and cellar-stored potatoes came up. I planted about two barrels of your cold storage Green Mountain and about half the quantity of Green Mountain that had been stored in the cellar all winter. My own potatoes were sound and seemed right in every way, but not half of them came up, while with the cold storage potatoes it looked as though every one grew.

ALBERT R. BELLWOOD, Chesterfield Co., Va., Dec. 2, 1912.

We also give on the next page a special article in regard to late planting of potatoes, which will be of interest to our customers.

Present prices of **CRIMSON CLOVER** are low, and should encourage largely increased seedings. The seed we offer is all new last year's seed, and of high tested germination and fine quality. This seed will grow equally as well as seed from the crop saved this year, if not better, our tests fully confirming this. New crop seeds, as a rule, require some little time to perfect and mature their germs, and frequently seed from the previous year's saving will give better germination than new crop seed. Farmers need have no hesitation in buying and sowing the seed saved from the last season's crop. This year's crop seed will not be ready for shipment before early in August.

Crimson Clover is unquestionably the king of forage and soil-improving crops for July and August seedings, and there is no crop that gives more satisfactory results from a soil-improving standpoint, many of our farmers contending that a crop of crimson clover plowed under is equal to a good application of stable manure.

The Crimson Clover crop the past season has turned out particularly well, and it should encourage a more extended use of crimson clover than ever before.

The supply of **COW PEAS** is short and the demand continues very heavy for them, and as a consequence, prices are still further advancing, with indications that there will not be enough stock to supply the demand throughout the season. Cow Peas are unquestionably one of the best of summer forage and soil-improving crops, not only making an excellent crop of forage, but improving the condition and productiveness of the land to a wonderful extent wherever they are grown. Cow Peas are also excellently adapted for grazing by cattle, or to use as a soiling crop.

For a forage and soil-improving crop, the **MIXED COW PEAS** are equal to any of the straight varieties, and are very extensively sown throughout the South. These peas consist of the Black, Clay, Wonderful, Whippoorwill, etc, the best and largest growing varieties of peas that we have, and there need be no hesitation in using them, where it is desired to sow simply for a forage and soil-improving crop. As Mixed Cow Peas can be purchased at considerably less than the straight varieties, quite a saving is effected in the cost of seeding, by their use.

SOJA BEANS make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious of forage crops, and at the same time will produce a better crop on poorer land even than cow peas. They are not considered quite as good for soil-improving purposes as cow peas, although they unquestionably benefit the land to a considerable extent. For forage they are sown broadcast at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. Soja Beans are also quite often planted with corn for ensilage purposes, and will add materially to the feeding value of the corn when planted in this way.

Soja Beans are also quite largely sown with cow peas, where it is desirable to cut the crop for forage. They are upright in growth, and make an excellent combination of feed with cow peas. They are excellent in fat and milk-producing qualities. The quantity of soja beans mixed with cow peas varies in proportion from one-third to one-sixth.

I bought and sowed some of your Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans this spring and sowed on very poor land, and I made a good crop of feed, notwithstanding we had a very severe drought. I like them very much for improving land and forage.

J. B. MASSENBURG, Warren Co., N. C. *See 23, 1912.*

The **HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJA BEANS** which we offer are earlier to mature than the regular Mammoth Yellow Sojas, and are a particularly satisfactory and large-yielding kind, especially where it is desired to plant to harvest a crop of beans, and we recommend them very strongly to our customers.

I tried three varieties of Soja Beans this season; Mammoth Yellow, Hollybrook and Dwarf Green. The Mammoth Yellow made the largest growth. I think that is the best variety when cut for hay. They also had more nodules on roots. The Hollybrook made a larger growth than the Dwarf Green, but not as large as the Mammoth Yellow. I got more plants from the amount of seed with the Hollybrook. It is a very good variety for both hay and grain.

C. C. STARCHER, Roane Co., W. Va., *Sept. 28, 1912.*

VELVET BEANS are probably the cheapest soil-improving crop, cost of seed considered, that can be put in. It really only requires about a peck of seed to the acre. They are usually planted in rows five feet apart, dropping the beans about a foot apart in the rows. They make a very rapid and enormous growth, and soon cover the land wherever they are sown. On account of their large and heavy growth, it is difficult to cure them as a forage crop, and their best use is to let the vines and all be killed by frost and rot upon the ground before attempting to turn them under. Velvet Beans are also very largely used in Florida and the extreme South as a cattle grazing and fattening crop, and with excellent and profitable results, and we believe that in this section they would also prove most desirable for this purpose. The cattle are turned into the velvet bean fields late in the fall, and fatten and thrive remarkably, grazing on the enormous mass of leaves and vines, and this is continued until late in the winter, with very satisfactory results.

SEASONABLE NOTES---Continued.

GERMAN MILLET can be sown any time during June or up to the middle of July. It makes a most satisfactory summer hay crop, being nearly equal in seeding and nutritive value to timothy hay, when properly grown and cured. It is necessary, however, to sow this crop thickly for best results, and to cut it just as it is heading out, in order to make the best quality of hay. It should never be sown in less quantity than a bushel to the acre, and requires fairly good land to produce to best advantage. Millet matures its crop ordinarily in from six to eight weeks.

The Millet seeds gotten of you this year produced an excellent crop of fine hay, about 6 tons to the acre. All seeds I have purchased from you have proven of best quality and I now buy of you exclusively.—D. Y. HENRY, Campbell Co., Va., *Sept. 20, 1912.*

PEARL MILLET has always been one of the most popular southern-grown forage crops. It grows rapidly, and furnishes continuous cuttings of most excellent and nutritious green food all through the summer. It can be sown broadcast, but is best sown in drills 3 feet apart, at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cutting can commence when the millet is 2 to 3 feet high. When cut it stools out and grows off again rapidly and if a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a daily supply of most nutritious green food until late in the fall. If sown broadcast, it should be sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

I am well pleased with the Pearl Millet. Made rank growth on pine wood land sandy soil. Made a growth 10 to 11 feet high. As a milk producer feed green—it brings the answer.

N. T. McCOURTNEY, Dade Co., Fla., *Oct. 1911*

SORGHUMS can be sown any time during June or early in July, for use either for continuous cutting green forage crop or to cut and cure as a dry forage crop for use during the winter. The sorghums are not as easily cured however, as millets or cow peas, and more care has to be used in cutting them and putting them away for dry feed. The Orange and Amber are the kinds used mostly for forage purposes. The Sugar Drip is unquestionably the best and the only kind that should be used for syrup making.

THE SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM which we offer not only makes a larger growth and more nutritious forage, but makes a decidedly superior yield and quality of syrup. Syrup-making is coming into much greater vogue now than heretofore, and farmers who have been growing the Sugar Drip say that it not only makes a desirable syrup for home use, but the syrup can also be sold to good profit and advantage.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum is the only kind of cane anyone here cares to plant, as there is as much difference between Sugar Drip and other sorghums as there is between sorghum and old style Black Strap Molasses. Everyone that likes honey should raise Sugar Drip Sorghum. It is a good substitute for honey.

W. B. WARREN, Spotsylvania Co., Va., *Feb. 5, 1913.*

KAFFIR CORN makes an excellent summer forage or grazing crop. It stands hot, dry weather and will produce its crop under more adverse conditions than almost any other similar forage crop which you can put in. Kaffir corn is also very prolific in yield of grain which makes excellent feed for all kinds of poultry, and is also very nutritious for hogs and cattle; but for feeding to cattle, the grain requires to be ground or soaked before feeding. The seed is round in shape, about the same size as sorghums, and when sown for grazing or fodder, should be sown broadcast or put in with a grain drill at the rate of about 1 bushel per acre. For producing grain, it should be sown in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 10 or 12 pounds per acre, dropping the seed so that it will be 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. When sown for grain, it should be cultivated the same as corn.

It is quite a frequent practice to sow **Kaffir Corn** or **Sorghum** with cow peas. This crop holds up the peavines and enables them to be cut and harvested to better advantage, and at the same time helps in their growth. Sorghum and Kaffir Corn are also quite generally sown with cow peas when it is desired to use them for grazing purposes. When sown with cow peas, sow at the rate of about one peck to the acre.

BUCKWHEAT can be sown any time during June or early in July. It makes a large yield of grain, and is considered quite a profitable crop in our Piedmont and mountainous districts. It also yields very satisfactory crops in the eastern portion of this state. Buckwheat is one of the best crops to clean land from weeds and put it in condition for other crops to follow.

Late Seed Potatoes.

One of the most important crops for June and July planting is late seed potatoes. Considerably more attention has been paid to the planting of late potatoes in the last few years than heretofore. This is largely due to the fact that our stock of these potatoes are kept in cold storage so as to furnish them in first-class, sound condition for late planting. Crop results the past season were especially satisfactory, as large yields were very generally made. The potatoes are harvested, too, at a season of the year when it is not necessary, as with the early potatoes, to market them at once, but they can be dug and stored, and sold during the winter as market conditions warrant.

When grown for home use, the planting of potatoes in June and July is also most satisfactory, as it furnishes a good supply of potatoes for use throughout the winter.

Planting and cultivating Late Potatoes.

The same methods of planting and cultivating late potatoes should be followed out as for the early crop, except that it is better to cut the potatoes into a little larger pieces, allowing at least two good eyes to every piece; and it is better also to use land plaster on the potatoes after cutting, in order to prevent bleeding to an unnecessary extent. These precautions are desirable in case of hot, dry weather after planting.

The potatoes should as a rule be covered a little deeper than for spring planting, and it is desirable to cultivate often in order to keep the ground in a loose and friable condition, at the last cultivations gradually throwing the soil to the potatoes, so as to leave them well ridged up. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three to three-and-a-half feet apart, dropping twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row.

Best methods of fertilizing.

The use of stable manure at the time of planting potatoes is not desirable. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been well manured for the previous crop that was grown on the land, or they will give excellent results on land that has been in clovers or grasses. It is much better, in case the land is not good enough, or in case it is desired to make large yields of potatoes, to use fertilizers, and the best fertilizers, for this purpose are our Standard Potato Fertilizer, Mapes Economical Potato Manure or Listers Standard Bone Superphosphate. All of these give most excellent and satisfactory results on potatoes. The successful truckers and large potato growers usually use fertilizer very liberally on potatoes, as they claim that the extra crop results well repay for the fertilizer used. From 600 to 800 pounds per acre is the quantity ordinarily used on potatoes, but in the trucking districts the use of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre is a very common occurrence. The fertilizer is best applied after opening the rows for planting the potatoes, running the plow, with the mold-board taken off after applying the fertilizer, so as to mix the fertilizer with the soil before planting the potatoes.

The early varieties of potatoes, such as Irish Cobbler, Early Rose, White and Red Bliss, are very popular for late planting, the advantage of planting these early varieties being that they not only make excellent yields, but the late crop makes excellent seed potatoes for planting the following spring. We recommend to our customers, when planting potatoes in June or early in July, to plant at least a portion of their crop of the early varieties.

The **RED BLISS POTATOES**, planted in June and July, are quite largely grown to be shipped during the winter and early spring by some southern growers, as Bermuda Potatoes. They are very similar in appearance to the Bermuda potatoes, and when grown late and shipped during the winter have the fresh appearance of new potatoes. This quite often makes them sell higher in northern markets than ordinary potatoes. We do not agree, with the misbranding of potatoes, and believe they ought to be shipped and sold for what they are, but at the same time, the Red Bliss Potatoes when exposed for sale in the retail markets in the North ought unquestionably to take the place of the Bermuda potatoes, as they are fully equal, if not of better quality than those that are brought from Bermuda. This similarity in appearance to the Bermuda potatoes has also made the Red Bliss a very good seller in the northern markets during the winter and early spring, and accounts to a very great extent for the popularity and the good prices which are usually obtained for this variety.

The Early and Late Potatoes bought of you have made fine crops especially the late Green Mountain. They were planted about July 1st and are nearly made, promising to make at least 200 bus. per acre, and that without special care in cultivation or fertilizer. They were planted after peas.

GEO. W. SETTLE, Floyd Co., Va., *Sept. 4, 1912.*

Hairy or Winter Vetches.

Hairy or Winter Vetches are coming into extended use. When grown successfully, they really make the most nutritious and largest yielding hay crops of anything we know. On some lands the soil seems to require inoculation before it produces vetch to best advantage, and if any of our customers have sown vetch and not made a full crop it is desirable to sow them again on the same land where they were previously grown and the resulting crop will be a surprise in its great yield and productiveness. It is also best to sow vetch with winter oats or wheat so as to give some support and enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Vetches act like cow peas and add very considerably to the stores of nitrogen root nodules which are formed during their growth. Vetches should be sown at the rate of 40 lbs. to the acre by themselves or at the rate of about 20 lbs. to the acre with three-quarter bushels of wheat or one bus. of winter oats. When vetches are sown with oats or wheat, they should be cut just as the oats or wheat are in the milk state before the grain has time to harden. The feeding value of wheat is considered superior to oats when cut in this way, and wheat alone is largely used as a hay feed by the best race horse breeders.

Wood's Poultry Food

	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.	500-lb. lots per 100-lbs.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food . . .	\$1 00	\$1 80	\$1 75
Wood's Scratch Food	1 00	1 85	1 80
Hollybrook Chick Food	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Scratching Food . . .	1 10	2 05	2 00
Hollybrook Laying Food	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Growing Food	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Forcing Food	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Developing Food	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture	1 20	2 25	2 20
Cyphers Chick Food	1 15	2 25	2 20
Cyphers Scratching Food	1 10	2 10	2 05
Cyphers Laying Food	1 10	2 15	2 10
Cyphers Forcing Food	1 15	2 20	2 15
Cyphers Developing Food	1 15	2 20	2 15
Linseed Meal	1 10	2 00	1 90
Wheat Bran	85	1 60	1 50
Ship Stuff	85	1 60	1 50
Gluten Meal	1 10	2 00	1 90
Green Cut Alfalfa Meal	85	1 65	1 60
Hollybrook Meat Scraps	1 60	3 00	2 90
Poultry Bone, (3 sizes)	1 30	2 40	2 35
Blood Meal	2 00	3 75	3 65
Crushed Oyster Shells	40	60	55
Granite Poultry Grit	40	65	60
Mica Spar Cubical Grit	50	75	70
Pin Head Oats	1 50	2 50	2 45
Cracked Corn	90	1 65	1 60
Kaffir Corn	90	1 75	1 70

White Field Peas For Poultry, bus. \$2.12 bags included; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.10 per bus.
Poultry Wheat, bus. of 60 lbs. \$1.15; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.12 per bus.
Buckwheat, bus. 48 lbs., \$1.15; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus. sacks included.
Charcoal, in three grades; 2-lb. carton, 10c.; 50 lb. paper lined sacks, \$1.00

Our experiments have been extremely satisfactory with Hollybrook Chick Food, and we are at the present time posting in our Display Room a card with the following statement: "Hollybrook Chick Food will feed 100 chicks for the first twenty-one days at a cost of less than 5c. per day. This is all that we use for the first three weeks, except a little green food cut fine."
 The Old Dominion Industrial Co., King William Co., Va.

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

I beg to say that I want to compliment you upon the Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes that you sent me for seed last year. In my section, we were the only ones who made any crop, as we had a very severe drought, but by watching the crop very carefully, together with the fine seed that you sent me, we made about 150 bushels to the acre and sold them at \$1.00 per bushel. I will want enough seed this year for 20 acres, and will order them from you a little later.—W. A. CHENOWETH, Jefferson Co., Ala. Mar. 6-12.

FERTILIZERS.

- Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.** Recommended for all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.80, per ton, \$27.00.
- Standard Potato Fertilizer.** Especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes. Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.
- Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.** A first-class fertilizer, specially adapted for spring sown grain and grass crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.30; per ton, \$22.00.
- Standard High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer.** High in analysis for quick results on vegetables. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.00; per ton, \$39.00.
- Standard Corn Fertilizer.** Contains the necessary ingredients to produce a large yield of corn. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.00 per ton, \$19.00.
- Standard Crop Grower.** Apply on all farm crops, especially oats, grass and corn. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.10; per ton, \$20.00
- Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate (14%).** Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.40; per ton, \$13.50.
- Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate (16%).** Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$14.50.
- Standard Bone and Potash Mixture.** Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$14.00
- LISTERS STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.** Made from an animal bone basis and gives splendid crop results. Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$28.00.
- Mapes Vegetable Manure.** Superior to Peruvian Guano for quick results on all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00. For garden use, \$2.25 per 100 lb. bag.
- Mapes Economical Potato Manure.** Especially recommended for Irish Potatoes or any root crop. Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00. For garden use, \$2.00 per 100-lb. bag.
- Wood's Pure Animal Bone.** A first-class article of pure bone. Bag of 167 lbs., \$3.00; per ton \$35.00.
- NITRATE OF SODA.** Specially recommended for spring use for strawberries and vegetable crops, also grass and grain crops. Per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; 200 lb. bag, \$6.50; ton \$62.00. Half ton at ton rates.
- MURIATE POTASH.** Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$5.50; per ton \$50.00.
- SULPHATE POTASH.** Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; per ton \$55.00.
- AGRICULTURAL LIME. Shell Lime,** per bag 75c.; ton \$6.25; 2 ton lots and over, \$6.00 ton. Special price on car lots.
- THOMAS PHOSPHATE (or Basic-Slag.)** This is coming into very general use for fertilizing land for both spring and fall crops. Per ton \$17.00; in 5 ton lots and over, \$16.50 per ton.
- LAND PLASTER,** per bag of 200-lb. 75c.; per ton, \$7.00.
- KAINIT,** per bag of 200 lbs. \$1.35 per ton, \$12.50.

Vegetable Plants

We have a nice lot of the following plants, ready now; all leading varieties.

	Doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Cabbage Plants . . . by express		25c.	\$2 00
Hot-bed Tomato	10c.	35c.	3 00
Transplanted Tomato	15c.	75c.	6 00
Cauliflower Plants		50c.	4 00
Lettuce Plants		25c.	2 00
Sweet Potato Plants		25c.	2 00

Moon Vines, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.
Scarlet Sage, \$1.00 per dozen.
 If plants ordered are to be sent by mail, add 5c. per dozen; 15c. per 100.

The Implement Company, 1302 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.
 Write for Special Circular just issued, giving information about all **Seasonable Farm Implements, Cultivators, Land Rollers, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Poultry Rabbit and Field Fencing, etc.** Circular mailed free, write for it and prices of any Farm Supplies required.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Price-List of Seasonable Field Seeds, June 7, 1913.

When sending orders at prices named here, please mention Crop Special No. 502.

The prices named below are our prices at this date. Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

Cow, or Field Peas

Our Cow Peas and Soja Beans are re-cleaned free from hulls and immature seed, superior both in cleanliness and quality and of tested germination. Put up in uniform bags, 2 to 2½ bushels to the bag.

Cow Peas are scarce and indications are for higher prices.

Price includes bags.	5-bus. lots and over, per bus.	Per bus.
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans	\$2 15	\$2 20
Mixed Cow Peas	2 30	2 35
Clay	2 40	2 45
Black	2 60	2 65
Whippoorwill (slightly mixed)	2 60	2 65
Red Ripper	2 55	2 60
Iron	2 70	2 75
Wonderful or unknown	2 65	2 70
Taylor	2 60	2 65
New Era	2 70	2 75
Brabham	2 95	3 00
Groit	3 20	3 25
Large Blackeye	2 95	3 00
Early Ramshorn Blackeye, per peck \$1.10	3 50	3 55
Gallivant or Lady Pea, Qt. 25c.; peck \$1.25	3 90	4 00
Rice, Qt. 25c.; " 1.25	3 90	4 00

SOJA BEANS. Mammoth Yellow	1 75	1 80
Hollybrook Early	1 95	2 00
Brown	2 20	2 25
Black	2 95	3 00
Early Green	3 20	3 25
Extra Early Wilson	3 20	3 25
VELVET BEANS. Brown Speckled	3 00	3 10

Millet.	2½ bus cotton sacks 22c. each extra.	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
German, Choice		\$1 25	\$1 30
German, Tennessee-grown, Trade Mark		1 45	1 50
Hungarian		1 30	1 35
Pearl, or Cat-tail, per lb. 10c.; 10-lbs. lots, 8c. per lb.; 100-lbs. and over, 7c. per lb.			

Cotton bags holding 2½ bushels 22c. each extra.

Crimson Clover. In 5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Choice	3 70 3 80
Trade Mark	3 90 4 00
WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON, Trade M.	4 75 4 80

Clover Seed.	Stock mark.	Purity	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots	Per bus. of 60 lbs.
Red Clover, Trade M.				\$13 25
Sapling, Trade Mark	Sultan	98%		13 50
Alfalfa, Trade Mark	Aiken	98%	lb. 16c.	8 90 9 00

Grass Seed.	Bags included except on Timothy and Herds	Lbs. to bushel.	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots.	Per bus.
Grass, which are 22c. each extra.				
Timothy, Choice	45	\$2 20	\$2 25	
Trade Mark	"	2 30	2 35	
Orchard Grass, Choice	14	1 60	1 65	
Trade Mark	"	1 75	1 80	
Tall Meadow Oat, Choice	11	1 70	1 75	
Trade Mark	"	1 80	1 85	
Ky. Blue, Trade Mark,	14	1 70	1 75	
Herds Grass or Red Top.	100-lb. lots, per lb.	10-lb. lots, per lb.	Per lb.	
Choice	11½c.	12c.	13c.	
Trade Mark,	12½c.	13c.	14c.	
Paspalum Dilatatum or Dall's Grass	30c.	32c.	35c.	
Bermuda Grass		63c.	65c.	
Johnson Grass, per lb. 12c.; per 100-lb. lots, 10c. per lb.				
Meadow Fescue, lb. 15c.; 10-lb. lots, 13c. lb. 100-lb. lots, 12c. lb.				

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

MAINE AND NORTHERN GROWN		Per bbl. sack (11 peck) 165 lbs.	Per bbl.
Northern Early Rose		\$2 70	\$2 90
Irish Cobbler		3 40	3 60
Red Bliss Triumph		2 85	3 00
White Bliss		3 30	3 50

LATE POTATOES		Per bbl. sack (11 peck) 165 lbs.	Per bbl.
Rural New Yorker		2 80	3 00
Green Mountain		3 25	3 40
Carman No. 3		3 25	3 40
Sir Walter Raleigh		3 25	3 40
Aroostock County Prize		3 25	3 40
Money Maker		3 25	3 40
Burbank		3 00	3 25

BUSHEL PRICES OF POTATOES. For varieties priced at \$2.70 to \$3.00 per barrel, \$1.25 per bushel; \$3.10 to \$3.20 per barrel, \$1.30 per bushel; \$3.50 per barrel and over, \$1.40 per bus.

Potatoes for Late Planting.

For delivery from June 20th, up to July 15th, 25c. per barrel advance over above named prices. Book your orders now if you wish to be sure of obtaining the kind you want, as our stock of some kinds is limited.

Seed Corn.

The seed corns which we offer are the best and most productive kinds grown. They are all carefully prepared for seed purposes, and give much better results for planting in this section and further south than northern or western seed corn.

Prices include new striped grain bags.

White Varieties:	Per bus.
Va. White Dent	\$1 50
Shenandoah White Dent	1 50
Collier's Excelsior	1 50
Improved Southern Snowflake	1 50
Sheep-tooth	1 50
Boone County	1 50
Yellow Varieties: Early Va. Yellow Dent	1 50
Improved Leaming	1 50
Reid's Early Yellow Dent	1 50
Gold Standard	1 50
Ensilage Varieties: Wood's Va Ensilage	1 25
St. Charles Red Cob for Ensilage	1 25
Virginia. Horsetooth Ensilage	1 25
Eureka for Ensilage	1 75

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Price per lb. 10c., 10-lb. lots, 8c. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 7c. per lb.

VETCHES—Hairy Winter, per lb. 10c.; 25 lb. lots, 9c. per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 8½c. per lb.

BEGGAR WEED, per lb. 40c.

NAVY BEANS, per qt. 15c.; peck 90c.; bus. \$3.00

SUNFLOWER.—Mammoth Russian, per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8c. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7c. per lb.

Sorghum

Prices include sacks.	In 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Early Amber (for fodder) peck	40c. bus. 50 lbs.,	\$1 20 \$1 25
Early Orange " "	40c. " "	1 30 1 35
Sugar Drip (for syrup) " "	70c. " "	1 90 2 00
Yellow Milo Maize " "	70c. " "	1 90 2 00
Kaffir Corn, white	50c. " "	1 20 1 25
Evergreen Broom Corn " "	60c. " "	2 00

Buckwheat.

Cotton bags holding 2½ bus. 20c. extra.
 Japanese per bus. of 48 lbs., \$1 20
 Silver Hull " " 1 25

Cotton Seed.

In 5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Early King	\$1 20 \$1 25
Sugar Loaf	1 20 1 25
Simpkin's Prolific	1 20 1 25
Russell's Big Boll Prolific	1 25 1 40