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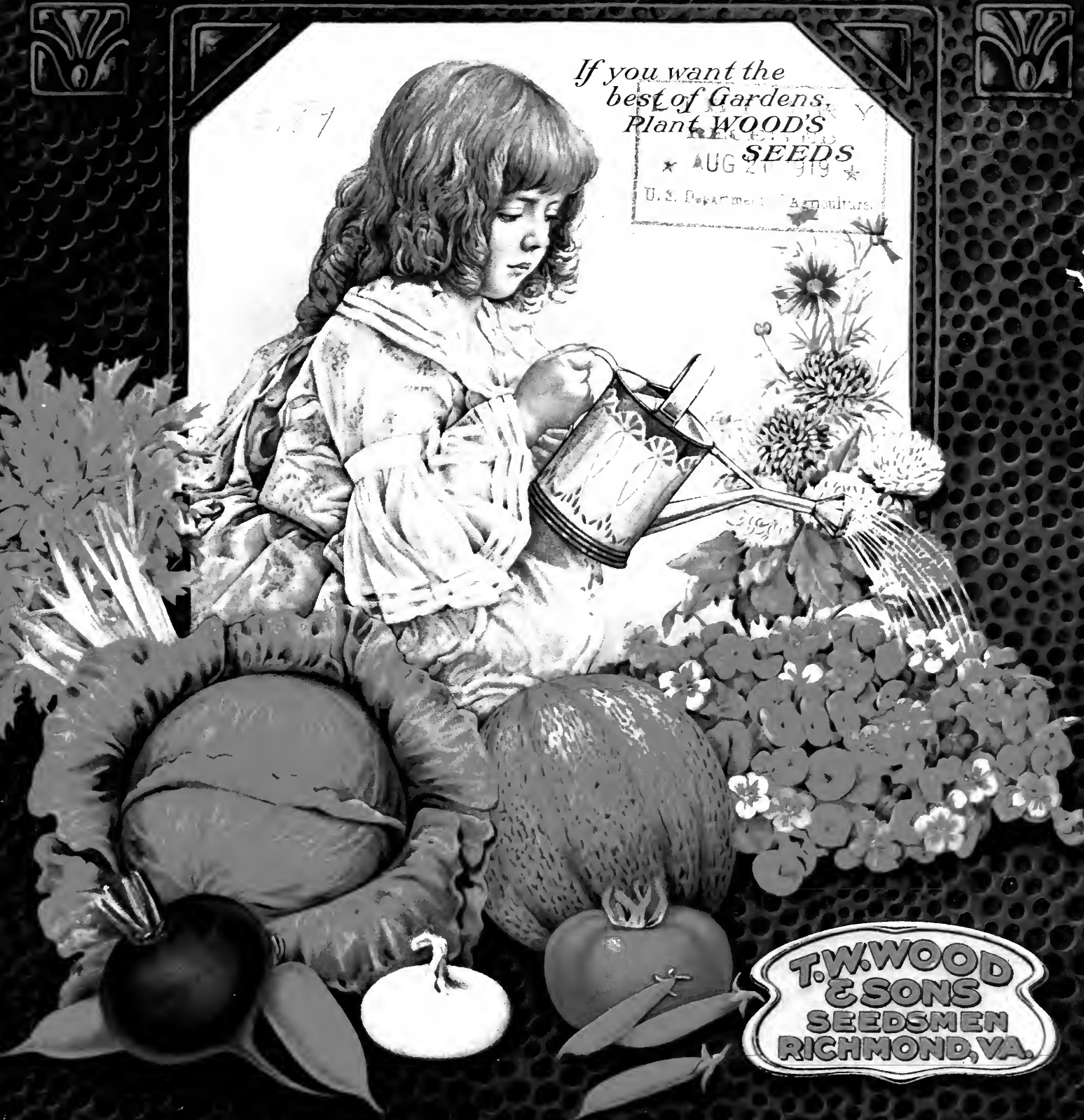
WOOD'S SEEDS

1919

If you want the
best of Gardens,
Plant **WOOD'S**
SEEDS

★ AUG 20 1919 ★

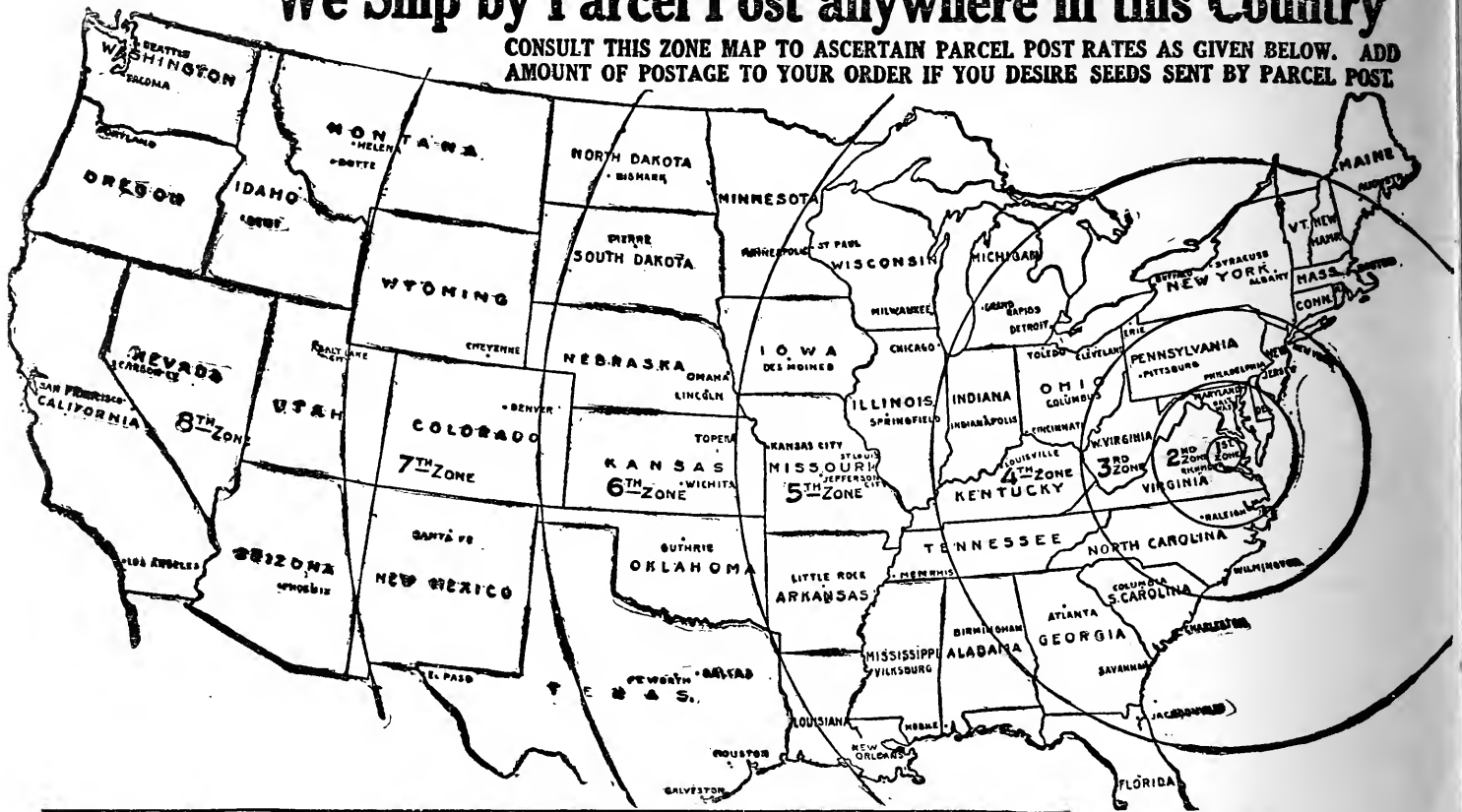
U. S. Department of Agriculture



**T.W. WOOD
& SONS
SEEDSMEN
RICHMOND, VA.**

We Ship by Parcel Post anywhere in this Country

CONSULT THIS ZONE MAP TO ASCERTAIN PARCEL POST RATES AS GIVEN BELOW. ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO YOUR ORDER IF YOU DESIRE SEEDS SENT BY PARCEL POST



Parcels Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone.	Second Zone.	Third Zone.	Fourth Zone.	Fifth Zone.	Sixth Zone.	Seventh Zone.	Eighth Zone.
1	\$.06	\$.06	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	\$.07	\$.07	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.12	\$.13
3	\$.08	\$.08	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.13	\$.14
4	\$.09	\$.09	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.14	\$.15
5	\$.10	\$.10	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.15	\$.16
6	\$.11	\$.11	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.16	\$.17
7	\$.12	\$.12	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.17	\$.18
8	\$.13	\$.13	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.18	\$.19
9	\$.14	\$.14	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.19	\$.20
10	\$.15	\$.15	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.20	\$.21
11	\$.16	\$.16	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19	\$.21	\$.22
12	\$.17	\$.17	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19	\$.20	\$.22	\$.23
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15	\$.20	\$.20	\$.19	\$.20	\$.21	\$.22	\$.23	\$.25	\$.26
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41	\$.46	\$.46	\$.45	\$.46	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49	\$.51	\$.52
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43	\$.48	\$.48	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.53	\$.54
44	\$.49	\$.49	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.54	\$.55
45	\$.50	\$.50	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.55	\$.56
46	\$.51	\$.51	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54	\$.56	\$.57
47	\$.52	\$.52	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54	\$.55	\$.57	\$.58
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63	\$.68	\$.68	\$.67	\$.68	\$.69	\$.70	\$.71	\$.73	\$.74
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66	\$.71	\$.71	\$.70	\$.71	\$.72	\$.73	\$.74	\$.76	\$.77
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69	\$.74	\$.74	\$.73	\$.74	\$.75	\$.76	\$.77	\$.79	\$.80
70	\$.75	\$.75	\$.74	\$.75	\$.76	\$.77	\$.78	\$.80	\$.81

Notes About Parcel Post

Poisons cannot be sent by mail. Weight limit in 1st, 2d and 3rd zones, 70 lbs.; in other zones, 50 lbs. Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones, 72 inches. Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

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WOOD'S SEEDS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

THE YEAR 1919 celebrates the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the business of T. W. WOOD & SONS. Started in 1879 by Mr. T. W. Wood, in a very modest way, at the corner of Sixth and Marshall Streets, the business has gradually grown in volume and extent of territory covered each successive year, until today it ranks as one of the largest seed businesses in this country. Mr. T. W. Wood continued in the business up to the time of his death, in 1905.

Associated with their father from their early boyhood days were Mr. Henry W. Wood and Mr. William P. Wood, who still continue in active management of the business. In 1892 Mr. Thomas Whittet was admitted to an interest in the firm, and has the active management of the Garden Seed Department. In later years Mr. Robert W. Wood and Mr. Gordon F. Wood, sons of Mr. Henry W. Wood, were admitted to an interest, and occupy important positions.

In addition to the members of the firm, we have a large number of employees who have been with us for a period of over twenty years, and whose valued help and experience have had no little part in the building up and the efficiency of our business.

This record of forty years' continuous management gives a knowledge and experience in the seed business that has few parallels in this country.

Our general offices, main store and mail-order department and one of our shipping departments are located at Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Fourteenth Street. We also have branch retail stores at each of the markets, corner Sixth and Marshall and 1707 East Franklin Street. In addition to this we occupy three other warehouses for storage and for our modern and up-to-date seed cleaning and elevator machinery. This, together with our Kenbrook and Williamson Seed Farms, gives us an equipment for the handling of our business that is not surpassed by any other seed house in this country.

Assuring our customers that we shall always endeavor to merit their continued and increased patronage, and with best wishes for the New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1919.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money Money should be sent by **BANK, CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage Stamps in small amounts are 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.

"BY MAIL" **"POSTPAID"** means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered at any postoffice in the United States and possessions. **At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.**

AND "BY EXPRESS" **"BY EXPRESS"** means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

Lower Freight Rates and Quick Shipments 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.

Fluctuation in Prices Conditions about all seeds are so unsettled that all quotations in this catalog are quoted subject to change without notice. Grass and Clover Seed, Seed Grain and all Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating. Fertilizers and Poultry Supplies are also quoted subject to change, but no change in prices will be made unless absolutely necessary.

We will take pleasure in quoting firm prices on any articles named in this catalog, at any time, upon request, or orders sent us will always be filled at lowest prevailing prices, whether prices are higher or lower than printed prices. When prices decline, we give our customers the benefit; while if prices are higher, we are, under present conditions, compelled to charge existing prices at the time the order is received.

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, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

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 the 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. 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 with manure, 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 rape for sheep and hogs.

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, 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, 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 kind of flower seeds. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—March is the best month for sowing grass and clover seeds in the spring. Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, and plant Artichokes for hogs and cattle.

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. Sow hardy flower seeds; after middle of the month, 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. Chufas are fine for hogs.

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 tomatoes, 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. Plant corn for ensilage.

July. Plant snap beans 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 rutabagas, 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 Golden and Wonder millets 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 other cultivated crops. 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, rutabaga and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best of fall sown soil-improving crops, and should be sown wherever possible. 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, splendid early green feed or hay, and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Sow Winter and Rust-Proof Oats; the earlier oats are sown the better. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing and cover crop 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, in colurames 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 herds 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 Seeds

SENT BY

PARCEL POST

enables you to procure the best and freshest seeds easier than buying in person at our stores. Our Catalog quotes prices on Garden and seeds in quantities up to 10 lbs. postpaid and gives the fullest information as to parcel post rates on larger quantities, enabling you to tell exactly what WOOD'S SEEDS will cost delivered to your home.

Large shipments of seed can of course be sent cheaper by freight, but for small orders parcel post is the cheapest and quickest way of forwarding.

See inside cover page for Parcel Post Rates, etc. Add for postage when ordering, except where seeds are quoted "post-paid."

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Shedaker's Choice Early Garden Corn

A new variety of early Garden Corn which will be hailed with delight by gardeners and market planters. It is a few days later in maturity than the Adams Early, but makes a larger and better-filled ear, producing two, and often three, good ears to the stalk. The ear is thick, well-grained to the end of the cob; rows of grains straight and uniform, and when cut green for market the ears will average from 12 to 14 inches in length.

For its table qualities this Corn is to be specially recommended, being sweet and tender, resembling the sugar corn in taste. It is hardy, and can be planted at the same time as Adams Early, as it will stand a good deal of cold and wet weather.

Altogether, we believe that this new early Garden Corn is destined to become one of the most popular Corns grown, both for home use and market.

Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Narrow Grain Evergreen Sugar Corn

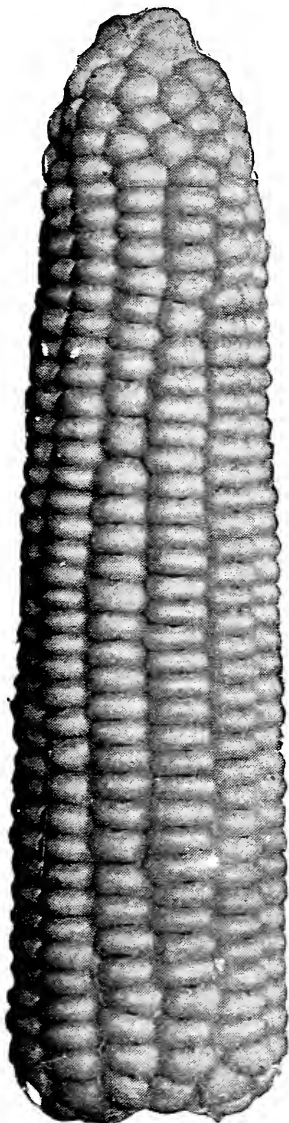
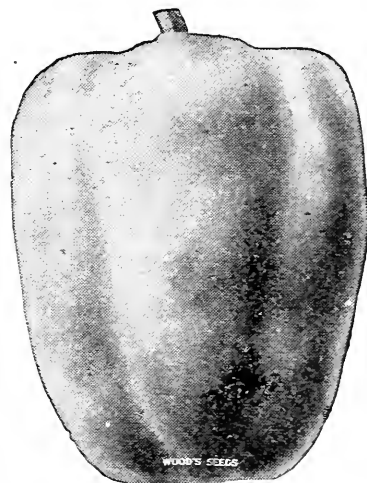
A superior strain of the Stowell's Evergreen; differing from it in that the grains are narrower and deeper, resembling more the Country Gentleman in the appearance of the grain. It is especially appreciated and preferred in a good many sections of the country where it has been introduced, and is considered a specially valuable kind for market growers and canners.

Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Royal King Pepper

The Royal King is the utmost that can be obtained in the bell pepper type. It is similar to the Ruby King, being evolved from it, but is superior to it in every respect. Eighteen years ago one of our expert pepper growers found in one of his fields of Ruby King Pepper one plant taller and more sturdy than the rest, on which the fruit was much larger and more uniform in both color and shape than the rest of the field, and also finer in texture. They were led to make the effort to reproduce and develop this exceptional pepper, and the seed was carefully preserved and planted by them. In every instance they reproduced the exceptional plant first discovered. For eighteen years this exceptional pepper was worked with and given every opportunity for improvement. Only the best seed from each year's crop was carefully selected for the following year, and the fondest hopes of the discoverers were realized. The new pepper was so far superior to the Ruby King that it supplanted it altogether, and was rightly named the "Royal King." This type was thoroughly fixed, and the peppers are all of uniform size, shape and quality. They are exceptionally thick-meated, practically twice as thick as the old



Shedaker's Choice
Early Garden Corn.

Ruby King, and more than double the thickness of the other bell peppers on the market. It is very mild, perfectly sweet and free from pungency. The plants are unusually prolific, and the yield per acre is exceptional. The peppers are unusually firm and unexcelled for shipping. In fact, they will bring a premium when the market is glutted with peppers of other varieties. It is an excellent packer and makes a fine appearance on arrival in the market, and always brings a top price. It is also especially desirable for the home garden.

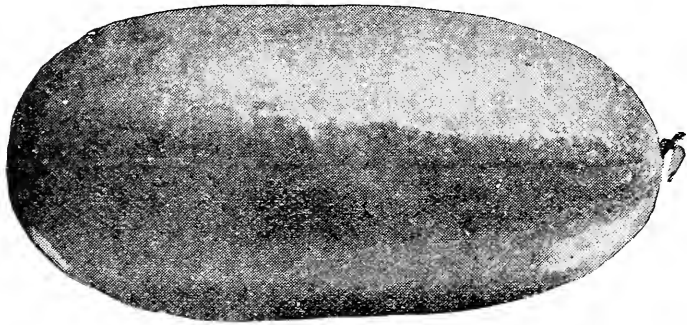
Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Wood's Famous Southern Ensilage Corns

It has long been recognized that our Virginia-grown Ensilage Corns are very much superior for planting for ensilage purposes in the North and West to corns grown in those sections, and it is largely due to climatic reasons that corn grown in this section makes more and thicker growth of fodder and general productiveness.

We are glad to say that our season for maturing corn in this section has been very favorable this year, and we are enabled to offer our ensilage corns of excellent quality and of high germination tests. We call special attention to the information given in regard to Ensilage Corns on page 84 of our catalogue. To customers requiring large quantities of these corns we shall take pleasure in making special prices on request.

Irish Grey Water Melon



the largest Watermelon dealers in the United States.

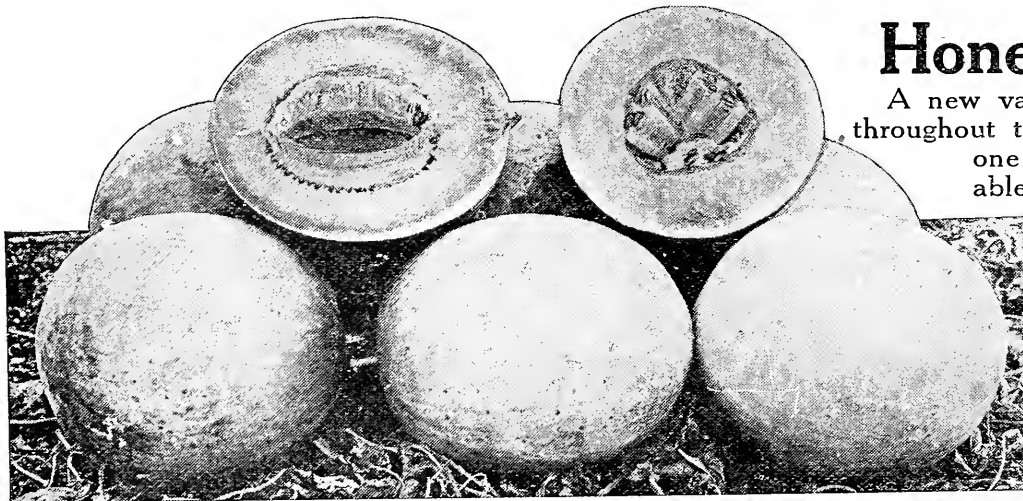
It is a better producer than Watson, and has better shape and is as good as Kleckley's Sweets, or any other melon, for the table. There is no finer flavored melon, and its strongest point is that it will not sunburn. This is a very strong recommendation, as it is estimated that 10 per cent of the very best melons are lost in the State of Georgia alone by sunburn. One car of Irish Grey Melons was shipped to Canada, and was eleven days in transit, and they arrived in perfect condition. Its tough rind also makes it a remarkable keeper, so that if a temporary glut occurs in the market they can be retained in the field longer than other kinds. Its superiority in flavor, too, makes it an especially desirable variety to grow for home use, as well as for shipping. The quality of shipped melons is usually rather inferior, but the fine qualities and keeping qualities of this melon will overcome this defect and popularize our Southern melons in distant markets to a greater extent than ever before.

The following is an extract from a letter from Leonard, Crosset & Riley, in regard to the fine qualities of this melon, reads as follows:

"In reference to this Irish Grey Melon, will say that we handled about ten cars of them last season. Its eating qualities we consider the best we have ever been lucky enough to taste. It also has a very tough rind. We had several men, weighing about 200 pounds, to jump or stand on them, and they were unable in any way to burst the rind. This proves their good carrying qualities. After attempting to burst the rind in this and other ways, we then cut the melon, preparatory to eating the same. The meat of the melon was in perfect condition, and there was not the slightest defect either inside the rind or on the flesh. We only hope the day is not far distant when the entire shipping crops will consist of Irish Grey instead of other varieties.

"LEONARD, CROSSET & RILEY."

Price of this splendid new melon: Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60. By express, lb. \$1.50; 10-lb. lots and over, \$1.40 per lb.

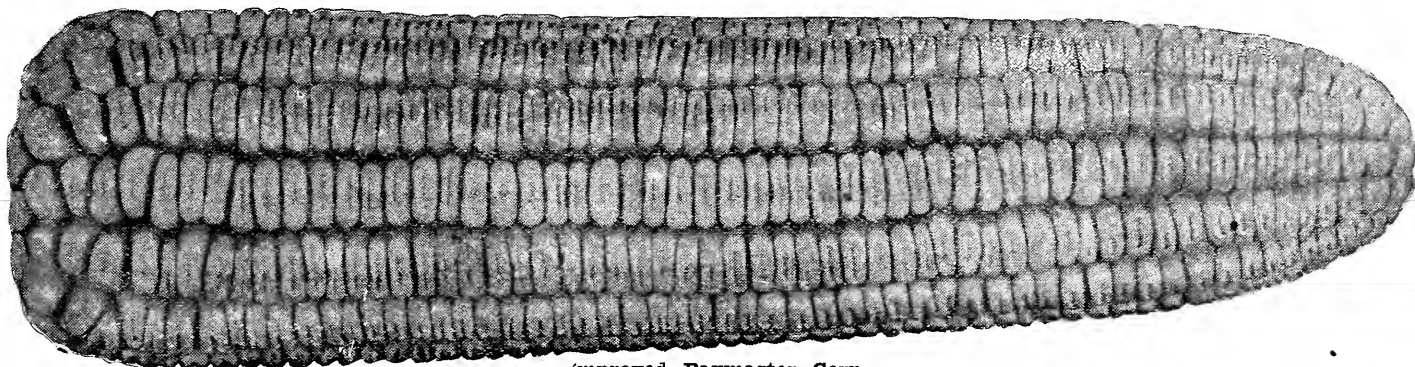


Honey Dew Melon

A new variety that is very largely grown throughout the West, and has proved to be one of the most profitable and desirable of shipping melons, on account of its thick flesh and particularly fine, sweet flavor. The flesh is a rich greenish color, and very sweet; seed cavity small; making it a very thick-fleshed melon. The size runs six to seven inches in diameter from top to bottom, and about eight inches in length, making it slightly oblong in shape. The rind is very tough, making it a good shipper. It is

rather late in maturity, and an excellent melon to plant to come in after other varieties.

Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10. By express, \$2.00 per lb.



Improved Paymaster Corn.

Improved Paymaster Corn

**A Superior General Cropping White
Corn—Deep Grains—Small Cob
—Early Maturity**

A sterling new variety which originated in Tennessee, and where it has been grown farmers are planting it almost exclusively, and it is pronounced to be the best of all white corns for general cropping purposes. It is as early as the Boone County, and cures up very rapidly, owing to its small cob, producing almost universally two good ears to the stalk. Has a deep white grain and a small bright red cob. Has a short stocky stalk and does not blow down easily. It is one of the best of feeding corns and a splendid milling corn, and is one of the surest cropping corns in cultivation. Altogether its many good points commend it very strongly, and we believe that it will rapidly come into great favor everywhere.

Price: By express or freight, quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.00. Bags included.

By mail, postpaid, packet, 10 cts.; quart, 45 cts.

Full information in regard to other varieties of seed corn will be found on pages 85 to 87 of this catalog.

Victory Yellow Dent Corn

**A Large Yielding Yellow Corn, Sur-
passing in the Appearance and
Quality of Its Grain**

A splendid new introduction in Yellow Dent Corn, which is destined to take front rank as one of the best and surest cropping of Yellow Dent corns. It is of a beautiful, rich, golden color, large deep grains, medium cob, running from 16 to 22 rows to the ear, many ears weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each. It is medium early in maturity, cures up rapidly, and makes a most attractive appearance as shelled corn. Its nutritive or feeding qualities are very high. As is well-known, yellow corns are considered better for stock feeding than white corns, and this variety is particularly valuable in this respect. We strongly recommend this new yellow corn, believing it will rapidly supplant some of the older kinds when its merits and value become fully known.

By express or freight, quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.00.

By mail, postpaid, packet 10 cts.; quart, 45 cts.

Virginia Soja Beans **A Most Promising New Variety—Excels Both for Hay and Seed Production :: ::**

A new variety, which is very highly recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which is of especial adaptability, not only for this section, but for the greater part of the corn belt of the North and Middle West. It is early in maturity, makes excellent forage and has a large yield of seed, and is recommended as being specially suitable for both hay and ensilage. While it makes a very vigorous growth, it does not make as coarse a stalk as some other varieties, and consequently cures up easier and makes a better hay or dry forage. The seeds are brownish in appearance, slightly flattened and decidedly smaller in size than the Yellow Soja Beans, consequently do not require as much seed per acre. An extract from letter giving comparative tests of the Virginia with the Hollybrook says:

"The Virginia is about ten days earlier, has given on the average a much better seed yield, and has given a better hay yield and hay of a better quality."

We strongly recommend the extensive seeding of this new Soja Bean, believing that it will soon prove to be one of the most popular varieties in cultivation.

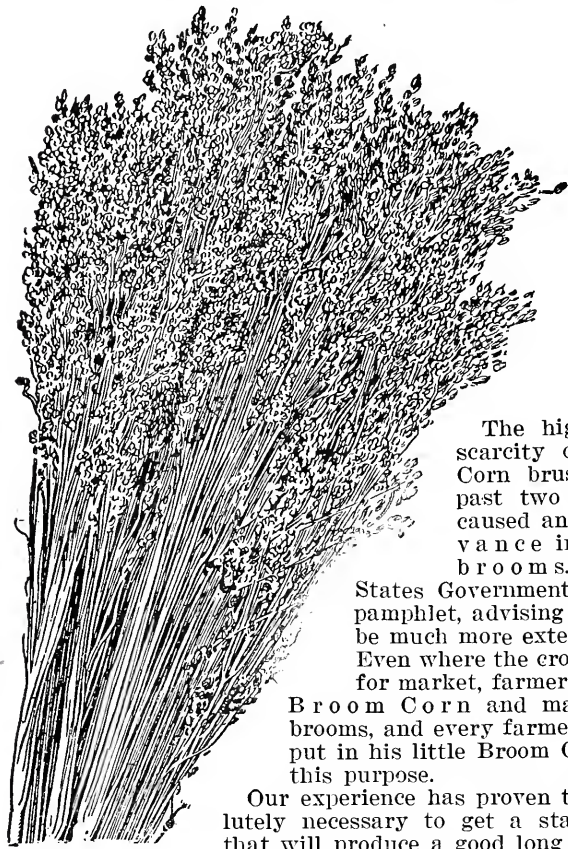
By express or freight, quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.

By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 50 cts.

Soja Beans—All Standard Varieties

Full description and information in regard to Soy Beans will be found on page 90 of this Catalog. The fact that Soy Beans this year have turned out a more plentiful crop than cowpeas has enabled us to offer some of the standard varieties of Soy Beans at lower prices than cowpeas.

Improved Broom Corn



Broom
Corn.

The
Growing
of the
Broom
Corn
Brush
Is Proving
Enormously
Profitable
Everywhere

The high price and scarcity of the Broom Corn brush during the past two years have caused an enormous advance in the price of brooms. The United

States Government has issued a pamphlet, advising that this crop be much more extensively grown.

Even where the crop is not grown for market, farmers can raise the Broom Corn and make their own brooms, and every farmer is advised to put in his little Broom Corn patch for this purpose.

Our experience has proven that it is absolutely necessary to get a standard variety that will produce a good long brush and not a dwarf suitable for whisk brooms. The stocks we offer below are of this standard variety and can be relied on to produce a heavy amount of brush.

Illinois Standard Broom Corn

The seed of this variety is produced in the best Broom Corn section of the West. Farmers in this section have been getting from \$400 to \$500 per ton for their Broom Corn brush. It is the tallest variety and produces a long, fine, straight length of brush, and the product will bring the highest market price. This should be sown at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre.

PRICE: By express or freight, per lb., 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 17 cts. per lb. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 32 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.25.

Japanese Early Broom Corn

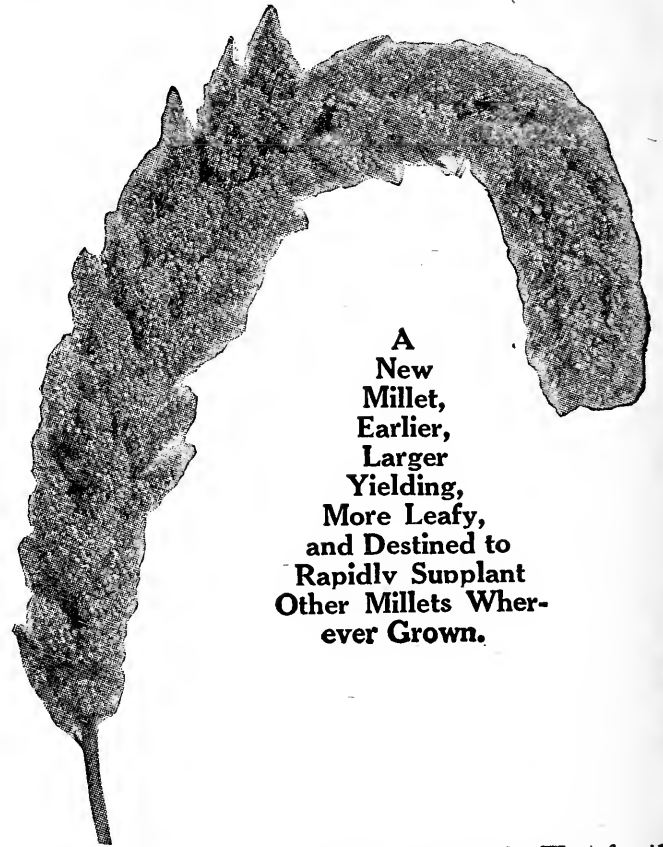
This variety is two weeks earlier than the Standard Evergreen Broom Corn, a new variety introduced to this country lately from Japan. The grower of this variety claims that, as well as being earlier than the Evergreen, and being fully as long in brush, it will produce more and better brush and seed to the acre than the Evergreen.

PRICE: By express or freight, 25 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 23 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots, 20 cts. per lb. By mail, postpaid, 32 cts. per lb.

CULTURE OF BROOM CORN.—Sow 6 lbs. to the acre in drills, 3 feet apart; thin out the Broom Corn 3 inches in drills. Can be sown from April to June. May is the best month in this section. Cultivate same as for corn.

We can supply a book entitled "Broom Corn Culture," giving full information in regard to growth, maturing and marketing of Broom Corn, for 60 cts. postpaid.

White Wonder Millet



A
New
Millet,
Earlier,
Larger
Yielding,
More Leafy,
and Destined to
Rapidly Supplant
Other Millets Wherever
Grown.

This Millet has been quite largely grown in the West for the past two or three years, and promises to supercede other millets in its productiveness for hay and forage purposes. The following description gives its history and value:

A Russian soldier, serving in the Russo-Japanese War, discovered this wonderful Millet in China. He put a little of the seed in his knapsack and when the war was over he came to the United States, bringing this precious packet of seed.

White Wonder Millet has been raised in Western Kansas for several years, and it is just as hardy and vigorous as other millets.

The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The illustration given is from a photo of the head reduced more than one-half in size. The heads will run from 8 to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds.

The yield of White Wonder Millet is extremely heavy, being fully half again as heavy as that of Golden Millet. Some growers of White Wonder Millet claim that it will outyield other millets three to one.

Another very desirable feature of White Wonder Millet is its earliness. This variety is much earlier than Golden Millet, but is not quite as early as the Siberian variety.

The foliage is very heavy, the leaves broad, and therefore it produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily.

We believe that on account of the earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth which leave the ground clean, White Wonder Millet will soon take first place among the Millets.

PRICE: By express or freight, lb., 15 cts; 10 lbs. or over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb. (\$4.00 bushel of 50 lbs.).

By mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts.

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.

We desire to call the special attention of our customers to our **SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES**. These potatoes have given the very best crop results wherever grown the past season, producing larger yields and better quality of potatoes even than Maine-grown seed, and we strongly recommend their more extensive planting everywhere.

These **SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES** are grown in the eastern part of our State, from selected Maine-grown stocks. These Maine-grown 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 spring planting. They average a little smaller in size than the Maine-grown and northern-grown potatoes, and consequently plant further, costing less to plant per acre than other kinds.

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.

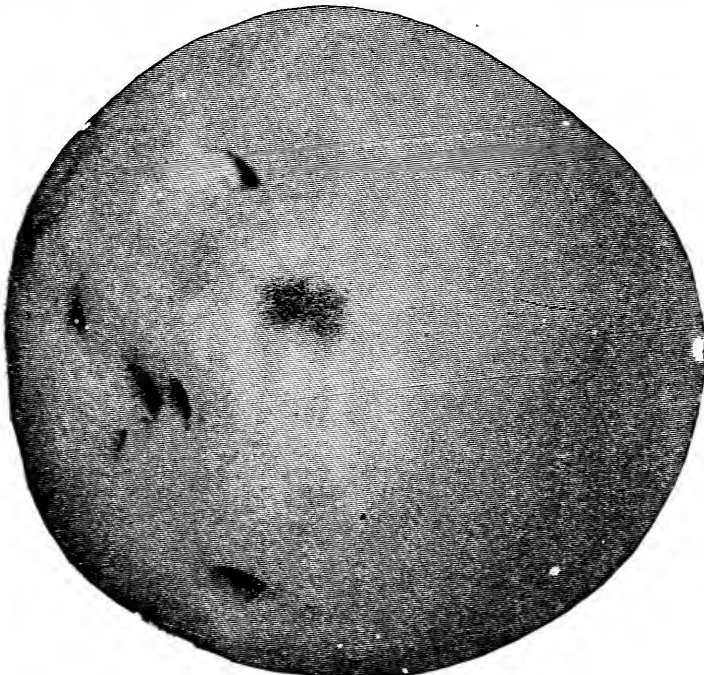
Our **EARLY OHIO POTATOES** are grown in the famous Red River Valley district, which is noted for producing the finest Ohio potatoes in this country.

Our **NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES** are grown principally in New York State and Michigan.

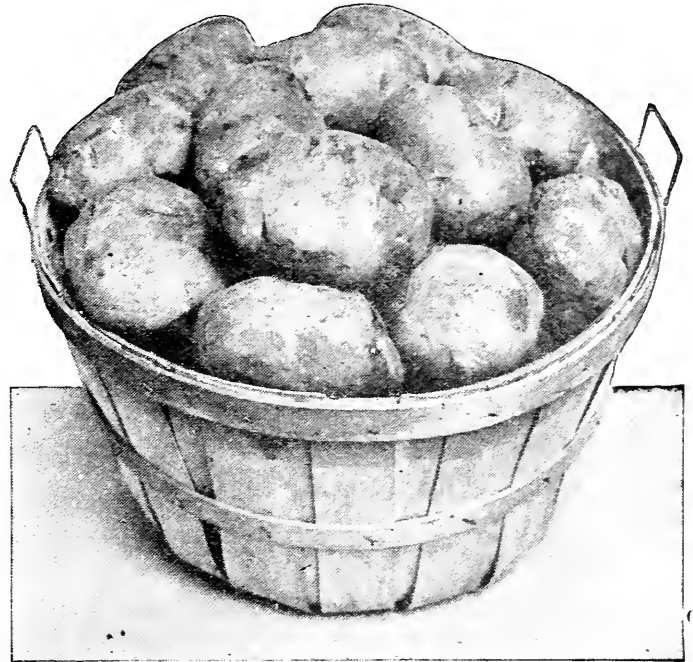
PRICES OF POTATOES FLUCTUATE. The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Fine Results from Our Irish Cobblers.

I had fine results last year from the seed Irish Cobblers I got from you.—E. M. WOOTEN, Hertford Co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1918.



Maine-Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes.



Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

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

The Irish Cobbler still maintains its popularity everywhere as one of the best, earliest and largest-yielding varieties, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excellent table qualities. 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.

Our stock of these potatoes, both of the Maine and Second Crop seed, are specially grown and selected for seed purposes, and the excellent reports we have received from our customers testify very strongly to their superiority over ordinary stocks.

MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS.

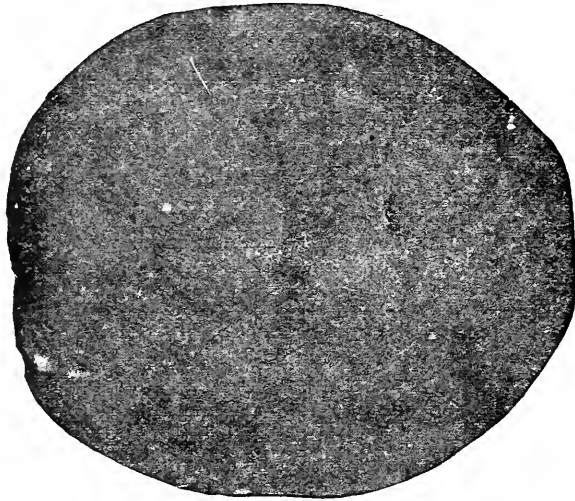
Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.00; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.35.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS.

Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.40; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.75; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.10.

**Our Maine-Grown Irish Cobblers Made More and Larger Potatoes
Than Any Ever Planted.**

The Maine-Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes that I planted this year did well. They were more and larger potatoes than any I ever planted.—D. L. BERRY, Dillon Co., S. C., Sept. 25, 1918.



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.

MAINE-GROWN RED BLISS. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.00; per barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.35.

SECOND CROP RED BLISS. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.40; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.75; per barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$5.50.

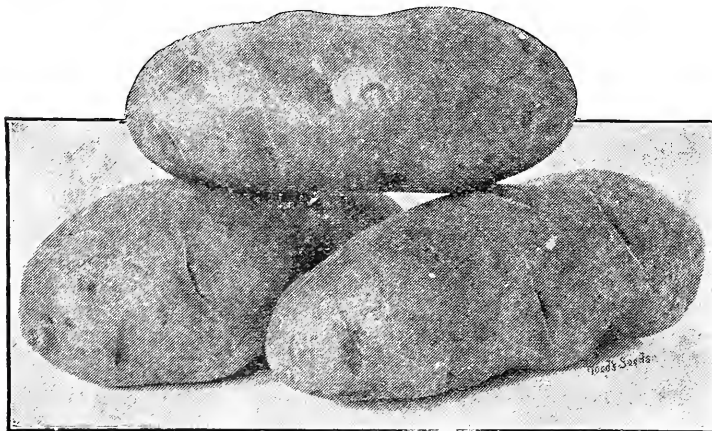
Maine-Grown Red Bliss Potatoes Better Than Any Other Ever Tried. I have been buying from you for the past several years Maine-Grown Red Bliss Seed Potatoes, and I find them to suit me better than any seed potatoes I have ever tried.—B. F. McLEAN, Robeson Co., Maxton, N. C., September, 1918.

Our Second Crop Red Bliss Potatoes Make a Splendid Yield.

The 1st of March this year I bought two barrels Red Bliss Virginia-Grown Second Crop Potatoes from you. The barrels opened up full measure 11 pecks each, and not a rotten potato. They gave the best stand I ever saw and a splendid yield. I will want more like them next February.—JOHN W. BRYAN, Wayne Co., Ga., Sept. 29, 1917.

Our Second Crop Red Bliss the Best Seed Ever Planted.

I ordered the Second Crop Red Bliss Potatoes from you last year, and they were the best seed I ever planted.—A. D. WILSON, Columbia Co., Fla., Feb. 2, 1918.



Extra Early Sunlight.

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT

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 higher prices for the Sunlight than for other kinds, on account of its appearance and quality.

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT. Per peck (15 lbs.), 80 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.60; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.40; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.75.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO

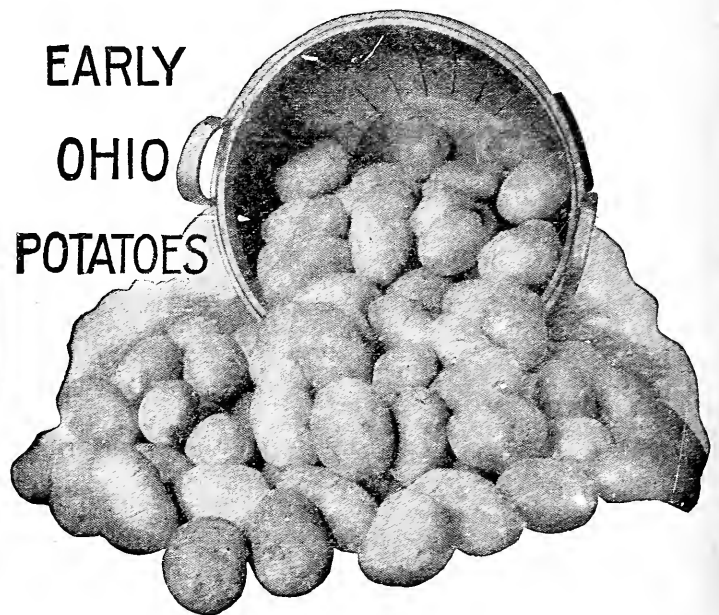
The superior table or eating quality of the Early Ohio Potato is one of its strong recommendations, and it is, in our opinion, one of the best varieties for home planting or for planting by truckers and market-gardeners who desire to make a reputation for the quality of their products.

Another of the advantages of this over other early kinds is that it averages larger, making more uniform, large-sized potatoes. 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. It is especially well adapted for growing on loam or stiff soils, and on this class of soils will likely give better results than the Irish Cobbler, which seems to be better adapted to sandy or light loamy soils.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.40; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.65; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.00.

Very Much Pleased with Our Early Ohio Potatoes.

I have used the Early Ohio Potatoes for several years, and none have ever come up to them yet, and not only these, but all your seed have come up to your word.—J. S. ALLEN, Greensville Co., Va., October, 1917.



EARLY OHIO POTATOES

EARLY ROSE

The Early Rose still continues very popular in some sections. It is productive, of 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. Per peck (15 lbs.), 70 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.25; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$5.60.

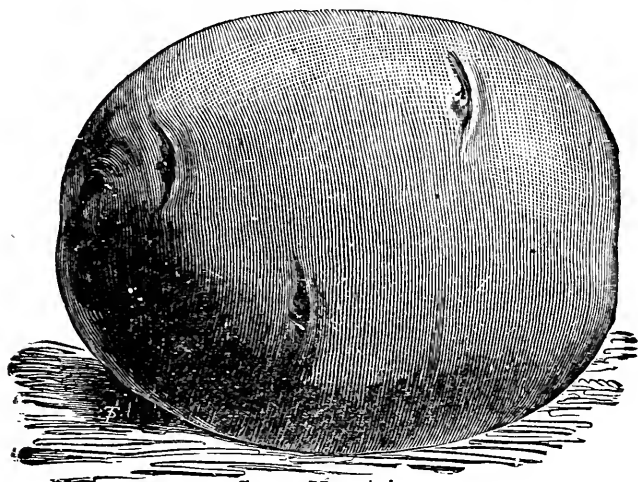
HOULTON, or MAINE-GROWN EARLY ROSE. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.00; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.35.

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 SPALDING NO. 4 ROSE. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.00; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., \$6.35.

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.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.00; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.35.

Harvested an Extraordinary Crop from Our Green Mountains.

Last July I purchased 50 bushels of seed potatoes from you (Green Mountain variety), and we are just now harvesting a most extraordinary crop.—L. A. McTAVISH, Randolph Co., N. C., Nov. 7, 1918.

The barrel of Green Mountain Potatoes which I bought from you made a really wonderful crop, especially as to size. No one in our county has seen potatoes of such size, and I believe but few have seen them so universally large in any locality. I believe I should sell them for seed potatoes, and if you would handle them that would do credit to your already established reputation, for I do not believe you can find nicer ones anywhere in the country. They are even nicer potatoes than you sold me.—R. O. MORRIS, Albemarle Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1917.

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. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.00; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$6.35.

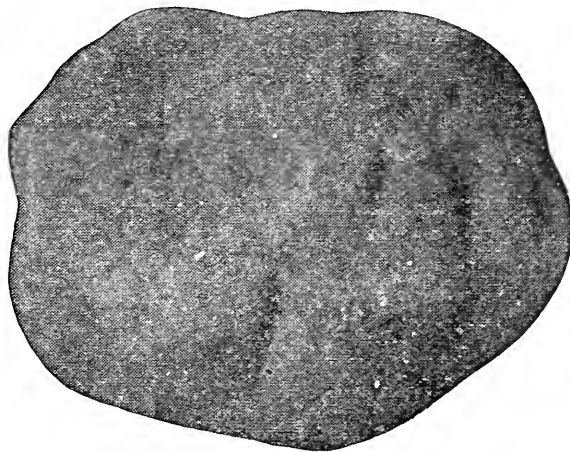
Rural New Yorker No. 2 —One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent potato.

NORTHERN-GROWN RURAL NEW YORKER. Per peck (15 lbs.), 70 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.25; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$5.60.

White Peach Blow or **REHOBOTH.**—The skin of the White Peach Blow is whiter in color than the regular Peach Blow, having eyes slightly tinged with pink. It is probably more desirable, from a market and table standpoint, than the regular Peach Blow, but is not considered quite as weather-resistant as our Improved Peach Blow. It is, however, a very desirable cropping market and table potato. **Per peck (15 lbs.), 70 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.25; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$5.60.**

Our Peach Blow Potatoes Produce a Bumper Crop—Fine as I Ever Saw. I thought you would be interested to hear from me concerning the Peach Blow Seed Potatoes I bought from you in June. They were as fine as I ever saw. Planted them in two patches, where I took spring crops off. I am sending you pictures of the two patches. You just ought to see them growing, bursting the ground all along the rows. If cold weather holds off for fifteen days, will make bumper crop.—W. B. AYRES, Rock-bridge Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1918.

Improved Peach Blow —An old favorite for late planting. Color of skin, slightly tinged with pink. Of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock of these potatoes is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder in shape and of better quality. The Peach Blow Potato is one of the most dependable late-cropping varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat better than other kinds. Very popular all throughout the South. **Per peck (15 lbs.), 70 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.00; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$5.35.**



Improved Peach Blow Potato.

Sir Walter Raleigh —The Sir Walter Raleigh is one of the best potatoes for main crop. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are 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.

NORTHERN-GROWN SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Per peck (15 lbs.), 70 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.50; barrel, net weight 165 lbs., about \$5.85.

Late Seed Potatoes for June and July Planting

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

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND of Grass and Clover Seeds are best qualities obtainable. We give fullest descriptions and information in regard to best methods of preparation, seeding, etc., in the Farm Seed pages of the Catalog.

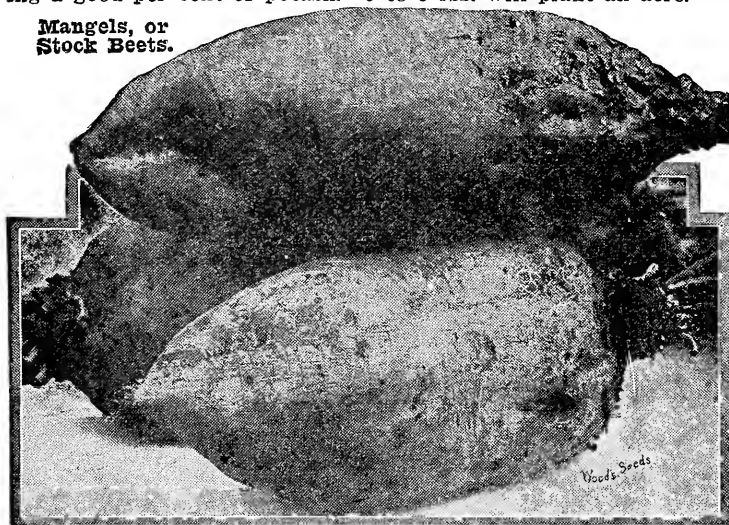
Our Catalog has long been considered an authority in regard to grasses, clovers and all farm seeds.

Mangels or Stock Beets

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

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

Mangels, or Stock Beets.



Mammoth Prize Long Red—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.**

Golden Tankard—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.**

Yellow or Orange Globe—The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grows to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.**

Silesian Sugar—Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.**

MAGIC SHEEP MANURE.

This makes a splendid fertilizer for lawns and small vegetable and flower gardens. It can be applied as a top-dressing on lawns any time during the spring. See back cover page of this Catalog for full information.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

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

Improved White

Belgian No carrot makes such large and heavy crops and well-shaped roots. It is very nutritious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. 70 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. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.**



Belgian Carrot

Per lb. 20 cts. (postpaid 23 cts. lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.

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-producer 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. Plant and cultivate same as corn.

Per lb. 20 cts. (postpaid 23 cts. lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.

BENE (Sesame Orientale)

Sow to attract and feed quail and other game birds.

A tall annual herb, sometimes 3 to 4 feet in height, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter after ripening, and the seeds—of an oily nature—are produced in great profusion, and much relished by poultry. The oil from the seed is sweet, and is sometimes used for culinary purposes, like olive oil, and the parched seeds are used in confectionery. It is, however, as a crop to attract and sustain wild birds, particularly quail and partridges, that we chiefly recommend it. The seed is drilled in rows 3 feet apart, as soon as danger of frost is over. Five pounds of seed is sown to the acre. **Price, per lb. 50 cts. (postpaid 58 cts. lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, they make a very satisfactory crop to grow as white beans. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. A peck will plant an acre. **By express, 1 lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 13 cts per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"POSTPAID" and "BY EXPRESS"

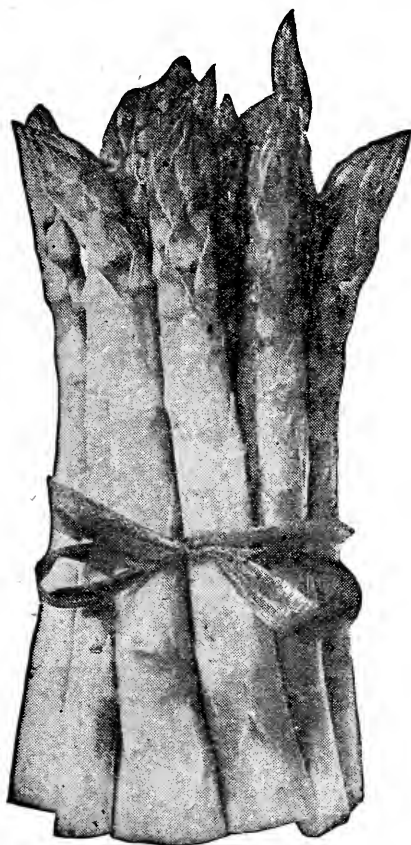
"Postpaid" means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered postage paid at any post-office in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Canal Zone, Panama, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

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

Note that half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates. The Government Food Administration now requires that peas and beans be sold by weight instead of by measure as heretofore. You can order 50 lbs. at the 100-lb. rate.

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

Wood Quality means a good deal to you. It means that every lot of seeds is thoroughly tested before it goes out and that in turn means satisfaction to both you and us.



ASPARAGUS

Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; sow 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out 2 or 3 inches 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. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

See page 61 for description and prices of Asparagus Bunchers, Asparagus Knives and Jute String. :: :: ::

Giant Argenteuil

—A selection from imported French stock has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size and productiveness, is pronounced superior to all other kinds. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; **oz.** 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; **lb.** 70 cts. postpaid. By express, **lb.** 60 cts.; **5-lb. lots** 55 cts. **lb.**

Palmetto —A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; **oz.** 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; **lb.** 55 cts. postpaid. By express, **lb.** 45 cts.; **5-lb. lots**, 40 cts. per lb.

Conover's Colossal —A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; **oz.** 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; **lb.** 55 cts., postpaid. By express, **lb.** 45 cts.; **in 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000. By mail, postpaid, \$1.35 per 100.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. 90 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000. By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 per 100.

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots—write for special price. Asparagus Bunchers, Asparagus Knives, Jute String, etc., see page 61.

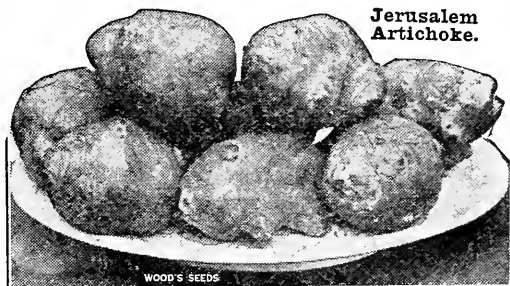
ARTICHOKE

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

GREEN or FRENCH GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy in Virgin and farther South, and should be largely grown; once planted it lasts for years. **Pkt.** 10 cts.; **oz.** 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

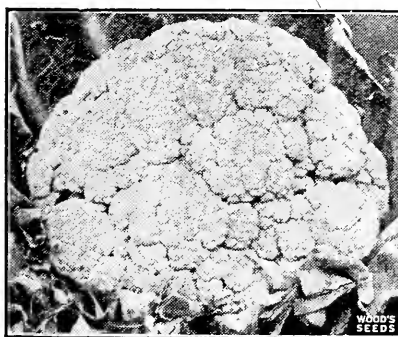
JERUSALEM.

—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickle. Cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see "Farm Seeds." **Qt.** 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); **peck** 65 cts.; **bushel** \$2.00.



Jerusalem Artichoke.

WOOD'S SEEDS



Early White Cape Broccoli.

BROCCOLI

Similar to cauliflower, but taller, and the heads more divided, stands greater extremes of temperature, and is better adapted for fall planting. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Cultivate like cauliflower. 1 ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

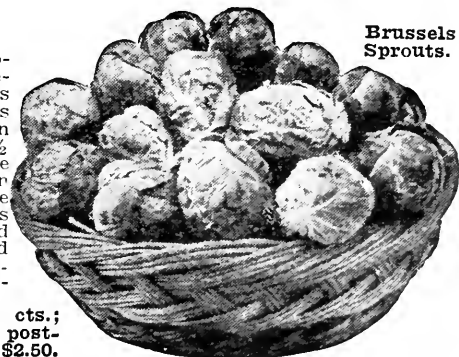
EARLY WHITE CAPE.

—The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous and easily grown. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; **oz.** 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

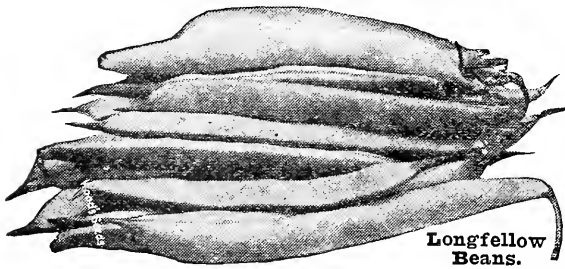
On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. One ounce produces 2,000 plants.

Pkt. 5 cts.; **oz.** 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; **lb.** \$2.60, postpaid. By express, **lb.** \$2.50.



Brussels Sprouts.

Bush or Snap Beans



Longfellow Beans.

Longfellow —A remarkably early, round, very prolific bean, bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and stringless, except when old. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

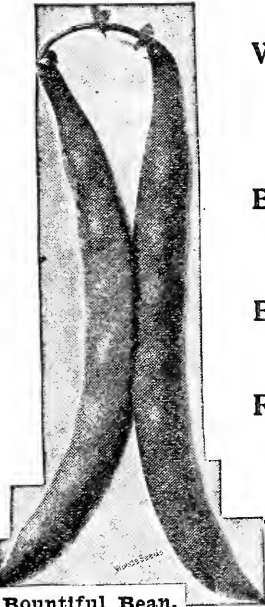
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine —Among green-podded beans there is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine, the true round-podded stock, grown with special reference to productiveness, shape and size of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Numerous complimentary reports from all sections of the South confirm us in the belief that we have as fine stock of Valentine as can be produced. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

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. An ideal bean for the earliest market. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$18.50.

Bountiful —As early as the Mohawk, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best flat-podded variety. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 —One of the best for main crop and late or succession plantings; enormously productive. The snaps are round, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod —An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market; 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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.



Bountiful Bean.



Refugee Bean.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod —One of the most reliable, productive beans in our list. Very early, hardy and vigorous in growth; pods round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle, and of the highest quality. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

Tennessee Green Pod —Produces the longest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape and of exceptionally fine flavor. In many parts of the South it is preferred to all other kinds. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks —An old popular and standard extra early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

Keeney's Stringless Refugee —A very prolific strain, bearing handsome, broad, nearly round light green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, that are fleshy, tender, brittle and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.80. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.

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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.90. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

NAVY, VELVET and SOJA or SOY BEANS —See Field Seed pages. 2-bushel bags 70 cts. extra; no charge for bags on 5 and 10-lb. lots.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. In small gardens, the rows may be only 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. One pound will plant 60 feet; 100 lbs. will plant an acre.

To prevent anthracnose, blight, mildew, rust and leaf spot, spray early and frequently with Bordeaux Mixture.



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine Bean.



Stringless Green Pod Bean.

1 lb.—a little more than a pint.
2 lbs.—slightly over a quart.

5 lbs.—about 2½ quarts.
10 lbs.—about 5 quarts.

15 lbs.—One peck.
60 lbs.—One bushel.

Bush or Snap Beans Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties



Hodson Wax.

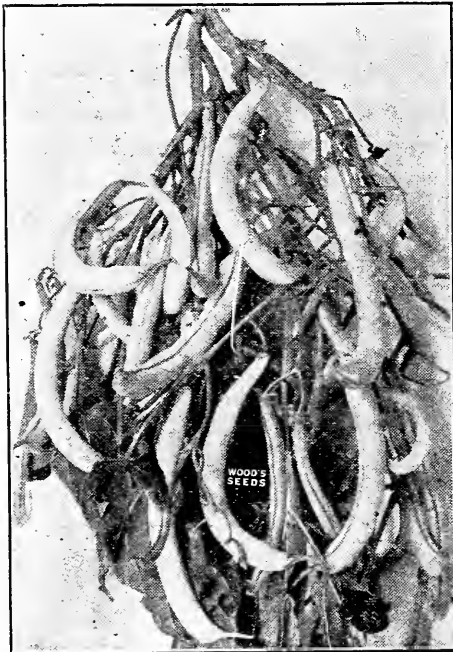
The Government Food Administration requires that beans and peas be sold by weight instead of by measure.

- 1 lb.—a little more than a pint.
- 2 lbs.—slightly over a quart.
- 5 lbs.—about 2½ qts.
- 10 lbs.—about 5 qts.
- 15 lbs.—1 peck.
- 60 lbs.—1 bushel.

Hodson Wax —A wonderful yielder, the vines being loaded with long, nearly straight, handsome, creamy-white pods. It is extremely vigorous, hardy, enormously productive, and thoroughly reliable. We recommend it particularly for shippers and market growers. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

Surecrop Stringless Wax —Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but even stringless at all stages of growth. The rich yellow pods measure 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

Pencil Pod Black Wax —A fine bean for home garden and near-by markets. The pods are long, round and of a uniform color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**



Pencil Pod Black Wax.

Dwarf Black Wax (German Wax) —The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy-white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, of the best quality, and remain fresh a long time. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

Dwarf Golden Wax —For over 30 years 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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

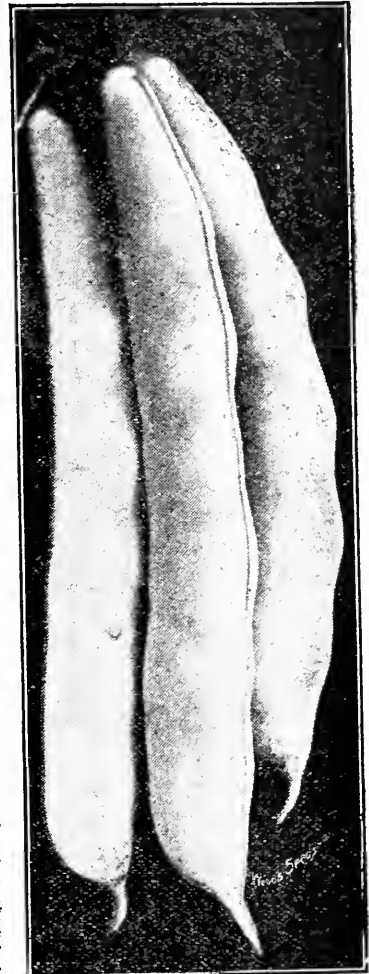
Davis Kidney Wax —A valuable bean for the market growers; very early and very productive. Peculiar for its even maturity and its uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans for winter use. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax —A vigorous, wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. Pods thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. Plants throw 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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

Wardwell's Kidney Wax —One of the most popular wax beans for shipping. Yields large crops of long, broad, nearly straight, bright yellow pods that present a handsome appearance. Has proved very profitable with our Southern market growers. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.00. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

Currie's Rust Proof Wax —As nearly rust-proof as any wax bean can be. The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, straight, of a beautiful golden color; come early and present a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class shipping bean. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

Crystal White or Cabbage Wax —Crop failed.



Surecrop Stringless Wax.

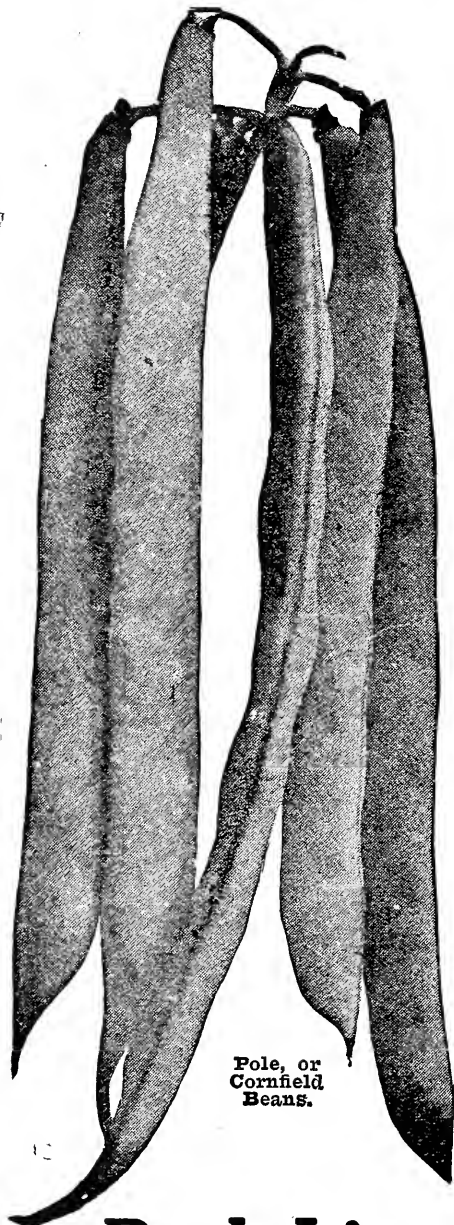


Currie's Rust-Proof Wax Beans.



Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.

Pole or Cornfield Beans



Pole, or
Cornfield
Beans.

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—in this latitude, after May 1st. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Old Homestead, or Kentucky

Wonder —The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

White Kentucky Wonder

—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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

October, or Horticultural

—(Wrenn's Egg or Cranberry). A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell beans. Pods 5 to 6 inches long and of fine quality. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

Virginia Cornfield

—A very early and prolific green-podded pole bean, very popular for growing in corn. The pods grow in clusters, are from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of fine quality. The pure white beans make a fine dry bean for winter. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Cut Short, or Cornfield

—Very popular throughout the South for planting in corn. Pods fleshy and of good quality. A good yielder and well liked wherever grown. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Lazy Wife

—One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (five to seven in. long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

Golden Cluster Wax

—Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.**

Scarlet Runners

—Useful both as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65. By express, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.**



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

Bush Lima Beans Small Varieties

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4 foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep. One pound of Ford's, Burpee's, Carpinteria, Fordhook and Large Limas will plant 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima

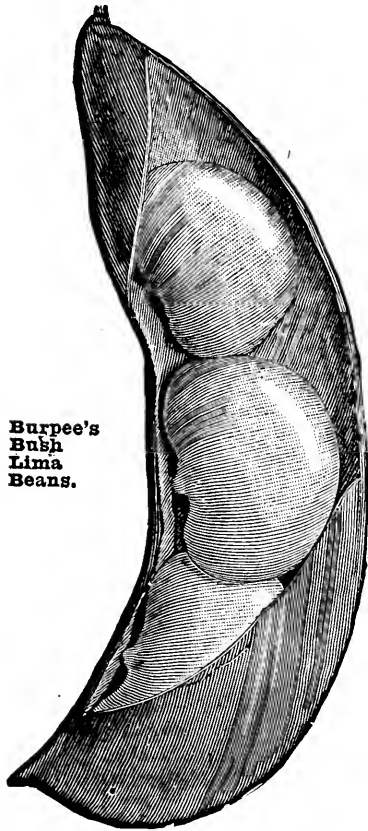
—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush 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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.60. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

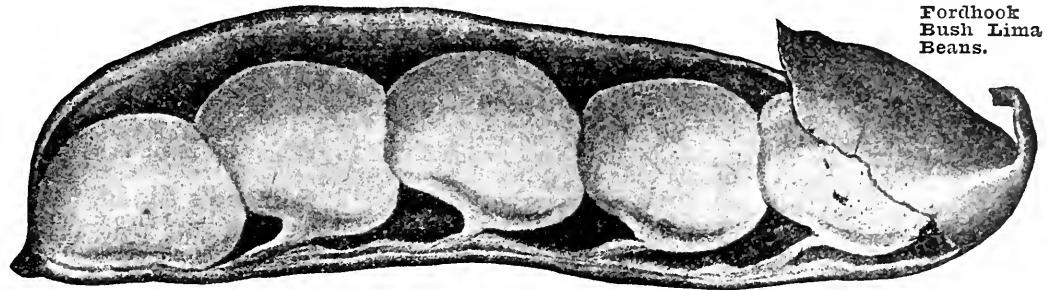
Henderson's Bush Lima

—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; a fine bean to dry for winter use. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

Bush Lima Beans LARGE VARIETIES



**Burpee's
Bush
Lima
Beans.**



**Fordhook
Bush Lima
Beans.**

Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima," and a very decided improvement in large bush lima type, but are thicker, rounder and and of superior flavor. The bush is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each containing four or five large, 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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$27.00.**

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 and erect, branch vigorously, and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 19 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

POLE LIMA BEANS

Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean)—This improved variety is of the same type as the small lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

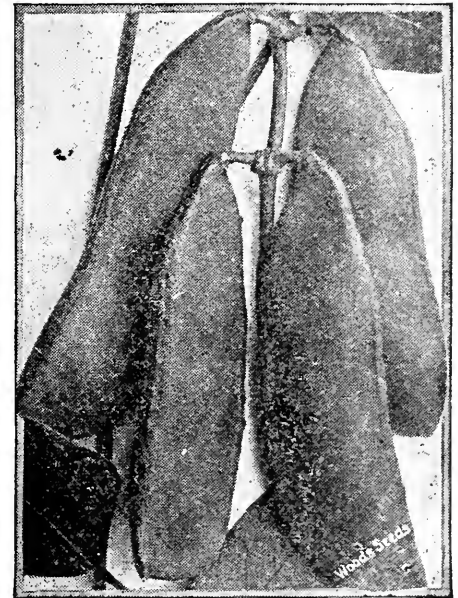
Small Lima, or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina)—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. For years the popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the largest yielders among the pole limas, as well as one of the best flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 5 to 7 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Ideal Pole Lima—Bears pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 4 to 6 big, fat butter beans of the finest lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor, with its unusual size and great productiveness, render the Ideal the peer of any lima bean grown for use either green or dried. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Carpinteria Large Pole Lima—Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." A new variety that in productiveness excels all other pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. No home garden should be without this remarkably fine lima. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

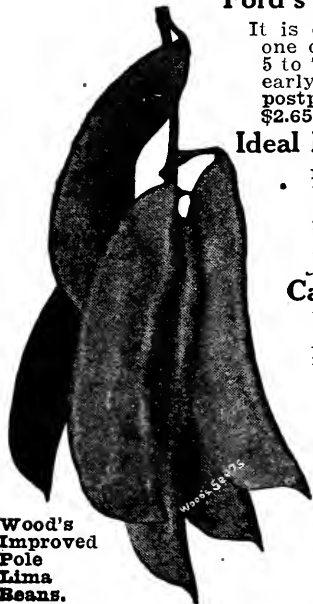
Large White Pole Lima—The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for both home and market. Pods and beans large, of superior quality. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**



Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.



Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans.



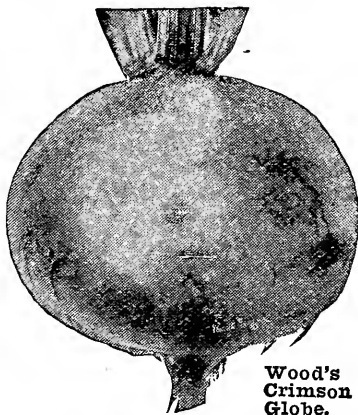
**Wood's
Improved
Pole
Lima
Beans.**

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, plant in hotbeds and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, the main planting in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Winter beets and mangels should be planted in April, May or June, soaking the seeds before planting. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop; smooth roots cannot be grown if fresh manure is used. For field culture, plant 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. In the garden plant in rows 15 inches apart. Plant in June and July for fall and winter use.

Wood's Crimson Globe

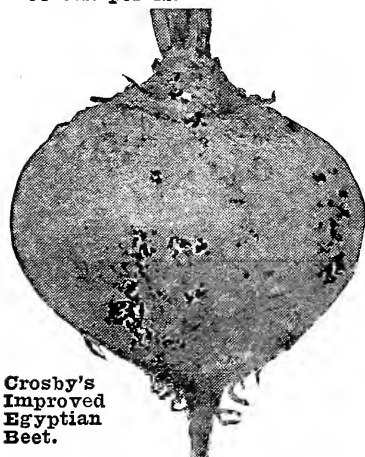
—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Whether you grow for home use or market you will like our Crimson Globe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 95 cts. per lb.



Wood's
Crimson
Globe.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian

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



Crosby's
Improved
Egyptian
Beet.

Improved Early Blood Turnip

—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Makes an ideal beet for planting in May, June and July to make beets for storing for winter. A fine keeper. **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.



Detroit
Dark
Red
Beet.

Detroit Dark Red

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and tap-root, very smooth and of dark blood-red color. The quality is fine, and for canning purposes it has no superior. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

Stock Beet, or Mangel Wurzel

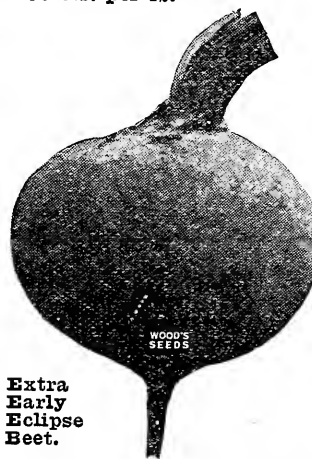
—On page 10 are descriptions of the best varieties.

Edmand's Blood Turnip

—Although quite early, the Edmond's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter use, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We can recommend Edmand's for quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.



Edmand's Blood Turnip Beet.



Extra
Early
Eclipse
Beet.

Extra Early Eclipse—An especially desirable, 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.

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. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.**

Extra Early Egyptian

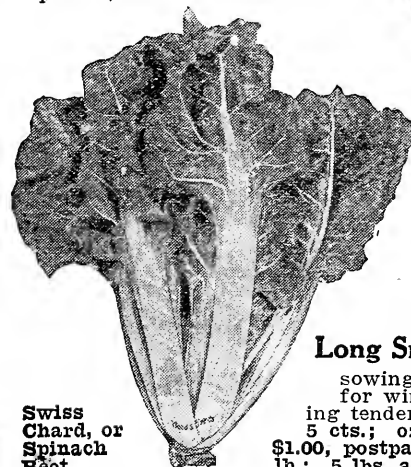
—Fine for forcing and first early outdoor crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets; firm, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Bassano (Sugar Beet)

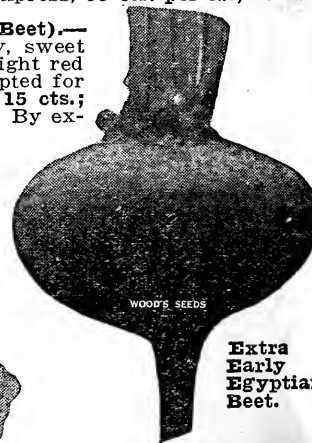
—Very early, sweet and tender. The roots are large; light red with pink flesh. The tops are adapted for use as greens. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Swiss Chard or SPINACH BEET

—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad.



Swiss
Chard, or
Spinach
Beet.



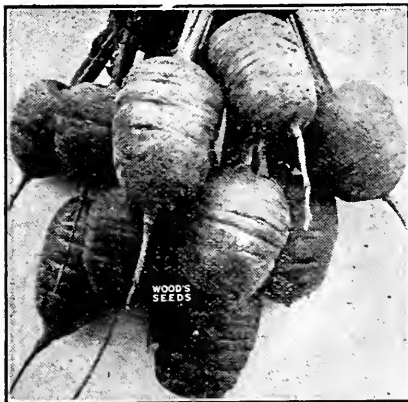
Extra
Early
Egyptian
Beet.

Sown early in the spring, it yields salad all summer. Grow a row, and you will not be without it hereafter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Long Smooth Blood

—Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

CARROTS



Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

Half Long Danvers —One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 95 cts., postpaid.** By express, 85 cts. per lb.

Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted

—Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; 5 to 6 inches long; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 95 cts., postpaid.** By express, 85 cts. per lb.



Half Long Danvers Carrot.

Oxheart, or Guerande

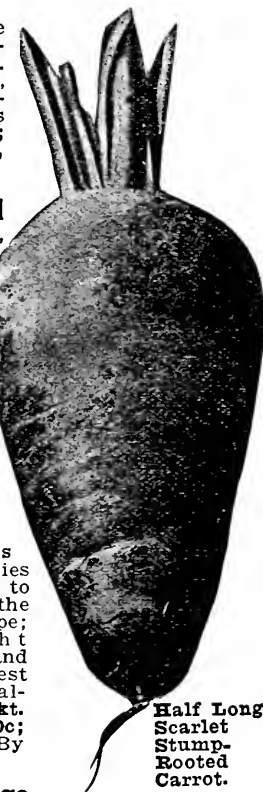
—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. Often 3 to 3 1/2 inches thick at the top; nearly oval in shape; the flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality, and equally good for stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 95 cts., postpaid.** By express, 85 cts. per lb.

Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.



Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart, thin out to 3 to 4 inches apart; sowings should also be made up to August for a late crop to store for winter. 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 pounds to the acre.

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

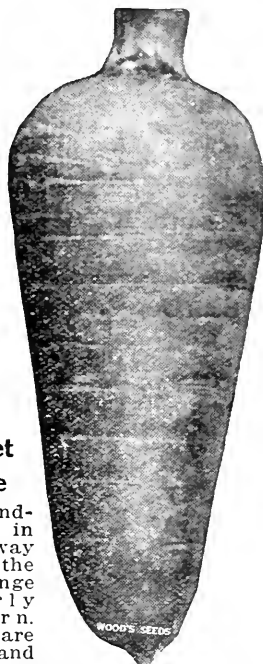
Early Scarlet Horn —The earliest variety in our list. Blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, 1 1/2 inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Excellent table carrot and fine for bunching. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Chantenay or Model Carrot.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

—A fine and handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.

Chantenay or Model One of the best carrots for all purposes. Medium early, about 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. There is no better for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

STOCK FEEDING CARROTS

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. Plant in March, April or May, in rows 2 1/2 to 3 ft. apart. 3 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

Improved White Belgian

—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Large Yellow Belgian

—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, yellow flesh and yellow skin except about one-third which grows above ground. Easily pulled and makes a most excellent stock food. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.



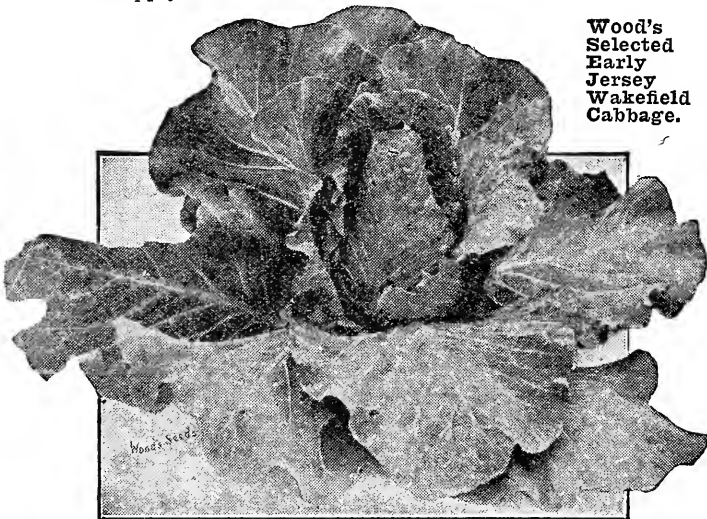
Oxheart, or Guerande Carrot.

FOR STOCK FEEDING, besides Carrots be sure to plant a liberal acreage in Mangel-Wurzel or Stock Beets.

Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold-frame 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 2½ to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer; work frequently and deeply. Plant late crop in May.

Insect Remedies.—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm apply Slug Shot, or 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. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed. For maggots at the roots, remove the earth and apply kerosene emulsion.



Wood's
Selected
Early
Jersey
Wakefield
Cabbage.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Realizing the unusual importance of this universally grown variety our efforts have been unremitting to produce as thoroughbred a strain as it is possible to grow. 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 indeed 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. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.50; 1b. \$9.00, postpaid.

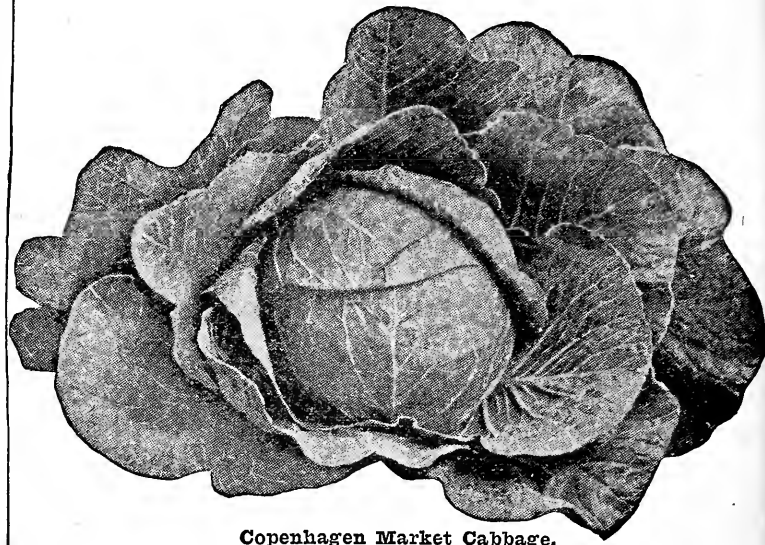
Wood's Extra Early The Earliest of All Cabbages

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. 10 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.75; 1b. \$10.00, postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt

One of the best medium early pointed cabbages, very hearty and heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Mixed Cabbages —We so frequently have requests from our customers for mixed cabbage seeds that we have decided to offer a general mixture of all the early and medium early varieties, in which we have included Wood's Extra Early, our two Wakefields, Copenhagen Market and all the early varieties offered on the next page, so as to have a succession throughout the season without having to buy each separate variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.00 postpaid.



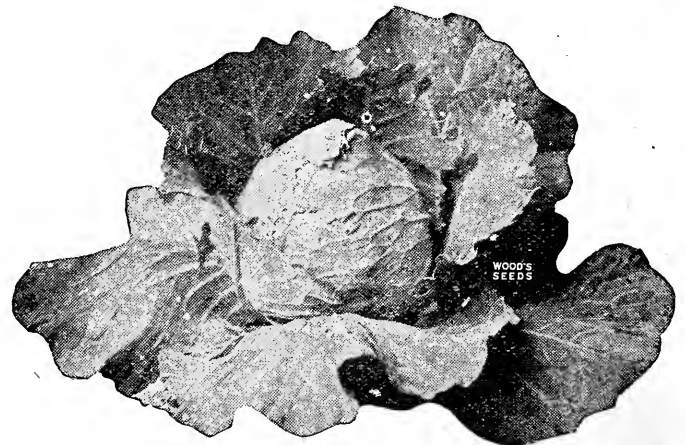
Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

Copenhagen Market

A round-headed cabbage as early as Wakefield! A strong statement but proved true by eight years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; compactness, its light green leaves are tightly folded, allowing close planting; even maturity, the field can be cleared at a single cutting. Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. Our stock was grown by the originator in Denmark and imported direct. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 90 cts.; ¼lb. \$3.25; 1b. \$12.00, postpaid.

Eureka Extra Early

Wonderfully solid for such an early cabbage, for it is almost as early as Wakefield, makes large heads that are uniform in growth and of first-class quality. We particularly recommend it as a first early for the private garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.50, postpaid.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; ¼lb. \$3.00; 1b. \$11.00, postpaid.

Henderson's Early Summer

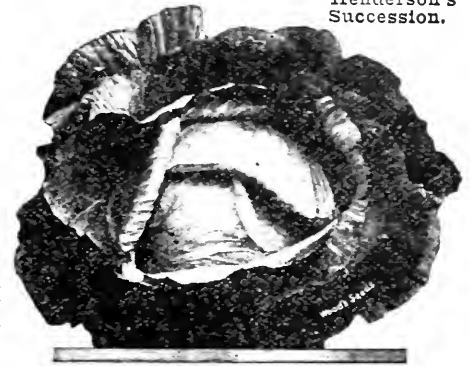
—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing usually 8 to 10 pounds, and is a very sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield, but it is larger. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1b. \$7.00; 5-lb. lots, \$6.75 per lb., postpaid.**



Henderson's Early Summer.

Henderson's Succession

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.50; 1b. \$9.00, postpaid.**



Henderson's Succession.

All Head Early

—A thoroughbred 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



All Head Early.

a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1b. \$9.00, postpaid.**

All Seasons



All Seasons —One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1b. \$8.00, postpaid.**

Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality is the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1b. \$7.00; 5-lb. lots and over, \$6.75 per lb., postpaid.**



Flat Early Dutch.

Surehead

—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. 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 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.00; 1b. \$7.00, postpaid.**

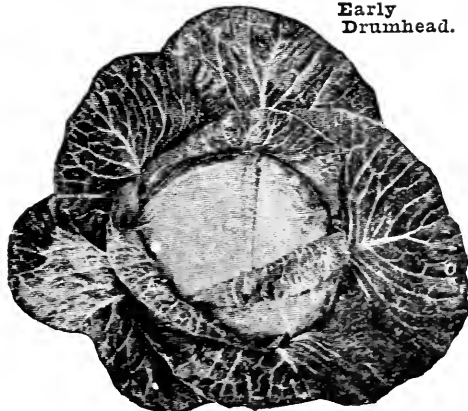


Surehead.

Early Drumhead.

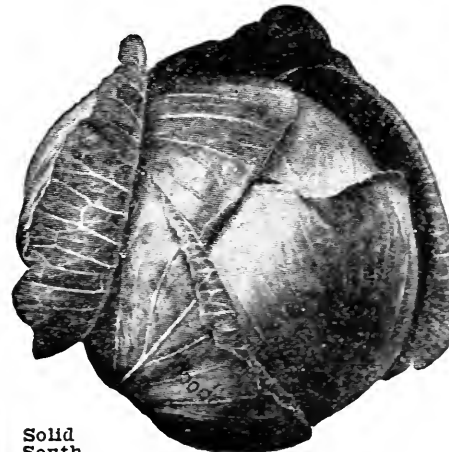
Early Drumhead

—Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1b. \$7.00; 5-lb. lots and over, \$6.75 per lb., postpaid.**



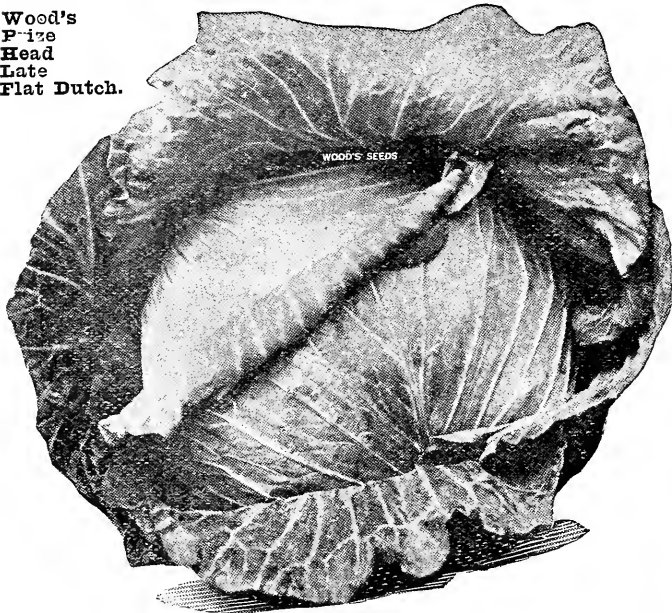
Solid South

—A magnificent cabbage, in which we take special pride and which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles 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 market. You will be well pleased with Solid South. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1b. \$8.00; 5-lb. lots, \$7.75, postpaid.**



Solid South.

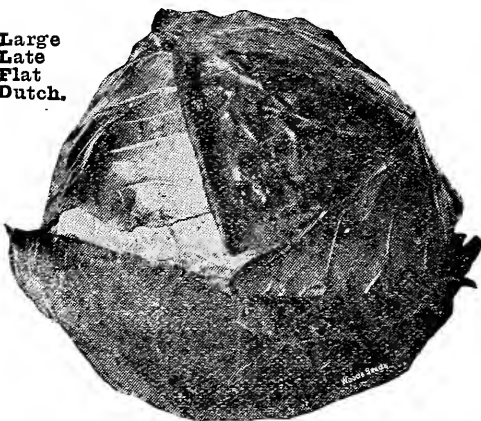
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.



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 a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large, satisfactory profits. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00, postpaid; 5 lbs. and over, \$6.75 per lb.

Large Late Flat Dutch.



Large Late Flat Dutch

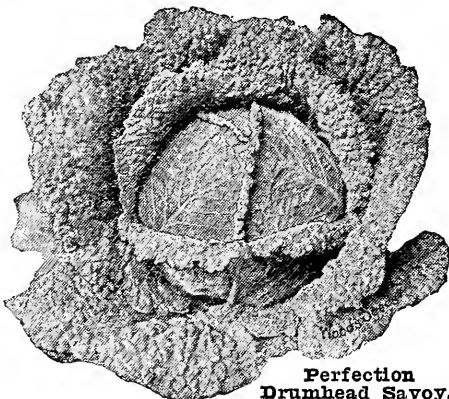
A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50; 5-lb. lots, \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.

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 keep-headers, 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 imported direct. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00 postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy

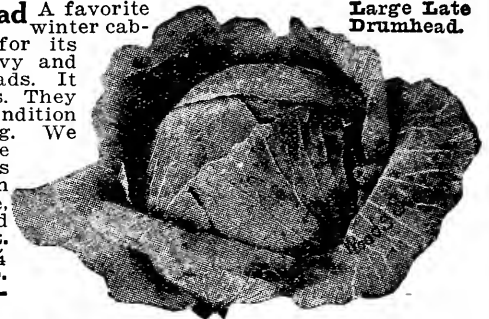
—Should be grown in every garden. No other fall and winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50, postpaid.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy.

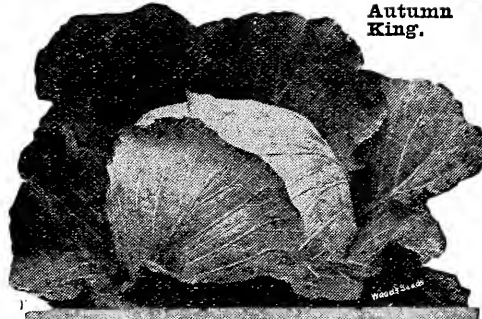
Large Late Drumhead

A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. We recommend it for the home garden. It is more generally grown than any late cabbage, except our Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50; 5-lb. lots, \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.



Large Late Drumhead.

Autumn King.



Autumn King

or **WORLD BEATER.** — A very fine strain, making extra large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 lbs. each. It is classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper; crisp, close, fine grained and white. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50; 5-lb. lots \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.

North Carolina

Buncombe

—Preferred in some sections to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; remarkably sure and uniform header; a good shipper and keeps well. A splendid cabbage for the private garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00, postpaid.



North Carolina Buncombe.

Red Mammoth

—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

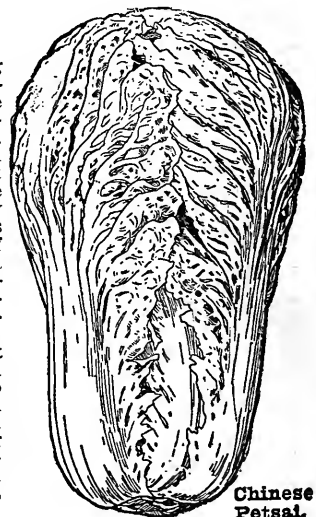
Cabbage Plants

—Early varieties, Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready from January till June. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Late varieties, Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead, ready from June till October. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Chinese Petsai

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like Swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with Mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Petsai should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food. It is easy to grow, but should be grown in a cool season, as it runs to seed in hot and dry weather. Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Chinese Petsai.

Cauliflower

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

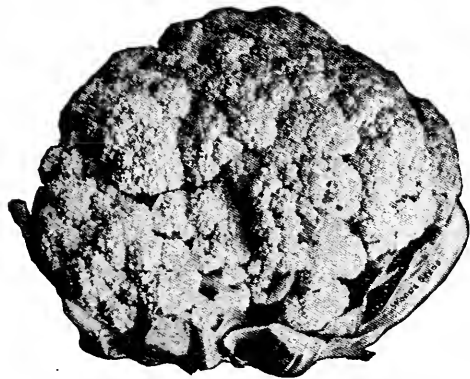
CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

For early crop sow in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming

bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of 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.

Our Snowball is absolutely the best strain we know of. It is the kind that has given many large Florida growers such excellent results.

Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 80 cts.; oz. \$2.75; ¼ lb. \$10.00.

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. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$2.25; ¼ lb. \$8.00.

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. Plant in May and grow like late cabbage, but grow them on good land and do not let them suffer for water. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. \$1.10 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

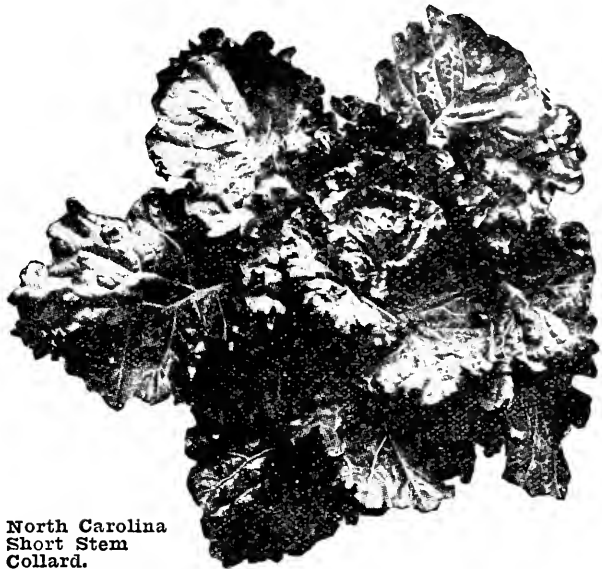


Water Cress.

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 edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Is developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard.

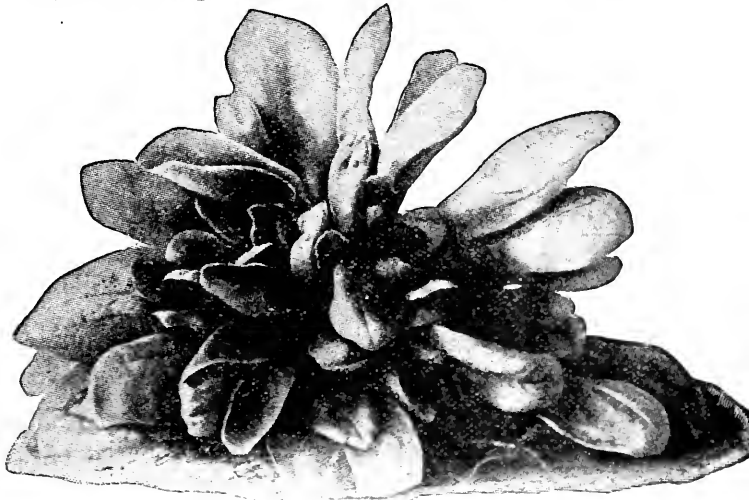
Collards

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, 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.—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. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard 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. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid. By express, 80 cts per lb.



CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

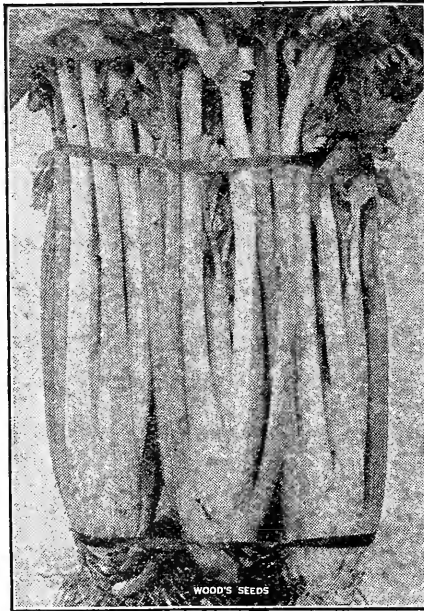
A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedlings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

CELERY

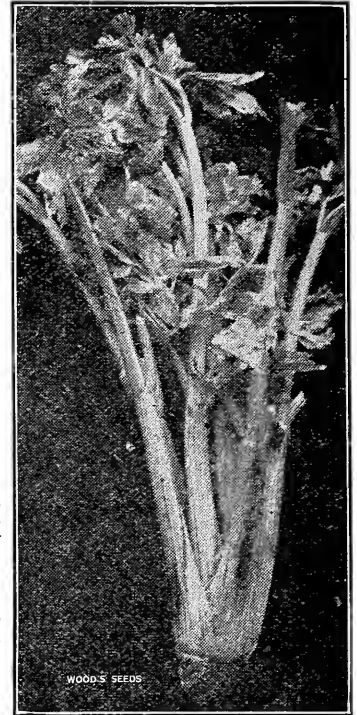
CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants 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, dig trenches 6 inches deep 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 when nearly full grown, 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; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-foot rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist.



White Plume Celery.



Golden Heart Celery.



Giant Pascal Celery.



Winter Queen Celery.

Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

Improved White Plume —A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

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. 10 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00, postpaid.**

Winter Celeries

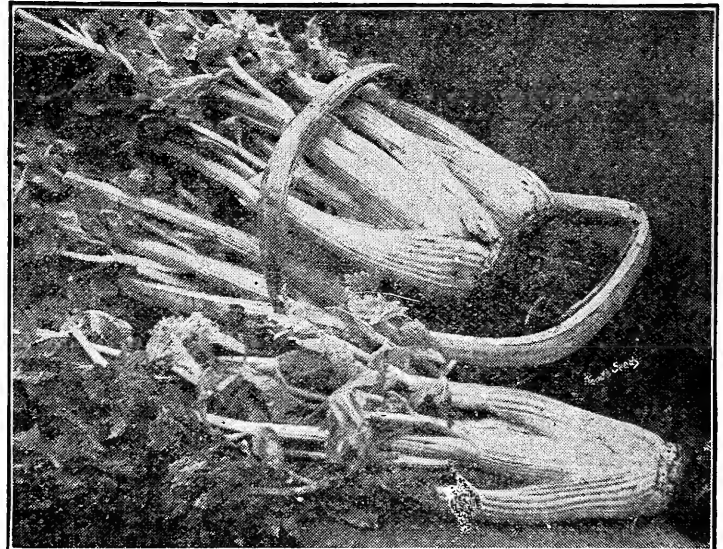
Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

Giant Pascal —More generally grown than any other late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. 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.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Golden Heart —A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. When blanched the hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Winter Queen —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white 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.

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; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.



Golden Self Blanching Celery.

Celery Plants —Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **By mail, postpaid, 50 cts. per 100.** By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

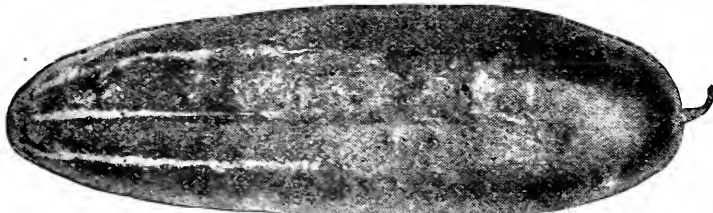


Wood's Ideal White Spine.

Early Green Cluster

—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Siberian or **EARLY RUSSIAN**.—One of the earliest; very prolific, good size, of splendid quality and shape. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.



Improved Early White Spine 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Arlington White Spine Cucumber.

Arlington White Spine

—When you see this cucumber in your garden you will agree with us that it is as near perfect as one could wish. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Improved Long Green

—We have a greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, but makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent. The vines are vigorous and produce fruits in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.

CUCUMBER

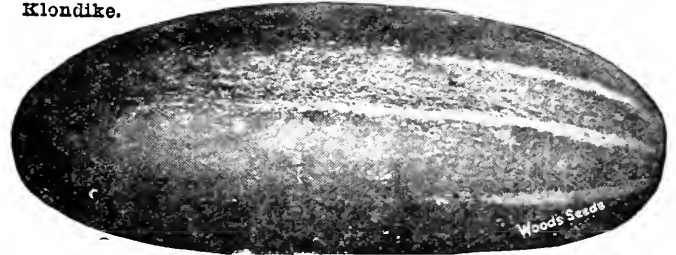
CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of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

Spray cucumber vines with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield.

Wood's Ideal White Spine

—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 Ideal particularly for shippers and market-growers, it is equally good for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.

Klondike.



Klondike —Originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. Very early, of desirable shape and keeps its color remarkably well. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 95 cts. per lb.

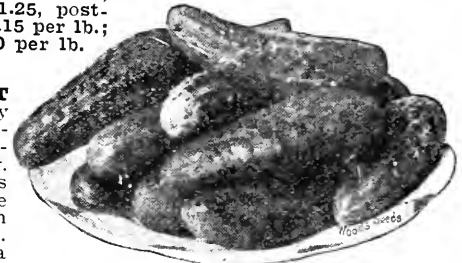
Davis Perfect

—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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

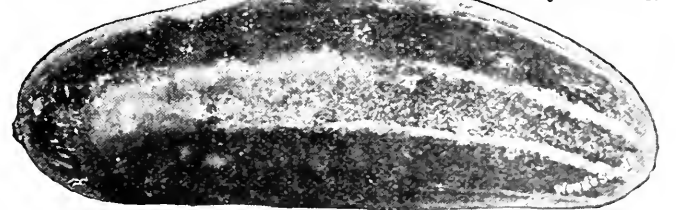


Green Prolific Cucumber.

Chicago Pickling

—Preferred to all others by many for pickles because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Early Fortune.



Early Fortune

—A prime favorite with market-growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color which it holds long after pickling. The shape is uniform and the quality all that could be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Japanese Climbing

—Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Mixed Cucumbers

All Kinds Mixed. Fine for home gardens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Gherkin

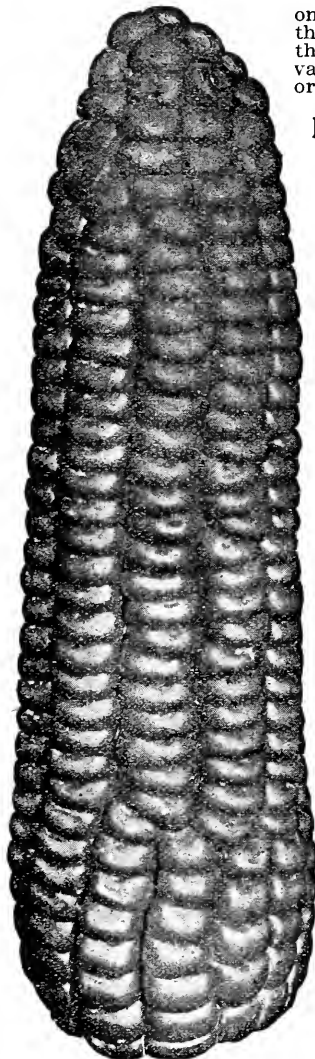
or **BURR**.—Grown exclusively for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

GARDEN CORN

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
 10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
 15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
 Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties described on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good 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 thoroughly 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 pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 lbs. plants an acre.



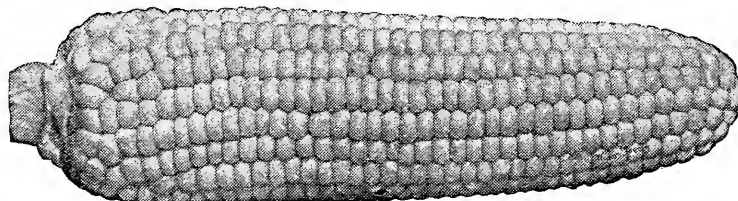
Bland's Extra Early Corn.

Bland's Extra Early —The Earliest Garden Corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier than Extra Early Adams.

Although we introduced it only nine 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. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

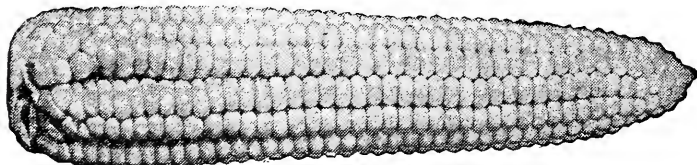
SHEDAKER'S CHOICE AND NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN

See New and Desirable Varieties in front of this catalog for full descriptions. They are fine corns and well worth your attention.



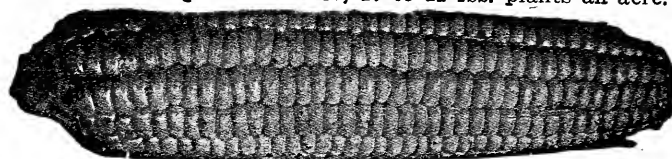
Ideal, or Big Early Adams Corn.

Ideal or Big 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 quality, and a decided acquisition. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; dozen ears, 70 cts. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.75; dozen ears, 60 cts.; 100 ears, \$4.50.



Early Adams, or Burlington Corn.

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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; dozen ears 65 cts. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00; dozen ears 55 cts.; 100 ears \$4.25.



Delicious Cream Corn.

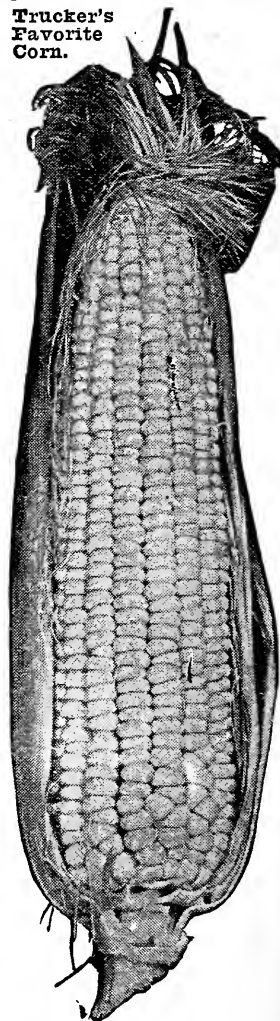
Delicious Cream —In maturity a little later than Extra Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. Bears two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears have eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes beautiful creamy white roasting ears, 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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

Extra Early Adams —The earliest white corn in cultivation with the exception of Bland's Extra

Early Adams, makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; dozen ears 65 cts. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00; dozen ears 55 cts.; 100 ears, \$4.25.

Trucker's Favorite —For a second early to follow Extra Early Adams this is unquestionably one of the best; or for

Trucker's Favorite Corn.

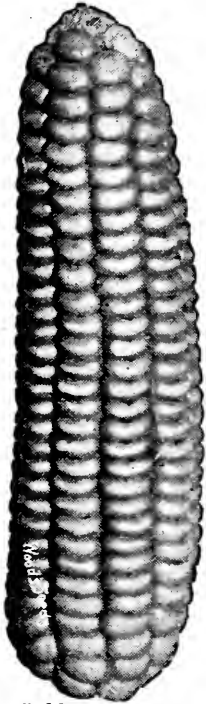


planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it makes a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled. One of our customers writes: "I planted May 10th, had roasting ears July 15th, and on August 30th was making meal from the corn." By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; dozen ears, 75 cts. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$13.50; dozen ears, 65 cts.; 100 ears, \$5.00.

W. H. Wilson, of Norfolk County, Va., wrote the Progressive Farmer: "From Trucker's Favorite Corn planted in June I had good roasting ears in sixty days from the day I planted it. My last planting was on August 4th from the corn planted in April. It made good roasting ears, but did not get hard before frost." Two crops a season!

Sweet or Sugar Corns

1 qt. is about 1½ lbs.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck



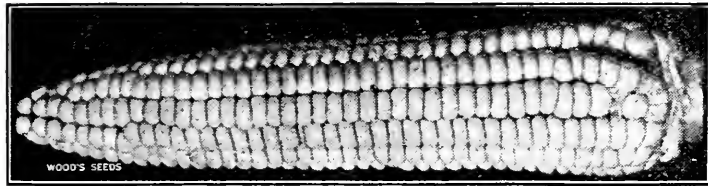
Golden Bantam —The earliest and sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

Extra Early Cory —Next to Premo, the Cory is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are handsome, the grains large, broad and white and of splendid quality. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Premo Extra Early —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns; from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.4; 10 lbs. \$2.70. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Golden Bantam.



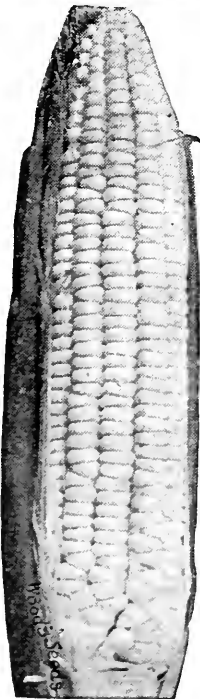
Premo Extra Early Corn.

Kendel's Early Giant —The ears are about 8 inches long, remarkably large for so early a corn. They are well filled with pure white grains, very sweet, tender and delicious. Fine for home and market use. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

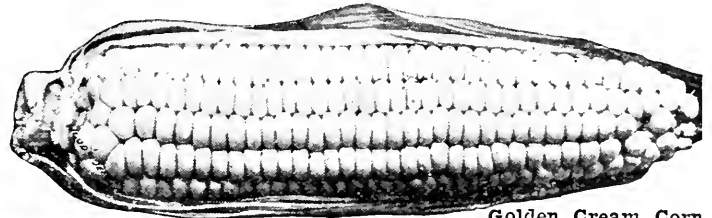
Early Mammoth —A nice combination of size and quality; very much resembles Late Mammoth, but is about two weeks earlier. Grains are very white, tender and sugary. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

Late Mammoth —The latest but the largest of all sweet corns. The ears are covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

White Evergreen —A pure white strain of Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are very large and well filled 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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**



White Evergreen.



Golden Cream Corn.

Golden Cream —The originator says: "It is good enough to eat raw." It is a cross between Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam; has the color of the latter and the fine quality of the former. It is really a very early yellow Country Gentleman—that means earliness, good size and first-class roasting ears. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Hiawatha Sugar —The most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear, nearly always two ears 9 to 12 inches long to the stalk, and completely filled from end to end. The grains are large, tender and deliciously sweet. A most desirable sort to follow the early kinds; there is no better mid-season variety. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

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. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.**

Stowell's Evergreen —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. Grains are deep and sugary. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

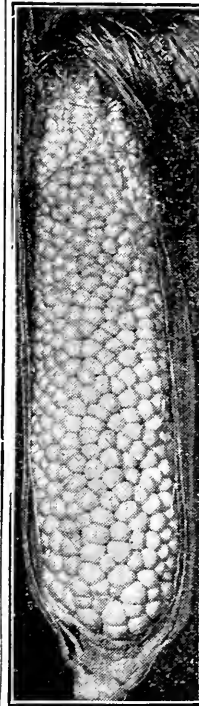
POP CORN

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. Pops pure white; extremely tender. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

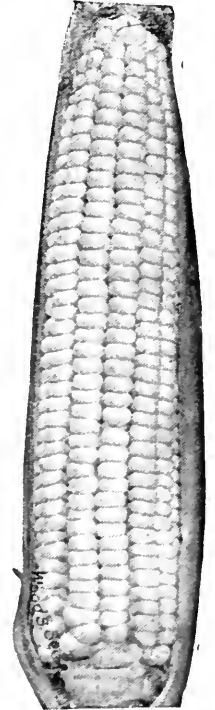
RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

POP CORN FOR POPPING.—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70. **By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**



Country Gentleman.

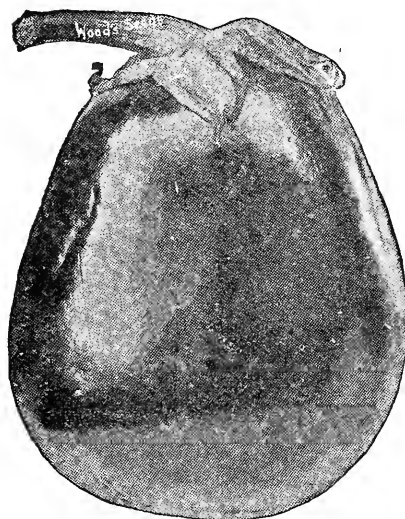


Stowell's Evergreen.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, in boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust lightly with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. 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 when setting out. For potato-bug, see under potatoes.



Florida High Bush Egg Plant

New York Improved Purple

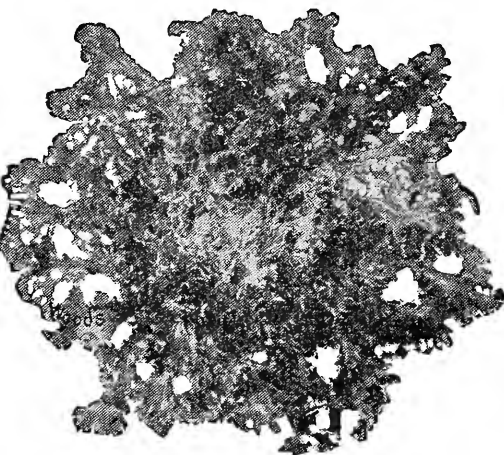
—The most popular variety; vigorous and productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected for size, shape and yielding qualities. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.10, postpaid. By express, \$5.00 per lb.

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

Florida High Bush

—Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper; commission men report they reach market in the best condition and command high prices. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.10, postpaid. By express, \$4.00 per lb.

Black Beauty — Nearly two weeks earlier than any other 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. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.60 postpaid. By express, \$5.50 per lb.



ENDIVE

An Attractive and Appetizing Salad For the Fall and Winter.

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

GREEN CURLED. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per pound.

WHITE CURLED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. 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.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

MIXED GOURDS.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts per 100; 500 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



Early Curled Siberian Kale.

Early 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 and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.20 per lb.

Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk

—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown in the trucking sections of Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and remains crisp long after cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85, postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.

Spring Kale

—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

KOHL RABI

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



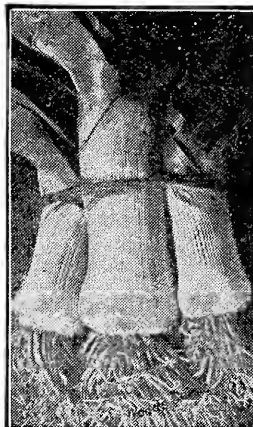
Kohl Rabi.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest small top variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60, postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.

LEEK

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

LARGE FLAG.—The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



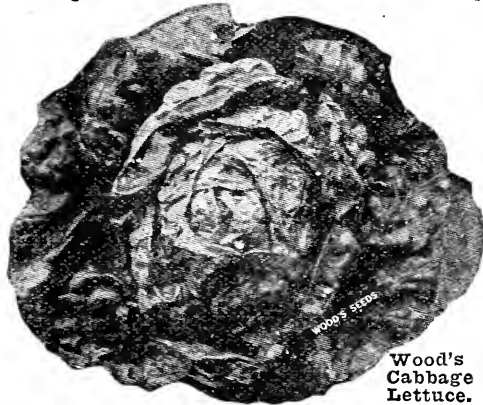
Large Flag Leek.

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; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside, for summer growing, for late fall, or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large and solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quick as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for thirty years and is still our most popular and best selling variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 lb.



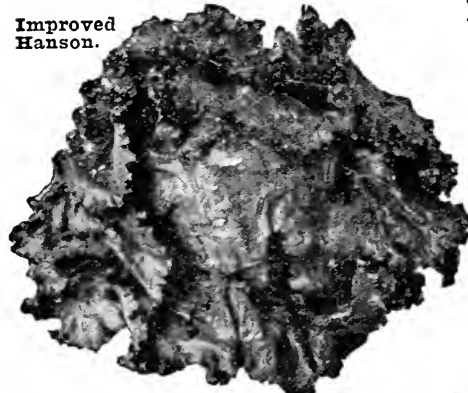
Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 lb.

Deacon —A fine summer cabbage lettuce for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent; slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

May King —Extra fine for cold-frames. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves; grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches rich yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.25.

Early Prizehead —One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Will not stand shipment. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Improved Hanson.



stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Improved Hanson

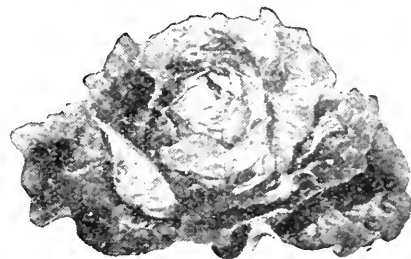
—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express \$1.25 per lb.

Sos, or Romaine

—Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery

Mammoth Black

Seeded Butter —A sure header and reliable. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Mammoth Black Seeded Butter.

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 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 under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.15 per lb.

California Cream Butter.



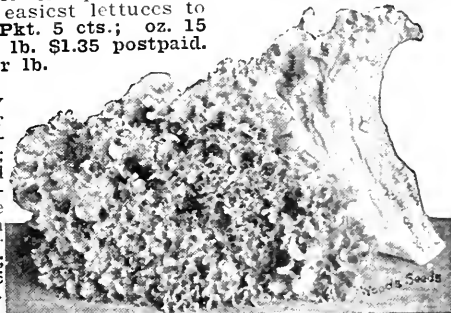
oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

California Cream Butter

—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. Pkt. 5 cts.;

Grand Rapids —Among the curled lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early spring. Does not form heads, but a large compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Crisp-as-Ice —A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy-yellow hearts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.50.



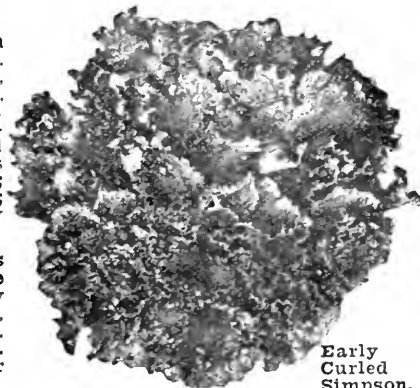
Grand Rapids.

Mixed Lettuces —A splendid assortment that will give a constant supply of delightfully fresh, crisp and tender lettuce, our mixture being composed of early, medium and late varieties, some curled and crimped, others that will make compact heads with well blanched hearts. One planting will produce salad for the entire season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.

Early Curled Simpson

—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Lettuce Plants —Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September and October. 40 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

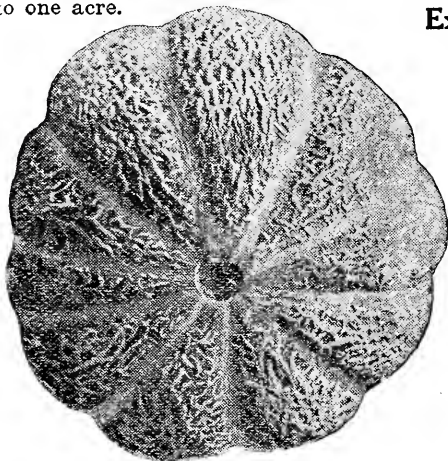


Early Curled Simpson.

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; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

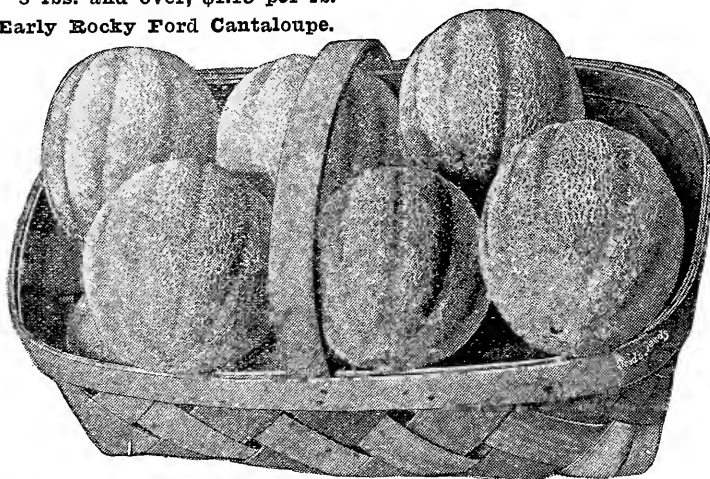
Extra Early Hanover



Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe.

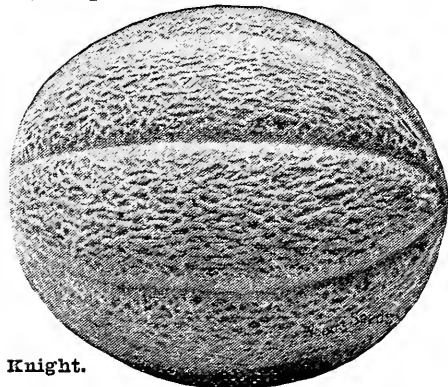
¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.



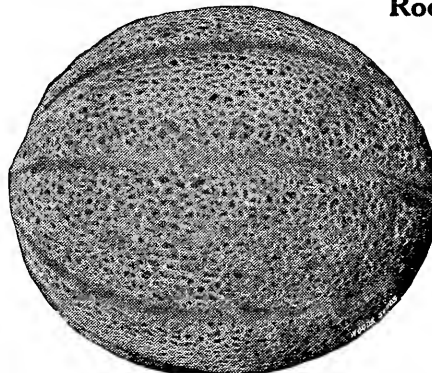
Early Rocky Ford —A strain of the Rocky Ford a week to ten days earlier than the old strain and a little larger. Its earliness is a distinct advantage to market growers. In shape it is similar to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep; deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small; flesh thick and firm, and of attractive green color. One of our customers grew 1,800 ⅝-bushel baskets on a single acre. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

Knight —An ideal shipping melon; about a week earlier than Rocky Ford, just the right size for crating, uniform in shape and size, well netted, thick green flesh of splendid appearance. One of our customers writes: "Nearly all my Knight melons sold in New York for \$2.50 to \$4.50 per crate." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.



Knight.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem

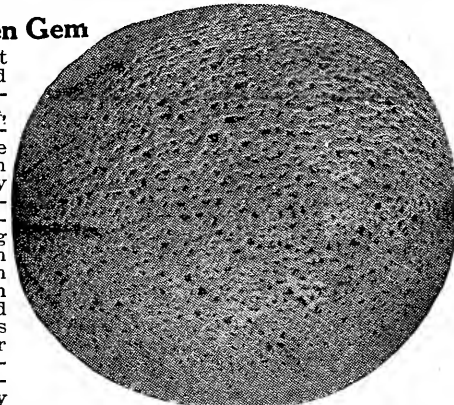


Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

—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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, lb. 90 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Jenny Lind —Not a large melon, but very early and very sweet. Round, flattened at the ends; heavily netted. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Netted Rock or Eden Gem

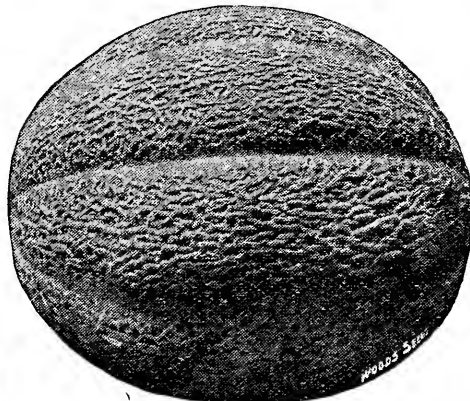


Netted Rock or Eden Gem.

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform; few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shippers, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

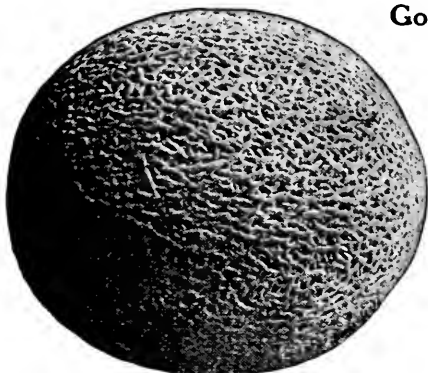
Extra Early Hackensack —Similar to the Large Hackensack; smaller, but 10 days earlier, of equally fine quality, well netted and makes a splendid shipping and market melon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Wood's Netted Gem



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

—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. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.



Gold Lined Rocky Ford

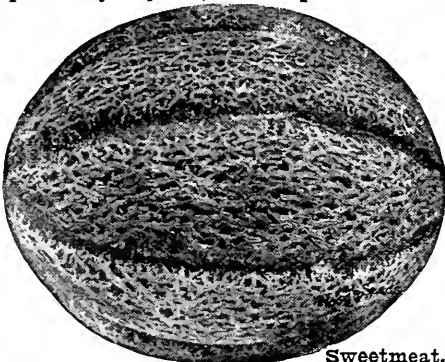
—Whether you grow for home use or market you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting; the meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Vines are highly rust-resistant. You will not be disappointed in Gold Lined. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

Gold Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Baltimore or Acme —A fine melon that always pleases. Fruits are of good size, oval shaped, well ribbed, heavily netted and thick flesh of the best quality. Its attractive appearance makes it a ready seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Large Hackensack or **TURK'S CAP**.—An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Sweetmeat The most exacting will be pleased with Sweetmeat. It is the best of its class. Has particularly thick, luscious meat that "melts in the mouth." Green near the rind, merging into a rich salmon; the netting is closely laced and interlaced with but slightly defined ribs, giving it an even surface and adding to its attractiveness. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.



Sweetmeat.

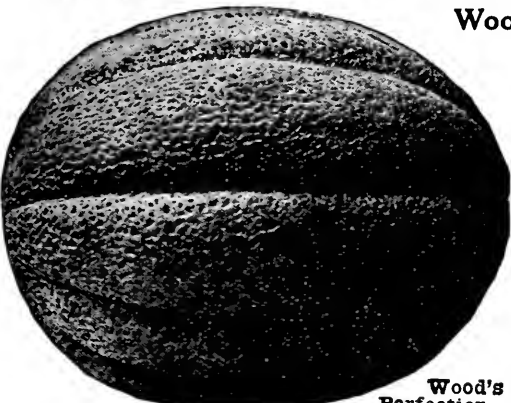
Ohio Sugar —Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed cantaloupe. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so thick and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Tip-Top —Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious. The fruits are large, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor even close to the rind. Every melon, big or little, is a good one. Fine for home use and nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

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, and fine for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Wood's Perfection

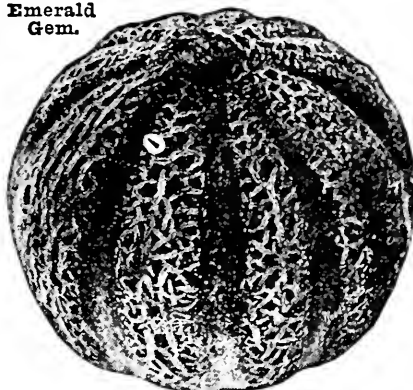
The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. Flesh is thick, of beautiful deep rich green color; of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, either for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.;



Wood's Perfection.

oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

Emerald Gem.



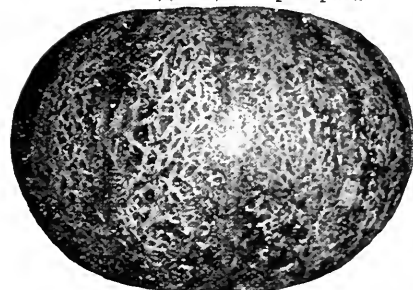
Emerald Gem

—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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Bush Cantaloupe

The melon for the small garden, as it can be grown as close as 3 feet apart. Makes a vigorous growth, bears a large number of fruits about the size, shape and fine flavor of the Jenny Lind. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

Fordhook —The introducer announces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. It bears till the end of the season. We recommend it highly for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.



Fordhook Cantaloupe.

Netted Nutmeg —The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. 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.



Montreal Nutmeg.

Montreal Nutmeg —The largest nutmeg melon. The flesh is nearly two inches thick; very sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

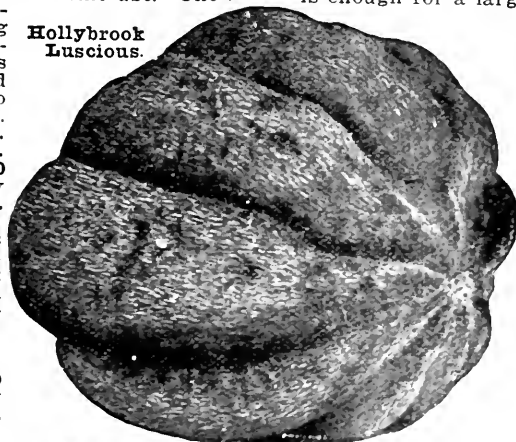
Mixed Cantaloupes

—All kinds, shapes and sizes, green and salmon fleshed; extra early, medium and late varieties are all included in our mixture, which is especially recommended for home gardens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts. postpaid.

Hollybrook Luscious

—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weight 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large

Hollybrook Luscious.



Banana—Grows 18 to 24 inches long; flesh thick and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.50.

Glass Melon or **MANGO**.—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and 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 SOUTHERN GROWN WATER MELON SEEDS

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

BE SURE TO SPRAY your melons with Bordeaux Mixture (see page 60). It will both improve the yield and prevent diseases that are becoming prevalent in Southern melon fields.

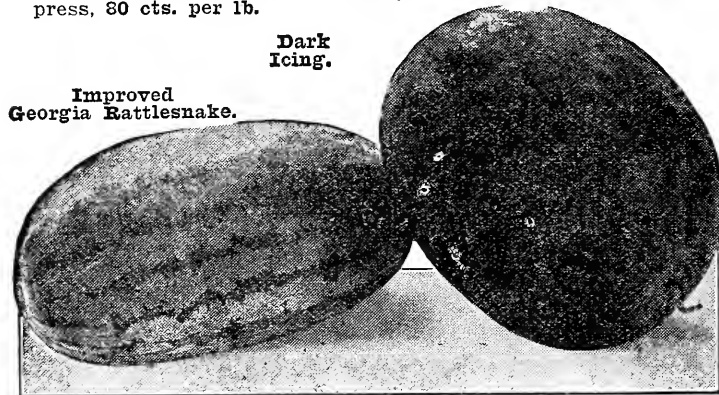
NOTE: Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.



Excel Water Melon.

Excel—Many growers claim that for shipping it is even better than Tom Watson. In appearance it strongly resembles the Watson, has a very thin tough rind, is uniformly large, averaging from 40 to 60 lbs., single melons frequently weighing 75 to 80 lbs. On the table it is as attractive and enticing as any melon can be, and its quality is fully equal to its attractiveness. It is an unusual melon in that although a grand shipper it is also one that we can highly recommend for the private garden, the beautiful red meat being decidedly crisp, sweet and luscious, and solid to the center. Seeds are both black and white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 60 cts. per lb.

Harris Earliest—The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon; 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. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

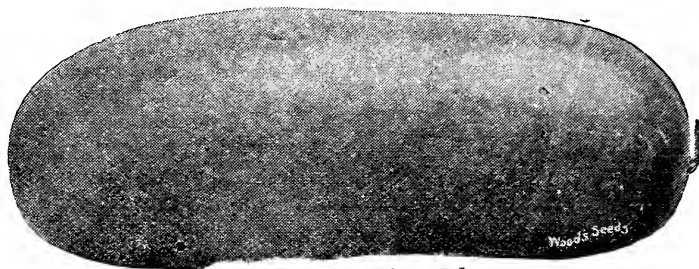


Improved Georgia Rattlesnake.

Dark Icing.

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. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Tom Watson Water Melon.

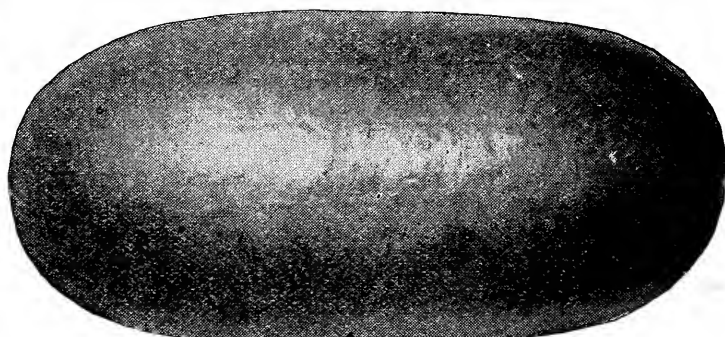
Tom Watson—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

Peerless or Ice Cream—A fine, early melon for home and market. Oval shaped, bright green, finely veined skin, flesh bright-scarlet, solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.



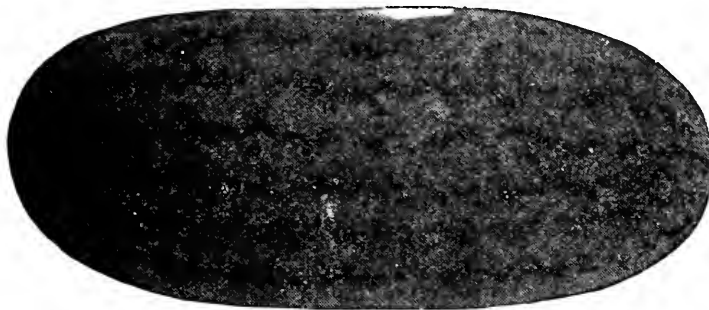
Alabama Sweets Water Melon

Alabama Sweets—A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.



Halbert Hokey Water Melon.

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 sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. 70 cts.



Florida Favorite Water Melon

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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.

New Favorite —Exactly like Florida Favorite, but larger. Equally good in every respect. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.



Kleckley's Sweets, or Monte Cristo Water Melon.

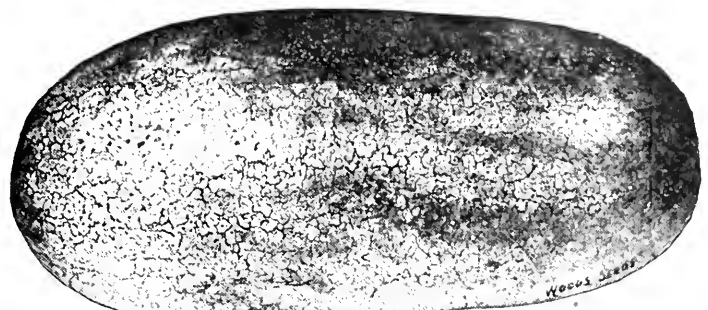
Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo —One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.



Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong healthy vine and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.



Jordan's Gray Monarch Water Melon.

Jordan's Gray Monarch or **LONG LIGHT ICING**.—One of the largest melons, and a fine keeper. It is long with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

Duke Jones, or Jumbo —Although a shipping melon, it is of such good quality and fine flavor that it is equally well recommended for home use. Extra large and of attractive color and appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 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 deep rich red; crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.



Pride of Georgia Water Melon.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

MIXED WATERMELONS —A mixture of all the varieties most highly recommended for home use; both early and late, round and long kinds are in our mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Medicinal Watermelon Seeds For making watermelon seed tea which is much used for kidney and bladder troubles. ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature and sufficient moisture can be maintained. If requested cultural directions will be sent with all orders for spawn. A brick is enough for 10 square feet.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN.—The best made, the bricks being inoculated from the pure test tube culture. 35 cts. per brick; 5 for \$1.50 postpaid. By express 25 cts. per brick; 10 for \$2.00.



MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.

Chinese Broad Leaved —Twice as large as the White, and more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled —Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Ostrich Plume —The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

WHITE.—The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young; grows quickly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

BLACK.—Stronger than the white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

Wood's Brunswick —Big pods, 6 to 7 ins. long, 4 to 5 ins. round, are produced at every joint. They are so full of meat as to practically eliminate the ridge so common to most kinds; nor do they harden up as quickly as do other okras. Free from sharp-pointed pods, the thickness being carried well out to the end of the pod. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Kleckley's Favorite —Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 ins. in length by 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Improved Dwarf Green Prolific —Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Perkin's Mammoth Podded —Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 ins. above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

Long Green —Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

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

TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid. By express, \$1.30 per lb.

DWARF MIXED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request

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 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00.

SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides 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 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. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not grow as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 33.



PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing.

Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and will not interfere with the parsley.

Plain or Single —Hardier than the curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Champion Moss Curled

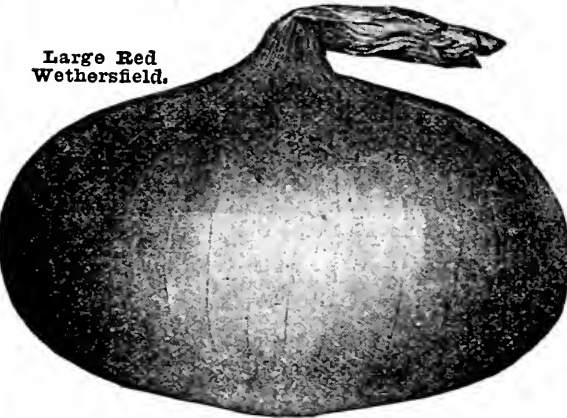
—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

See pages 60 and 61 for a complete line of Spray Pumps and Insecticides.



Champion Moss-Curled Parsley.

Large Red Wethersfield.



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

Growing Onion Sets.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of 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.

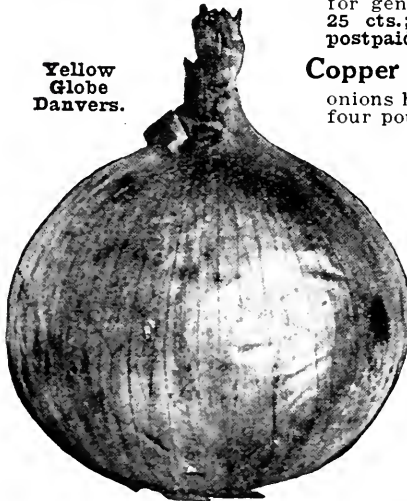
Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb.

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. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.85 postpaid.** By express, \$3.75 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. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$3.90 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers —The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; the flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers.



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. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

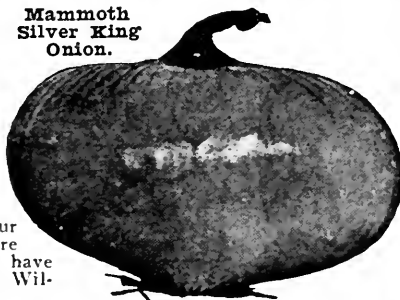
Prize Taker, or Spanish King —Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard; makes a very attractive and handsome onion. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.85 postpaid. By express, \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$3.65 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King —One of the earliest and largest of the Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

White Queen or BAR-LETTA.—An extremely early, pure white onion, making bulbs about 1 1/2 inches thick. Mild flavor; fine for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King Onion.

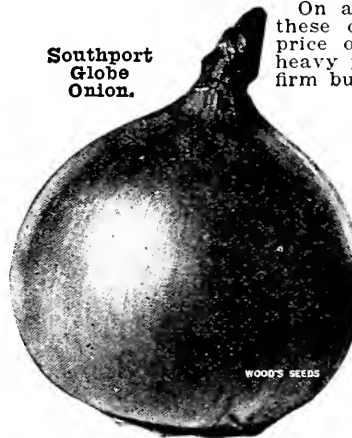


The Mammoth Silver King Onions you sent me did well. I was more than pleased. Our demonstration agent said 1 acre of them this season would have brought \$1,000.—L. L. JOYE, Williamsburg Co., S. C.

ONION

Southport Globe Onions

Southport Globe Onion.



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 RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful in shape and of a deep, rich red color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb.

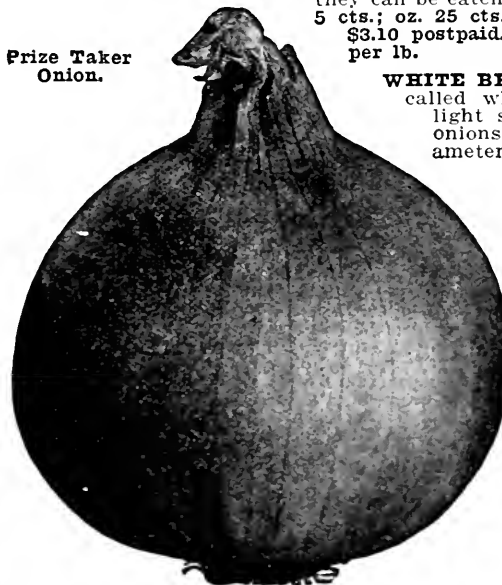
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color, and it is a good keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$2.75.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—The skin and flesh silvery white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

BERMUDA ONIONS Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seed

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—A beautiful crystal white with a decided waxy appearance. It is the earliest of the Bermuda varieties, and makes large, flat onions, so mild and sweet that they can be eaten like an apple. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid.** By express, \$3.00 per lb.

Prize Taker Onion.



WHITE BERMUDA.—Though called white, it is really a light straw color. Makes onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flattened in shape, but thick; very mild and sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

RED BERMUDA.—In shape, size and flavor exactly like White Bermuda, differing only in color, which is pale red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Last year I bought Onion Seeds from four or five different seed houses to see which I liked best. Your seeds made onions about twice as large as any of the others bought from other seedsmen, and they were all planted on the same day and on the same plot.—J. H. WATTS, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

Government regulations require quotations by the pound, instead of by the quart, peck and bushel.

GARDEN PEAS

1 pint—about 1 pound.
1 quart—about 2 pounds.
1 peck—about 15 pounds.
1 bushel—about 60 pounds.

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a succession, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 6 to 8 peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We strongly recommend this pea on account



Lightning Excelsior.



Wood's Pedigree Extra Early.

of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness; 2 to 2½ feet high. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior—Unquestionably one of the best extra early peas. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific; grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, home market and home use. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

Extra Early Alaska—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness,



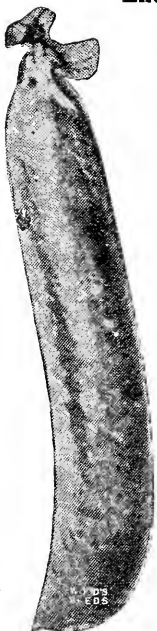
Extra Early Alaska.

uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their fresh green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Large Podded Alaska—The pods, 3 inches long and generally borne in pairs, are longer and larger than Extra Early Alaska; the peas also are larger. Very early and a splendid bearer. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

Little Marvel—Particularly well suited to home gardens. A first early; 15 inches high, heavily set with large dark pods, usually in pairs, that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 green peas of extra fine flavor. As early as American Wonder. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Large Podded Alaska.



Little Marvel.



Eclipse.

Eclipse, or Surprise—A rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Repeated tests have proved it the 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; grows 2 feet high, requires no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. 2.35. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

McLean's Little Gem—A favorite early wrinkled variety, a little later than American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height 18 inches. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Ameer—Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has longer vine (about 3 feet), and not quite so early, but with larger, handsomely shaped pods. Ripens uniformly; quality excellent. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

Gradus, or Prosperity—Only a few days later than Eclipse, and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its pods. Grows 3 feet high and produces uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Recommended highly for earliness, size and fine quality. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

Thomas Laxton—A heavy and reliable crop, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored, deep green peas. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

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. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Black Leaf 40 and Kerosene Emulsion kill the pea louse. See page 60.

Thos. Laxton.

Tom Thumb.



McLean's Little Gem.

Nott's Excelsior—A particularly good extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. Pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. One foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.



Ameer.



WOODS SEEDS



WOODS SEEDS



First and Best —An excellent first early pea, largely planted by market growers. Height 2 to 2½ ft. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Petit Pois or French Peas

—The real French Pea as imported. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; medium early and prolific; 3 to 4 ft. high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Second Early and Late Peas

Bliss Everbearing —Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. The peas are good size, tender and of a fine flavor. Pods 3 ins. long, broad, of good size, and well filled. Height 2 ft. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Horsford's Market Garden

—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. 2 ft. high. A fine market pea, and equally good for home use. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

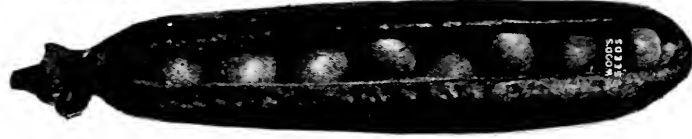
McLean's Advancer

—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; of most excellent quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Dwarf Champion of England

or **JUNO**.—The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. The pods are broad and straight, 3 ins. long, and frequently borne in pairs. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. By express, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Dwarf Telephone —A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of the finest quality. An abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ ins. long, well filled, frequently containing 9 and 10 peas; 1½ ft. high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express, lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.



Dwarf Telephone.



Horsford's Market Garden.



Dwarf Champion.



Telephone.

Champion of England

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 ins. long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home garden. Height 4 to 5 ft. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.



Champion of England.

Telephone

—One of the most productive of the large podded wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, generally 5 to 5½ inches long, broad, straight and pointed, and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. Pods usually contain 6 or 7 peas. Rather late in maturing, but is one of the best for main crop. Height 4 ft. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

Dwarf Gray Sugar

—Produces an abundance of good sized pods on vines about 2 ft. high. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.50. By express, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Large White Marrowfat —A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. Hardy, strong and vigorous. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

White Marrowfat.



Black Eye Marrowfat

—Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 ft. high; very hardy and productive. Pods 3 ins. long and contain 4 or 5 peas each. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.80. By express, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$14.50.



Black Eye Marrowfat.

Wood's Mammoth

Luscious Sugar —Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced, boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 ft. high, requiring support; pods 6 to 7 ins. long, 1½ ins. broad, produced continuously. Peas, when shelled, equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

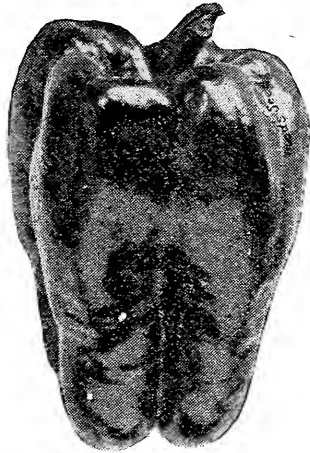


Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar.

TO PREPARE SUGAR or SALAD PEAS.—Gather when they have reached about half their full size or when the peas begin to develop in the pod. Our Mammoth Luscious, on account of their large size, are sometimes sliced, but with the Dwarf Gray Sugar this is not necessary. Cook them as you would string or snap beans and serve with butter or white sauce. The young pods require only 10 minutes cooking, but the older pods take a little longer. Even when quite old they are good.

Pepper

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

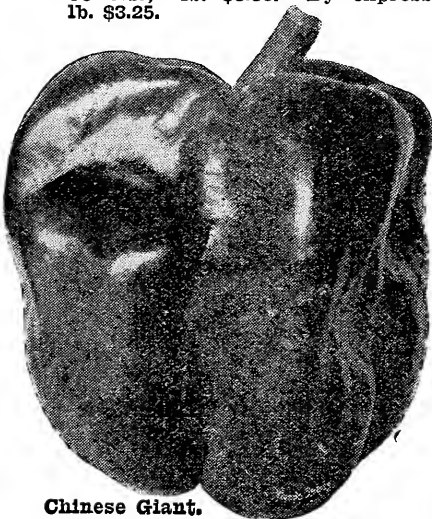


Ruby King.

Ruby King —One of the most popular of the large varieties. 4 to 6 ins. long by 3 to 4 ins. across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.85, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$5.75.

Spanish Mammoth or SWEET MOUNTAIN —A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits often 4 to 5 ins. long and 2 to 3 ins. across; mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. **Postpaid pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.35.** By express, lb. \$5.25.

Long Red Cayenne —Very hot; both green and ripe fruits are used for pickling; dry for use in winter. The peppers are 3 to 4 inches long and are borne profusely. **Postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35.** By express, lb. \$3.25.



Chinese Giant.

Ruby Giant —A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and may be used for stuffing or sliced and served with tomatoes. One of the most attractive peppers in our list. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.35.** By express, lb. \$6.25.

Crimson Giant —Among the extremely large sweet peppers this is one of the earliest to ripen, and none surpass it in uniformity of size and shape. The fruits, being exceptionally thick fleshed, average heavier than most large sorts. The flavor is so sweet and mild that it may be eaten like an apple. Deep green when young, changing to a beautiful rich crimson when ripe. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.35.** By express, lb. \$6.25.

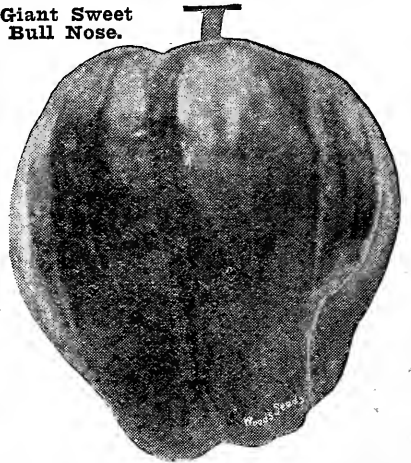


Ruby Giant.

Giant Sweet Bull Nose

Giant Sweet Bull Nose.

—An extra large and particularly sweet and mild type of Bull Nose. The earliest of the large, sweet mango peppers, uniform in size and shape, and has exceptionally thick flesh. Particularly good for stuffing and salad. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.35.** By express, lb. \$6.25.

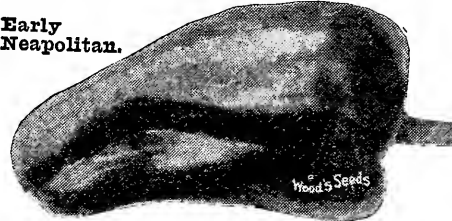


Large Bell or Bull Nose

—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.35.** By express, lb. \$5.25.

Red Cluster (CHILI) —Splendid hot pepper for making pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. The peppers, an inch or less long, are borne in clusters. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts., postpaid.**

Early Neapolitan.



by 5 to 6 ins. round; eeps a long time. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.35.** By express, lb. \$5.25.

Early Neapolitan

—Earlier than any large, sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meat, very sweet and mild; 4 ins. long. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.;**

Pimento

—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60.** By express, lb. \$4.50.

Pimento Pepper



Tabasco

—The hottest pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long. **Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35.**
PEPPER PLANTS. —Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. 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.**

PARSNIP CULTURE

—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 ins. apart, cover lightly, and when 2 ins. high thin out to 4 to 6 ins. apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.

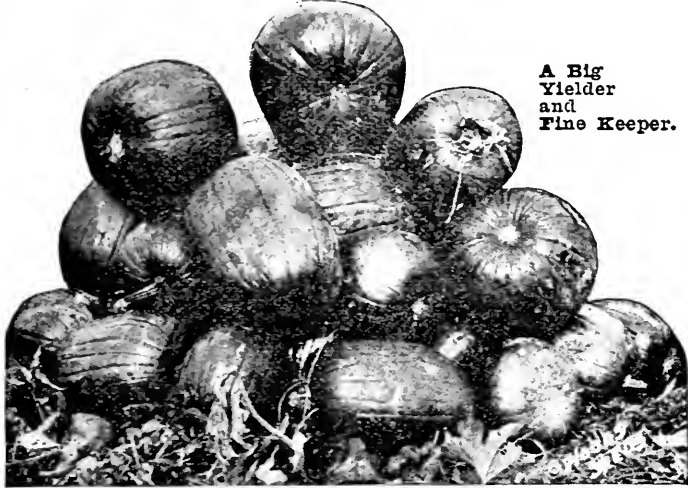


Sugar or Hollow Crown

—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35.** By express, lb. \$1.25.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 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.



A Big Yielder and Fine Keeper.

Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

Virginia Mammoth —We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express, \$1.40 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. Our Cashaw is the green striped type so much preferred by Southern growers, and is as fine as can be had anywhere or at any price. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Cashaw, or Crookneck.

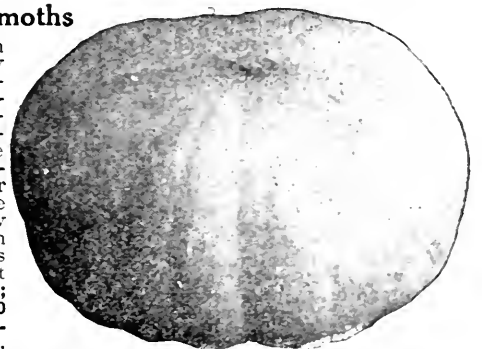
Sugar or Pie.

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 in color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Tennessee Sweet Potato —For making pumpkin pies we can recommend the Tennessee Sweet Potato as highly as any pumpkin grown. The flesh is thick, fine grained, sweet and delicious. A big yielder, and the pumpkins are of good size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

King of the Mammoths

or **POT IRON.**—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins, sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh of this variety is a splendid golden yellow, and it is also an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.



King of the Mammoths Pumpkin.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

Corn Field Pumpkin —Grown for stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 60 cts. per lb.

Medicinal Pumpkin Seed —For making pumpkin seed tea, etc. ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

RHUBARB Culture.—Rhubarb will not stand extreme heat, so it 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 ft. 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. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Rhubarb Roots —15c each; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. By express, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; 100, \$6.50.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Culture.—Sow in March or April in 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. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

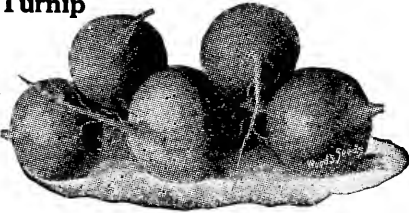
—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated both by market and private growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. By express, \$3.25 per lb.

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

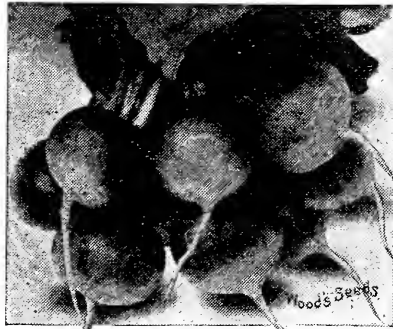
Early Red or Scarlet Turnip

—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

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. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

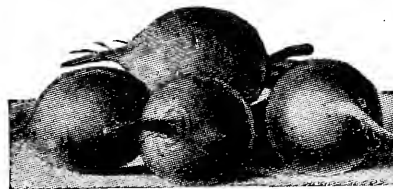
Extra Early Scarlet Globe

(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 shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

French Breakfast —A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

Mixed Turnip Radishes —All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Crimson Giant Valuable both for market and home use. Grows quickly, and even when large remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. Of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor unsurpassed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** By express, \$1.75 per lb.

Early White Turnip

—Similar to Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except the skin and flesh are pure white. Particularly good for growing in the summer. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

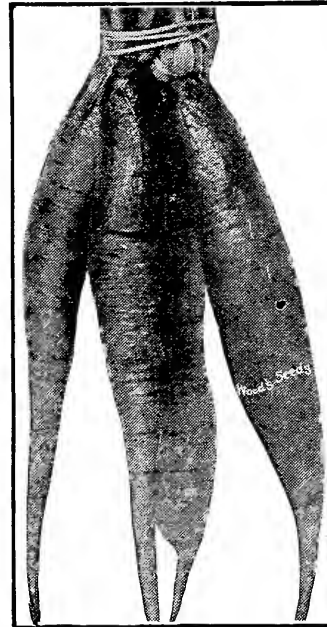
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

Olive Shaped —A fine early radish, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp, and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 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. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

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



Brightest Long Scarlet.

Brightest Long Scarlet

A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** By express, \$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.00 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. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Mixed Long Radishes

—All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

WINTER RADISHES

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

Chinese or Celestial —A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Rose China Winter —Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Long Black Spanish —One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Long White Spanish —Flesh is white, firm and pungent. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.



White Strasburg.

By express, \$1.65 per lb.



Long White Icicle.

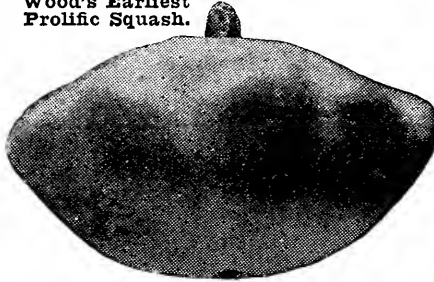
SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the winter 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 the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 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 want the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Earliest Prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$1.30.

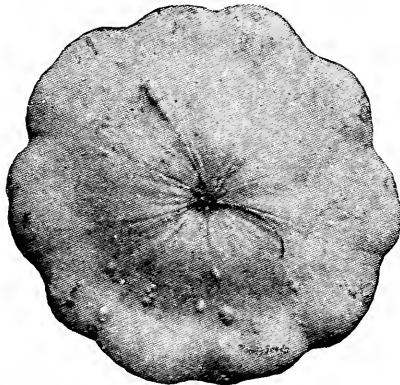
Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.



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 want the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Earliest Prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$1.30.

Mammoth White Bush

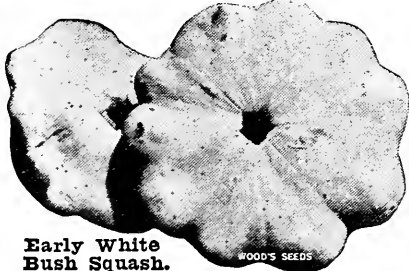
—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$1.15.



Mammoth White Bush.

Early White Bush

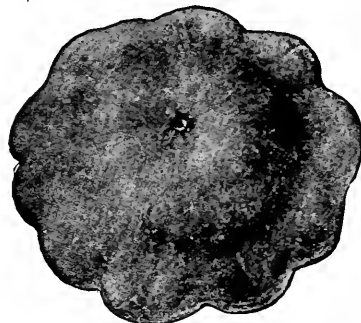
or **PATTY-PAN CYMLING.**—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for nearby markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.05 per lb.



Early White Bush Squash.

Mammoth Yellow Bush

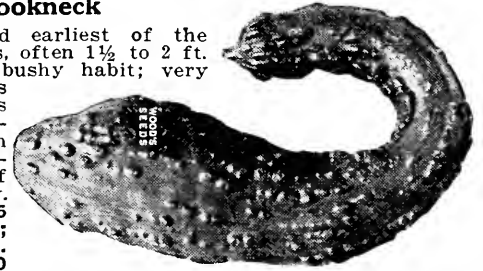
—Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush, but is much larger. It has rich deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Sometimes called Golden Custard. Although the white variety is more generally grown than the yellow, a great many of our customers prefer the yellow because of its more attractive color when cooked. In quality it is in every way equal to the white, with the added advantage of being larger. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.



Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

Giant Summer Crookneck

—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 ft. long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

Golden Summer Crookneck

—A standard variety, early and productive; about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warted surface. Color, bright yellow; quality fine. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Hubbard Squash.

Hubbard —One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Delicious —We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** By express, \$1.75 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 ft. between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 ft. of drill, 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand.

New Zealand

—Thrives during the hottest summer weather and in any soil, rich or poor. After cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for twenty-four hours and plant four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Round Thick-Leaved

—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of finest quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 70c lb.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale

—Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Long Standing

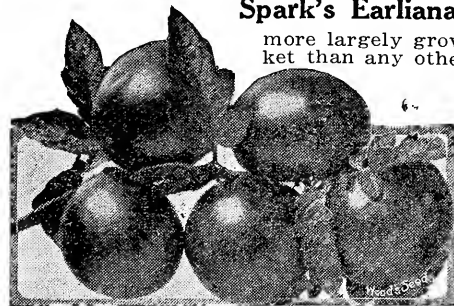
—Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

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. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Wood's High Grade Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds, 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 on 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. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, 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 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

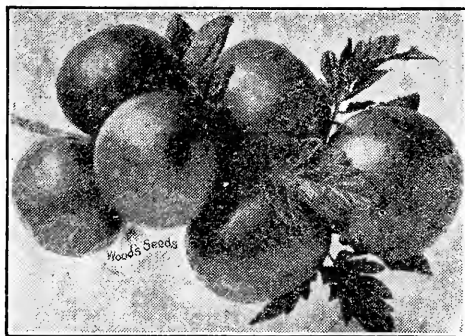


Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato. The originators claim that it is the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, of fine quality. 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. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

Spark's Earliana.

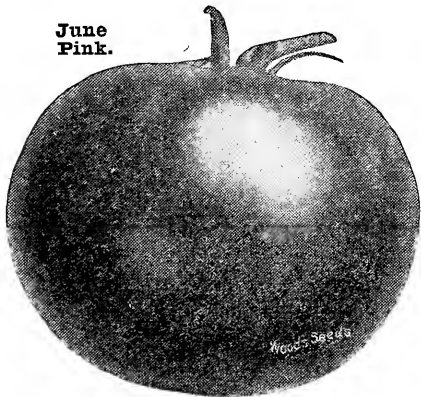
ly the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

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. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.35 postpaid.** By express \$4.25 per lb.



Bonnie Best.

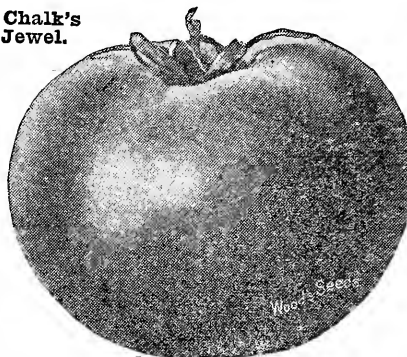
June Pink —Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear 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. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.35 postpaid.** By express, \$4.25 per lb.



June Pink.

Tomato Blight. In many sections the tomato crop has failed when, with proper attention, an abundant crop might have been had. Bordeaux Mixture will prevent many tomato diseases if you will spray thoroughly throughout the season. See pages 60 and 61 for price of Bordeaux Mixture and spray pumps for applying it.

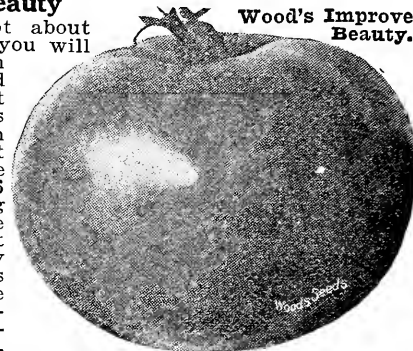
Chalk's Jewel.



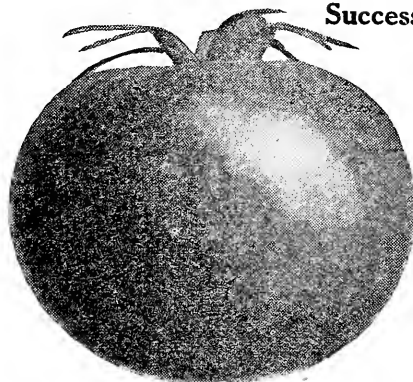
be injured. It continues bearing **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.25 per lb.**

Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—If in doubt about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. It ripens early; flesh very firm; and seldom cracks after a rain. It would be hard to find a more uniformly satisfactory medium early tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.

Wood's Improved Beauty.

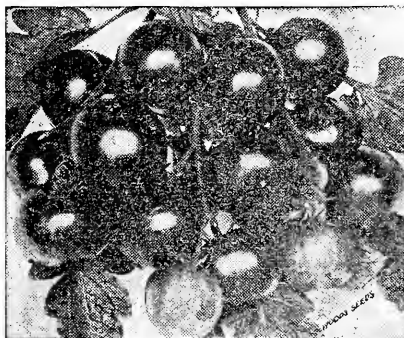


Success (Scarlet).—A variety of very decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance, and large size. Vines strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth and free from cracks; unusually meaty and ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes of handsome color and great solidity. It is very well adapted both for private use and market. As a standard main crop tomato we do not hesitate to recommend it highly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express \$4.00 per lb.



Success Tomato.

Favorite (Dark Red).—This will always be a "favorite," especially for growing in the home garden. Very prolific, solid and ripens early and evenly; smooth, free from cracks; holds its size till end of season, and of first-class quality. Fine canner. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid.** By express, \$3.00 per lb.



Favorite Tomato.

desirable for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$3.15 per lb.

Chalk's Jewel (Bright Scarlet.)

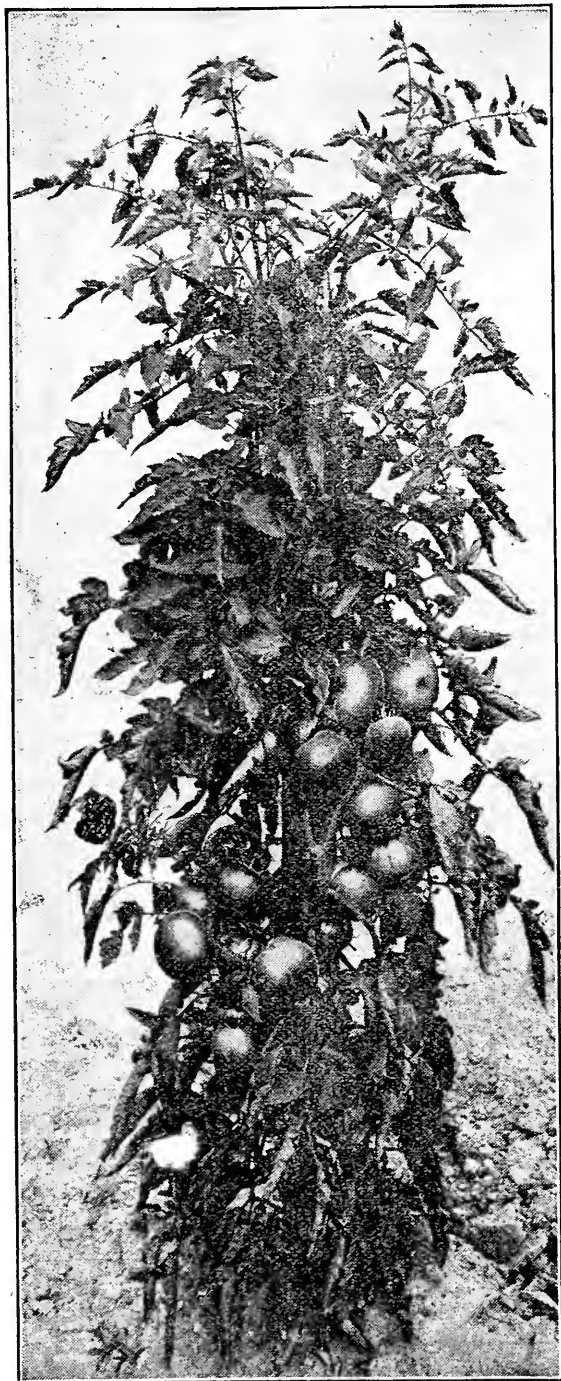
—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would through a long season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.35 postpaid.** By express, \$4.25 per lb.

Paragon (Bright Red.)—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family use market or canning. Holds its good size till the very end of the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid.** By express, \$3.00.

Royal Red (Deep Red).—A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. Fruits large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and produced very abundantly. Very desirable for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$3.15 per lb.

Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

THE GREATEST TOMATO IN THE WORLD



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato.

What the Growers Think of Brimmer

I have tried many kinds of tomatoes, but none equal the Brimmer.—REV. W. S. LONG, Orange, N. C.

I have the finest and largest tomatoes because I raise the Brimmer.—J. E. STEVENS, Comer County, Ga.

Your Brimmer tomatoes last year took the lead. Two dozen made one-half bushel.—M. HILL, Campbell County, Tenn.

We raised Brimmer tomatoes that weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.—PAT BREWER, Randolph County, Ga.

I never saw such tomatoes; some weighed less than a pound and several weighed one pound eleven ounces.—MRS. E. C. STRONG, District of Columbia.

My Brimmer tomatoes were the talk of the neighborhood last summer.—P. C. GREEN, Edgecombe County, N. C.

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

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

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

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

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

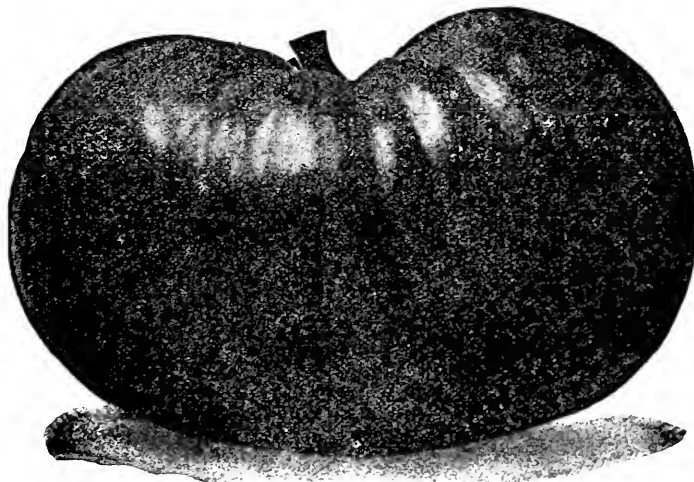
Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been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

For Canning There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for home use.
Price: Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

BRIMMER PLANTS—Ready April, May, June, and July. Hot-bed plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.00 per 100 postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 85 cts. per 100. Transplanted plants, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100 postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.60 per 100.

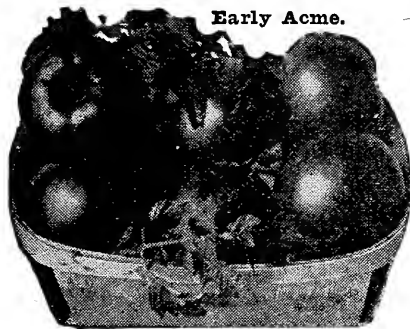
Wood's Improved Ponderosa

(Deep Purple.)



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato.

In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during an unprecedented dry spell a few years ago, 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.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; 1b. \$4.60 postpaid. By express, \$4.50 per lb.



Early Acme.

Early Acme (Purple).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. By express, \$3.25 per lb.

Livingston's Globe

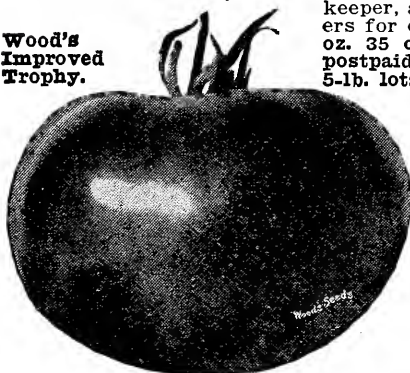
(Purplish Pink).—An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape,

permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts except 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. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid. By express, \$4.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$3.90 per lb.



Livingston's Globe

Wood's Improved Trophy



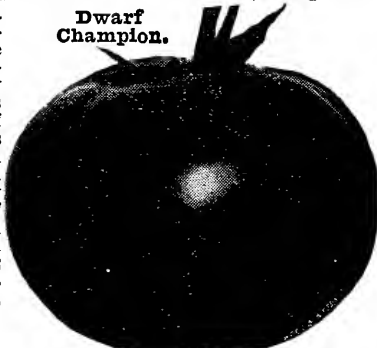
cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. By express, \$3.25 per lb.

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, free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy generally sold. The large smooth, solid, fine-flavored, rich red fruits will satisfy the most exacting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. By express, \$3.25 per lb.

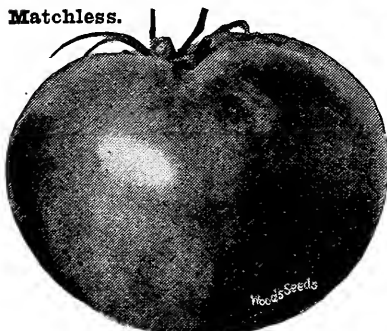
Dwarf Champion

(Purplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens as they may be grown as close as three feet. Vines are stiff and upright, holding fruits well off the ground. 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 until frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.50.



Dwarf Champion.

Matchless.



Matchless (Bright Red).

—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, \$3.50 per lb.



Perfection.

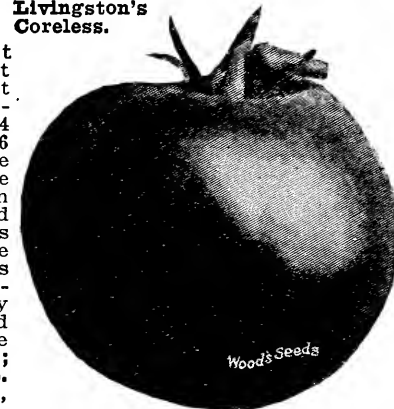
Perfection

(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. It ripens ten days earlier than Stone and holds its good size till the end of the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.25.

Livingston's Coreless

(Bright Red).—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 dish. Solid and very firm; ripens all over and right up to the stem at the same time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid. By express, \$4.00 per lb.

Livingston's Coreless.



Stone.

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 home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. and over, per lb. \$2.90.

Golden Queen or YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.85 postpaid. By express, \$3.75 per lb.

Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.35 postpaid. By express, \$4.25 per lb.

Tomato Plants Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will of course send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

Hot-bed plants, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 40 cts.; 65 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 10 cts. per doz.; 50 for 30 cts.; 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Brimmer Tomato Plants—See page 41 for prices.

Be sure to spray your tomato plants with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent blight. Look on pages 60 and 61 for price of Bordeaux Mixture and sprayers for applying it.

Turnip and Rutabaga

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

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, 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 acre.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

Milan Turnips —The Milans are, without exception, the best for spring sowing; they 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. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼-lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.00.

Mammoth Red Top White Globe —Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.75.

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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE-TOP (Strapleaved).

—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.

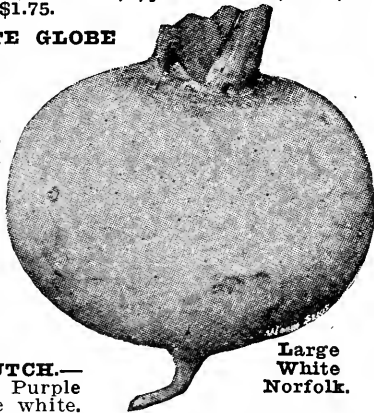
—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Large White Norfolk.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

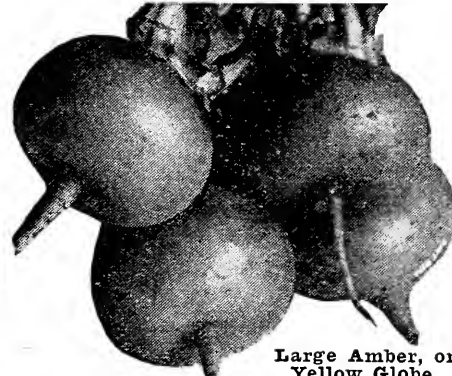
LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

MIXED TURNIPS.—Early varieties for spring sowing mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.25.



Large Amber, or Yellow Globe.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.

—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender, sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.25.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.

—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.65.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.

The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. Large yielder, good keeper, hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express per lb. \$1.40.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.

—Flesh is white, firm and sweet, and grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 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. 35 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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water makes a drink beneficial in case of diarrhoea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 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. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are 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. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 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. 5 cts.; oz. 15 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. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.**

HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 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. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 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. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 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. 10 cts.; oz. 50 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. 40 cts.**

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 or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week 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.—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready January, February, March and April. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express, **40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready in October and November. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express, **40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead. Ready June, July, August and September. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express, **40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 41 for prices.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. Ready April, May, June and July. **15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 40 cts.; 65 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **10 cts. per doz.; 50 for 30 cts.; 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.**

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. **20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid.** By express, **15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August, **\$1.15 per 100, postpaid.** By express, **\$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.**

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. **40 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express, **30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.**

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **50 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 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.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. 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.**

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express, **35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Palmetto, **\$1.35 per 100 postpaid.** By express, **\$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000.** Conover's Colossal, **\$1.25 per 100 postpaid.** By express, **90 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.**

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. **15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.** By express **10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.**

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 \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1,000.**

SAGE ROOTS.—**20 cts. each, postpaid.** By express **15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.**

THYME ROOTS.—**20 cts. each, postpaid.** By express **15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.**

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 SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Each package contains a piece of cuttle fish bone. **Lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.65; 10 lbs. for \$3.00 postpaid.** By express, **lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$2.75.**

CANARY SEED.—**Lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.65 postpaid.** By express, **lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$2.75.**

HEMP SEED.—**Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid.** By express **lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.60.**

RAPE.—**Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, **lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 85 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.50.**

IMPORTED MILLET.—**Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. for 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, **lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. for 45 cts.; \$6.25 per 100 lbs.**

SUNFLOWER.—**Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for 95 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.65 postpaid.** By express, **lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 80 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.**

PARROT MIXTURE.—**Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for 95 cts. postpaid.** By express, **lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.40.**

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—**Lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, **lb. \$1.00.**

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 seeds are 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: Narrow Leaf Oronoko, Improved Gold Leaf, Adcock, Conqueror, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco, Adcock and Bradley Broad Leaf.



Select Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

Narrow Leaf Oronoko or **Caroline Sun-Cured.** Especially adapted for sun-cured wrappers and plug fillers, for which purposes it cures a light even brown color. When flue-cured it makes a fine bright plug wrapper and cigarette cutter. Grown on strong land and topped low, it makes a fine heavy export leaf. The leaf is long and of medium width. Adapted to a wide range of soils from light sandy to heavy clay.

Adcock —One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters and smokers; cures bright.

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

Warne —Has no superior for bright wrappers. The leaf is large, of good breadth, tough and silky.

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. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

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

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

Cigar Varieties

Imported Havana.—We import this direct from Cuba, where the finest cigar tobacco in the world is grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

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. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

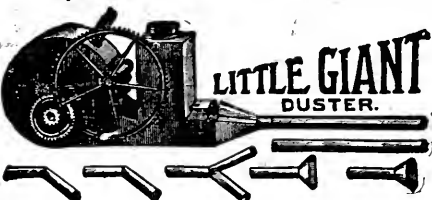
Sumatra.—Makes the highest grade cigar wrapper. Our seed is a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley, Hickory Pryor and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Little Giant Duster



An ideal appliance for the tobacco grower. By turning the handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing insecticides uniformly over two rows at once, to all parts of the plant, and on both sides of the leaf. Distrib-

utes any dry powder like Paris Green, Dry Arsenate of Lead and Slug Shot to perfection and as fast as you walk. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator. Price, \$10.00.

Standard Varieties

Each pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort, of good breadth, long leaf, and 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. Cures well and has unusual weight and body. 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. Fine for sun-curing.

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

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

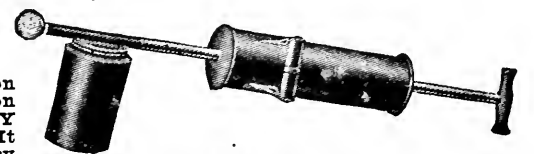
Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

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.

Look on
Page 61

for illustration and description of the FEENEY DUST GUN. It distributes dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud.



WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

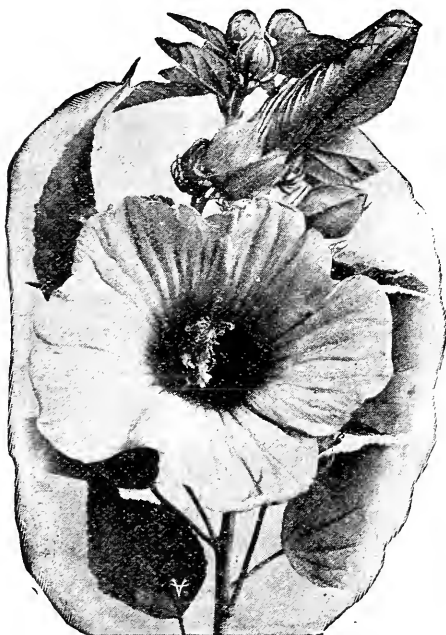
NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES



Crowned and Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

- Double Crested Shell Pink..... Pkt. 15 cts.
- " " Pure White..... Pkt. 15 cts.
- " " Crimson..... Pkt. 15 cts.
- " " Mixed Colors..... Pkt. 15 cts.



Giant Flowering Mallow Marvel.

Giant Flowering Mallow Marvel

Marshmallow, or Hibiscus.—A wonderfully improved form of our greatly admired native Marshmallow, in which flowers of enormous size, frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter, have been developed. The colorings have also been greatly intensified, comprising rich dark red, soft mallow-pink and pure white; grows 5 to 8 feet high, very floriferous, blooming from early July until late autumn; recommended for plantings of all kinds, and perfectly hardy. If sown early will flower the first year. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Fire King Calliopsis —A very beautiful annual, easy to grow, and will grow anywhere but preferably in a sunny position, and will bloom all summer till cut down by frost. The Fire King makes a plant about 18 inches high that is literally a mass of bloom; as many as 700 blooms have been counted on a single plant. The flowers are deep bright scarlet with cactus-shaped petals, probably the brightest colored calliopsis yet introduced, and will make a bright spot in any garden. Pkt. 10 cts.



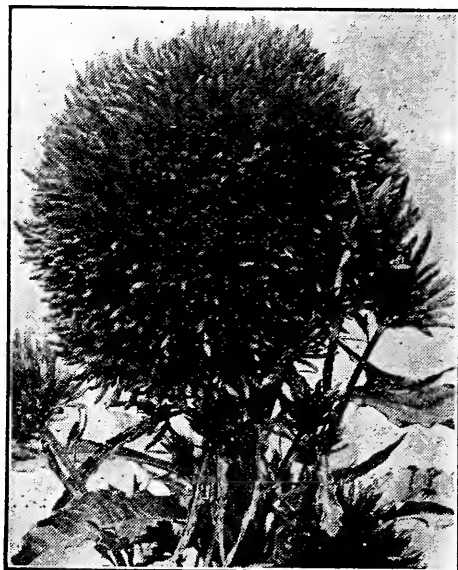
Cardinal Climber.

Cardinal Climber —There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. It grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage that is literally covered with round fiery cardinal red flowers from mid-summer till frost. The blooms are 1½ inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 blossoms each. Plant in a warm sunny place in good soil, and be sure to file or cut a small notch in each seed to insure germination. We believe we are safe in saying it will attract more attention and favorable comment than any plant in the garden. Last year our crop was disappointingly small, but this season we will be able to take care of all orders. Pkt. 15 cts.

Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

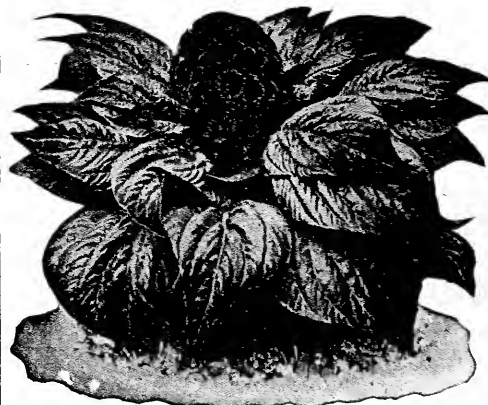
—The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this as entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf compact grower making an elegant bedding and border plant. Easily grown from seed and is one of the most brilliant and effective summer and fall bloomers especially when grown with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include this in your flower seed order. Pkt. 15 cts.

Be sure your order includes our Superb Aster, Peerless Nasturtium, Royal Pansy, Superb Poppy, Cosmos and Dianthus Mixtures.



Chinese Woolflower.

Chinese Woolflower —The introducer says of Woolflower that after three years' cultivation he can truly say that it is the showiest, as well as the most odd and novel, flower of any garden. It is a new form of plumed Celosia or Cockscomb, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of 2 feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool, but not as large as the central bloom. All these branches support lateral stems, each of which bears a still smaller head of bloom, so that the plant looks like an immense bouquet splendidly arranged and set in the garden. None of the blooms fade in any way till hit by frost, but continue to expand and glow with a deepening richness of color, a deep crimson scarlet. Its blooming season extends from June till frost. It is very easy to grow. If convenient start the seeds under glass or in boxes indoors about 4 weeks before the last frost and transplant outside when the ground is settled warm, but as soon as possible, so that they may not bloom before transplanting. Seeds may also be planted outside when the ground becomes warm. Pkt. 15 cts.



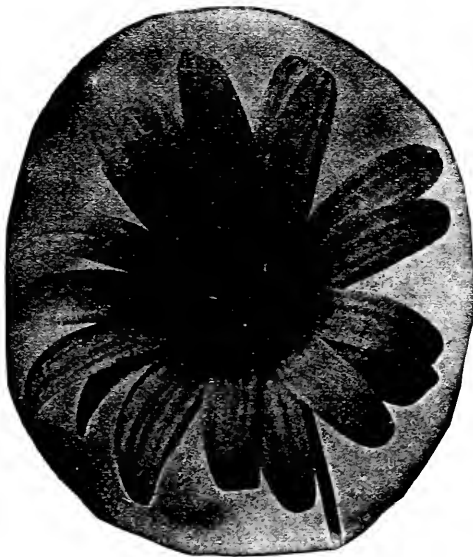
Variegated Leaved Cockscomb.



Fra Diavolo Ornamental Pepper.

Fra Diavolo Ornamental Pepper

—At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that could easily have been grown at home. As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter it is most effective and is as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain on the plant for a long time without losing any of their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



African Daisy.

African Daisy —Although it originated in South Africa, this annual suits our climate perfectly. The bushy plants grow about 12 inches high, are of neat branching habit and bear in great profusion single daisy shaped flowers, 2½ or more inches across. These are a rich yellow glossy gold, the brilliant coloring being rendered even more striking by the dark centers surrounded by a black zone. It is splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands the heat finely and produces its pretty flowers very early in sunny situations, and will continue to flower well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. Grow in a dry sunny situation. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Summer Fir —Forms grand pyramidal bushes three to five feet high, like a well shaped Christmas tree, that are particularly effective in groups and borders, but makes a very pretty pot plant as well. The color of the finely pinnated, feathery foliage is a dark rich green. The branches when cut last a long time, making it very useful for house decoration and wreaths. It attains its full growth the same season the seeds are sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Early Flowering Double Chrysanthemum —The increasing demand for an early flowering autumn chrysanthemum has been well met by this double variety, which, although a perennial, blooms the first season if sown early indoors. Grows about 1½ feet high, well branched, producing about 80 per cent of double flowers in the most charming variety of color. Will produce the finest blooms if sown in a sheltered situation, and will continue to bloom each year. **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Coleus Metallicus.

Coleus Metallicus —Thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red, bronze and copper color and frequently intersected by veins of various colors. Plant in a shaded situation. See **Coleus Ornatus** for cultural directions. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Red Sunflower —Red Sunflower has been so favorably received and well liked that we are again calling attention to it among our desirable varieties. Although it has not been possible to eliminate all the yellow blood from this very unique new sunflower, it is sufficiently pure to merit a place in every flower garden. The bees carry the pollen from the yellow plants and make it very difficult to grow an absolutely true red sunflower. Some plants will be tipped with yellow, others will be red with yellow margins of varying width. Some will be yellow with a ring of red around the dark center, and others still will be yellow streaked with red and other interesting combinations. Plants bearing yellow flowers will have no purple in the stems and leaves and can be removed when young. The plants vary in height and throw out many side branches. The flowers are very numerous, of good form, usually having large long petals and small centers. They vary in size from 2 to 3 ins. to a foot or more across. Easy to grow, thriving in a sunny place in almost any soil. Plant when the ground is warm, or earlier in the house. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Goliath Balsam.

Goliath Balsam —A real giant among Balsams, often growing 4 feet high and forming symmetrical, well branched, candelabra-like plants that either as single plants or in large flower groups present a striking appearance. The colors of this new balsam as yet are confined to white, rosy-buff, scarlet and violet. It surpasses the older types in the lasting quality of the blooms as well as in the greater proportion of perfectly double flowers. After the ground becomes warm plant outside where they are to bloom, as they will not stand transplanting. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Coleus Ornatus —Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other 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. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Red Sunflower

Woods 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 Seeds 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.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

it in both lists. Note carefully the heights

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, 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 EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12 inches high. Acroclinium, Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, Violet, Virginian Stocks and Miniature and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

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 of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia Vernon, Cacalia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Centranthus, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Lychnis, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Verbena, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Centranthus, Gilia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy Lobelia, Mimulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-GROUNDS.—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, 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 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.

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Godetia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Ricinus, Salvia, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals 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.

HOENY 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.

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

Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

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

Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

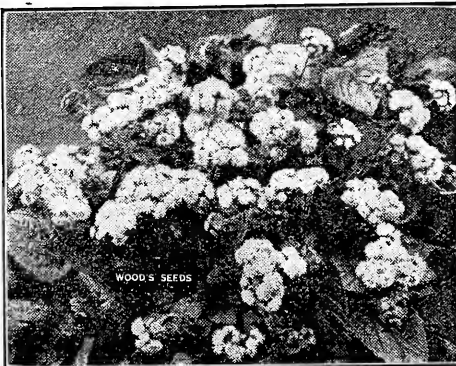
Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height, 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Campion.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

Sterlingworth Plant Tablets

—A powerful and odorless plant invigorator; promotes a luxuriant, vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, large size 50 cts.; medium size 25 cts.; trial size 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. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20c.

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.

Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 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.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Try Sulpho-Tobacco Soap on your plants. It kills insects and promotes growth. 3 oz. cake 10 cts.; 8 oz. cake, 25 cts.

Wood's Superb Asters

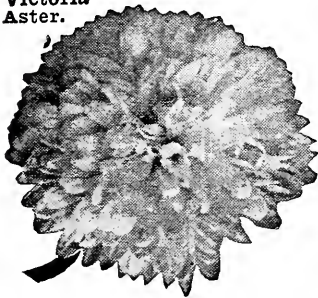
For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors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



Simple's Branching Aster.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.
Pink.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.
Blue.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.
Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Victoria Aster.



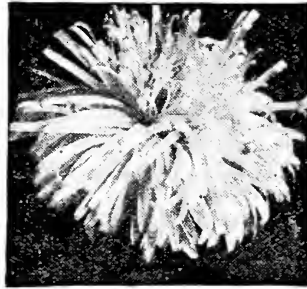
Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.
Pink.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.
Light Blue.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.
Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Simple's BRANCHING.

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

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.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.



Wood's Superb Asters.

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. 50 cts.; ¼ oz. 85 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

OSTRICH PLUME.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, 5 ins. across, with long loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers.

COMET ASTER.

The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Pink.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.



Comet Aster.

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. 40 cts.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Light Blue.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Crimson.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.



Peony Flowered Aster.

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. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanea.

Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

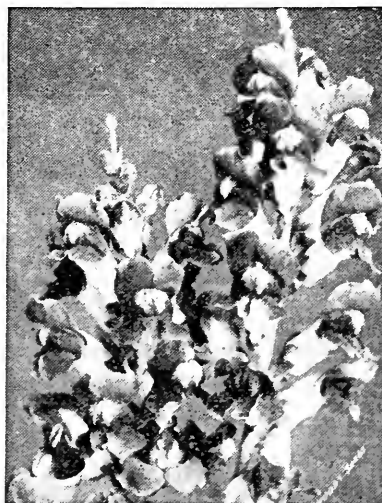
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. H.P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Charming, hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring.

Double and Single Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

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. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.



Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon.

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. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 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 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35 cts.

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.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

Begonia Vernon.—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T. P. Pkt. 10 cts.

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 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

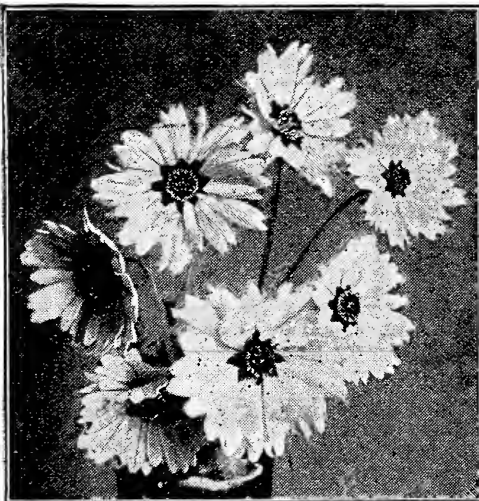
BURNING BUSH—See Kochia.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

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. Makes a fine cut flower. H.A. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.



Calliopsis.

Calliopsis (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals; large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft.

Tiger Flower.—Covered throughout the summer with large blooms with a vivid dark brown background, the points of the petals tinged with golden yellow and twisted like a cactus dahlia. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15c.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

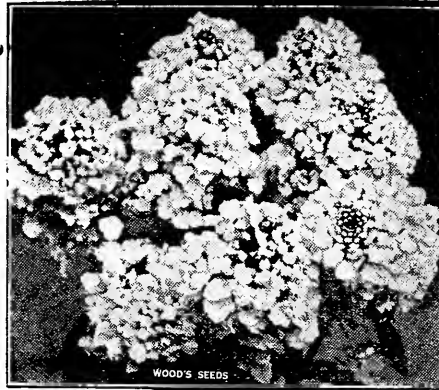
Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Canna (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds 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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs.



Candytuft.

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.

White Rocket.—Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Empress.—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

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. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Double.—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Calycanthema (Cup- and -Saucer).—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20c.



Canterbury Bells.

Carnation—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

Marguerite.—Blossoms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blossoms in five 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.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb.



Centaurea—Cornflower or Ragged Robin.

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.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H. P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.

Centranthus—Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.



Annual Chrysanthemums.

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 a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

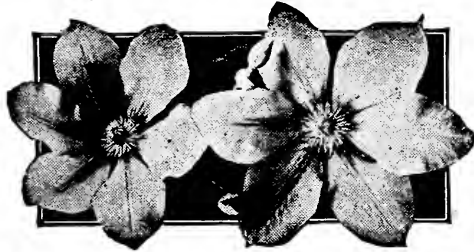
Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15c.

Clarkia.



Clarkia A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Clematis.

Clematis Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful vari-colored flowers. Soak for 24 hours before sowing. **Large Flowering.**—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts. **Flammula.**—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts. **Paniculata.**—Grows 15 to 20 feet a season; covered with a dense sheet of bloom; lasts for years. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 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, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cockscomb.



Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich. **Celosia or Plumed Varieties.**—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

COMB VARIETIES.

Tall Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20c. **Dwarf Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c. **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. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 75 cts. **COLEUS ORNATUS.**—See New Varieties. **COLEUS METALLICUS.**—New Varieties.

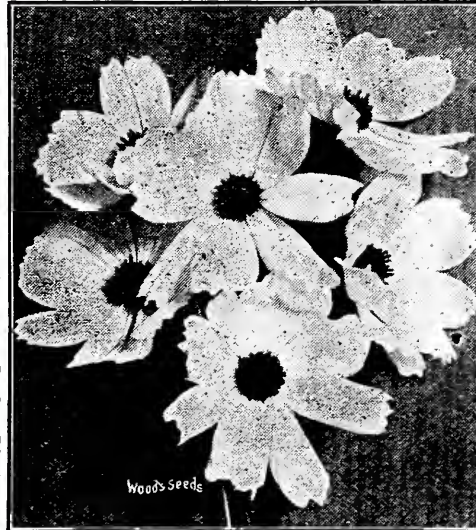
COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia. **CONVOLVULUS.**—See Morning Glory. **COREOPSIS.**—See Calliopsis. **CORNFLOWER.**—See Centaurea Cyanus. **Cosmos** A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high 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 3 to 4 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 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is 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.

Pure White Cosmos.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts. **Pink Cosmos.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts. **Deep Crimson.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts. **Mixed Cosmos.**—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Wood's Superb Cosmos

Wild Cucumber Vine Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 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.

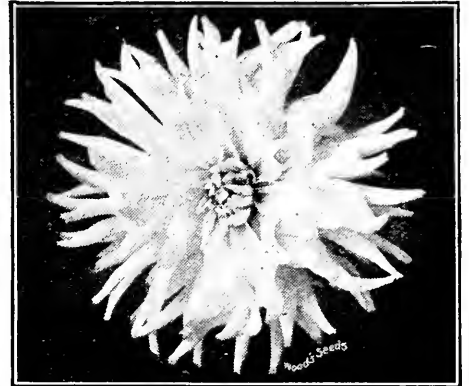
White.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts. **Scarlet.**—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c. **Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

DEVIL IN A BUSH.—See Nigella.

BON ARBOR.—A concentrated, odorless plant food, soluble in water, that will give your plants a strong, healthy growth. By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25. By express, ½-lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

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. 15 cts.

Cucumis (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts. **CUP AND SAUCER.**—See Canterbury Bells



Dahlia.

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.

Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.

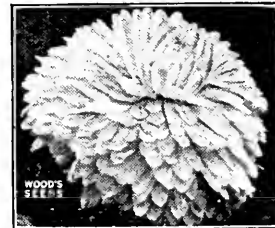
Double Pompon.—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 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, pots and porch boxes. They bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height 6 inches. H.P.

Double Pure White.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c. **Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c.

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. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur

Sterlingworth Plant Tablets—A powerful, and odorless plant invigorator. Their use promotes a luxuriant, vigorous growth. Dissolve in water, and water the soil with the solution. By mail postpaid, large size 50 cts.; medium size 25 cts.; trial size 10 cts.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

Dianthus or Pink — One of our most

highly prized flowers 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. Flowers 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. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; 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 extra large and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Fringed.—Called the Marvellous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Snowdrift.—Extremely large, often 3 inches across; resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower; lasts for days. Pkt. 10c.

Fireball.—Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut-flowers. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

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. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

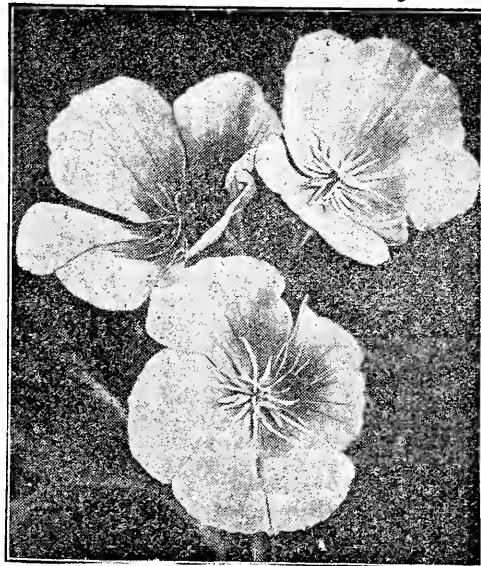
EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T. P. Pkt. 20 cts.

Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden bed, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flower. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara 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. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Escholtzia, or California Poppy.

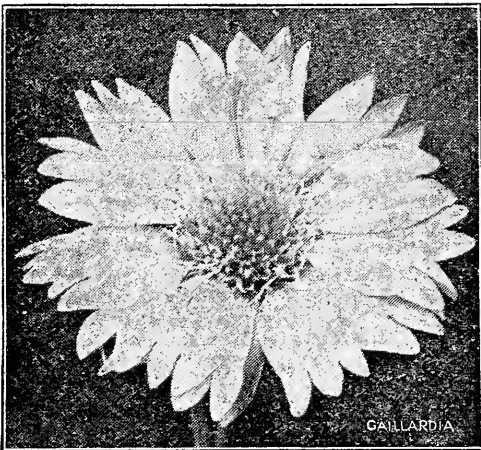
Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis). Charming little flowers, highly effective if grown in masses. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P. Mixed colors—the finest varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.



GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia—Showy and free-blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

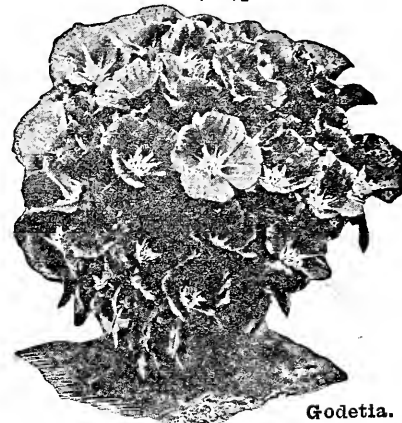
Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.

Gilia—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 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.; ½ oz. 15 cts.



Godetia.

Godetia—Splendid hardy early-flowering; blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

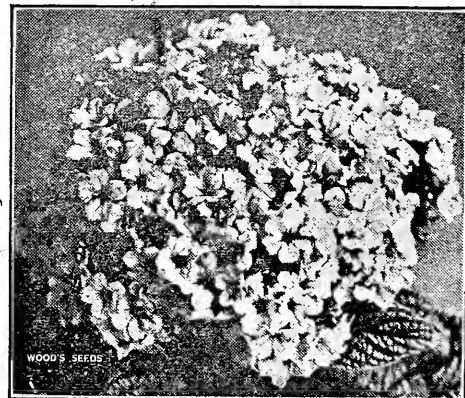
GOMPRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See page 26.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).—Yields graceful sprays of pure white flowers; fine cut flower. Blooms first season if sown early. H.P. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum (Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.



Heliotrope

Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. T. P. Height 2 feet.

Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts. **Blue.**—The deepest blue. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 60c. **White.**—Spotless white. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 60c. **Mixed Colors.**—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Hibiscus —Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.



Hollyhock.

Hollyhock

In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, Hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Double, ranging from white to almost black.

Double Hollyhocks. All colors mixed; a choice mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Allegheny Hollyhock.—Blossoms 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.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.

EVER-BLOOMING 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 until frost in wonderful variety of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage growth of side branches.

Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 5c.; 1/4 oz. 15c.

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.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

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

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.
HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Cannas.
IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.
IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning.
IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves; the seeds are used for beads. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. H.A. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.

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

Kochia or Burning Bush —(Mexican Fire Plant).

A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Pkt 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 45 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Larkspur —Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors.



Larkspur.

Dwarf German Rocket—Fine for cutting; 1 foot high. H.A. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c
Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blossoms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Linum (Scarlet Flax.) A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant. 1 ft. high, covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 ins. high. H. H. A. Pkt. 5c.; 1/2 oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.

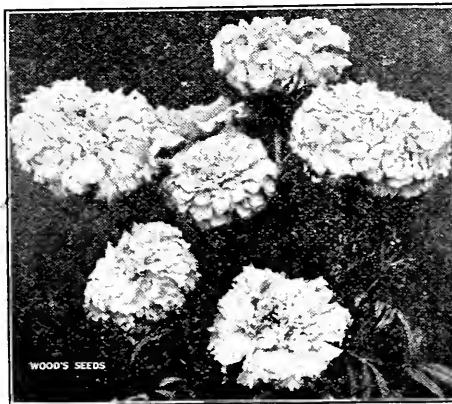
LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See Nigella.
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.
LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See 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. Blossoms first season if sown early. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.



Marigold.

Marigold—Easily grown, freely flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants.

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 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. Pkt. 10 cts.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blossoms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.
MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.
POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.
MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.
MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.
MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette—In February and 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 location. 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. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 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. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 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.

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 in a sunny position when frost is past. If kept moist, will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

Double.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

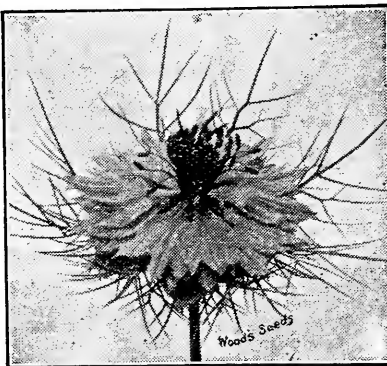
Single.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.

Morning Glories

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. 30 cts.**

Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*).—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 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. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Nymphopila (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

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. 15 cts.**

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).

Oxalis.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

Passion Flower.—Splendid hardy climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H. H. A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Pentstemon.—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H. P. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.**

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Insects on Flowers.—See Lemon Oil Insecticide and Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, page 61.

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.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are 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. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

Variegated Leaved.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.**

Ivy Leaved.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star-shaped; leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white, and resemble English Ivy. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.**

Aurora.—Terra cotta, veined with purplish carmine.

Beauty.—Canary yellow with scarlet markings.

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.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

Golden King.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

Golden Leaved.—A fine mixture of all the golden leaved varieties; flowers all colors.

King of 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.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

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

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

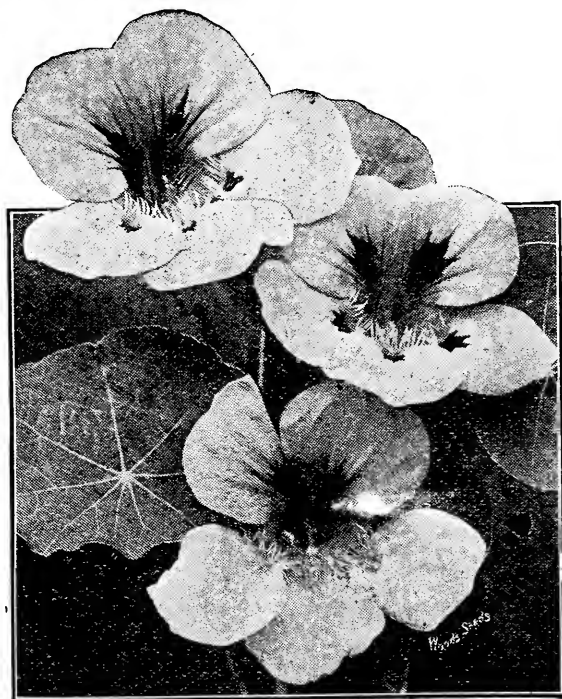
Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

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. Foliage especially handsome. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.**

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50c.**

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Variegated Leaved.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers all colors; striking.

Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms measure 3 inches across, are bright golden yellow overlaid with orange.

Moonlight.—Creamy white.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marked with carmine blotches.

Rose.—A lovely shade of soft pink. Very choice.

Scarlet.—Brilliant shade of vermilion.

Spotted.—Clear yellow, marked with garnet blotches.

Sunlight.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

Twilight.—Chamois yellow, shaded with salmon rose.

Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid. By express, \$1.30 per lb.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

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, with pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Large, velvety, pure black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold Margined.—Mahogany brown; gold border.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown, margined with gold.

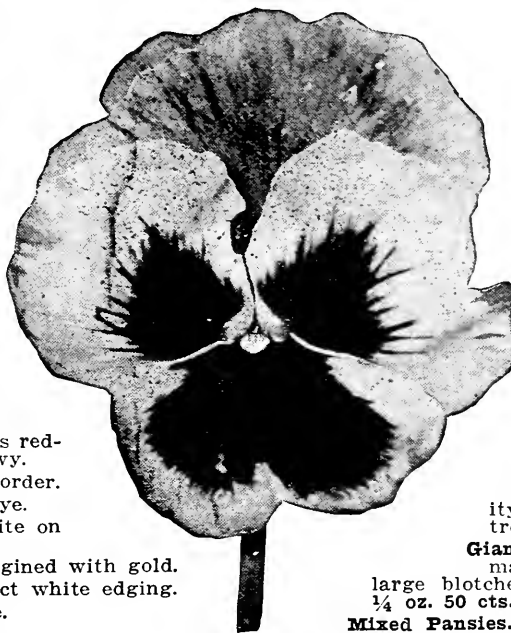
Silver Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white.

Striped and Spotted.—Very brilliant.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Wood's Royal Pansy.

Pansy Mixtures

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." It contains every conceivable color and combination of color found in pansies. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$3.50.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 25 cts.; 3 pkts. for 65 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

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

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

PETUNIA



Petunia.

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers are large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this is without an equal. Blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the most beautiful and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripes and unusual combinations.

ings and veinings in the most beautiful nations. Pkt. 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

Wood's Bedding Petunias.—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 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 of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

PHLOX

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

Perennial, or Hardy Phlox.—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible; germinates slowly; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.

Star Phlox.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

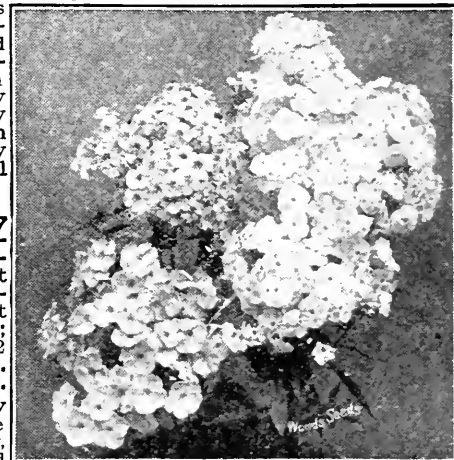
Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

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 and Dark Purple. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

Grandiflora Phlox MIXED.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

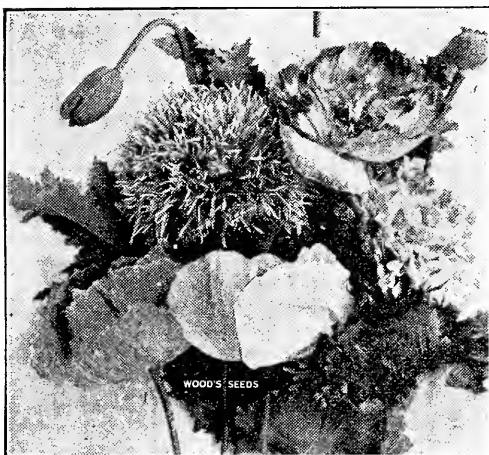


Phlox.

BON ARBOR and STERLINGWORTH PLANT TABLETS will invigorate your plants and promote healthy growth. See p. 51.

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.



Wood's Superb Poppies.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

ANNUAL POPPIES

- Special Mixed Single Poppies.**—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- Special Mixed Double Poppies.**—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
- Double Scarlet Poppies.**—A splendid mixture of many scarlet varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- Double Featherball.**—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of feathers. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.
- Admiral.**—Large glistening pure white single flowers with broad band of brilliant scarlet at the top. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20c.
- Tulip.**—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.
- King Edward.**—Deep scarlet, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
- Shirley.**—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.
- Double Carnation-Flowered.**—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- Double Peony-Flowered.**—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- California Poppy.**—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

- Oriental.**—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.
- Iceland.**—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Portulaca



(MOSS FLOWER). Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

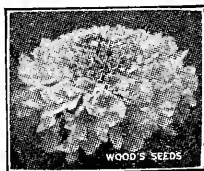
RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

Rose Champion (Agrostemma).—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. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower).—A rich free-flowering annual bearing single, semi-double and double flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

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 indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.



Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride.

black. Makes a grand cut flower. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 14.

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.

BON ARBOR will not only make your plants more vigorous, but will increase the quantity of bloom. It is an odorless plant fertilizer, to be applied in water. By mail, postpaid, ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25. By express, ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00.



Salvia or Scarlet Sage.

SALVIA OR 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. \$1.00.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

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. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Stocks

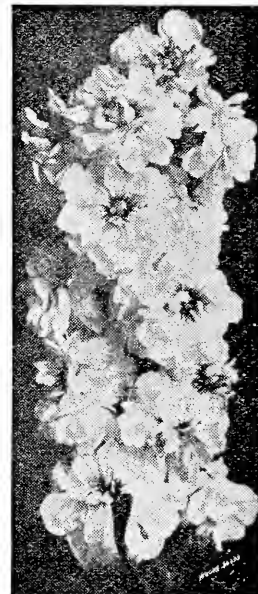
(Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant to pots or boxes when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

Cut - and - Come - Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

SNAKE CUCUMBER.—See Cucumis.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.



Stocks or Gilliflower.

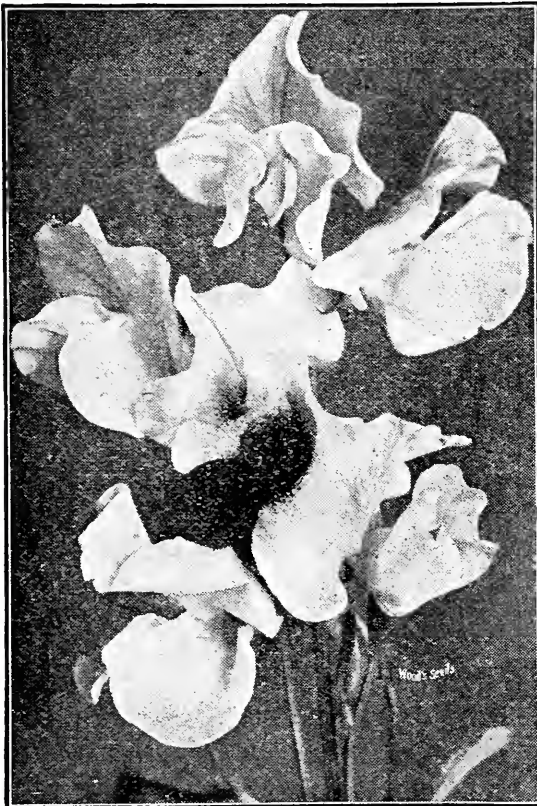
Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

Out of many hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-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.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.



Sweet Peas in Mixtures

Wood's Special Mixture —A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture —The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms, which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed —A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

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. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas —Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1¼ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Spencer Varieties

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

1 Pkt Each 10 Varieties for 85 cts.

Afterglow. Standard violet blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue.

Asta Ohn.—Soft pinkish lavender; very large and wavy.

Bertrand Deal (Rosy Lilac).—Makes a fine cut flower; an exquisite variety.

Captain of the Blues (Pure Purple).—The margin of the petals is marbled; large and distinct.

Countess Spencer.—Soft rose-pink, shading deeper at the edges.

Etta Dyke.—Pure white; nearly two inches across; yields four blooms to the stem.

Gladys Unwin.—Large bold bright pink. The grandest of all pink varieties.

Helen Lewis.—Large and fine orange salmon pink with bright orange standard. One of the finest Spencers.

King Edward Spencer.—The best pure red Spencer; nearly two inches across. Often bears four blooms to the stem.

King White.—A perfectly finished wavy pure white; an unusually large flower.

Margaret Atlee. Apricot pink on cream ground. A strong grower and large flower.

Masterpiece.—Lavender; flowers extra large and wavy. Stems nearly always yield four blossoms each.

Nubian.—Beautiful rich deep chocolate; finely waved flower of unusual size.

Grandiflora Varieties

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink).—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Black Knight. Very deep maroon, almost black; large size; open form; the finest dark variety.

Bolton's Pink (Orange Pink).—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower, bright and extremely showy.

Coccinea (Red).—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct shade; a very pleasing and effective flower of great size.

Dainty (White).—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems; usually bears four blossoms to the stem.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—Beautiful shell shaped pure white flower of extra large size, borne three on a stem.

Flora Norton (Blue). A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues.

Helen Pierce.—Bright blue marbled or mottled on ivory white like a fine gloxinia; very attractive.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—Deep primrose yellow; a beautiful extra large flower.

Henry Eckford (Orange Scarlet).—A distinct orange scarlet of the finest form and largest size; as beautiful under artificial light as in daylight.

King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large; an exceptionally fine flower.

Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive.

Lovely (Shell Pink). A soft and pleasing flower of large size; nearly always bears four blooms on a stem.

Miss Willmott (Orange Pink). A fine shade; unusually large; stems long; a vigorous grower.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson (Blue).—Clear delicate lilac blue; might be called light lavender; usually three blooms on a stem.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Rosy Purple).—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large shell-shaped flower.

Prima Donna (Pink). A clear and soft shade; bears 3 to 4 flowers to the stem. A thoroughly satisfactory pink.

Queen Alexandra (Scarlet).—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Queen Victoria (Light Primrose).—Pink when newly opened, but soon turns to a clear, soft primrose.

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms from June till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Sunflower.

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.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

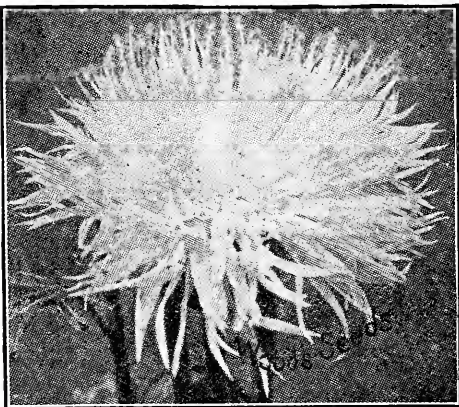
Plumed Sunflower.—Very unique; the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

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. 30 cts.**

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 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. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.**



Sweet Sultan.

Sweet Sultan—Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that, if cut when about to open, will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height 2½ feet. H.A. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**



Sweet William

Sweet William—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single.—Many bright colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

SWEET PEAS.—See next page.

TROPEOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

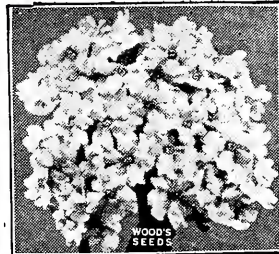
TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Cacalla.

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. 5c.**

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. 10 cts.**

Verbena



Mammoth Verbena.

Annual for beds, borders, 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.

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.**

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large pure white. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.**

Mammoth Mixed.—Magnificent large blooms of the most brilliant colors. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.**

MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, 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; take inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosea.—Pink, with crimson eye. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Alba.—White; rose eye. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Violet—Delightfully fragrant; popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Germinates slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.**

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Virginian Stock—Beautiful, free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 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 outside in April, bloom from July till frost; bloom even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted in May. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Double.—Very large and fragrant. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.**

WOOLFLOWER.—See page 46.

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 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. 30 cts.**

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Miniature.—The dwarfiest 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. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double and of very bright colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**



Grandiflora Zinnias.

Grandiflora Zinnias.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Double Mixed Zinnias.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

MIXED FLOWER SEEDS

Sow broadcast amongst shrubbery 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. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Bulbs for Spring Planting

SHOULD OUR STOCK OF ANY VARIETY BE SOLD OUT, WE WILL SEND THE ONE MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE SORT ORDERED

Cannas —Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

SUPERB NEW CANNAS

Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz. postpaid. By express, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Fire Bird —Clear glistening scarlet; single petals 2½ inches and over across; the finest green leaved scarlet variety.

Gladioflora —3½ feet. Flowers shaped like gladiolas; color crimson changing to carmine rose; edged with gold.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Deep rich yellow spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 ins. across; green leaved.

Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream-colored canna; very free flowering.

City of Portland —4 feet. The most beautiful pink; a fine bedding and profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard —4 feet. Exquisite salmon pink flowers of the largest size, becoming more brilliant as it matures.

Rosea Gigantea —4 feet. A giant in size and a wonderful bloomer. Soft rose, shading to carmine-pink.

STANDARD CANNAS

Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz. postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz.

Austria —5 feet. Pure canary yellow with red spots in center of the two inside petals.

Italia —5 feet. Bright orange scarlet with broad yellow border; orchid flowered.

King of Bronzes —6 feet. A superb foliage canna; very large bronze leaves and bright red flower.

King Humbert —4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings; bronze leaved.

Louisiana —6 feet. Vivid scarlet; often 6 inches across; orchid flowered.

Panama —3½ feet. A particularly noteworthy canna; orange red with a well defined edging of bright yellow.

Richard Wallace —4½ feet. Canary yellow; an exceptionally large flower.

Wintzer's Colossal —4 feet. The largest of all cannas, often over 8 inches across; bright scarlet.

Wyoming —6 feet. A beautiful shade of orange with purplish bronze foliage.

Mixed Cannas —By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 95 cts. per dozen. By express, 70 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 100.

CALADIUMS (ELEPHANT'S EAR).

A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs.—Over 12 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. each. By express, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Second Size Bulbs.—9 to 12 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each. By express, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.
Third Size Bulbs.—6 to 9 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. each. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.

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.

The words "show," "decorative," "fancy" and "cactus" after the names of the varieties indicate the type of flower.

SPLENDID NEW DAHLIAS

30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen postpaid. By express, 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Nerthus (Cactus).—Rich glowing brownish orange-yellow centre blending to an exquisite carmine rose, giving an effect hard to describe; extra large.

Crystal (Cactus).—Long twisted incurved silvery pink passing gradually toward the centre to soft ivory white.

Wodan (Cactus).—Large bold flower often 7 ins. across; delicate salmon rose shading to old gold at centre.

Kalif (Cactus).—Pure scarlet; often 8 to 10 inches across; a majestic flower.

Golden Gate (Cactus).—A charming pure golden yellow, shading to old gold. Very large, a remarkable bloomer and fine cut flower.

Century —Often 6 inches across on stems 3 feet tall; blooms profusely and continuously throughout the season; keeps for many days after cutting.

STANDARD DAHLIAS

All varieties 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Black Beauty (Decorative).—Large dark velvety maroon; distinct form.

Chas. Lanier (Show).—The largest yellow show 'dahlia; amber shaded.

Cuban Giant (Show).—Immense ball-shaped blooms; rich velvety purple, shaded maroon.

Delice (Decorative).—Beautiful glowing rose pink; perfect shape; a fine cut flower.

Jack Rose (Decorative).—Velvety crimson, like the Gen'l Jacqueminot rose.

Jean Charmet (Decorative).—7 inches or more across with long wide petals; bright pink with crimson edges; stems long; extra fine.

Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt (Decorative).—A very large mauve pink; of elegant shape; a fine cut flower.

Perle de Lyon (Decorative).—Pure white; one of the finest of any class for cut flowers.

Yellow Duke (Decorative).—Pure canary yellow; distinct and very beautiful.

Mixed Dahlias A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show cactus and fancy varieties. 15 cts. each; 5 for 60 cts.; \$1.25 per doz. postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; dozen, \$1.00.



Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America—A grand pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long. 5 cts. each; 45 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Augusta—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Baron Hulot—A rich royal violet blue; full round flower. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Klondike—Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Kunderi Glory—The "ruffled" gladiola. Creamy white, shading to delicate lavender; petals fluted. 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz. postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. 5 cts. each; 45 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Niagara—Creamy yellow; throat lightly marked with rosy-carmine; fine cut flower. 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per doz.

Panama—A grand deep pink; flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per doz.

Peace—Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen postpaid.

Princeps—Rich dazzling scarlet, the lower portion marked with white; large open flower. 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per doz.

Gladiolas in Separate Colors

Postage on Gladiolas 5c. per dozen extra.	
	Each Doz. Per 100
Scarlet and Red.....	5c. 35c. \$2.50
White and Light.....	5c. 40c. 2.75
Pink Shades.....	5c. 40c. 2.75
Striped and Variegated	6c. 50c. 3.50
Yellow and Orange....	7c. 65c. 5.00

Mixed Gladiolas—All colors from pure white to dark red.

By Mail Postpaid.		By Exp.	
	Doz. 50.	100.	Doz. 100.
First Size.	25c.	90c.	\$1.65
4 for 10c.	20c.	15c.	\$1.50
Second Size.	20c.	75c.	\$1.35
5 for 10c.	15c.	10c.	\$1.25

Madeira Roots—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 50 cts. per dozen postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSES

Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot 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, \$2.50. **Large Bulb,** 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; dozen 35 cts. postpaid. By express, dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. 5 cts. each; 6 for 25 cts.; dozen 50 cts. postpaid. By express, dozen 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5 cts. each; 6 for 25 cts.; dozen 50 cts. postpaid. By express, dozen 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

**POISONS
CANNOT BE
SENT BY MAIL**

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our mixture retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. It gives the fruit and foliage added color and smooth skin. **For Fall and Spring Spraying:** after the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water. **For Summer Spraying:** use 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codling moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear and similar hardy fruits. **For peach, plum, cherry and less hardy fruits,** use the strength recommended for fall and spring spraying, except after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of ½ gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of ripening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted. **Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon \$1.00; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$4.50; barrel, \$13.50.**

Soluble Oil—Severe cases of scale, leaf-roller and peach lecanium that resist the action of lime-sulphur can easily be controlled by soluble oil. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. **Qt. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25.**

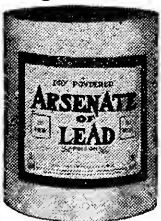


Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously 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 to use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. **One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart 45 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50; 10 gals. \$9.00.** Barrel lots, write for quotations.

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** By express, lb. 18 cts.; 10 lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.; 50 lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.

Sulphur—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray, for mildew and plant mites. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25.** By express, lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00.

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 preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. **½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.50; 25-lb. pkg. \$11.00.**



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. **¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.75.**

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. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 70 cts.; gallon, \$1.10; 5 gals. \$4.75.**

Hellebore—For worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, and safer to use when vegetables and fruits are nearly ripe. Dissolve 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water. **Lb. 70 cts.**

Slug Shot—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail postpaid, **5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.** By express or freight, **45 cts. per 5-lb. pkg.; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00.** Small dusters for applying, **12 cts.;** by mail, **15 cts.;** large dusters, **60 cts.**



Fish Oil Soap (Generally called **Whale Oil Soap**)—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.** By express **lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 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. **By mail postpaid, lb. 28 cts.;** **3-lb. pkg. 57 cts.;** **5-lb. pkg. 76 cts.;** **12½-lb. pkg. \$1.59.** By express or freight, **lb. 20 cts.;** **3-lb. pkg. 45 cts.;** **5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.;** **12½-lb. pkg. \$1.25.** Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

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, aphid, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. **By mail postpaid, ½ pt. 37 cts.;** **pint 60 cts.;** **qt. \$1.10.** By express, **½ pt. 30 cts.;** **pint 50 cts.;** **qt. 90 cts.;** **½ gal. \$1.50;** **gallon \$2.50.**

Black Leaf 40 For Sucking Insects.—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. **1 oz. bottle 25 cts.;** **½ lb. 75 cts.;** **2 lbs. \$2.50.** **10 lb. pkg. \$10.75.** Cannot be mailed.

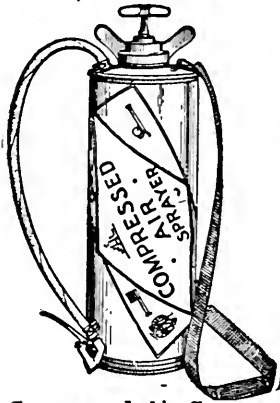


Thy-Cresol—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, anti-septic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles, 30 cts. postpaid;** by express, **25 cts.** **Large bottles, 50 cts. postpaid;** by express, **40 cts.** **Quart 85 cts.;** **2 qts. \$1.50;** **gallon, \$2.50.**

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; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake, 10 cts.;** **8-oz. cake 25 cts. postpaid.** A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver—A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tormented by insects 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. Highly concentrated—one quart making two gallons by adding water, bringing the cost to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. **Per quart 75 cts.;** **2 qts, \$1.25.**

Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur. Galvanized Steel Tank, \$6.50; Brass Tank, \$10.00. Extra Nozzles, \$1.50 each.



Compressed Air Sprayer

Putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.75. By express, \$4.50. 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts.

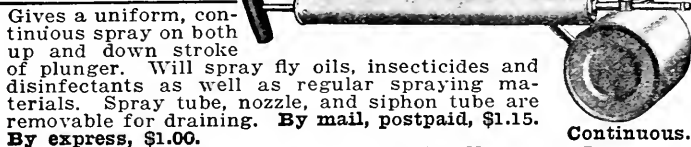
Hand Sprayer



Hand Sprayer.

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail, postpaid, 75 cts. By express, 60 cts.

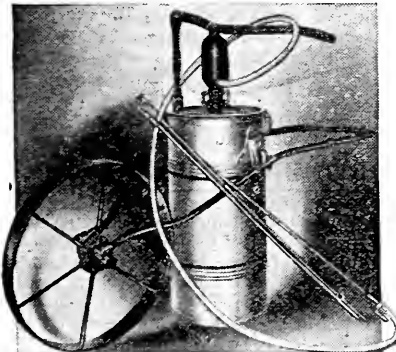
Continuous Sprayer



Continuous.

Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15. By express, \$1.00.

Wheelbarrow Spray Pump



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

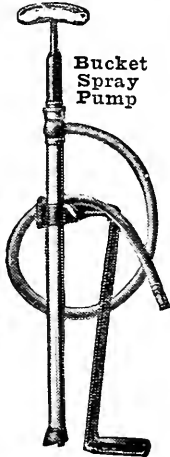
from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 180 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of hose, extension pipe and strainer. Price, \$9.50.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. Price, \$7.00.

Bucket Spray Pump

—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and vehicles; putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.75. By express, \$4.50.

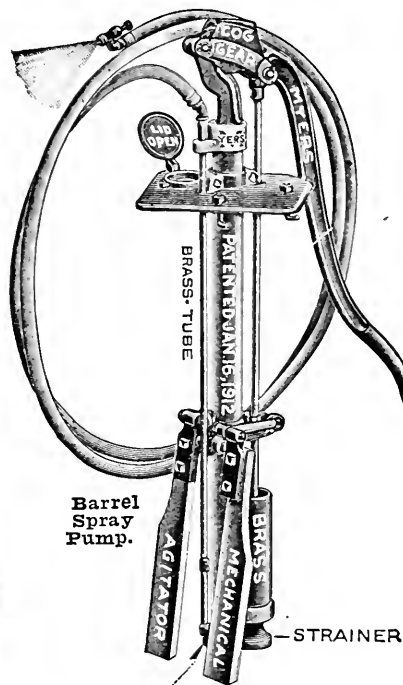


Bucket Spray Pump

Auto Spray No. 5—A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray



Auto Spray No. 5



Barrel Spray Pump.

PAT JET-AGITATOR

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. It is only necessary to make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready for work.

Outfit A.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$15.00.

Outfit B.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose (15 feet each), Y connection, 2 8-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, \$18.00.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. \$1.00 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degerger for removing obstructions. \$1.00 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

RUBBER ROSE.— $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (for bucket pump) 18 cts. per foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (for barrel, Auto Spray No. 5, compressed air and wheelbarrow sprayers), 20 cts. per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sizes, 10 cts. each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 25 cts. each; by mail, 28 cts.

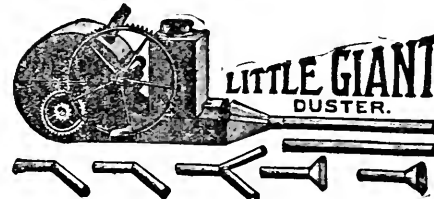
Feeny Dust Gun

—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$2.65. By express, \$2.50.



Feeny Dust Gun.

Little Giant Duster

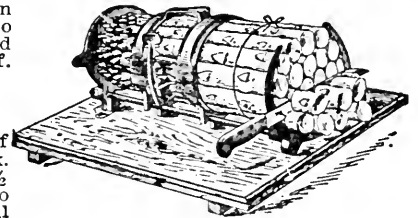


LITTLE GIANT DUSTER.

—Distributes any dry powder, like Dry Arsenate of Lead, Slug Shot and Paris Green, to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on two rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Price, \$10.00.

Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.00. By express, \$2.75.



Asparagus Knife



15 inches long; the blade 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts.; \$3.65 per doz. By express, 35 cts. each; dozen, \$3.50.

Jute String

—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Use it instead of raffia, which cannot now be had. By mail postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By express, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.35.



RICHMOND GEM

Cultivator, Hoe and Plow

With the exception of the wooden handle and cast iron wheel, the entire tool is made of steel and is so sturdy and well built that it should last for years. The outfit of attachments consists of an opening plow or row marker, a turning plow, five cultivator teeth, and a hoe for weeding—these attachments can be used separately or in combination. It works easily and will become indispensable and a real comfort to those who have heretofore depended on the ordinary hoe when working the garden. Compared with the hoe method it will do a day's work in a few hours. A limited number left. Price, \$4.00.

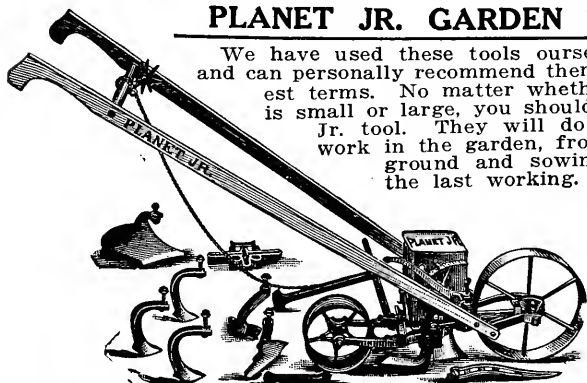
If you have a home garden be sure to order either a Bucket Spray Pump or a Feeny Dust Gun, illustrated and described on page 61. Both are good, your choice depending on whether you apply insecticides dry or in water.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

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 a Planet Jr. tool. They will do nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed, to the last working.

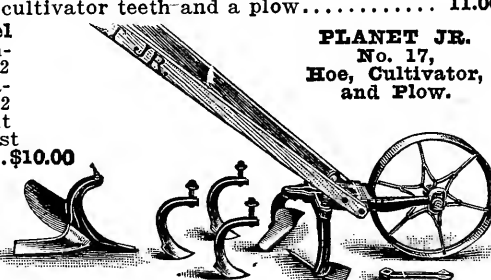
Write for Complete Catalog.

PLANET JR. No. 4, Combined Drill, Cultivator, Plow and Hoe.



- No. 31 Drill and Cultivator.—Ideal for the small garden. Will sow even the smallest quantity of any garden seed with the greatest precision. Cultivating outfit consists of a plow, cultivator, two sweeps and a special hoe. 12.50
- No. 3 Drill.—Sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. 18.00
- No. 4 Drill.—Like No. 3 Drill, but has, in addition, attachments for hewing, cultivating, furrowing, weeding, and plowing. Accurate, simple, durable, reliable and easy running. 19.00
- No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.—Works both sides of the row at once. Has a pair of plows, 4 cultivator teeth and a pair of 6-inch hoes. 12.00
- No. 38 Single Wheel Disc Hoe.—Has 2 sets of 3 discs, a pair of 3-prong cultivator teeth and a plow. 11.00
- No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe.—Outfit consists of a plow, 2 rakes, 3 cultivator teeth and 2 hoes. An outfit sufficient for most garden work. . . . \$10.00

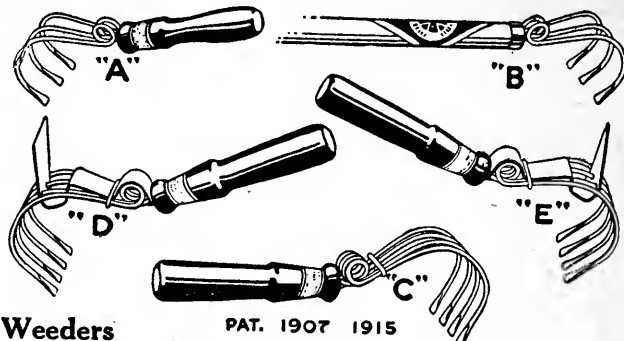
PLANET JR. No. 17, Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow.



- No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe.—Exactly like No. 16, except that it has no rakes. By changing wheel to opposite side of the wheel support it will work both sides of the row at once. 8.25
- No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe.—Equipped with a 2-inch cultivating tooth, a 4-inch cultivating tooth, a 6-inch sweep, a 10-inch sweep and a plow. Has a high wheel. 5.75
- Firefly Plow.—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep. Strong and well made. 3.50

PLANT, POT AND TREE LABELS

	Per 100.	1,000.		Per 100.	1,000.
4 inch	.18	1.00	10 inch	.70	5.50
6 inch	.30	1.60	12 inch	.85	7.00
8 inch	.60	4.25	3 1/2 inch Wheel Tree Labels	.25	1.50



Weeders

PAT. 1907 1915

Style	Full Length.	Handle.	Postpaid.	By Express
Style A—	9 inches	5 inches	25c	20c
Style B—	22 inches	18 inches	35c	30c
Style C—	10 inches	5 inches	35c	25c
Style D—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c
Style E—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c

Lang's Hand Weeder

—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; lasts for years. By mail postpaid, 25 cts.; by express, 20 cts.



Mole Trap —Self-Setting.

The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.10; by express, \$1.00.



Three Tine



Spading Forks 3 Tine.

Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 35c; by express, 30c.

4 TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3 tine. By mail postpaid, 25c; by express, 20c.

Four Tine



GARDEN TROWELS



English—Extra strong and well made; blued steel blade 6 inches long, 3 1/2 ins. wide. There is no better trowel made. By mail postpaid, 25 cts.; by express, 20 cts.

American—Blade and shank made of cold rolled steel; blade 6 inches long by 2 3/4 inches wide. A good serviceable trowel, but not as sturdy as our English trowel. By mail postpaid, 20c; by express, 15c.



PRUNING SHEARS

For the care of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, hedges, etc., pruning shears are as indispensable as a hoe or rake.

Universal—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong volute spring. By mail postpaid, 85 cts.; by express, 75 cts.

Richmond—We recommend this shear without hesitation. The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra quality, highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.35; by express, \$1.25.

Hedge Shears—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By express, \$2.50.



Scollay Plant Sprinkler

—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. By mail postpaid, \$1.25; by express, \$1.15.

MOSS For florists and for shipping plants. By mail postpaid, 1b. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. By freight or express, 1b. 12c; 5 lbs. for 50c; bale, \$3.50.



POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

PRICES FLUCTUATE. The prices named below are our prices at this date. Price of Poultry Foods 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 advance prices.

Wood's Poultry Grain Food This mixture contains everything 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. Price, 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.80.

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, \$2.20; 100-lb. bag, \$4.25.

Hollybrook Chick Mash —An ideal food for Little Chicks. Price, 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50; 500-lb. lots, \$3.45 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food

A dry mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100-lb. bag, \$3.65.

Hollybrook Developing Food —This is a special food intended for the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.15; 100-lb. bag, \$4.10.

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, \$1.95; 100-lb. bag, \$3.65.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture Containing Cracked Corn.—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, Hemp and other grains, especially prepared for pigeons. 50-lb. bag, \$2.40; 100-lb. bag, \$4.55.

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, \$2.40; 100-lb. bag, \$4.10.

Wood's Scratch Food —An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shells. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.85.

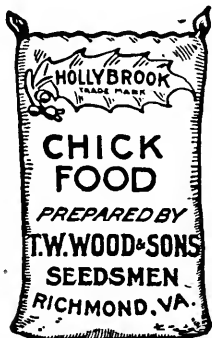
Hollybrook Forcing Food —This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100-lb. bag, \$3.65.

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, \$1.45; 100-lb. bag, \$2.70.

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, \$1.00; 25-lb. bag, \$2.50; 50-lb. bag, \$4.00; 100-lb. bag, \$7.00.

Poultry Mustard —Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. Price, by express, 1½-lb. pkg. 52 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 95 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60; 10-lb. pkg. \$3.10; 25-lb. pall, \$7.50.

Darling's Meat Crisps —A clean, wholesome, meat concentrate for poultry. Guaranteed to contain 75 per cent. Protein and will keep perfectly under any condition where ground grain will remain sweet. Darling's Meat Scraps is uniformly ground in three sizes—fine, medium and coarse. Price postpaid, 3-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 98 cts. Price, by express, 3-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 80 cts.



Hollybrook Meat Scraps —A Standard Meat Food for Poultry of All Ages.—For success and profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other insects which they get during the summer months, and to meet this demand we are in position to supply Hollybrook Meat Scraps, which contain from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry foods. We guarantee every bag to be pure, sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very little at first and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent. of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price, 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag, \$5.50.



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; will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with cornmeal bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, \$1.50; 25-lb. bag, \$2.50; 50-lb. bag, \$4.75; 100-lb. bag, \$9.25.

Poultry Bone —Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with cornmeal or bran and fed every other day; on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium, or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10-lb. bag, 80 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.75; 100-lb. bag, \$5.00.

FLAX SEED.—Per lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$4.25.

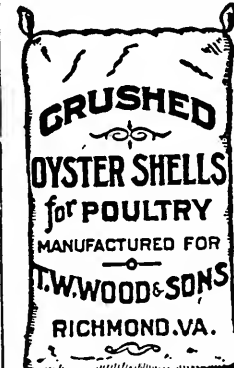
SUNFLOWER.—Lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTED MILLET.—Lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$6.25.

HEMP.—Lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.50.

BUCKWHEAT.—Bushel (48 lbs.), \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells —It is needless for us to enlarge upon the poultryman the value of Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an eggshell maker and general promoter of good health. These oyster shells are thoroughly cleaned and free from dirt and dust. We can offer these oyster shells in two sizes—poultry size and chick size.



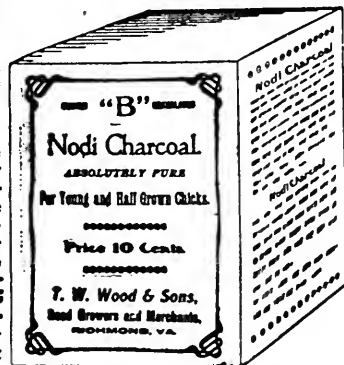
POULTRY SIZE, 15 lbs. 30 cts.; 50 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25.

CHICK SIZE, 15 lbs. 30 cts.; 50 lbs. 75 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.35.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit

No poultryman can afford to be without grit, as the health of your poultry depends upon their digestion. Mica Spar Cubical Grit is composed of Silica, Aluminum, Magnesium, Sodium, Lime and Iron, and is one of the best grits known. Put up in three sizes. Price: 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. 75 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25. Special price in 500-lb. lots.

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. 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. Postpaid, 2-lb. cartons, 25 cts. By express, 2-lb. cartons, 15 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks \$2.25.



I have used your Grain Poultry Food for ten years, also Hollybrook Chick Food, feeding three tons per acre. Have fed other brands, but like "Wood" better.—WM. H. HOOVER, Lincoln County, North Carolina.

Sterling Poultry Remedies

This is a meat food and a tonic conditioner that makes hens lay. It is compounded according to a scientific formula and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a highly concentrated form. This condimental food takes the place of insect life, when bugs, worms, etc., which are natural animal food, cannot be obtained. It will shorten the moulting period, bring on an early egg production and keep up the fowl's strength. At first feed every day at the rate of two table spoons to a quart of meal or wet food, afterward two or three times a week and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. **PRICE, 2½-lb. pkg. 35 cts. POSTPAID. BY EXPRESS, 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.**



Sterling Roup Remedy Roup is a deadly disease, but, if taken in its early stages with the use of our **Sterling Roup Remedy**; you will prevent much loss among your poultry. When first you detect any signs of frothiness or bubbles in the corner of the eyes, or sneezing, snuffles, or a water discharge from the eyes and nostrils, you should not lose time in separating these fowls from the rest of the flock. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size, 31 cts.; large size, 56 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.**

Sterling Cholera Remedy Sterling Cholera Remedy is one of the best possible remedies for cholera in all its forms and stages. Cholera is the most deadly disease affecting poultry, therefore every poultryman should take every precaution to keep his fowls free from this disease. This is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. **PRICE POSTPAID, 56 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 50 cts.**

Sterling Microzone—A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roop, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. In all cases where the fowls are sick or not doing well, a little Microzone should be given every day in the drinking water of all the fowls, as it not only cures the sick, but prevents contagion. Put up in liquid form at 50 cts. per 12-oz. bottle, by express.

Sterling Lice Powder This preparation is carefully compounded and contains no carboic acid or other chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs. It is easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nest of setting hens without injuring the young chicks or eggs. Vermin will weaken the fowl and make them susceptible to all diseases, which reduces the egg production, also the vitality. For lice on cattle and fleas on dogs, **Sterling Lice Powder** is a most effective remedy. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 15-oz. box 33 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.20. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.00.**

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer Sterling Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for killing lice, mites and their parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. For poultry it is simply used by sprinkling or spraying on the roosts, which form a vapor or gas of the same weight as the air, which hovers about the bodies of the fowls while they sleep, penetrating the feathers and killing all the insects there. Directions for use on every can. **PRICE: 1-qt. can 40 cts. each; 2-qt. can 70 cts. each; 1-gal. can \$1.10 BY EXPRESS.**

Sterling Disinfectant Is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, 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 60 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75, BY EXPRESS.**

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A guaranteed remedy for white diarrhoea in young chicks and for dysentery, diarrhoea and all bowel troubles in full-grown fowls. It is the old original White Diarrhoea Powder. It is used in the drink of the fowls and chicks. They take their own medicine. We know of nothing to equal it. Keep the remedy on hand and use some in the "little fellows" drink when they are two days old. **PRICE, trial size 25 cts. POSTPAID; box sufficient for several flocks 50 cts. POSTPAID.**



Sterlingworth Water Glass This preparation is put up especially for preserving eggs. Eggs put down in this solution will keep fresh for ten months. One gallon makes sufficient solution for 50 dozen eggs. **Price: 1-qt. can 40 cts. each; 1-gal. can \$1.00 each.**

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—A high quality tonic, egg maker, and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. Contains no filler—and no cayenne pepper or other harmful ingredient. Helps nature do its work in a natural, normal way. Does not over stimulate. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 1½-lb. pkg. 33 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 72 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.70. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 1½-lb. pkg. 30 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.40; 25-lb. pail \$2.75.**

Conkey's Roup Remedy—Known to every poultryman. A wonderful remedy that quickly reduces the swelling and brings the bird back to normal. Given in the drinking water. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size, 36 cts.; medium size, 66 cts.; large size, \$1.23. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size, 30 cts.; medium size, 60 cts.; large size, \$1.20.**

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy—A penetrating healing oil that allays the inflammation in the bronchial tubes. Stops the rattling and effort to breathe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 66 cts.; PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 60 cts.**

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—For indigestion and so-called cholera in growing and grown birds. Given in drinking water quickly overcomes the diseased, feverish condition. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy

Package contains salve for application on sores and a blood purifying tonic. Easily applied. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's Gape Remedy—Consists of a sneezing powder for sprinkling over the chicks and a tonic for strengthening the entire system. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.**

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy—Should be given at fixed intervals at least four times a year to the entire flock. Given in the food. A treatment that is very important. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy—To be given to young chicks from the first drink until they are three weeks old. Aids wonderfully in preventing the development of this dread disease. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's Limberneck Remedy—Made especially for the treatment of the poisoning which causes this trouble. A powerful remedy capable of producing a quick response to the treatment if case is taken in time. **PRICE POSTPAID, 66 cts.; BY EXPRESS, 60 cts.**

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—A penetrating salve that rapidly destroys the mites causing the scaly growth. Also desirable for brightening up the legs of show birds. **PRICE POSTPAID, 36 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 30 cts.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—For destroying the murderous head louse. Comes in tube form. **PRICE POSTPAID, 15 cts. and 30 cts.**

Conkey's Lice Powder—A particularly efficient preparation for the treatment of the body louse. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. pkg. 21 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 36 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 72 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.60. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. pkg. 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 30 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.20.**

Conkey's Lice Liquid—A powerful liquid for use in spraying the poultry house. Rids the house of mites if used consistently. **1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 75 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50. EXPRESS EXTRA.**

Conkey's Nox-i-cide—An all-round disinfectant, germicide and insecticide. Emulsifies in water and is so powerful that a small quantity accomplishes remarkable results. Desirable for use in the house, poultry house, or stable. **1 pt. 40 cts.; 1 qt. 70 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$7.50. EXPRESS EXTRA.**

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food is a well balanced, carefully made food, that will bring results. It supplies buttermilk to the chicks in dry form with only the water eliminated. The rich, pure buttermilk is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains balanced just right for the sensitive organs of the little chick. The lactic acid acts as a preventative measure against disease; the buttermilk and grains make the chick grow wonderfully fast, solid and sturdy. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 1-lb. pkg. 23 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 47 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 83 cts. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 1-lb. pkg. 15 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 35 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 65 cts.**

Rust's Egg Producer —One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day, at first, at the rate of one tablespoon to a quart of meal or wet food; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. **PRICE POSTPAID, 1-lb. pkg. 33 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.18; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.75. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.50.**

Rust Haven's Climax Condition Powder —A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it 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. **PRICE POSTPAID, 13-oz. pkg. 33 cts.; 32-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.18; 8-lb. pkg. \$1.74. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 13-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; 32-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 8-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.50.**

Rust's Soluble Roup Powder —An excellent remedy for roup, catarrh, colds, etc., of fowls and pigeons. **PRICE POSTPAID, 4-oz. box 31 cts.; 9-oz. box 56 cts.; 20-oz. box \$1.08. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 4-oz. box 25 cts.; 9-oz. box 50 cts.; 20-oz. box \$1.00.**

Rust's Havens Roup Pills

—These pills act directly upon the glands and mucous membrane, allay all tendency to fever and carry off all morbid matter from the system. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 pills in a box 31 cts.; box of 112 pills 56 cts.; box of 250 pills \$1.06. PRICE BY EXPRESS, box of 50 pills 25 cts.; box of 112 pills 50 cts.; box of 250 pills \$1.00.**



Rust's Lice Killing Powder —Contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching when fowls or nests are dusted with it. Directions on each box. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 16-oz. box 33 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 16-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.**

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys germs, vermin and bad odors. **1-qt. cans 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.**

CARBOLA The Disinfectant that Paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomine or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off—no matter how many coats are applied. It may be used on either stone, brick, wood, metal or cement, and can be put on over a whitewashed or painted surface. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **Price, trial pkg., postpaid 35 cts., by express 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. by express \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. by express \$2.00; 50-lb. pkg. \$4.00.**

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER —Feed your chicks on Macnair's Chicken Powder, and if these barn yard pests eat a chick which has been fed on it they will surely die. On account of the peculiar construction of the stomachs of these animals, what is life to chicks and turkeys is death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding against and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck, Indigestion and Diarrhoea. **PRICE, sample package, postpaid, 41 cts. Larger package (not mailable) 35 cts. BY EXPRESS.**

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 POSTPAID, 41 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 35 cts. each.**

CYPHERS POULTRY REMEDIES

- Remedy No. 1.—For Bronchitis.
- Remedy No. 2.—For Colds when accompanied by watery discharge from eyes.
- Remedy No. 3.—For Chicken Pox.
- Remedy No. 5.—For Chronic Roup and all forms of Canker.
- Remedy No. 7.—For Ulcers and Diseases of the Skin.
- Remedy No. 8.—For Rheumatism and Cramps.
- Remedy No. 9.—For Worms.
- Remedy No. 10.—For Diseases of Egg Organs.

PRICE POSTPAID, 27 cts. each; BY EXPRESS 25 cts. each.

Cyphers' Roup Cure —**PRICE POSTPAID, medium size 56 cts.; large size \$1.06. PRICE BY EXPRESS, medium size 50 cts.; large size \$1.00.**

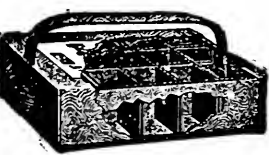
Cyphers' Lice Powder —An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 15-oz. box 31 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.20. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.**

Cyphers' Lice Paint —For painting roosts. **1-qt. can 25 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00 BY EXPRESS.**

Napreol —For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. **1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50 BY EXPRESS.**

Egg Boxes and Carriers

Eyrie Egg Boxes —Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low.



Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Dozen, Postpaid.	Dozen, By Express.
15-egg size.....	.26	.20	\$2.50	\$2.25
30-egg size.....	.37	.29	3.65	3.25

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crate

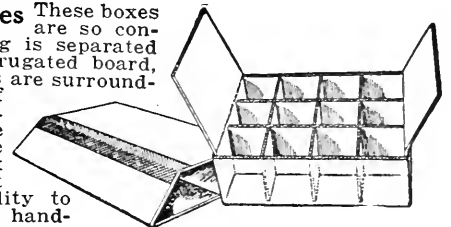
—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz. complete, ready for shipment.



Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Per Doz., By Express.
3-doz. egg size.....	\$.47	\$.35	\$3.50
6-doz. egg size.....	.54	.40	3.75
9-doz. egg size.....	.61	.45	4.50
12-doz. egg size.....	.68	.50	4.75
15-doz. egg size.....	.75	.55	5.00
30-doz. egg size.....	1.35	1.00	8.50

Parcel Post Egg Boxes

These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board, and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured, as the box possesses sufficient strength and durability to stand the usual rough handling in transit.

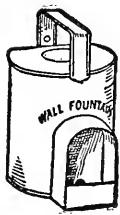


Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Dozen, Postpaid.	Dozen, By Express.
1-dozen size.....	\$0.18	\$0.12	\$1.55	\$1.35
2-dozen size.....	.22	.16	2.05	1.75
3-dozen size.....	.28	.20	2.67	2.25
4-dozen size.....	.32	.24	3.21	2.75
5-dozen size.....	.38	.28	3.80	3.25
6-dozen size.....	.45	.35	4.77	4.35

Anderson Folding Egg Boxes are made of corrugated paper with double-faced corrugated paper partitions protecting each individual egg. Cannot be used for sending eggs by mail. **PRICE, 50-egg size, \$3.00 per doz., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 2 ozs. each; 100-egg size, \$5.00 per doz., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs. each.**

Farmers' Modern Egg Carriers —A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs to market. The individual carriers, holding one dozen eggs, are made of tough jute boards with compartment divisions. These carriers are placed in a crate made of light lumber, well balanced and strong enough to withstand any use. **PRICES BY EXPRESS, 8-doz. size, \$1.00; 18-doz. egg size, \$1.50.**

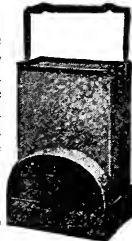
POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES



Standard Wall Fountains are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **PRICE POSTPAID, 2-qt. size 81 cts.; 1-gallon size 93 cts.; 2-gallon size \$1.20; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 2-qt. size 75 cts.; 1-gallon size 85 cts.; 2-gallon size \$1.10.**

Drop Bottom Wall Fountains

These drop-bottom drinking fountains are new, and made of No. 28-gauge galvanized steel. The bottom can be swung open with one hand, as it is secured by one spring in the front, while most fountains have a spring on each side, requiring both hands to open; even then they are opened with considerable trouble. The rod which extends through the hinge of the drop bottom is made of solid brass, preventing possibility of rust or of breaking off. **PRICE POSTPAID, 2-qt. size 85 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 2-qt. size 75 cts.**



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are made in three sizes; 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 POSTPAID, small size 41 cts.; medium size 48 cts.; large size 58 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 35 cts.; medium size 40 cts.; large size 50 cts.**

Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **PRICE POSTPAID, 1-qt. size 46 cts.; 5-qt. size 85 cts.; 10-qt. size \$1.39. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 1-qt. size 40 cts.; 5-qt. size 75 cts.; 10-qt. size \$1.25.**



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **Price, postpaid, 26 cts.**

The Practical Egg Tester —This Tester is eighteen inches high, ten inches deep, and ten inches wide, and is just the tester for use on large duck and broiler farms. It is equipped with an extra strong reflector of superior quality. The eggs are held against the hole in the cloth end of the testing tube, bringing in view the development of the contents of the eggs, making it possible to discover the degree of fertility. **PRICE, complete, including box, lamp and reflector, \$1.50 BY EXPRESS.**



The X-Ray Egg Tester —The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose as well as the Practical Egg Tester. **PRICE POSTPAID, 41 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 35 cts. each.**

Your Laying Mash is equally as good for producing eggs as your Chick Food is for developing chicks into sturdy laying stock. My ten years experience in the poultry business has taught me the secret of developing a good laying strain of poultry. The first essential: use the proper developing food, which you sell.—W. SCOTT BICKEL, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., April 29, 1918.

Standard Dry Food Hopper —These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **PRICE POSTPAID, \$1.12 each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.**



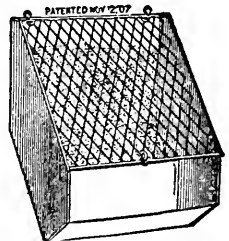
Grit and Shell Box —This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **PRICE POSTPAID, 85 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 75 cts. each; \$7.00 per doz.**



One-Two-Three Feeder —For feeding Dry Mash Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size \$1.10; large size \$1.50. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size \$1.00; large size \$1.25.**



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 this action. **PRICE POSTPAID, small chick size, holds 1/2 peck, \$1.39; medium size for beef scraps, grit, etc., \$1.14. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small chick size, \$1.25; medium size, \$1.00.**



Hub Chicken Feeder is sanitary, keeps feed clean and dry, chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. **PRICE POSTPAID, 9-inch feeder, 48 cts.; 15-inch feeder, 70 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 9-inch feeder, 40 cts.; 15-inch feeder, 60 cts.**

Sexton's Dry Food Hopper

—This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. **Price, 12-qt. size \$1.50 each by express.**

JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER

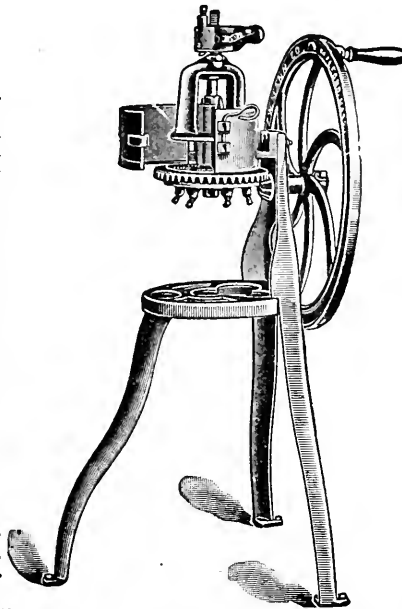
—A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not



waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain sour milk or water. **Price POSTPAID, 41c each. BY EXPRESS, 35c each.**

Mann's Green Bone Cutters

—We confidently recommend these bone cutters, or we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Every Hand Power Mann Bone Cutter is warranted against breakage for one year, and the manufacturers agree to replace, free of charge, any breakage which occurs while cutting bone within one year from date of purchase, provided purchaser pays the express charges on broken part. This means that the Mann Bone Cutter stands up to business and has no weak points. The customer who purchases a Mann machine is accordingly assured of a first-class article. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. **Price, No. 5, \$12.50; No. 7, on stand, \$18.50.**



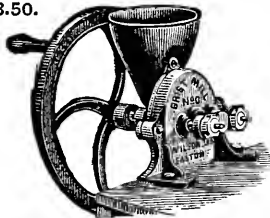
Blackhawk Grinding Mill

—A most useful and substantial 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, \$3.50.**



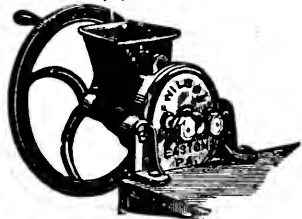
Family Grist Mill

—This mill is especially to grind Graham Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Coffee, Spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight 29 lbs. Capacity 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **PRICE, \$6.00 each.**



Dry Bone and Shell Mill

For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4 1/2 inches long, with a balance wheel 20 inches in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. **Price \$6.00.**



Philadelphia Poultry Marker

—This marker is two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly hatched chicks. **PRICE, each, 30 cts. POSTPAID.**

Perfect Poultry Punch

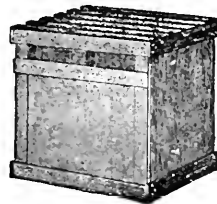
—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. It makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **PRICE POSTPAID, each, 56 cts. Price by Express, 50 cts. each.**



Porcelain Nest Eggs —These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID, 35 cts. per doz. BY EXPRESS, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.**

Lice Killing Nest Eggs —A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Place in the corner of the nest or under nesting materials, and they will keep the nest sweet and clean. **PRICE POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen. BY EXPRESS, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen.**

Shipping Coops FOR FANCY POULTRY.—These coops are light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top, so as to give the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. They are made in 3 sizes as follows. Shipped knocked down.



12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 1 bird size, **40 cts. each; \$4.25 per dozen.**
 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 2 bird size, **45 cts. each; \$4.75 per dozen.**
 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high, 3 bird size, **50 cts. each; \$5.50 per dozen, BY EXPRESS.**

Poultry Killing Knife



—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID, 50 cts. each.**



Champion Leg Bands

—Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **PRICE, 12, 15 cts.; 25, 30 cts.; 50, 50 cts.; 100, 75 cts. POSTPAID.**

Gape Worm Extractors

—When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE POSTPAID, 30 cts.**

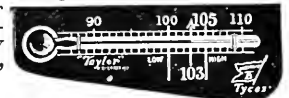


EXTRAS FOR STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

When ordering extras for either incubator or brooder, be sure and state size and style of machine; also the year manufactured. We carry the following in stock and can forward promptly:

Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **PRICE, 75 cts. POSTPAID.**



Brooder Thermometers

—Each, **POSTPAID, 75 cts.**

Incubator Hygrometers

—Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." **\$2.00 each, POSTPAID.**

LAMPS with burner and wick complete for No. 0 incubator, \$1.28 postpaid; by express, \$1.20 each. For No. 1 incubator, \$1.40 postpaid; by express, \$1.30 each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.70 postpaid; by express, \$1.60 each.

LAMP BOWLS without burner for No. 0 incubator, 88 cts. postpaid; by express, 80 cts. each. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.10 postpaid; by express, \$1.00 each.

LAMP BURNERS. For No. 0 incubator, 46 cts. postpaid; by express, 40 cts. each. For No. 1 incubator, 60 cts. postpaid; by express, 50 cts. each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubator, 75 cts. postpaid; by express, 65 cts. each.

TIN DISC AND WIRE (state size of incubator), 25 cts. each, postpaid.

CONNECTING RODS. For Nos. 0, 1, 2, or 3 incubator, 50 cts. each postpaid.

WIRE HANGER FOR INCUBATOR THERMOMETER (state size of incubator), 30 cts. each postpaid.

LAMP WICKS. For Nos. 0 and 1 incubators, 25 cts. per doz. postpaid. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, 30 cts. per doz. postpaid.

BROODER LAMP complete with burner and wick for 1909 to 1918 brooder, \$1.38 postpaid; by express, \$1.30 each.

CONNECTING ROD FOR ADAPTABLE HOVER, 35 cts. each postpaid.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

For the season of 1919 we offer our customers the Cyphers Incubator Company's complete line of incubators. These three styles of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, running through five different sizes, represent all that is efficient, convenient and reliable in incubator construction. In buying a Cyphers Company Incubator you take no chance.

If you mean business, if you wish for success, we urge you to buy and use strictly first-class brooding apparatus, not some foolish "paper affair" or a cracker-box death-trap that is "made to sell" at a catch-penny price. We recommend Cyphers Company Brooders and Hovers as the safest and most reliable brooding equipment in the market. Thousands of poultry keepers have profited by their use—you will make no mistake in using the Standard Cyphers.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been recognized as the Standard hatching of the world. Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in successful use in every civilized country on the globe. They are used by more Government Experiment Stations, on more large, practical poultry plants, on more successful duck and egg farms, and by a larger number of poultry breeders than all other makes combined. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climates, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all sorts of people. They are built to hatch and to last. With ordinary care they should last an ordinary lifetime. Every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work in the hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in three popular sizes and at prices as follows:

390-400 Egg Standard Cyphers Incubator

Price, Complete, \$56.00.

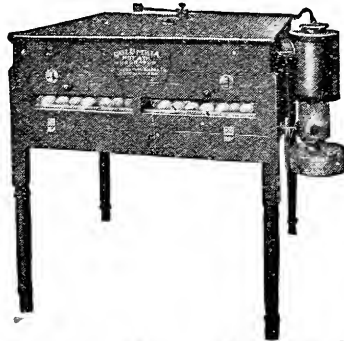
of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in three popular sizes and at prices as follows:

PRICES:

No. 1. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 144-egg size.....	\$32.75
No. 2. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 244-egg size.....	47.00
No. 3. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 390-egg size.....	56.00

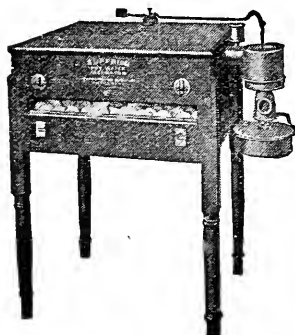
COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Are built to meet the wide-spread demand for large-capacity, lamp-heated machines that can be sold at surprisingly low prices and yet be guaranteed to do high-class work. Have wooden cases, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double walls. Seamless-bottom lamp bowls, best quality brass burners, zinc and steel Standard Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat and same regulating equipment as used on highest-priced machines. Fume-proof, forced draft heater, asbestos covered and metal band-aid. Automatic in ventilation and embodies diffusive principle. Roomy chick nursery under egg trays.



240-250 Egg Columbia Hot-Air Incubator. Price, Complete, \$28.00.

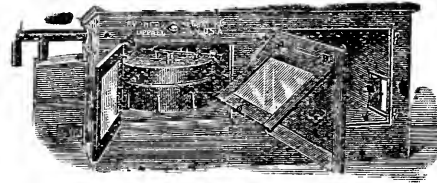
SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS



These machines are exactly what the name says. They are heated by hot water, instead of hot air and are "superior" in every detail. The water boiler and tank (tubular) are of heavy-weight copper. Lamp has seamless bowl; burner is best on market. Incubator case is of wood, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass trimmings (hinges, buttons, etc.) and has double walls, with air space insulation. Are equipped with Standard Cyphers zinc and steel toggle-joint thermostat and knife-edge regulator. Have forced water circulation and are automatic in ventilation. Roomy chick nurseries. 60-65 eggs, price complete, \$13.00.

STANDARD CYPHERS BROODERS

The Standard Cyphers Brooders are not only fire-proofed and insurable, but are the most durable, convenient, and most efficient indoor and outdoor brooders thus far invented and placed on the market. They are equipped with the same type of high-grade thermostat as used in the Standard Cyphers Incubator—you can, therefore, depend upon an even, steady temperature in the hover, and a lively, thrifty, growing lot of chicks.



These Cyphers 1919 Brooders, all sizes and styles, are self-regulating in temperature, self-ventilating and vermin-proof. The outdoor styles are usable also as colony coops for the growing chicks. They are easily and quickly converted into colony roosting coops by simply taking out the hover, which is made removable for that purpose.

THIS DOUBLE USE of the Cyphers Brooder means a considerable saving of money. It makes a safe and comfortable enclosure for the young chicks at night, and saves the buying of a coop for them. These outdoor brooders, on account of their fire-proof construction, can be used indoors. The popular style B (shown in illustration herewith) contains three apartments: first, roomy space under the hover; second, hover chamber; third, well-lighted exercising apartment. It has often been said by users of Cyphers Brooders that "They Mother the Chicks Better Than a Hen."

PRICES:

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at factory prices, F. O. B. Richmond, Va.	
Style A. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	\$23.00
Style B. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	34.00

CYPHERS PORTABLE HOVER

The Cyphers Portable Hover is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Brooding Hover thus far invented, and we guarantee it to be the best brooding device of the kind on the market. As it is equipped with the same high-grade thermostat as the Cyphers Incubators and the Cyphers Adaptable Hover, it maintains a steady and uniform heat. It is positively and infallibly automatic in ventilation, preventing the trapping of "dead" air or poisonous gases underneath the curtain.

This Portable Hover, as its name indicates, can be picked up at any time, all complete, and moved about without hindering its operation. Very convenient for cleaning and moving. Rated capacity, seventy-five newly hatched chicks, or fifty chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of Cyphers Portable Hover, \$14.00.



CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER

The Cyphers Adaptable Hover is self-ventilating and self-regulating. It supplies a continuous supply of fresh, pure warmed air under the hover, and at the same time maintains a steady, uniform heat. It is "adaptable" to use in colony coops, in portable houses, in home-made brooder coops, such as goods boxes, piano boxes, and organ cases as well as in large brooding houses. Capacity, seventy-five newly hatched chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of Cyphers Adaptable Hover, \$14.00.

Paradise Brooder—A most successful, convenient and economical indoor brooding device for small flocks. Suitable for all-year-round use in any well-lighted room or apartment. Base Section \$27.50. Upper Section \$18.50.

Cyphers Electric Incubators—The easiest, cleanest and safest method for hatching eggs. By the use of electricity all the necessary annoyances of the oil lamp are entirely avoided. There is no dirt, no smoke, no fumes and absolutely no danger of fire. Price, No. 1 size, 60-egg capacity, \$27.50.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

The prices of Red and Mammoth Clovers this year are higher than we have ever known them. This is due to short crop and the fact that practically no supplies were carried over in order to make up the deficiency in the crop, and the indications are that there will be nothing like enough clover seed to supply the demand this season even at the prevailing high prices.

Alsike and Alfalfa are, however, in fairly liberal supply, and it is desirable for farmers to use these as substitutes for the Red and Mammoth Clover wherever practicable. The Alsike Clover is particularly adaptable for sowing in mixture with other grasses, and also gives excellent results when sown by itself. Alfalfa is also very adaptable for sowing in mixtures, and we recommend the more extended use of these in grass mixtures to take the place of the Red and Mammoth Clovers.

BEST TIME AND METHOD FOR SEEDING

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa 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 hunning 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 Wood's Pure Animal Bone, Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate, or our Grain and Grass Fertilizer. The application of 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre at this time will not only increase the yield of grain, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the clover.

Clovers and Grasses are also quite often sown with oats or other grain crops in the spring, and the grain crops used as a nurse or protecting crop. When sown with oats or other grain in the spring, the grain should not be sown as thickly as ordinarily, so as not to make too thick a growth of grain, to smother out the grasses and clovers; and it is also much better to cut the grain in the milk state for feed, rather than leave it to mature. This will tend to give much better stands of grasses and clover than if the grain crop is fully matured.

The best fertilizer to use, either as seedling down or as a top-dressing, is either our Grain and Grass Fertilizer or Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

The presence of lime in the soil is very necessary for best success with clover, and where lime is deficient, an application of from one to two thousand pounds per acre is decidedly advantageous, in order to secure good stands and good crops of clover.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring seeding, and is best sown in the month of March or April.

The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucern are March or early in April, and in the fall, the latter part of August or during September.

The Crimson Clovers are only recommended for late summer and fall seeding, in this section. They are quite generally sown at the last working of corn, with very good results.

For full information in regard to preparing land for grasses and clovers, see information under the heading of "Wood's High Grade Grass Seeds," on page 72.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND Clover and Grass Seeds are best qualities obtainable, and our customers can always rely on these seeds, not only as being of highest germination, but free from injurious or objectionable weed seeds.



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 will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich 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.

One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herd's Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, 1b. 50 cts. (postpaid 58 cts. lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 46 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb. (bushel, 60 lbs., \$27.00).

Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

The Clover I bought from you was the best clover I ever had.—B. J. LICKS, Greenville Co., Va., June 18, 1917.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy 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, always using, however, 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. The addition of 5 lbs. Herd's Grass or Red Top per acre will increase the crop of hay and add considerably to the grazing value.

Present price Trade Mark Sapling Clover Seed, 50 cts. per lb. (postpaid, 58 cts. lb.); 10 lbs. and over, 46 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb. (bushel, 60 lbs., \$27.00). Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I have the finest field of Mammoth Clover I ever saw. There is not a farmer in all this section that can come up with my clover. The season was awfully dry last summer, most clover and grasses burned out. My clover and orchard grass fields are green at this time.—THOMAS LAWS, Yancey Co., N. C.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Increasing in Popularity Everywhere—Costs Less to Seed Per Acre Than Other Clover

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 drought 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 appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make better 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 Clover.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown too 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 six to eight pounds. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, which is very desirable wherever Red Clover is sown, sow three pounds Alsike and eight pounds Red Clover per acre.

Price, per lb. 40 cts. (postpaid, 48 cts. per lb.); 10 lbs. and over, 36 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb. (bushel, 60 lbs., \$21.00).

Alsike Clover Stands Both Drouth and Freezes Better Than Red Clover

The seeds I got from you last spring did extra well, but I think that the Alsike Clover is the kind for this country. It stands the drouth better than the Red, and it stands the freeze better than the Red Clover. My clover is very green when the snow is off.—J. W. GIBSON, Canfield, Braxton Co., W. Va., Feb. 5, 1918.

Alsike Clover of High Germinating Quality

The Alsike Clover seed which I obtained of you were of high germinating quality. I sowed them on limed land, and the clover is making satisfactory growth. Alsike seems to be a heavy variety of clover. Shall want more next spring.—F. A. WILSON, Davidson Co., N. C., Sept. 24, 1918.

Alsike Clover Very Satisfactory—Stands Adverse Conditions Better Than Other Clovers

All the Alsike Clover seeds bought of you from time to time have been clean and of high germination, and therefore very satisfactorily productive. Alsike is my favorite clover, since experience has taught its worth. Alsike stands drought and cold and other adverse conditions much better than other clovers.—W. H. HAIRE, Russell Co., Va., July 20, 1917.



Alsike Clover.

ALFALFA Makes Largest Yields of the Best and Most Nutritious Hay

The high price of Red Clover seed is likely to make a much larger use of Alfalfa. The experience of farmers in this section for the past two or three years is that Alfalfa gives very good results sown on wheat or other grain crops in the spring, during March or April. Farmers who have practiced this report that they obtained very good stands indeed, sown in this way, and the seeding in this way is likely to increase.

Alfalfa Yields Frequent Cuttings and Lasts For Years

After Alfalfa is once established, it continues to give large yields for several years, with very little care and attention, provided it is sown on land that is adapted to it. It is most desirable to cut Alfalfa frequently, particularly the first season, and it should always be cut just as it is coming into bloom. Frequent cutting makes it stool and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields of successive cuttings throughout the year.

In some sections Alfalfa is sown in the spring with a nurse crop, such as oats or barley, but it is likely to give better results sown on top of fall-sown wheat, oats or other grain crops. It is, of course, desirable to run a harrow over the field at the time of seeding and this harrowing really benefits the grain crops rather than injuring them, as it acts as a cultivation for the crop.

Some of our farmers also sow Alsike Clover mixed with Alfalfa, particularly where they desire to use the crop at all for grazing purposes. Two or three pounds of Alsike Clover, together with fifteen or twenty pounds of Alfalfa, should give a good seeding to the acre.

When sown by itself, Alfalfa can be sown any time from the end of February or during March or April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year.

Where Alfalfa has not been sown before, it is advisable to give inoculation. Inoculation can be given either with the use of the Inoculation Cultures, which we offer, or with soil from a field where Alfalfa was previously grown. The soil is usually taken from the surface of an old Alfalfa field and applied as a top dressing, the same as you would fertilizer, at the time the seed is sown.

A firm, well-prepared seed bed is of first importance. For full information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 70. Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre.

Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes a better quality hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties.

Our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown and of the best qualities obtainable, testing high percentages, both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkestan Alfalfa at any price.

PRICE TRADE-MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED—Best American-Grown Seed.—Lb., 25 cts. (postpaid, lb. 33 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 24 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 22½ cts. per lb. (\$13.50 per bushel of 60 lbs.). Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

For information regarding Inoculating Culture for Alfalfa, see Inoculating Culture, page 95.

JAPAN CLOVER

(Lespedeza Striata)

Japan Clover is one of the most valuable crops for the entire South, and is rapidly increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It is also giving most excellent and satisfactory results in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. In this section its greatest value is as a soil-improving and grazing crop. Further South it is very largely grown as a hay crop, producing large yields of the best hay, superior in nutritive value to timothy hay.



Japan Clover

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.

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.

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 in this section, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time improve the condition and productivity of these poor lands to a considerable extent.

Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. When sown in connection with Red Top or Herds Grass, which is very desirable, and particularly in this section, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. Japan Clover and 8 lbs. Fancy Red Top or Herds Grass to the acre. The combination of these two is an excellent combination.

Pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 40 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 48 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 36 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Obtained Splendid Stand From Our Japan Clover Seed.

I am pleased to advise you that I obtained a splendid stand from the Japan Clover Seed purchased from you last spring. The Japan Clover Seed and other seeds ordered from you have given perfect satisfaction.—GEO. W. McNEILL, Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., July 26, 1917.

Japan Clover Will Grow Where Nothing Else Will Grow.

Japan Clover is a great grass. It will grow where nothing else will grow, and my neighbors think the same way.—A. F. HARRIS, Pullman, Ritchie Co., W. Va., July, 1917.

Japan Clover Stands Dry Summers—Fine for Grazing.

On Feb. 16, 1916, I bought 2½ bushels of Japan Clover seed from your firm, simply scattered the seed over my grazing land, have a fine stand. It has grown through the driest summers we have had for years. If it will stand the winter as well as it has the dry weather, you can expect a large order from me next spring. The cattle seem very fond of it. If I can get a stand as good as I saw in the eastern part of the State a few years since, I can handle at least 50 per cent more cattle on my grazing farm.—D. G. KIRBY, Shenandoah Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1916.

WHITE CLOVER

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 78 and 79. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 70 cts. By express, 1b. 62 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. per lb.**

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover

(Melilotus Alba)

This has been very largely and generally sown in some of the Western States the past few years. We have never regarded it as of much value for this section, and would not recommend its being sown on any except limestone lands or land containing plenty of lime. Where it succeeds, it makes a large growth, but care should be used to cut it while quite young, for feed or forage, as when it gets old, cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It furnishes good inoculation as a crop to precede alfalfa, and is also adapted for sowing on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully; but it will not succeed well on lands that do not contain some lime content. It is also largely used for sowing for bees.

White Bokhara can be sown either in the spring or fall. Should be sown at the rate of about 15 lbs. per acre. It is rather slow to germinate, and does not come as quickly as the red or the mammoth clover, owing to the fact that the seed always contain a certain percentage of hard seeds, and on this account it has been found that very much better stands are obtained by scarifying the seed, and we offer the seed both in its natural condition and also scarified. The scarified seed will furnish a larger percentage of germinating seeds and come up quicker.

PRICES OF WHITE BOKHARA, or SWEET CLOVER.

	In 100-lb. lots and over,	In 10-lb. lots and over,	Per Lb.
Hulled and recleaned.....	.30	.32	.35
Scarified33	.35	.40

Add 8 cts. per lb. for postage if to be sent by mail.

I sowed an acre in White Bokhara this spring. In July cut better than a ton of splendid hay from it, many of the stalks being from 42 to 48 inches high. A second cutting was made early in October. I am positive that with the proper treatment it will do as well, if not better, than other clovers, in addition to inoculating for alfalfa. My stock is ravenously fond of it, and there have been no ill effects from it as claimed by some.—W. R. MEHAFFEY, Amelia Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1915.

The Hulled and Recleaned Sweet Clover came up to my entire satisfaction. I inoculated it, and the crop is fine. I can recommend it to the public.—W. B. REEVES, Alleghany Co., N. C., Oct. 13, 1916.

The Sweet Clover did not germinate very well, but it is coming now thick this year.—W.M. A. PRICKITT, Monmouth Co., N. J., May, 1916.

I bought a few White Sweet Clover seed of you two years ago, and I think it one of the most profitable crops I ever raised. My stock of all kinds eat it without any trouble whatever, and some of my neighbors here who raise alfalfa say they think it is its equal, and so much easier to raise. Of course it has to be cut at the right time, but I think you undervalue it.—S. C. THORN, Fairfax Co., Va., Jan. 6, 1917.

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 and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalogue, issued in August.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER CLEAN SEED, 1b. 25 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 33 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER in burrs, 1b. 25 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 33 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

Crimson Clover

ADAPTED ONLY FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL SEEDING

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter, and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

TRADE-MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER SEED—the best quality obtainable—1b. 25 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 32 cts.). In 10-lb. lots and over, per lb. 22 cts. In 100-lb. lots or over, 21 cts. per lb.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed

The prices of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS are higher than usual this year, but the advances are not out of proportion with advances in other staple crops. The fact that reduced areas have been saved for seed purposes during the past year has been largely responsible for the scarcity and the high prices. At the same time, the high prices for hay and for all cattle warrant farmers in sowing grasses and clovers liberally, looking forward to future needs and future profits. The fact, too, that land sown to grass and clover seed require a minimum of labor, compared to other crops, is also an added incentive for sowing large acreages to grasses and clovers. Farmers all through sections adapted to grasses throughout the South should unquestionably put in large acreages in grasses and clovers.

Seeding Grasses and Clover Seeds

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, 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 and our Standard Bone Meal are the best fertilizers you can apply for grass and clover, as they are immediate and also lasting in their effect. Our Grain and Grass Fertilizer also give excellent results.

Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown with spring oats or other grain crops in the spring, but when sown in this way, the oats or other grain should not be sown as thickly as ordinarily, and it is better to cut the grain crops before they are fully matured, in order to give grass crops full chance for development.

ORCHARD GRASS

(*Dactylis glomerata*)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days 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 top-dressing of stable manure during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness. Fertilizer also gives very satisfactory results, applied as a top dressing, both for Orchard and other grasses, applied at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre, during the month of March. Our Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer and Wood's Pure Animal Bone are the best fertilizers to apply for top-dressing grass in the spring.

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.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Orchard Grass, 1b. 32 cts. (postpaid, 40 cts. 1b.); 10 lbs. and over, 28 cts. 1b.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$3.75. Price fluctuates.

Orchard Grass Seed Bought of Us Is Fine.

The Orchard Grass seed which I bought of you last spring was just fine. Had a better set of grass than we ever have gotten. We have been sowing your grass seed for several years, and it always gives good results. The Sapling Clover has always proved good.—H. H. FARMER, Bland Co., Va., Dec 1, 1917.

Our Orchard Grass Seed A-No.-1 Quality.

The Orchard Grass seed I bought from you last spring was A No. 1. I sowed it at about a bushel to the acre, and got a good set. The grass is now about a knee deep and so thick one cannot see the ground. Thank you for the quality of seed sent, I am, D. E. SNODGRASS, Giles Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1918.

Sowing Grass and Clover Seeds in the Spring on Grain Which Was Sown Last Fall.

Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to 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 200 to 300 lbs. of our Grain and Grass fertilizer to the acre can be applied at the same time the grass is sown, very beneficially. The application of fertilizer in this way will increase the yield of the grain crop and help the grass very materially.

Prices on Grass and Clover Seeds Fluctuate

The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalog is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Also called EVERGREEN GRASS)

One of the Most Valuable Hay and Pasture Grasses for the South. Early Maturing, Large Yielding, and Especially Valuable in Combination With Orchard Grass, Both For Hay and Grazing.

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 mid-summer 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 gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years 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, 1b. 32 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. 1b.; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Gives Excellent Results.

My Tall Meadow Oat Grass is looking good, and if nothing happens to it I will have a fine crop next year. I have an excellent, good set on the ground. Every seed surely came up. I am well pleased with it.—J. B. ISAACS, Carter Co., Tenn., Sept. 26, 1918.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Fine for Hay.

The Tall Meadow Oat Grass I bought from you has given me entire satisfaction, and I think it is one of the finest grasses grown for hay. It will make a crop when others fail. I have grown it for a good many years.—CHAS. A. HAY, Charlotte Co., Va., September, 1918.

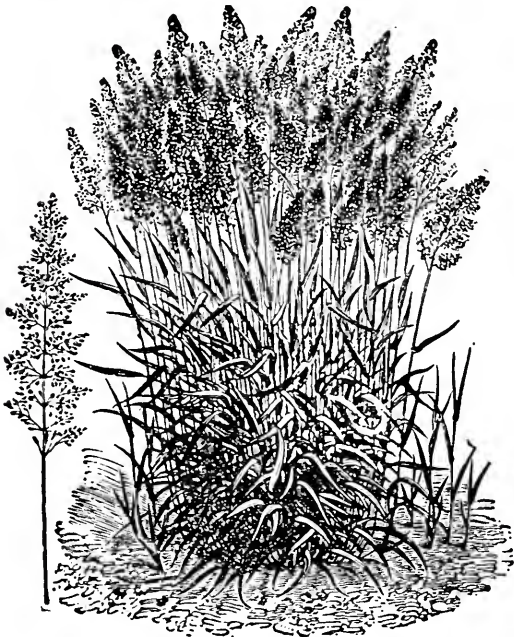
I want to say that I never had a better stand of grass than I got from the seed which I purchased from you this spring.—J. P. HAMILTON & SON, Mechum River, Albemarle Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1918.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

The Blue Grass of the Atlantic Coast.

Red Top or Herd's Grass is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to 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 rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crops at the same time as timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. 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 pounds of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 pounds of timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Red Top or Herd's Grass has again turned out a plentiful crop the past season, enabling the seed to be sold at reasonable prices. This is a great boon to our farmers, as we really regard Red Top or Herd's Grass as one of the best of all grasses for use throughout the South. **Price, per lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 27 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates.**

I am pleased to inform you that while I have been a customer of yours for a number of years, your seeds have proved of very fine quality in every respect. In the last twelve months I have sown forty acres of Red Top and Alsike Clover (Wood's Trade-Mark Brand), which is an excellent stand and looks very promising, especially my pasture of twenty-four acres sown at the last working of corn, which is almost furnishing sufficient grazing for twelve head of stock now (March 15th). So I have a good reason for praising Wood's seeds.—E. R. BRIGHT, Henderson Co., N. C., March 15th, 1918.



Herd's Grass, or Red Top

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The Grass That Made Old Kentucky Famous for Its Fine Horses and Cattle and Prosperous Farming Country

Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasturage grasses, and should be largely used in all pasturage mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasturage, and, mixed with other grasses like Herd's Grass, or Red Top, and Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, will give an excellent all-the-year-round pasturage.

Land well set in Blue Grass lasts longer than other grasses. In fact, a good Blue Grass pasture is considered to improve from year to year, and on land where it is well adapted, rarely ever requires reseeding.

The best time for sowing Blue Grass is in the fall; it grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pasturage when once established. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures.

Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses, it is also a good plan to sow some Perennial Rye Grass with it when sowing in the fall.

Our Special Pasturage Mixtures for fall seeding contain a good proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass. While it is best sown in the fall, it can be sown either in the fall or spring. It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

Price, per lb. 35 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 43 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.; bushel, 14 lbs., \$3.75. Price fluctuates.

TIMOTHY (Phleum pratense)

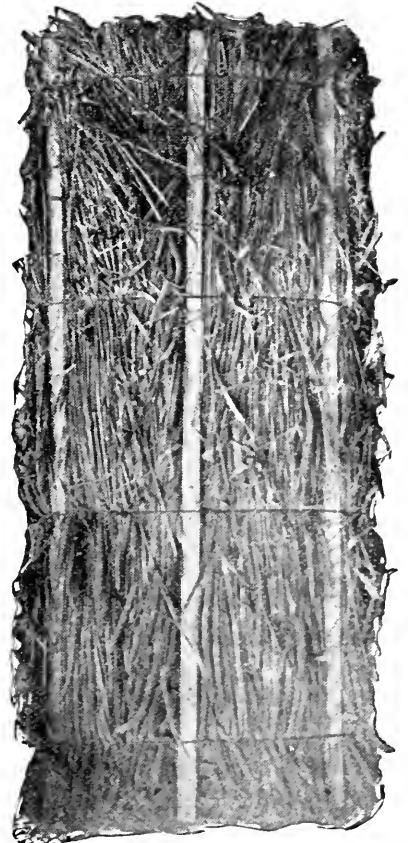
The Most Popular, Nutritious and Salable of Hay Grasses

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 1½ to 3 tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently, should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is the Sapling, as it matures and ripens with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give 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 pounds of Timothy and 6 pounds of Sapling Clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 pounds Timothy, 6 pounds Clover, 6 pounds 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, 1b. 16 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 23 cts.); in 10-lb lots and over, 14 cts. per lb.; bushel of 45 lbs., about \$5.60. Price fluctuates.

I want to say that I never had a better stand of Grass than I got from the seed which I purchased from you this spring.—J. P. HAMILTON & SON, Albemarle Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1918.

As you know, I have used your Grass seed for several years and have gotten several of my neighbors using it. Have gotten good results.—H. H. WILLIS, Culpeper Co., Va., Aug. 5, 1918.



Baled Timothy Hay Grown on Bellwood Farm.

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 Grass is very largely used for sowing on hillsides, railway embankments, mill dams, etc., for binding and holding the soil.

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 with Burr Clover also makes a very desirable combination, the Burr Clover being in green, growing condition during the winter, when the Bermuda Grass is dormant. Burr Clover is, of course, only adapted for fall seeding, but can be sown on scarified Bermuda sod during September or October.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—Fine crops of cowpeas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that 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 to 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. **By express or freight, 50 cts. lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 42 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 58 cts.**

Bermuda Grass Give Wonderful Results for Pasturage.

My experience with Bermuda Grass Seed has been very gratifying. I cleared off 30 acres of new ground in 1915 and sowed 20 pounds of seed on the burnt places and got a perfect stand. It has done wonderful this year, and in 1916 I cleared up 30 acres more and sowed seed on burnt places with good results. It is the cheapest way to sod a new-ground pasture.—M. A. HOLLIS, Calhoun Co., Miss., Oct. 7, 1917.

Our Bermuda Grass Seed of Excellent Germination.

The Bermuda Grass Seed I bought from you last year was all O. K. and germinated good. I hope this I have now will be good; it could not be better.—M. A. HOLLIS, Calhoun Co., Miss., Feb. 16, 1916.

Rhodes Grass

Our sales of Rhodes Grass seed are increasing rapidly, and customers who have sown it in the South are enthusiastic in its praise. While it is more strongly recommended for the Gulf States, we see no reason why it should not give very good results in other sections of the South, particularly if sown early in the spring, as it makes a very rapid growth and makes the very best quality of hay, far superior for feeding purposes to millets.

We do not believe that it would be hardy or stand winters further north than the Gulf States, but to sow it and use it as an annual, for cutting during the summer, we think excellent results will be obtained.

Under favorable conditions, it will furnish two or three cuttings during the summer, and the hay is unquestionably superior, both in nutritive and feeding qualities, and greatly relished by all kinds of cattle.

Rhodes Grass is a perennial, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow and tender leaves. Its fine growth and the quality of the hay are said to be equal to that of the very best timothy hay as grown in more northerly latitudes. Grown from seed, its growth is commonly erect the first season. The second season it makes runner-like branches two to four feet long, with roots at the the joints, and covers the ground quite rapidly.

While Rhodes Grass will furnish excellent yields of grazing, its principal value is for hay, giving two or three cuttings a season of about one ton of excellent quality hay per acre.

The grass stands severe drought and moderate frost without injury.

We strongly recommend the more extensive use of Rhodes Grass, particularly in the far South, and recommend to our farmers throughout other sections to experiment with it liberally, as we believe it will give excellent results, grown as an annual, even in the more northerly of the southern states.

By express or freight, lb. 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 58 cts.

Our people plant Rhodes Grass about 8 lbs. per acre, but say they can plant as little as they like, if they are willing to wait for it to spread. As little as 2 lbs. will make a turf in a few months, but 8 lbs. is the usual quantity.—WM. KELLY, Imperial Co., Calif., April 9, 1918.

Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass (*Festuca pratensis*)

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

It is also especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and 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 1 bushel (14 pounds) Meadow Fescue, 5 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 pounds Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses.

By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 33 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.

I sowed this grass (Meadow Fescue) last summer with Velvet Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top and Red Clover, with a cover crop of oats, and have secured an exceedingly good stand, though it was pastured in the fall. I cannot say as to the hay crop till the first cutting this summer, but it certainly promises well.—F. W. BICKNELL, Burke Co., N. C., March, 1918.

Sudan Grass

One of the Most Valuable of Summer Hay Grasses.
Yields, Under Favorable Conditions, Three or
Four Cuttings Per Season.



Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass makes one of the most productive and nutritious of hay crops.

We think Sudan Grass makes one of the most productive and nutritious hay crops we have ever seen. It is relished by all stock.—J. C. GOOD-LOE & SON, Orange Co., Va., Sept., 1918.

Sudan Grass makes heavy growth—greatly relished by horses and cattle.

The Sudan Grass did fine. Made a heavy growth and the hay is relished by horses and cattle. They eat every stalk.—J. M. CARSON, Highland Co., Va., Sept., 1918.

Sudan Grass is increasing in popularity everywhere, and is destined, in our opinion, very largely to supplant millet as a summer hay or forage crop. It was originally disseminated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been grown very generally all throughout the South and West with marked success.

Reports from our customers show its unquestioned superiority over millet as a summer hay and forage crop. Millet will only yield one cutting; Sudan Grass will yield three, and sometimes, four cuttings, under favorable conditions.

We recommend more extensive seedings of Sudan Grass by our customers everywhere.

SOWING THE SEED.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather become warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cuttings are specially advisable where more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses. Sudan Grass stools out thickly after the first cutting, and makes a thicker growth for the second and third cuttings than for the first cutting.

Sudan Grass is an annual, and requires to be sown each season.

By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 27 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 33 cts.

Paspalum Dilatatum GRASS

A Splendid Southern Hay and Pasturage Grass

We believe that Paspalum Dilatatum 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 warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. After once being established, it will last for years, stooling out very remarkably, and increasing in both hay and grazing yields each successive year. It stands adverse conditions, both of drought and hot weather, remarkably well, and is rapidly increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. Paspalum Dilatatum 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.

By express or freight, lb. 60 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 55 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 68 cts.

Crested Dogstail

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures, recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. Per pound, 35 cts. (postpaid, lb. 43 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 33 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs and over, 30 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 20 cts. (postpaid, lb. 28 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.

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. 20 cts. (postpaid, lb. 28 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 16 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. Pound 20 cts (postpaid, lb. 25 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.

Red, or Chewing's Fescue

(Festuca rubra)

This is rapidly increasing in popularity. It makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable for lawns and lawn mixtures, as well as being a very desirable grass for pasturage. It is also particularly well adapted for putting greens on golf courses, and is especially suited for this purpose throughout the South. Makes a thick, green sod, which stands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. Lb. 45 cts. (postpaid, lb. 53 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 42 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Sudan Grass the best forage grass for the South—gives three to four cuttings per season.

I consider the Sudan as the very best forage grass for the South that can be grown. I get from 3 to 4 cuttings, depending on the season—never less than three. I believe from 5 to 6 cuttings could be obtained in lower South Carolina and Georgia in one season.—WM. C. FANT, Anderson Co., S. C., Oct. 10, 1917.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Specially Recommended for Largest Yields of Permanent Hay and Pasturage

The best time for sowing Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures in the spring is the end of February or during March, although they can be seeded satisfactorily early in April; but the earlier they are sown, the better. Information regarding preparation of the land and seeding is found on page 72.

There is no question but what our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures yield more pasturage and much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three varieties of grass or clover are sown, as is so frequently the custom with our farmers.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are put up from grasses, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND SEEDS USED IN ALL OF OUR GRASS MIXTURES.

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds only, the best quality 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.

We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers, speaking of the splendid results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures, and we give below extracts from some of these letters, giving our customers' experience.



WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES
GIVE THE LARGEST YIELDS OF HAY AND PASTURAGE.

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	Crested Dogstall
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Japan Clover
Paspalum	Timothy
	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

No. 1 Mixture Gave Splendid Stand—Your Seed Have All Proved Superior.

The No. 1 Mixture bought of you last spring was a splendid purchase. I obtained a fine stand of the various grasses, which, in spite of the light rainfall, is doing all O. K. at this writing, September 21st. Your seed have all proven superior.—JAS. M. RODGERS, Proffitt, Albemarle Co., Va., Sept. 21, 1918.

No. 1 Grass Mixture Gave a Fine Stand.

The No. 1 Grass Mixture I bought of you last spring was sown on a very high piece of upland. This land was also very thin. I failed for two seasons to get even a half stand of grass on this land, but from your No. 1 Mixture I have a fine stand, notwithstanding we had a drought in the late spring.—E. A. ANDERSON, Eggleston, Giles Co., Va., Jan., 1918.

Your Mixture No. 1 is very satisfactory. It has been a great help to me, notwithstanding the fact that it was sown on light sandy land.—W. J. BOONE, Gates Co., N. C., July 23, 1917.

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
Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Alfalfa Clover	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

Our Grass Mixture Hard to Beat.

Your No. 2 Grass Mixture gave satisfaction and I got a much better stand from it than from some local seeds on the same land. I think your seeds are hard to beat.—F. K. RICH, Ashe Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1917.

We find your No. 2 Grass Mixture very satisfactory.—M. LOVE RITCH, Oriental, Pamlico Co., N. C., Sept., 1918.

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
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

Well Pleased with No. 3 Mixture—Cannot Be Recommended Too Highly.

I am well pleased with the No. 3 Grass Mixture. It cannot be recommended too highly. Want to buy more this fall.—A. L. BERRY, Rapidan, Culpeper Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1918.

No. 3 Mixture a Great Help in the Milk and Butter Problem.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture I purchased of you last October has given entire satisfaction. For cows, hogs and chickens there is nothing better. It has been a great help to me in the milk and butter problem.—FRANK PARKER, Salemburg, Sampson Co., N. C., June 13, 1918.

MIXTURE NO. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Paspalum Grass
	Alfalfa

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

No. 4 Grass Mixture Gives Fine Results.

The No. 4 Grass Mixture bought of you last September was sown in October, and all of the seeds seemed to come up, and we cut it today. It is fine.—W. G. MOORE, Moore Springs, Stokes Co., N. C., June 12, 1918.

MIXTURE NO. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Paspalum
Italian Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Timothy	Mammoth Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Fescue

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

Mixtures Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay; will also make splendid pasturage.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cuttings, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa Clover
	Timothy

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

Grass Mixture Sown Eight Years Ago Gives Larger Yields Than Ever.

My No. 6 Grass Mixture did fine. I had grass 5 feet tall. I sowed your Mixture No. 6 eight years ago, and I cut more grass this season than ever before.—G. F. COFFEY, Avery Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1916.

Like No. 6 Mixture Fine—All of Our Seeds Good.

I like the No. 6 Mixture fine. I sowed it on hillside land and it looks fine now. So all of your grass seed is good for me so far.—RICHARD YATES, Buchanan Co., Va., Oct. 18, 1917.

No. 6 Mixture Makes Heavy Yield of Hay per Acre.

Your No. 6 Grass Mixture, which I bought of you last fall, has given entire satisfaction. I seeded it about Sept. 20th and got a fine stand. I am cutting it now. Will get not less than 1½ tons per acre. I will want more seed next fall.—S. H. LEWELLYN, Dare Co., June 14, 1916.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alfalfa Clover
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

No. 7 Grass Mixture Lasts for More Than Twenty Years.

The No. 7 Grass Mixture bought of you last year is doing well. I was prompted to buy this mixture because more than 20 years ago the late Geo. B. Finch used this No. 7 (perhaps without Alfalfa addition), and one who owns land adjoining Mr. Finch's farm told me last year that this field where not grown up affords good grazing.—C. S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg Co., Va., May 15, 1918.

Park Meadow Mixture No. 10

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put land down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past with very 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 mixture, 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. Per lb. 30 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 38 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 26 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 25 cts. lb.

Park Meadow Mixture Very Satisfactory Grazing.

Your No. 10 Park Meadow Mixture has furnished fine grazing all through the long dry spell in June. I do not know how long it will stay on the land before I will have to plant again, but I regard it as being a very satisfactory grazing crop.—C. H. PATE, Garysburg, Northampton Co., N. C., June 29, 1918.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Paspalum
	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

Well Pleas'd with No. 8 Grass Mixture.

I am well pleas'd with Wood's Grass Mixture No. 8, and intend to order more in the spring.—G. FRANK JOHNSTON, Bradley Co., Tenn., Oct. 14, 1917.

No. 8 Grass Mixture Gives Large Yield.

I sowed 100 lbs. of No. 8 Grass Mixture last spring. I got a fine quantity of feed from this fall cutting, and from the way it looks now I am expecting a good quantity next year. I think it is a great mixture. I shall sow more of it next spring.—CHAP BODENHEIMER, German-ton, Stokes Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1915.

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
	Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 28 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24 cts. cts. per lb.

No. 9 Mixture Splendidly Adapted for Low Lands.

My land is low and overflows 2 to 3 times a year, but does not seem to kill cut the No. 9 Mixture, and we have gotten some very fine cuttings of hay off of similar land. In fact, we have just cut about 12,000 lbs. of No. 9 from low lands, and are getting it up today.—H. J. PENN, Rockingham Co., Sept. 5, 1916.

I bought a few pounds of your No. 9 Grass Mixture last spring to sow as an experiment, and I wish to inform you that I got a fine stand, and it is looking so well today that I am contemplating ordering quite a good sized order next spring. I think seeding a mixture is the best way to sow grass.—E. W. SUMNER, Floyd Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1917.

No. 7 Grass Mixture Gives Beautiful Pasture.

The No. 7 Grass Mixture that I bought of you last spring was sown April 1st. It came up fine and I have pastured it all summer, and today I have a beautiful pasture. Shall want some next spring.—H. L. REEVES, Dinwiddie, Dinwiddie Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1918.

SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR PUBLIC PARKS, GOLF COURSES AND BASEBALL GROUNDS

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:

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

This mixture is especially recommended for golf courses and public parks 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 summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South.

After repeated tests on golf courses south of the Mason and Dixon Line, we have found that grasses containing a fair proportion of Bermuda Grass make by far the best and most satisfactory fair green mixture.

This mixture can also be seeded on baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, or a school or college campus, or any place where a wiry, tough, permanent sod is desired for constant use. 30 cts. per lb. (postpaid, 1b. 38 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 27 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers. Per lb. 45 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 53 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 38 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

FOR SPRING SOWING, Lawn Grass should be sown as early as possible, although with seasonable weather conditions it can be sown as late as the end of March or early in April. The earlier the seed is sown the better.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS are combinations of grasses best adapted to give a succession of green verdure throughout the year. 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 a beautiful velvety lawn, where proper care and attention can be given during the year, WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS is the best that can be used.

For parks and large lawns, where it is desired to use the grass for permanent pasturage also, WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS will give excellent results.

HOW TO FRESHEN AND RENEW A LAWN

A lawn can be kept in a constantly green and flourishing condition provided fresh lawn grass seed is sown at different periods throughout the year, particularly in the spring and fall. The best time to sow the grass seed is during a rainy spell and directly after cutting the lawn, although this is not necessary. Some of the best lawns in Richmond are kept in a constantly green and vigorous condition in this way, and we strongly recommend to our customers who desire to preserve their lawns in good condition that they sow fresh seed occasionally on the top of their lawns, at the same time raking any bare spots and applying a light application of our Lawn Enricher.

Special Lawn Circular, telling about preparation, seeding and care of lawns, mailed free upon request.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

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

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

Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards one quart to 300 square feet.

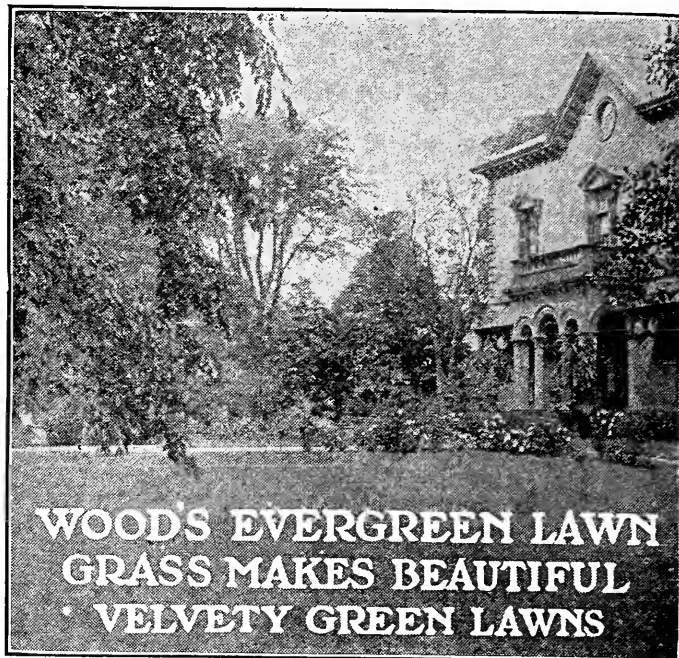
By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 28 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 26 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; 5 lbs for \$1.75.

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 one pound to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 pounds per acre. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, lb. 48 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.00.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Per lb. 40 cts. (lb. postpaid, 50 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. lb.



WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS MAKES BEAUTIFUL VELVETY GREEN LAWNS

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 to 50 pounds per acre.

By express or freight, 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 27 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb. By mail postpaid, lb. 33 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.65.

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 early spring and months of September and October. 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. Price, 5-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50; ton \$65.00. Half-ton at ton rate.

The Lawn Mixture used last year for the college gave splendid satisfaction, and as I have had many inquiries as to what kind of grass it is and where it could be purchased, I am sure you must have received numerous orders from various people of the State.—J. C. C. PRICE, Lee County, Ala., March 26th, 1918.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

Makes the Quickest-Growing, Largest Yielding and Most Nutritious Grazing for Spring and Early Summer Pasturage

This is a mixture of Spring Barley, rye, vetch, oats and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially valuable to come in for use earlier than the regular grasses and clovers; will supply excellent, nutritious grazing two to three weeks before the regular pastures should be grazed, and give a large and continuous yield until summer comes on. The sowing of this mixture will also prove of benefit to the land, where it is desired to plant corn or other crops later in the season. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. Price: \$2.10 per bushel of 40 lbs.; 5-bushel lots and over, \$2.00 per bushel.

Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture which I purchased from you gave perfect satisfaction; in fact, all seeds purchased of you give satisfaction.—W. T. CARTER, Southampton Co., Va., Sept. 27, 1918.

Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture makes good grazing, and is also a good soil improver. I planted cow peas in July on same land, and never had any better outlook for good crop.—P. E. Hale, Sussex Co., Va., Sept. 30, 1918.

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 the 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. Price: 1b. 12 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 9 cts. 1b.; 100 lbs. and over 7½ cts. (bushel of 60 lbs. \$4.50), bags included. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

Canada Field Peas Sown with Oats Makes Good Feed for Cows

The Canada Field Peas we bought of you last spring gave good results. We sowed them with oats, and when the pods were well formed put all in the silo. This mixture makes a good cow feed. We shall want more peas next spring.—BROAD ACRE FARM CO., Nottoway Co., Va., October 8, 1917.

Canada Field Peas Give Complete Satisfaction—Make a Balanced Ration. Excellent for All Live Stock.

The Canada Field Peas have given me complete satisfaction, making a hay that gives a balance ration to young and old animals. I have raised stock on it alone, and fed it to work stock without any other feed, and they thrive as well as if on corn and clover.—C. W. C. HALL, Jackson Co., Ala., Oct. 8, 1917.

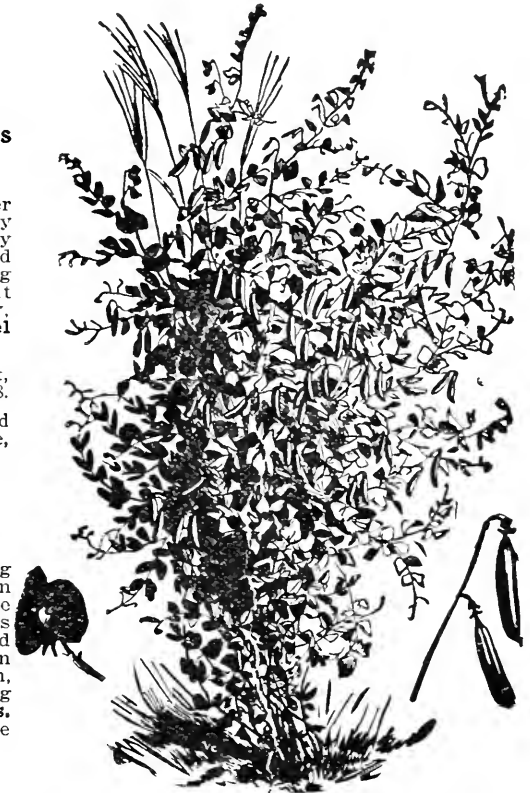
SPRING VETCH

(VICIA SATIVA)

This has been used very extensively for years on the Pacific Coast, and has been sown to a considerable extent in the Southern States. It makes a very good growth, and sown with oats makes an excellent forage crop. It also makes a good soil-improving crop. Sow early in the spring for best results.

Sow at the rate of 30 lbs. of Vetch with one bushel of Spring or Rust Proof Oats to the acre.

Price: 1b. 12 cts. (postage paid, 1b. 20 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9 cts per lb.



CANADA FIELD PEAS
Sown with Oats Make a Large-Yielding and Most Nutritious Forage Crop.

Canada Field Peas and Oats made a most excellent early feed for horses, and were much relished by them. They produced heavily.—MRS. L. W. GILLINGHAM, Alexandria Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1917.

It gives me pleasure to say that the Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats I bought of you and sowed last week of February gave a great amount of splendid hay, which was cut and cured first week of June. Shall sow some more. All kinds of stock relish it, and it saves grain when feeding it to horses.—A. E. DILLEMATH, Nottoway Co., Va., Sept. 21, 1918.

HAIRY VETCH

(VICIA VILLOSA)

One of the most valuable forage and soil-improving crops for the South. Considered better adapted for fall than spring seeding, although if sown early in the spring gives very good results. Full description given in our Fall Catalog.

Price: 1b. 25 cts. (postage paid, 1b. 33 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 23 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for several seasons past in this section and further South. It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious 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 cut as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Sow one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY.—Bushel, 48 lbs., \$1.90; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.80 bushel.

THE IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON SEED which we offer on page 94 of our Catalog are all grown in territory free from boll weevil, and are specially desirable for planting in boll-weevil territory to avoid danger of the pest.

SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties



Our Seed Oats are all choice, re-cleaned stocks, secured from the best and most productive crops in the best oat-growing sections of this country. Prices include new grain bags.

For early seedings, the Fulghum, Virginia Gray Winter or the Rust Proof Oats will likely give the best crop results; but if oats cannot be put in before March or April, the Burt or 90-day and the Swedish Select, on account of their quicker growth, would likely do best.

Oats sown in the spring should always be put in as early as practicable, and should be sown thicker than fall seeding, as they do not have time for stooling out to the same advantage as the fall-sown oats. Sow at the rate of three bushels to the acre.

Fulghum Oats

Fulghum Oats are rapidly growing in popularity everywhere. They are a winter oat, of the rust-proof type, two weeks earlier than either the Appler or Bancroft, and decidedly earlier than the Virginia Gray Winter. They are excellently adapted for early spring seeding. They make a large, heavy, meaty grain, free from the beard which shows up on other types of the rust-proof oats. We strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to sow the Fulghum Oats, and believe that on account of their large yield and fine quality they will become very popular in all sections. **Trade-Mark Brand: Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included.**

Fulghum Oats Plumper and Meatier Than Other Oats

If I ever sow any more winter oats it will certainly be the Fulghum, as I had cut them before the other winter oats had started to head out. Then, too, the seed kernels were plumper and meatier than any local-grown oats I have yet seen.—ALBERT J. MAYER, Surry Co., Va., June 12, 1918.

Fulghum Oats Harvested Two or Three Weeks Earlier Than Applers

First year's experience with Fulghum Oat: Crop is harvested two or three weeks earlier than Appler. Believe this oat to be one of the best for this section under favorable conditions.—W. A. HALL, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Fulghum Oats Make Much Better Yield Than Others

The Fulghum Oats are by far the most satisfactory variety we ever used here. Two weeks earlier than other kinds and this year much better yield than others.—WILLIAM K. BARMORE, Habersham Co., Ga.

Fulghum Oats Two Weeks Earlier Than Other Oats

The Fulghum Oats are the finest oats I have ever sown. They are the oats for this country, being fully two weeks earlier than any other.—J. R. CHAPMAN, Rowan Co., N. C.

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.

The early maturity of the Burt enables the crop to be cut and harvested in time for the land to be put in corn or other crops. **Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.35 per bushel, bags included.** Special prices on large lots.

Burt Oats From Us Finest He Ever Grew

The Burt Oats I bought of you were the finest I ever grew. I sowed them the 5th of March in rich, dark soil, and they were ready to cut by June 5th.—R. C. SEAWELL, Duplin Co., N. C., October 8, 1917.

Burt Oats Purchased From Us Finest I Ever Saw

We have been sowing oats for a good many years, and find the Burt Oats the surest of any of the spring varieties. On account of earliness, can be sown later and still have time to mature. The seed purchased from you were the finest I ever saw.—G. G. HARTMAN & SON, Yadkin Co., N. C., September, 1918.

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. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre.

Price fluctuates. Present price **Trade-Mark Brand, peck 60 cts; bushel \$1.85; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel, bags included.**

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats are the best I ever raised, as high as a man's shoulder, well headed. Everybody that sees these says they never saw better oats.—WILLIAM H. SNOWDEN, Currituck, Currituck Co., N. C., June, 1918.

Burt Oats Are Best Spring Oat—Plenty of Time to Plant Corn After Cutting Oats

The Burt Oat is the best spring oat I have ever planted. I plant in February. By the first of June they are ripe to cut. That gives me plenty of time to plant the same land in corn or peanuts or stock peas.—DAVID O. BRINKLEY, Washington Co., N. C., September 22, 1918.

Our Burt Oats Germinate Better and Make Better Crops

I never had oats to germinate better or make any better crop than the Burt Oats I ordered of you this year. They make a good crop of heavy heads.—W. T. BUTLER, Gates Co., N. C., September 24, 1918.

Burt Oats Yielded 65 Bushels Per Acre

The Early Burt or Ninety-Day Oats are fine. They grew waist high and threshed 65 bushels to the acre. They are the best oats I have ever grown.—M. M. TUCKER, Carter Co., Tenn., July 8, 1917.

Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in 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, the 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, peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.**

The Appler Oats you shipped me are the best cleaned and prettiest oats I have ever seen.—J. E. WHITEHEAD, Tallahassee, Leon Co., Fla., October 26, 1917.

Swedish Select Oats

One of the Best, Most Satisfactory, and Largest Yielding of White Spring Oats.

The quality of grain of the Swedish Select Oats is superior to that of other kinds. The oats are large, thick, white, plump, heavy grain. Their fine quality makes them specially popular and desirable for feeding to racing and thoroughbred horses. We have sold this variety for a number of years, with the very best of satisfaction as to crop results and quality of grain. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.35 per bushel.

Swedish Select Oats Best for Late Spring Oats

The Swedish Select Oats are the best oats for spring planting that I have ever seen. I planted them besides Burt, Red Rust Proof and Fulghum, and obtained a yield decidedly in favor of the Swedish Select. The grain is large, white, and threshes out cleaner than any other oats I have ever seen. I would not think of using anything else for spring planting.—M. R. QUINERLY, Pitt Co., N. C.

Swedish Select Oats Finest Seed We Ever Sowed

The Swedish Select Oats were the finest seed that we had ever sowed, and although they were sowed very late on account of wet weather—not being sowed until the first day of May—they made a good growth. We did not let them get ripe, but cut them to feed in the sheaf. The heads were well filled, and had we threshed them, would have yielded a good amount of grain.—OLIN V. WILSON, Ritchie Co., W. Va.

Black Victor Oats

A fine, heavy, productive type of black spring oats, originally grown from English stock. It has proved to be one of the heaviest yielding of spring oats. Black oats are usually considered to be more robust and harder and heavier yielding than other oats, and this new oat promises to fully sustain that reputation. The grain is large and contains a remarkably well developed kernel, making it particularly valuable to grow for feeding purposes. Black Oats are usually considered to give better results on light or thin soils than other oats. Price, peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.35 per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about \$1.30 per bus.; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 bus.

Black Spring Oats

Our stock of these oats is specially heavy seed. Black oats usually are considered heavier yielding than the white varieties, and are in high favor in some sections. Price, Trade Mark Brand, about \$1.35 per bus.; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 per bus., bags included.

Black Spring Oats Superior to Other Kinds for Thin Soils

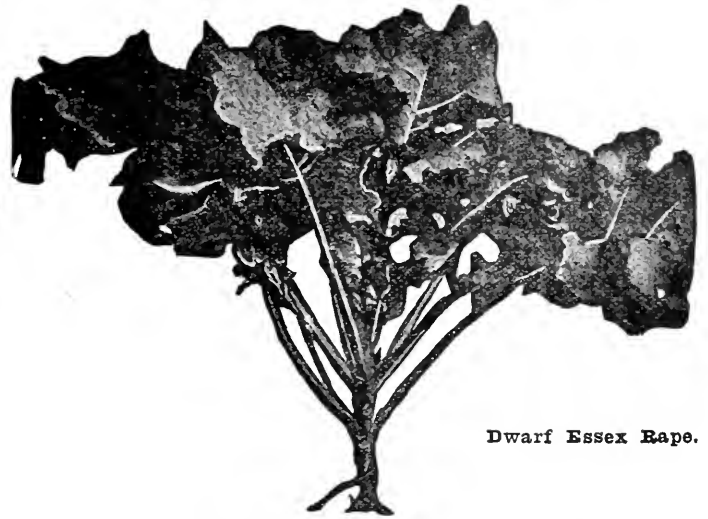
We regard the Black Spring Oats superior to the other spring varieties for the common and thin soils, as they grow later and can be more easily harvested.—G. L. HARTMAN & SON, Davie Co., N. C., September, 1918.

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 \$1.35; in 5-bus. lots and over \$1.25 per bushel, bags included.

Our Red Rust Proof Oats Have Proved Extra Good

I can say that the Rust Proof Oats I have bought of you have proved extra good. I have bought the Rust Proof Oats from you for three years, and I have gotten good crops each year. Think they are the only oats for rich land. I expect to buy from you to sow next spring, as I find your seeds are what you claim they are.—ELIHU C. LONG, Russell Co., Va., October 18, 1917.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Makes Splendid, Nutritious Pasturage for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall.

For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Pound 17 cts. (postpaid, lb. 25 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Rape Is the Best of Hog Feeds.

I planted Rape last year in April, and in 30 days' time I began to feed my hogs on it. I would not fail to raise it at all if I could help it. It is the best hog feed of the kind that I can grow.—W. R. FARABOW, Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., April 12th, 1918.

Remarkable Fattening Results from Feeding Dwarf Essex Rape.

We notice what some of your customers have to say in regard to Dwarf Essex Rape and cannot resist telling you our experience with the Dwarf Essex last season: The latter part of March we sowed broadcast 25 lbs. of your Dwarf Essex Rape on $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and the latter part of May turned 50 head of hogs on it. The hogs were taken off the 15th of July and fed the slops from our hotel until we closed the first of September and were then turned back on the rape, which furnished them feed until they were sold on November 7th. With the assistance of a little frosted corn, they averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$. This piece goes back into rape again this season.—OLD SWEET SPRINGS CO., Jno. D. Lewis, Mgr., Monroe Co., W. Va., March 11, 1918.

Rape Proves a Wonderful Land Improver.

Rape is the best seed any one can put on his land to improve it. In 1915 I sowed about one acre and I did not take all of it off the land. I left lots of it on the land and I plowed it in, and in 1916 I made over two bales of cotton on that acre, and the land near it did not make over a bale.—CLAUDE V. HARRIS, Edgecombe Co., N. C., April 9, 1917.

Dwarf Essex Rape the Greatest Forage Grazing Crop Grown.

I think Dwarf Essex Rape the greatest forage grazing crop grown. I think it a good idea to sow 3 or 4 small lots and change from one to the other, as it will grow back then like grass. I have about in acre lot grazed as close as could be, and I thought all was gone, took the hogs off about a month ago, and now it has grown out a good growth again, although we have had snow and some heavy frost this 17th of November.—CHESTER F. AUSTIN, Mercer Co., W. V., November, 1917.

For Beautiful, Velvety Green Lawns, Sow WOOD'S
in regard to our LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS. Full information
will be found on page 78 of this Catalog.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

Surpasses All Others, Both in Yield and Quality of Syrup—Profitable for Sale and Desirable for Home Use.



SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

Makes the Largest and Best Yield of Superior Quality Syrup

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like sorghum, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums.

By express or freight, lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7 cts. per lb.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

FETERITA

A drought-resisting forage plant which has given the most excellent and satisfactory results wherever it has been sown, and is remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities. Feterita is earlier in maturity than Kaffir Corn and is considered superior, both in grain and fodder production. We have sold it quite generally throughout the South, and received very satisfactory reports from our customers who used it. Feterita should be planted and cultivated the same as Kaffir Corn, after the ground and weather get warm, from April to July.

By express or freight, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb. per lb.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 22 cts.

Feterita Makes Rapid Growth; Can Be Cut 3 or 4 Times.

Feterita is the best plant for cutting for annual crop. Comes up quickly, so as to enable one to cut from 3 to 4 times. Cows seem to like it better than Teosinte, and it makes a decidedly more rapid growth.—JAS. D. HARDEN, Darlington Co., S. C., Dec. 9, 1915.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum, originally introduced by us several years ago, still continues to maintain its superiority, both for large yield and superior quality of syrup, the syrup being decidedly superior in quality to the ordinary varieties of sorghum, and our customers report that it is easily salable at decidedly higher prices than other kinds of sorghum syrup.

The making of sorghum syrup from the Sugar Drip Sorghum is a very profitable industry, and in view of the high prices of Sugar Drip Sorghum in recent years, growers who have been growing this for sale report very handsome profits. The making of sorghum, both for home use and for sale, is a very simple matter, and is increasing very rapidly all throughout the South, and the introduction of our new Sugar Drip Sorghum has been very largely responsible for the increase of this home-making of sorghum all throughout the South.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum is also excellently adapted for growing for forage purposes, making a large, leafy growth, and is more juicy and succulent than other kinds.

PRICE: By express or freight, per lb., 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 8½ cts. per lb.
By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 22 cts.; 5 lbs. for 75 cts. postpaid.

Sugar Drip Sorghum Yields 252 Gallons From One Peck Seed.

I made 252 gallons molasses from one peck of Sugar Drip Sorghum Seed 1917. The finest I ever saw. Also your Prize-Winning Seed Corn did fine.—J. R. NICHOLS, Lee Co., Miss., 1918.

Sold Sugar Drip Sorghum at \$1.00 per Gallon—Made 145 Gallons on Half Acre.

I planted the Sugar Drip Sorghum in 1916 on half an acre of good land, and made 145 gallons of as fine sorghum as ever any man made, and sold same for \$1.00 per gallon.—SILAS CANADAY, Raleigh Co., W. Va., October 21, 1917.

Sugar Drip the Best of All Sorghums.

I have been raising your Sugar Drip Sorghum for four years past, and find it the best all-round sorghum we can get here. It is best, clear and fine-tasted, and those who make it up tell me IT IS EASIER MADE UP, takes less cooking and skimming than any other kind.—S. C. HUEY, Tipton Co., Tenn., May 15, 1916.

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 3½ to 4 feet apart.

By express or freight, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 6½ cts. lb.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

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. This and Early Amber are not recommended for syrup purposes. The Sugar Drip is much better where it is desired to plant to make sorghum syrup.

By express or freight, lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 8 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over 7 cts. per lb.; in 100 lbs. and over, 6½ cts. per lb.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

SHALLU Also called Egyptian Wheat

A grain and forage plant of decided promise, which has received the enthusiastic endorsement of our customers. Shallu should be planted at the same time as Sorghum or Kaffir Corn, in drills 24 to 30 inches apart. It stools out after the first cutting, producing a second growth equally as good as the first.

In harvesting the seed, the tops are cut off and cured in a dry place, and threshed out. For forage the stalks can be cut the same as other similar forage crops. It starts its growth again very quickly after cutting, and will in favorable weather mature a second crop within about sixty days after the first cutting.

One of our Florida customers states that when it is planted early in the season it produces two crops of seed and forage from one planting, and that for flour, feed and grain it will equal anything in the United States, while for chickens, hogs, sheep and horses it at all times takes the place of corn.

By express or freight, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 14 cts. per lb.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 28 cts.

Shallu Made a Wonderful Crop of Forage—An Excellent Feed.

The Shallu I received from you made a wonderful crop of forage and seed and, I think, an excellent feed.—EDW. H. GANZ, Caddo Co., La., October 22, 1917.

Shallu Makes A No. 1 Chicken Feed.

I expect to put out quite a few acres of Shallu this spring, as I found the seed bought from you last spring proved to be A No. 1 chicken feed.—W. P. GWYNNE, Orange Co., Fla., Jan. 28, 1917.

Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet

ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS OF CONTINUOUS CUTTING GREEN FORAGE PLANTS

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out 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 feed 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 three or four times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 25 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 35 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 23 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb.

Pearl Millet Makes the Best of Green Feed

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet makes the best feed cut green I ever saw, and the most of it.—J. T. BRISTOW, Northampton Co., N. C., Oct. 9, 1916.

Pearl Millet a Rapid Grower—Can Be Cut Several Times

I found the Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet to be satisfactory for a green feed for cows. I planted in rows heavily manured, and cut when about two feet high. It is a rapid grower, and can be cut several times.—W. H. WALKER, Orange Co., N. C., Oct. 20, 1916.

Pearl Millet One of the Best Feeds—Easy to Grow

I had good results from the Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet. I consider it one of the best feeds for grazing or cutting we have, owing to its rapid growth and being so easy to grow; it will grow on almost any soil.—C. O. STAYNER, Gershaw Co., S. C., October, 1917.

Our Pearl Millet—Best Have Ever Sown

The Pearl Millet seed bought from you were the best I have ever sown, pure and sound. I consider Pearl Millet a valuable crop for green feeding, as it can be cut from two to three times in one season.—T. C. STUART, Greenville Co., S. C., Sept. 28, 1918.

WHITE WONDER MILLET

A New Millet, Earlier, Larger Yielding, More Leafy, and Destined to Rapidly Supplant Other Millets Wherever Grown.

This new millet was originally brought from China, but has been grown in Western Kansas for several years, and the acreage is rapidly increasing wherever it has been grown, as it is unquestionably superior to the regular Golden or Tennessee Millet. It makes a larger yield than the Golden. The foliage is very heavy, leaves broad, and it produces a large amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily, and altogether some growers claim that it will outyield other millets three to one. It is also earlier and quicker to mature, and we believe that



on account of its earliness and immense yield of both grain and fodder and the very vigorous growth, that this White Wonder Millet will soon take its lead amongst the millets and be the most popular variety in cultivation.

We strongly recommend all our customers to sow at least a portion of their crop in the White Wonder Millet, so as to be fully convinced of its superiority to other millets in cultivation.

PRICES: By express or freight, lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb. (\$4.00 bushel of 50 lbs.).

By mail, postpaid: Pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.

GOLDEN or LIBERTY MILLET

(Formerly Called German Millet)

Golden 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 Golden Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed.

Sowing Golden Millet with cow peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow peas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and should be sown at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of millet and one bushel of cow peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut for hay, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas. Sown together in this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed.

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Tennessee Golden Millet, lb. 12 cts. (postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7½ cts. per lb. (bushel, 50 lbs., \$3.75). Prices fluctuate.

Last season I planted on what I term "upper" bottom (land next above bottom and high land) one bushel of your Millet Seed on a little over an acre of ground, and I housed five tons of fine hay.—BENJ. K. SHUMATE, Warren Co., Va., March 18, 1918.

Golden Millet gives Splendid Results Sown with Cow-Peas for Hay.

The Golden Millet Seed bought of you was fine seed and was true to name. I sowed it broadcast with cow-peas and as result have some very fine feed. I think a mixture of this kind makes a feed that is hard to beat. Cow-peas are more easily cured for hay when mixed with millet.—E. R. ATKINS, Prince Edward Co., Va.



Golden Millet.

Wood's Famous Southern Ensilage Corns

The past season has been very favorable for curing and maturing our Ensilage Corns, and we are enabled to offer them of superior quality and germination. Virginia-grown corns have long enjoyed a splendid reputation for ensilage purposes, particularly in the North and West, making larger and better crops in those sections than corns grown in other parts of the country. Our corns are all cured under natural conditions and are unsurpassed in vigorous germination. We are very careful to test the germination of all corns before sending out.

In Ensilage Corns our trade has grown to very large proportions, and we are to-day, we believe, the largest dealers in this class of corn in this country, not only selling very large quantities throughout this section, but also having a very large trade throughout the North and West, and also selling considerable for export to foreign countries.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

This splendid ensilage corn is increasing in popularity very rapidly wherever it is grown, and we believe it is unquestionably the best and largest-yielding ensilage corn grown. Wherever it is grown, our customers are enthusiastic in its praise. It is a specially selected strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It is prolific in its nature, having two to six ears to the stalk, making a heavy, thick growth of fodder.

We strongly recommend this variety for all sections, believing it will out-yield any other kind in cultivation.

The following are extracts from letters from our customers who are enthusiastic in their praise of this splendid ensilage variety:



Pamunkey Ensilage Corn the Best Ensilage Corn I Ever Raised.

I bought twelve bushels of your Pamunkey, and must say it is the best ensilage corn I ever raised. I think every grain grew, and I am like on Lake Erie where it is hard to get a good stand of corn, but I am going to order Pamunkey again.—W. R. CUTLIP, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Corn Leafy, Sturdy; Better Than Other Varieties

We have used Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Corn for silo filling for 3 or 4 years. It is leafy, sturdy, and ears well in this section, better than other large varieties.—TORBET & DAY, Passaic Co., N. J.

Price of Pamunkey Ensilage Corn: Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$3.60 per bushel.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

This continues to be one of the most popular and satisfactory of ensilage corns, making a very large growth of thick, succulent fodder. We have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes wherever it is grown. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$3.25 per bushel.** Special prices on large lots. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.**

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn yields an immense crop

Have used your Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn since 1908 and have not had a crop to fail. With us it yields an immense crop for the silo, just after the rush of fall seeding and getting the field corn in shock is over.—FRED MILLER, Holmes Co., Ohio.

Virginia Horse Tooth Ensilage

A type of corn that is very largely used for ensilage purposes, with the best and most satisfactory results. It is a large, deep-grained white corn; shape of grain somewhat resembling a horse's tooth, hence the name. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$3.25 per bushel.** **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.**

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn as a Silo Filler Has No Equal.

I am very much pleased with the Pamunkey Ensilage Corn I got. I think as a silo filler it has no equal.—H. C. MARSHALL, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn Makes an Enormous Yield.

The Pamunkey Ensilage Corn I bought from you made an enormous yield. I feel sure that some of the strongest land made 100 bushels to the acre. Stalks were large and tall, some of it being 16 feet high or more. I planted 12 acres and filled two silos, one 12x24 and the other 12x28, and had 8 loads left over. I feel sure that any one using this corn will be well pleased with it in every respect.—GEO. E. FRANCISCO, Warren Co., Tenn.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

The Eureka Corn is very popular and desirable both for ensilage and for field crop purposes. It grows very tall and leafy, and is very productive; grows from twelve to eighteen feet high. It is a short-grained, but one of the most productive, both in growth of fodder and grain, of any of the standard varieties. The ears frequently measuring from ten to fourteen inches long and has from two to three ears to the stalk and on good land will yield sixty to 135 bushels per acre. This corn, like all two or three ear kinds, does best on good corn land and is specially desirable for bottom or even low grounds. For this class of soils this is one of the largest yielding of white corns. Its great value for ensilage is due to its enormous growth and great productiveness of leaves. It originated in Virginia, and is Virginia-raised corn, but is very generally used and sold for ensilage in the North and West, and gives the best and most satisfactory results. **Qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.60; in 5-bushel lots and over \$3.50 per bushel.**

We planted your Eureka Ensilage Corn last year. It grew from 15 to 18 feet high. We filled 100-ton silo on less than 4 acres. We don't think we ever saw anything to beat it.—W. B. THACKER, Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C., May 13, 1916.

I have used your Ensilage Corn for 4 or 5 years, and it has grown splendidly, always getting almost a perfect stand. We use the Eureka Ensilage Corn.—ROY J. ROSS, Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1918.

WOOD'S PRODUCTIVE WHITE SEED CORNS

WOOD'S PAYMASTER CORN

For full description of this splendid new all-round cropping white corn, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 6.

By express or freight, quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.00.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 45 cts.

BOONE COUNTY CORN

The Boone County Corn continues to be one of the most popular and satisfactory corns everywhere it is grown, and is highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding corn for upland 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 kernels 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, and can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly-bred corns in cultivation.

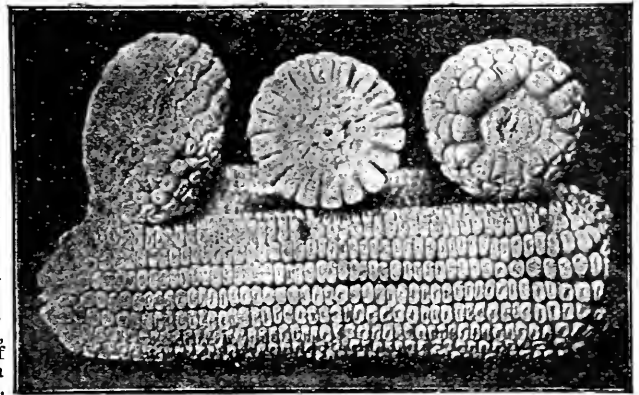
BOONE COUNTY CORN. Selected seed, regular stock. By express or freight, quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.

Boone County Corn Ahead of All Others.

I planted Boone County Corn. It was ahead of all I planted. Planted three kinds of corn.—THOS. C. WADE, Carteret Co., N. C., June 8, 1918.

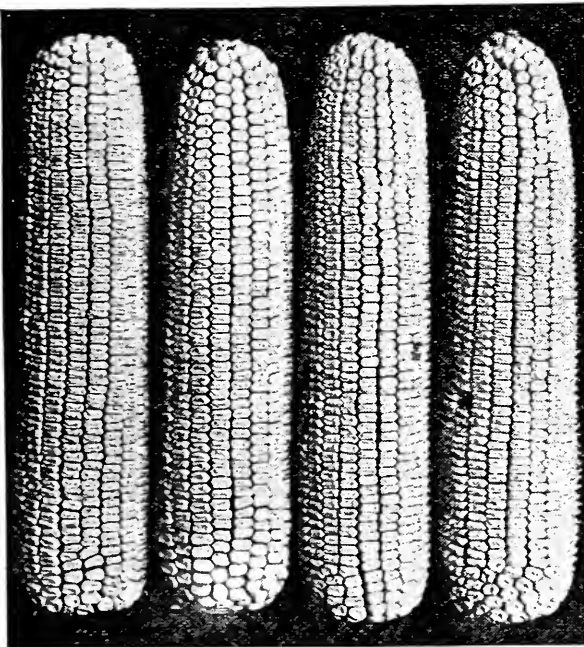
The Boone County White Corn is grand. Fifteen feet in height, well cared.—EVERET ARCHER, Tyler Co., W. Va., Sept. 30, 1918.

The Boone County Seed Corn I received from you was just fine.—A. E. PYLES, Monroe Co., W. Va., May 1, 1918.



Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Corn (Bellwood Strain)

Grown Specially for Us on the Famous Bellwood Farms



Reproduced From Actual Photograph of Four Ears of the Bellwood Strain of WOOD'S PRIZE-WINNING BOONE COUNTY CORN.

Prize-Winning Boone County Corn Wins Silver Cup.

Accept my thanks for silver cup received January 18th. The corn that I had on exhibit was grown from "Prize-Winning Seed" I ordered from you in 1916.—W. E. MEDLEY, Roanoke Co., Va., Jan. 19, 1918.

Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Corn Made Over 86 Bushels per Acre.

The one acre of my corn weighed 86 bushels 14 lbs., and I had two acres more that made 120 bushels. The Prize-Winning Boone County was certainly fine. My boy took the second prize in the county in bushels and first prize in the most profitable acre. This corn was all planted on ridge land. The small seeds I received of you were all fine.—MONROE WILSON, Simpson Co., Ky., Dec. 20, 1916.

The following letter, by Mr. Albert R. Bellwood, gives the splendid record of this corn, together with the methods which have been used to make it one of the most highly bred and productive seed corns obtainable:

"The strain of **PRIZE-WINNING BOONE COUNTY CORN** which I am supplying you has for the last five years been awarded first prize for the best ten ears white corn at the Virginia State Fair.

"At the 'Virginia Corn Growers' Association' show in 1917, which is the only year in which it competed, it won first for ten ears.

"At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition it was awarded a gold medal and pronounced by Prof. Holden, who is the greatest corn expert in America, as almost perfect."

"The Southside Show, Petersburg, Va., has given it first for six years consecutively.

"This perfection has been brought about by maintaining a seed plot isolated from other corn, in which each year we used about twenty of the finest ears grown the previous year. The ears must be of good size and shape, and conform exactly to one type. If, on shelling an ear, the grain is not found to be of the right shape or with poor germs, it is discarded. The seed plot is given the very best attention and weakly or badly shaped stalks are cut out."

We do not believe that there is a better strain of Boone County Corn in cultivation than this special thoroughbred stock which we offer and farmers desiring to procure one of the most highly bred and productive corns obtainable will do well to order our **BELLWOOD STRAIN** of this famous **PRIZE-WINNING BOONE COUNTY CORN**. Our stock is limited, and we suggest early orders, as we expect our supply will be exhausted later in the season.

PRICE: By express or freight, quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.00.
By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 45 cts.

Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Everything We Claim for It.

I planted last year Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Corn, and I was very highly pleased with it. It is everything that you claim for it. The ears are nice long ears and well filled from butt to tip with straight rows. The stalks are of good high size, well suited to the 1 and 2 big ears they have to carry; foliage good and holds its own well in a drought. I am very much impressed with it—so much so that I am going to plant it again this year.—GEO. J. DAVIS, Elizabeth City Co., Va., Jan. 16, 1918.

Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Corn Produced Twice as Much as Other Corns.

We purchased four kinds of seed corn from different seedsmen. Your Prize-Winning Boone County produced twice as much corn as any of the others, and the stalks are larger.—ARANAS DEVELOPMENT CO., Moore Co., N. C., October, 1917.

Gold Standard the Best Yellow Corn Ever Made in This Section.

The Gold Standard Corn I bought from you did fine. On a piece of ground 60 ft. by 200 ft. I made 19 barrels ear corn. It is the best yellow corn that has ever been made in this section.—G. W. HILL, Orangeburg Co., S. C., Aug. 23, 1917.

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 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still larger. 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. By express or freight, **quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.50.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

The Cocke's Prolific Corn I got from you beats all corn I have ever planted, yielding. I find it an easy matter to make from 80 to 90 bushels corn per acre with Cocke's Prolific.—R. O. CAMPBELL, Bladen Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1917.

Our Cocke's Prolific Corn Doing Fine—Gives Best Stand Ever Saw.

The Cocke's Prolific Corn which I ordered from you is doing fine. With the two bushels I planted a 10-acre field. I got the best stand of corn I ever saw.—M. G. STARNES, Sullivan Co., Tenn., May 8, '18.

Cocke's Prolific Corn Surprised the Community.

The Cocke's Prolific Corn I bought of you is a surprise to the community. It has from 2 to 4 well-matured ears to the stalk. It is growing on gray gravelly soil in reasonably high state of cultivation, and it looks as if we will gather 50 or 60 bushels to the acre of firm well matured corn.—C. W. HALL, Jackson Co., Ala., October, 1917.

Cocke's Prolific Corn Yields Easily 80 to 90 Bushels per Acre.

The Cocke's Prolific Corn I got from you beats all corn I have ever planted, yielding. I find it an easy matter to make from 80 to 90 bushels corn per acre with Cocke's Prolific.—R. O. CAMPBELL, Bladen Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1917.

Well Pleased with Quality and Germination of Our Corn.

I am sorry that my corn was delayed so long in transit, but I certainly was well pleased with the quality, and I think the germination must have been about 100%, and it looks as though every grain has come up.—W. E. SNAVELY, Wythe Co., Va., June, 1918.

Virginia White Dent

The standard variety of white corn grown throughout this section. It has deep grains, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by the same growers for the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. We recommend this as a most satisfactory and large yielding white field corn. By express or freight, **qt. 25 cts.; per peck \$1.00; per \$3.25.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

Old Virginia Shoe Peg Corn

Especially recommended for planting on light, sandy, loamy soil, and for roasting ear corn for shipping green. As it is a quick vigorous grower can be planted late and usually produces one good medium to large size ear, but sometimes two ears to the stalk. By express or freight, **quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

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 3 to 6 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 superior. It is of quick growth, 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. By express or freight, **quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.60.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

Bigg's Seven-Ear Corn

A remarkably prolific corn, which has given the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers. Mr. Biggs, the originator of this corn, states as follows: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn and I believe it to be the best corn that I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and one-third barrels to the acre, have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, have often made twenty, never less than fifteen."

This corn can be most successfully planted for a heavy-yielding variety in competition for prize-winning yields per acre. The ears, while of good size and attractive appearance, owing to so many being produced on one stalk, are not suitable to win in an exhibition of ear corn. Reports from our customers show it to be, however, one of the largest yielding of white corns. By express or freight, **quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

The Bigg's Seven Ear Corn I bought of you last spring was all that I expected of it. I think it the best corn for the Southern farmer to plant.—W. R. NEVILLE, Halifax Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1917.

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. By express or freight, **quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

Casey's Pure Bred Corn

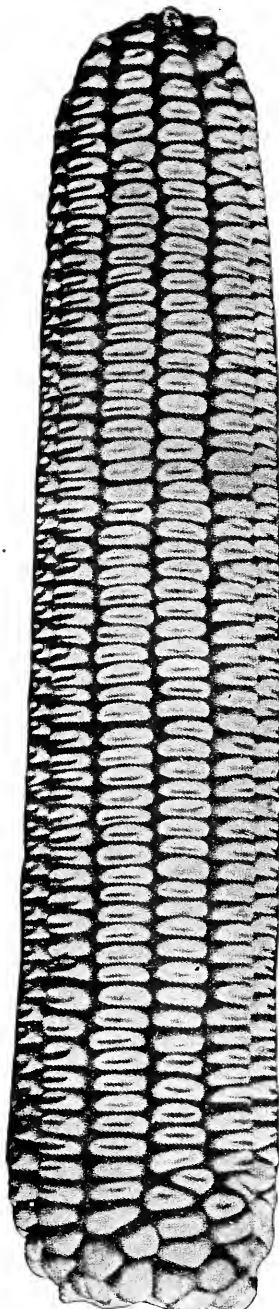
This corn has been grown, bred and disseminated by one of the leading corn growers of this State for several years past, and has proved to be one of the best white corns for this section and farther South. It is a pure white corn, deep-grained and very attractive, and has taken a large number of prizes at our State and county fairs. It is of medium growth and medium early in maturity, making large-sized and well-filled ears of superior quality grain. By express or freight, **quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.**

Improved Southern White Snowflake

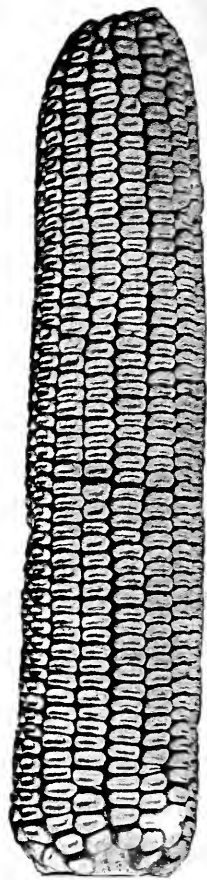
This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield and when ground makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing 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 2 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. By express or freight, **quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$4.00.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; quart 45 cts.**

I think very highly of the Snowflake Corn. It is a good, hardy, rapid-growing corn. It ears low and even. All of the ears are about 3½ feet from the ground. It has a good long growth of fodder, and as few barren stalks as I have ever seen in corn in my experience. It stood the drought unusually well. The ears are large and even, with very little shucks, which I like very much.—H. T. WICKHAM, Hanover County, Va.

Improved Southern White Snowflake.



Cocke's Prolific Corn.



WOOD'S HIGH-YIELDING YELLOW SEED CORN

The yellow or golden varieties of Seed Corn are usually considered of better nutritive qualities for feeding purposes than the white corns, and in some sections are grown almost exclusively for cattle and hog feeding purposes.

Yellow corns also usually mature and cure up better than white corns, and are considered better for planting for early, quick-maturing corps, or for planting late to cure up quickly before injury by frost or adverse weather conditions.

Yellow corns, too, always have an attractiveness in appearance in the bins or barns, which makes them desirable. The varieties of yellow corn which we offer are the best and most productive kinds in cultivation.

Our prices on Seed Corn all include new grain bags and free delivery on cars here.

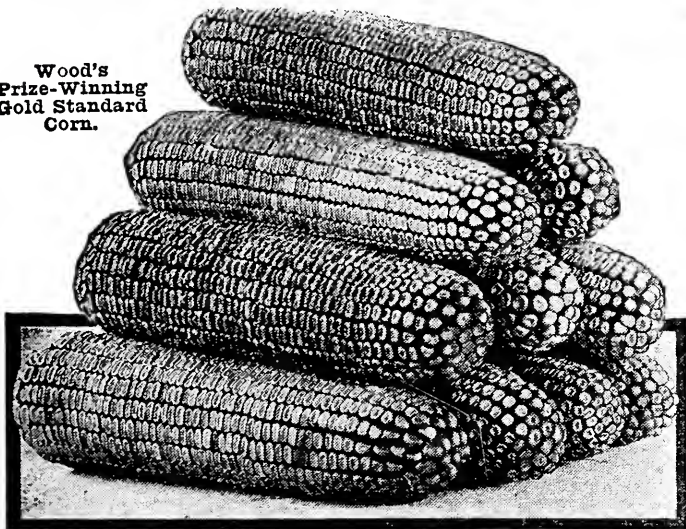
Victory Yellow Dent Corn

For full description of this splendid new deep-grained Yellow Dent Corn, see New and Desirable Varieties on page 6 of our Catalog.

PRICE: By express or freight, quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.00, bags included.

By mail postpaid pkt. 10 cts.; quart 45 cts.

Wood's
Prize-Winning
Gold Standard
Corn.



Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard

An extra fine selection of this variety, grown in Fauquier County, Va., on which our grower has won First, or Blue Ribbon prizes for the best ten-ear exhibit of this corn at numerous corn shows, including the National Corn Show Exhibit.

We strongly recommend this as one of the best and most productive varieties of yellow corn in cultivation, and it is particularly desirable where it is desired to grow it to compete at county or State fairs.

It is early in maturity, making a good, stout stalk, ordinarily about nine feet high, well foddered, and producing one or two large ears to the stalk.

The grains are deep and of the most attractive yellow color; cob comparatively small.

We strongly recommend our Prize-Winning strain of this Gold Standard Corn as one of the best yellow corns in cultivation.

By express or freight, quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.

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. By express or freight, quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.

Reid's Early Yellow Dent

A splendid, highly-bred yellow corn, of early maturity and large yielding. Very popular in Piedmont sections, but is also well adapted to all sections where an early and large-yielding yellow corn is desired. By freight or express, quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.50. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.

Improved Leaming

This continues to give the very best and most satisfactory cropping results wherever it is grown. Succeeds well on all soils, but gives better and more satisfactory crop on light or medium soils than other kinds. It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn.

It matures early, stands adverse conditions of the weather remarkably well, and is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other yellow corn they have ever grown. By express or freight, quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.

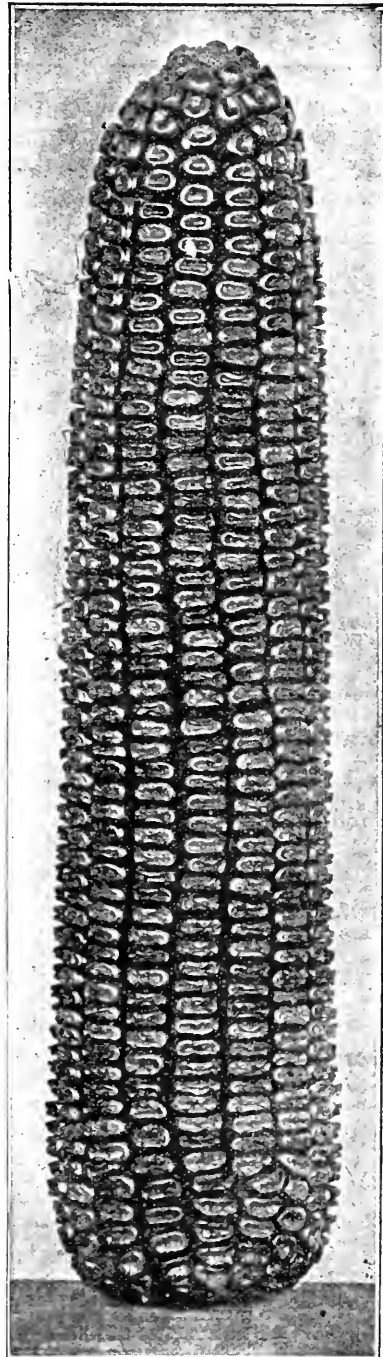
Improved Leaming Corn Gives Very Best Results.

The Improved Leaming Corn was just fine. I have grown this corn 3 or 4 seasons with very best results. The first year I grew this corn we had a very severe drought and nobody else grew any corn of note. I never had better.—SILAS CANADAY, Raleigh Co., W. Va., Oct. 21, 1917. No Other Corn Equals Leaming for Sandy Land.

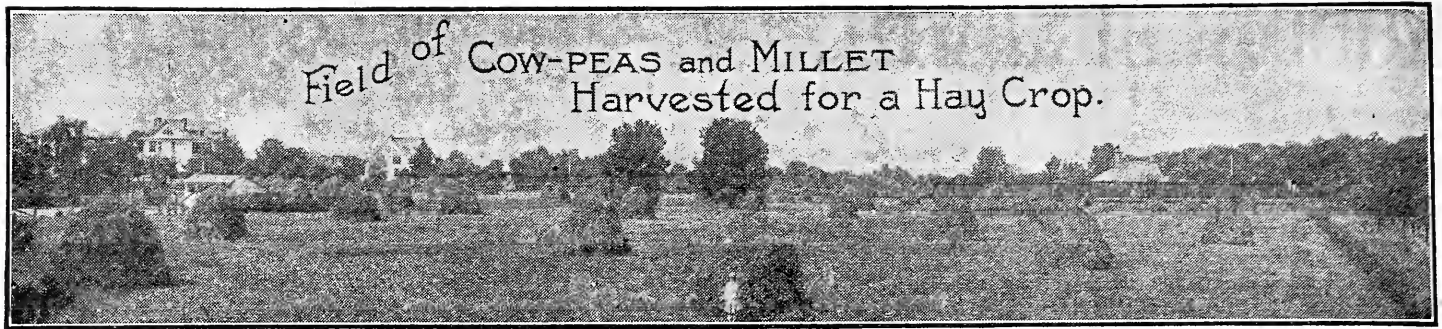
I saved several bushels of Early Leaming Seed Corn grown from that purchased from you last year, and have 11 acres up with good stand. In my opinion, no corn equals the Leaming on sandy land.—SIDNEY MC-ONALD, New Hanover Co., March 23, 1918.

Va. Yellow Dent

A popular strain of Virginia-grown corn, which is giving excellent results in all sections. Early to mature, and makes a large yield. By express or freight, quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.25. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.



Improved Leaming Corn.



Field or Cow Peas

MOST VALUABLE AND SUREST -CROPPING OF SUMMER FORAGE AND SOIL IMPROVING CROPS

The Cow Peas we offer are all choice, re-cleaned and sold without re-cleaning. The saving in cost and other trash, will be readily apparent to all who sow cow peas. stocks, and prices include bags. Ordinarily, Cow Peas advantage of sowing stocks cleaned, and free from hulls

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. 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.

Where Cow Peas are cut early, they make quite a decided after-growth which, of course, adds to the value of the crop as a soil-improver.

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.

Cow Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power of extracting nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere, and to store the same in the vines and roots; so that even after the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved.

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.

Brabham —The Brabham Pea is rapidly growing in popularity everywhere. The seed is similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller in size, and really does not require to be seeded quite as thickly as the Whippoorwill or other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the forage. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts. (postpaid, quart 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.00.**

I have tried quite a number of varieties of Cow Peas, and think the Brabhams are hard to beat.—C. C. STARCHER, Roane Co., W. Va., October 9, 1918.

The Brabham Peas made a heavy, vigorous growth, about ten days to two weeks later than Groit. Excellent for hay, and in my opinion would be the pea to sow with corn, as we sometimes do here for hay.—GEO. W. BELL, Wicomico Co., Md.

The Brabham Peas I got of you last spring did fine. The only pea that stands root knot.—T. A. NIBLOCK, Smith Co., Texas.

Iron —A variety of Cow Peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities. It is particularly valuable for sowing on lands that are inclined to be pea-sick. 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.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel about \$4.25.**

I am glad I took your advice and sowed the fifteen bushels of Iron Peas. Had never grown them before, but they are certainly a crop that I am more than pleased with.—J. E. PRITCHETT, Mercer Co., W. Va., September 14, 1917.

I consider the Iron Cow Peas superior to any variety I have tried. Not only do they make as large or larger yield of hay, but a large yield of peas, the hulls of which, when burst, closing over the peas and holding them instead of opening and spilling the peas, as most varieties do. They also seem (as claimed for them) to be free from diseases that affect most varieties.—S. W. CAMDEN, Pittsylvania Co., Va.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow-Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel to one bushel of cow-peas. 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.

Sowing Cow Peas with Golden Millet for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory, making a large yield of most nutritious hay, which is readily salable at good prices.

The **New Era** and the **Whippoorwill** are the best kinds for sowing with **German Millet**, and are recommended usually at the rate of one bushel of peas to three-fourths bushel of German Millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Whippoorwill —A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.00.**

The seeds bought of you last summer did fine. The Whippoorwill Cow Peas and Golden Millet made a cutting of about three tons to the acre.—WILLIAM C. READ, Catlett, Fauquier Co., Va., October, 1918.

The Whippoorwill Peas I purchased from you in early season proved highly satisfactory, and germination and growth were good, and they had plenty of peas. I consider them one of the best varieties as land improvers and for hay.—E. E. HATHAWAY, Lancaster Co., Va., October 23, 1917.

Groit —A fine, new, early maturing cow-pea, somewhat resembling New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger growth. Very highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety. **Price, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bus. (60 lbs.), about \$4.25.**

The Groit Cow Peas I bought of you are fine, large vines now hanging full of ripe peas. They make both vines and peas.—J. P. POOLE, Charles Co., Md., Oct. 16, 1916.

The Groit is a splendid yielder, quick germinator and a long-growing pea. It retains its foliage as long or longer than the famous Brabham. They grow well broadcast or in drills, and cover the ground well in either case; yields practically until frost (when planted after oats). They can be planted any time after danger of frost, until August, in this section, and mature well, and recuperate quickly after a drouth. No pea makes more nodules, in my opinion. I always advocate two bushels of peas per acre broadcast. With this pea the size is in its favor, for, being small in size of grain, one gets a much better and thicker stand per bushel per acre than most of the field varieties.—E. P. LACY, Dallas Co., Ala.

My experience with Iron Peas has been that they make a good crop of vines and seed on land that would not make other varieties. I believe they are the best peas I ever planted.—J. M. GREY, Darlington Co., S. C.

New Era—An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. Upright growing, quick to mature, and is remarkably prolific of peas. Rather small vine which cures easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow peas, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre—from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre will give ample seedling. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bus., about \$4.00.**

The New Era Cow Peas bought from you for several years have been of A No. 1 quality. Reasonably early, good vine and plenty of pods. We think the best variety for the Kanawha Valley, and should suit other places as well. Several farmers have been watching ours, and they now sow the same kind.—LINZA HILL, Mason Co., W. Va., Nov. 27, 1916.

The New Era Cow Peas purchased from you this summer turned out exceptionally well and made a splendid lot of hay. This variety seems to do better in our locality, where the purpose is to cut for hay, than the other varieties.—J. A. WILMER, Charles Co., Md., Oct. 20, 1916.

Black—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.00.**

Your peas were fine. Think the Black Peas stand the drought better than any peas I ever planted. I got first prize at Marshville Fair.—J. R. HELMS, Union Co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1916.

The Black Cowpeas that I bought of you did fine. I sowed them with your Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans and the results were very satisfactory.—FRANK J. LEHMANN, Powhatan Co., Va., October, 1916.

Clay—One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and a good variety for soil-improving. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.00.**

I think that the Clay is decidedly the best pea for this part of the country. My crops have been very satisfactory.—E. A. SNYDER, Botetourt Co., Va., Dec. 8, 1916.

Taylor or Early Crowder—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine, a long large pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable variety.

One of the best hay peas grown. It is also one of the most profitable and surest cropping to plant for a crop of peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bus. about \$4.00.** Prices of all cow-peas fluctuate.

Wonderful or Unknown—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel about \$4.25.**

A few years ago I bought from you the tall-growing large Black Pea that did not run to vines. They were tall enough to hide a small pony. I also bought at the same time some of the Wonderful, the viny kind that grew very tall, then matted on top with long running vines. Would be glad to get hold once more of these two varieties, as they certainly suited my soil.—S. C. TURLINGTON, Accomac Co., Va., June 17, 1918.

Red Ripper—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety. Makes short running vines and a fair yield of peas. One of the medium late varieties. Very popular in sections where it is known. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.00.**

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 \$1.25; bushel, about \$3.90.**

In regard to Mixed Cow Peas I bought of you last spring, I was well pleased with them for forage crop. I cut as fine a crop of hay from them as I ever saw. I don't think the Mixed Peas can be beat for forage crop.—J. H. PETER, Bedford Co., Va., Oct. 18, 1916.

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 advantages of sowing Soja Beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, peck, \$1.20; bushel, about \$3.75.**

There was an enormous growth of vine this summer from planting of Mixed Cowpeas and Soja Beans, but when we cut the Cowpeas, which were in proper condition for hay, the Soja Beans were flowering. The Soja Beans were most useful in holding the heavy growth of peas off the ground.—E. NELSON FELL, Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va. Nov., 1915.

EDIBLE COW PEAS

Make Profitable Money Crops to Plant Either for Sale, Green or Dry.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and 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 market in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Cream Crowder—This new pea is not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best flavored table peas in our list. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 50 cts. (postpaid, qt. 65 cts.).**

Rice, or Creole—A favorite Southern variety. One of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously if 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. 35 cts. (postpaid, qt. 50 cts.); peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.00.**

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 grows 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.; qt. 30 cts. (postpaid, qt. 45 cts.); peck \$2.00.**

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. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts. (postpaid, qt. 40 cts.); peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.**

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.; qt. 20 cts. (postpaid, qt. 35 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

All the seeds that I have previously received from you have been satisfactory, and I appreciate your prompt attention to my orders. The edible cow peas, or Blackeye Peas, as they are called in the South, which I received from you last year gave a most excellent yield, somewhat to the surprise of my associates here.—J. W. WHITE, Professor of Expl. Agronomy, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Center Co., Pa., March 25, 1918.

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.; qt. 35 cts. (postpaid, qt. 50 cts.). Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Gallavant or Lady Peas did O. K., and were fine for table use and bring a good price.—D. P. McNEILL, Robeson Co., N. C.

The Cow Peas came all right, and they are the best I have seen this season. That is the reason I wish to buy all of my seeds from you for planting. They are the best.—HOLMES ARENDELL, Wake Co., N. C., July 3, 1918.

I ordered ten bushels of mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans from you last year: sowed five bushels, from which I cut eleven loads (four-horse loads). The vines grew $\frac{4}{5}$ to 5 feet tall. Everybody who saw them said I had the finest peas in the country. Am feeding it to my horses; best feed I ever raised.—E. F. FREEMAN, Culpeper, Culpeper Co., Va., March 18, 1918.

The Improved Paymaster White Corn and the Victory Yellow Dent Corns, fully described on page 6 of this Catalog, are improved types of Field Corns which are destined to be very popular wherever grown and in good demand for seed purposes in sections where they are introduced.

SOJA OR SOY BEANS

The Largest Yielding and Most Nutritious of Summer Forage Crops—Also a Splendid Soil-Improver.

The use of Soja Beans is increasing rapidly all over this country, and while they have been grown to a very considerable extent for a number of years past in the South, they are now coming into very general use in the North and West, the earlier varieties, such as the Wilson, Early Dwarf Green and Ito San, being particularly adapted for growing in these sections.

Soja Beans the Surest of Summer Forage Crops.

While Soja Beans are grown quite extensively for harvesting the crop of beans, their greatest value is when sown for a forage and soil-improving crop. They are one of the surest of summer forage crops, and make an enormous yield of most nutritious hay, which, when properly cured, is unsurpassed for feeding purposes to all kinds of stock, and is particularly valuable for fattening and keeping cattle in first-class condition, owing to the large amount of oil content in this crop. They are quite largely used for sowing with cowpeas to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Their use in this respect will be found superior to kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used.

Soja Beans Particularly Valuable for Hogs.

Soja Beans are also particularly valuable to plant for hogs, and they can be planted by themselves for this purpose, and also in the corn rows, and the hogs turned in to feed on the beans after they are ripe or after the corn is harvested. Soja Beans contain more protein and fattening qualities than corn.

Soja Beans Improve the Soil and Increase Crop Production.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils, and in addition to their value as a forage crop, they make a most desirable land improver, not only improving the condition, but adding considerably to the humus and nitrogenous content of the soil, and considerably increasing the productivity for crops to follow. There is no crop that will clean land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is sown, and for effectively eradicating wire grass or obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better.

For sowing for cutting as a hay crop, or as a soil-improver, 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 turned under to advantage.

Soja Beans, sown with Cow Peas, are usually sown at rate of half bushel of Soja Beans with one bushel of Cow Peas. Some growers, however, claim that a larger proportion of the Soy Beans gives even better results, and that they are best sown in equal quantities of Soy Beans and Cow Peas per acre.

When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in drills with the corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre.

Planting to harvest the crop of shelled beans, they should be planted in drills three and a half feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated the same as corn.

Soja Beans can be planted in April, May or June.

Wilson Early Black Sojas

A very prolific variety, and one of the best, in our opinion, for the Northern States, where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The State Experiment Farm of Delaware, after a most extensive investigation of different varieties of Soja Beans, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground and retain its seed. Its stem enables it to cure quickly for hay, which is particularly a point in its favor for planting in Delaware, New Jersey and more northerly latitudes, and no late variety of soja beans will compare with it for hay-making in these sections. **Per lb. 18 cts.; postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; peck (15 lbs.), \$1.65; bushel about \$5.50.**

Wilson Early Black a Great Yielder and Makes Superior Feed.

The Wilson Early Black Soy Beans which I bought from you last spring yielded well, and they proved to be beyond a doubt that the soy bean is a great yielder, and makes superior feed.—H. C. SPENCER, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., Feb. 21, 1918.

Wilson Early Black Soja Beans Finest For Hay.

The Wilson Black Soy Beans that we have been buying from you are the finest for hay of any variety that we have ever tried.—C. P. WAUGH & SONS, Kanawha Co., W. Va., Oct. 12, 1917.

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and matures their crop two or three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It makes a large yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts. (postpaid, lb. 22 cts.); peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50.**

Early Dwarf Green Sojas

An early maturing variety of the soja beans, which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make as large a growth as other varieties. It is well adapted for late planting or in Northern sections, where other varieties do not have time to mature. **Lb. 18 cts. (postpaid, lb. 25 cts.); peck \$1.75; bushel about \$6.50.**

Ito San Sojas

A very satisfactory variety to grow in a short season. Produces seeds fairly well, and matures in 95 to 100 days. Branches well, so as to be very satisfactorily mown. The plants are of medium size, averaging 25 to 30 inches in height. Will mature as far north as southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts. (postpaid, lb. 25 cts.); peck \$1.75; bushel, about \$6.25.**

Mammoth Yellow Sojas

The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. **Lb. 15 cts. (postpaid, lb. 22 cts.); peck \$1.00; bushel about \$3.25.** Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time Catalog is printed.

Tar-Heel Black Sojas

Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit, and a soja bean that is destined to become very popular. Fully equal to any variety of soja beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. **Lb. 15 cts. (postpaid, lb. 22 cts.); peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$3.50.**

Brown Sojas

This is one of the best varieties for forage and soil-improving purposes, making a quick and large growth of forage. Is also very prolific in its yield of beans. Probably better adapted for sowing with cow peas than any other kinds, on account of its maturing with the cow pea crop to better advantage than the Mammoth Yellow. **Lb. 15 cts. (postpaid, lb. 22 cts.); peck \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.25.**

Virginia Soja Beans

For full information and description of this new and valuable introduction in Soja Beans see page 5 of this Catalog. These new Sojas are earlier in maturity than the Mammoth Yellow and are very superior cropping Sojas both for hay and seed production. Price, by freight or express: **Per lb. 20 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.00.** By mail postpaid, **pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 28 cts.**

VELVET BEANS

The Sensational Southern Forage and Soil-Improving Crop.

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 growth. Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel per acre. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow-peas, and as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Also Makes Splendid, Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown on the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. The crop should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which it can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the production of the soil.

In the South these beans are very generally grown in with the corn. The corn is planted in rows five feet apart, and the corn about three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted in the drill between the corn. At the last working of the corn, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and the cattle afterwards turned in to graze in the velvet bean and corn fields. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food for cattle, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle known, and at the same time the roots and what is left of the vines after the cattle are taken off, when turned under make a good soil-improver.

The crop grown in this way not only gives a grain crop, but a splendid fattening cattle crop, and also makes for decided improvement to the land. We strongly recommend to our cattle farmers all throughout the South to practice this method, feeling sure that they will get the most satisfactory and profitable results.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS

The Osceola is one of the newer introductions in Velvet Beans, and is claimed to be a decided improvement on the Early Speckled or 100-Day, making larger and even quicker growth, and is more productive. It has given excellent results in Virginia and more northerly sections as a forage crop, and from information received from our customers we believe it is destined to be very popular wherever planted.

While its strongest recommendations are of course for a forage crop or soil-improver, it also has the advantage, where grown for a bean crop, of being free from the itching furze which makes other Velvet Beans rather disagreeable to pick. It costs less to pick, and can be picked easier than other kinds. We recommend this new Velvet Bean as having many points of value over other kinds.

Lb. 12 cts. (postpaid, lb. 20 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 6¼ cts. per lb. (\$3.75 per bushel of 60 lbs.).

Osceola Velvets Make Heavy Growth and Excellent Winter Forage

I take pleasure in acknowledging the excellent quality of all the seeds which I have purchased from your house. The Osceola Velvet Beans were very satisfactory. Planted between the corn hills they have made very heavy growth. This, I have found, makes excellent winter forage, either cut and cured or left on the ground.—HENRY BLAIR, Lunenburg Co., Va., Sept. 21, 1918.

Cannot Recommend Osceola Velvets Too Highly.

The Osceola Bean is a cross between the Yokahoma and Early Speckled Bean. Is a very large speckled bean, matures nearly as early as the Early Speckled Bean, very prolific and much harder than most any other kind, which makes them better for crushing or grinding, and will stay in the field all the winter. In fact, I don't think you can recommend them too highly.—E. L. ALBREAT, Conecuh Co., Ala., Nov. 9, 1917.



EARLY SPECKLED, or 100-DAY VELVET BEANS

This new Velvet Bean is rapidly increasing in popularity all throughout the South. One of the quickest-growing and earliest-maturing of the Velvet Beans, and is well adapted for growing in districts further north than Velvet Beans ordinarily have been grown. It will succeed and mature from Virginia southward, and will make a large growth in more northerly sections, even where it does not mature the seed.

While this is generally called the 100-Day Velvet Bean, it requires a longer time for maturity than the

It makes a wonderful soil-improver and forage crop, and the best of grazing for cattle, and is, in our opinion, destined to very largely take the place of other Velvet Beans all thru the East and Middle South. Lb. 10 cts. (postpaid, lb. 18 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 7 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 6 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 5½ cts. per lb. (\$3.30 bus., 60 lbs.).

100-Day Velvet Beans Planted with Corn Exceeded Expectations.

The 100-Day Velvet Beans which I obtained from you have given me entire satisfaction, and exceeded my expectations. Where I planted the beans it has in no way injured my corn crop; in fact, I believe it has increased it, and I also have a fine crop of beans. I think more of the bean crop than I do the corn crop. This was my first year, but it will by no means be my last.—J. M. GRIFFIN, Wilson Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1917.

100-Day Velvet Beans a Splendid Soil-Improver—Increase Yield of Corn Land Five to Twelve Bushels per Acre.

The 100-Day Velvet Beans we bought of you in March were all you claimed for them. We obtained almost a perfect stand and are preparing to harvest a large crop. We planted corn this year following Velvet Beans of last year, and I am confident the yield is from five to twelve bushels per acre more. We shall continue to use them.—POWELL BROS., Florence Co., S. C., Nov. 2, 1917.

Plants 100-Day Velvet Beans with Corn.

I think the 100-Day Velvet Bean will meet the fullest expectation as to vines. Plant beans when you plant corn, either in rows between your corn rows or on the same row with the corn, one hill of corn and one hill of beans, in continuous succession. 100-Day Velvet Beans will make under most any condition provided the weeds and grass are kept down until the bean begins to vine.—R. L. WILLIAMS, Washington Co., N. C., April 21, 1917.

100-Day Velvet Beans Give Excellent Results in Pennsylvania.

The 100-Day Velvet Beans I bought of you gave excellent results. I planted four acres as a test, to grow legumes and plow under the foliage for humus. The field was a dense covered green mat, many vines grew 10 to 18 feet long. Much of the seed ripened in the pods, which could have been gathered for planting. The trial is a profitable departure to get nitrogen and vegetable matter. I live in latitude 40½.—E. R. DEYSHUR, Berks Co., Pa.

See p. 95 of this Catalog for full information about
INOCULATING CULTURES
For Velvet Beans, Cow Peas and All Legumes

CHINESE VELVET BEANS

The Chinese Velvet Bean makes a darker green foliage, and larger and ranker vine, than other kinds. There is, too, quite a difference in the color of the pods, the Chinese being darker in color, with practically no velvet on them; larger than the Florida Velvet Beans, and do not give off the irritating dust of the Florida Velvet Bean. It is early in maturity, and it is claimed that it does better on damp and slightly acid soils than other kinds. It is remarkable for its productivity and vigorous growth. Lb. 12 cts. (postpaid, 20 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½ cts. per lb. (\$3.90 per bus. of 60 lbs.).

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 nutritive 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, 1 in a hill. Cover 1 or 2 inches deep. Cultivate 3 or 4 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

A most desirable and productive variety, which was originally obtained from Spain. It is a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing 3 to 4 nuts to each pod. Very mild, sweet flavor. Wherever grown has given excellent results, and promises to supersede very largely the old Spanish Peanut.

VALENCIA.—Lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 28 cts. lb.); 10 lbs. and over 18 cts. lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

I planted Valencia Peanuts for the first time last year. Found them to be all that you claimed them to be. Shall plant them again this year. Saved my own seeds after having plenty for hogs and nice lot of best hay.—C. N. HOBBS, Carteret Co., N. C., March, 1918.

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. Lb. 18 cts. (postpaid, 25 cts. lb.); 10 lbs. and over 15 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over 13 cts. per lb. 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. Lb. 18 cts. per lb. (postpaid, 25 cts. per lb.); 10 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.

Beggarweed Gives Very Satisfactory Results Both For Green Feed and Hay

The Beggarweed gave very satisfactory results, and I think it worthy of more attention. Used in both green state and cut down for hay, all stock are very fond of it. Soil was quite poor, but very good stand.—JNO. E. CHASE, Chesterfield Co., Va.

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 3½ to 4 feet apart. Ounce 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. (postpaid, 68 cts. lb.); in 5-lb. lots and over, 55 cts. per lb.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

Recommends Teosinte Very Strongly

I like your Teosinte Seeds fine. My horses and hogs liked it as well as the cows. I have recommended it to all of the farmers around, and I want seed for another year.—E. C. JOHNSTON, Greenwood Co., S. C., Oct. 21, 1917.

More Than Pleased With Teosinte—All Stock Like It

I am more than pleased with the Teosinte. Any stock will eat it. I shall order again.—J. H. HANSER, Yadkin Co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1917.

The Beggarweed gave very satisfactory results, and I think it worthy of more attention. Used in both green state and cut, sown for hay; all stock are very fond of it. Soil was quite poor, but very good stand.—JNO. E. CHASE, Chesterfield Co., Va.

One-Fourth Acre Gives All Green Feed Needed For Four Horses and Four Cows

I had about one-fourth acre in Teosinte, and it furnished all the green feed I needed for four horses and four cows, besides giving some to my hogs. I hope I can always have a small patch. Nothing else has given quite as much satisfaction.—W. R. POWELL, Wake Co., N. C., October 17, 1917.

Beggar Weed or Florida Clover

(Desmodium Molle)



If this crop had been given a name according to its value it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 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 in other crops or cutting. Pound 35 cts. (postpaid 45 cts. per lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

SPANISH CHUFAS

THE SURPRISING SOUTHERN HOG-FATTENING CROP

GROW CHUFAS, ARTICHOKEs AND PEANUTS FOR HOGS

Chufas make one of the most remarkable hog-fattening crops in cultivation, and are particularly valuable and desirable for use all throughout the South. Chufas are a species of ground nut, which yields enormously and amazingly, and hogs fatten very quickly on them, and the meat and fat are also claimed to be superior in quality and flavor to corn-fed hogs. We strongly recommend our customers everywhere to plant Chufas for their hogs, knowing that they will be more than satisfied with results.

Chufas are highly recommended by the Experimental Stations throughout the South, and in some portions of the South the statement is made that no crop will produce as heavy a crop in proportion to the quality of the land as Chufas. Any land suitable for cotton, corn or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas. They can be planted from April to June. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping from 3 to 5 Chufas together, 15 to 15 inches apart in the row, covering about 2 inches in depth. Chufas require from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per acre.

Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them they will quickly go over the field in search of them.

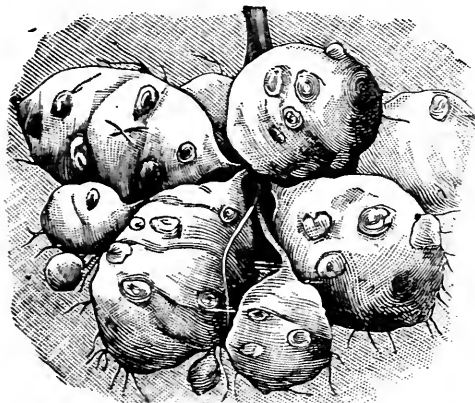
The following are extracts from customers' letters in different sections in regard to the advantages of planting Chufas:

Chufas Give Splendid Results in South Carolina.

The Chufas I bought from you last spring were as fine as I ever saw, and I made as many as I ever saw on the same land, and they were large—very large. I will recommend them to any one wanting Chufas.

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 allowed 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 25 cts.; bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.25; in 5-bushel lots and over \$2.15 per bushel.

Kaffir Corn

Makes Large Yield of Fodder—Also Specially Valuable to Grow for Grain for Cattle and Poultry

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cowpeas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cowpeas. 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 sown broadcast at the rate of from three-quarters to one bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out. Sow in April, May or early in June.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. Pound 10 cts. (postpaid, lb. 13 cts.); 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7 cts. per lb.



Can Raise Four to Seven Times Larger Quantity of Chufas on One Acre Than Corn in Florida.

It requires six pounds of corn to make a pound of pork, and it takes five and some tenths pounds of Chufas to do the same; but as we can raise four to seven times the quantity of Chufas on an acre as corn, then it follows that we can produce the same increase of meat at the same cost of the lesser amount of corn.

Two Acres Planted in Chufas in Virginia Fattened Thirty Hogs.

I think Chufas is one of the best crops any one could plant for hogs. I had two acres planted in Chufas, and I fattened thirty hogs, and only

fed them on corn ten days, and I think I had the finest lot of meat I ever raised.

Prices: By express or freight, lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.; bushel (40 lbs.), \$5.50.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 28 cts.

I have been raising artichokes for 30 years, or rather my father has. He got his seed from you. Have grown 38 bushels from one peck planted on a plot of ground 10x12 yards. They will yield 500 or 600 bushels per acre, and require but little cultivation. Have never failed to make a good crop regardless of seasons. Think the demand will be greater than ever this year for them, as they are a great substitute for corn for feeding hogs.—J. B. COLEMAN, Enonville, Buckingham Co., Va., Oct. 30, '17.

I am pleased with results with Jerusalem Artichokes, although I planted them on thin land; they did fairly well, and the hogs certainly do like them. I expect to plant more next year. I can plant them in fence corners where nothing but weeds grow, and other places, and make lots of feed with no work but planting the artichokes.—CLARENCE NIELD, Weakley Co., Tenn., Jan. 10, 1916.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for 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 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. Lb. 18 cts. (postpaid 25 cts.); 10 lbs. and over 15 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over 12 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

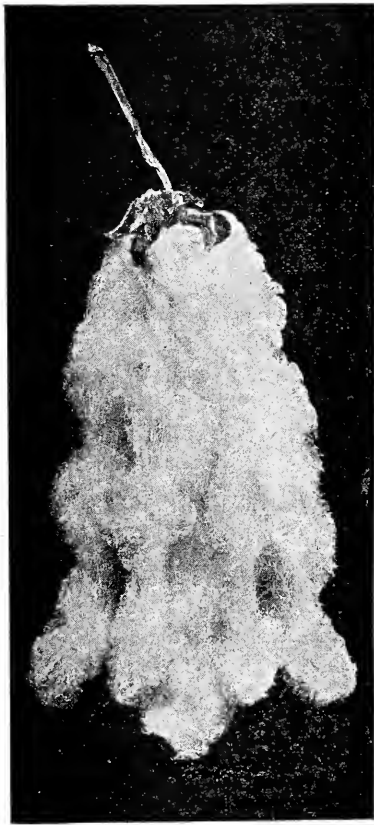
I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga.

Spanish Peanuts and Chufas make two of the best and most satisfactory hog feeds for the South. See page — for full information about Chufas.

Spanish Chufas are simply fine and made a good yield. Will turn hogs on both chufas and beans soon. Think I will plant more next year.—J. E. KEEN, Davidson Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1917.

COTTON SEED---IMPROVED VARIETIES

Free from Any Danger of Boll Weevil—All North Carolina-Grown—Specially Desirable for Planting in Boll-Weevil Territory to Avoid Danger of the Pest



The varieties of Cotton Seed that we offer, excepting the Sea Island, are all grown in North Carolina, by the best and most reliable growers. Owing to the rapid spread of boll weevil in parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, we have discontinued obtaining any varieties of cotton from those states, so as to avoid any possible danger of disseminating this pest of the cotton crop.

The stocks we offer are mostly obtained from the originators of the different varieties, or from the best and most reliable growers in the states named. We use every care in procuring our seeds, to get them from high-yielding and prolific crops, so as to supply our customers with the very best seeds obtainable, and we confidently recommend the cotton seed which we offer, as being much superior to ordinary stocks, and entirely free from any danger of boll-weevil infection.

Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific

(RE-IMPROVED KING)

Mitchell's Early Prolific is very early, very prolific and a large yielder of lint. Defies boll-weevil and all insects in the greatest possible way. It is a broad, double-limbed, double-bolled and fruits with lightning rapidity, until frost. The earliest by fifteen days, and every day counts for advantage and profit in defying insects and in making more fruit before frost. Has made a bale of cotton in thirty days fruiting time, and 1,640 pounds lint per acre. Ideal under intensive culture, and double cropping.

This cotton can be universally grown as the safest, surest and the most profitable crop. The seed sealed and supplied as put up by the originator.

By express or freight, 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7½ cts. per lb. (\$2.25 per bushel).

My mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

Will Plant Whole Crop in Mitchell Cotton This Year.

The Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific Cotton sure is a good fruiter. I like it so well until I am going to plant my whole crop in it next year.—J. M. PRICE, Wilbrunswick Co., N. C., Sept 23, 1918.

Mitchell Improved Cotton Excels All Others.

I must say that Mitchell's Improved Cotton Seed excels all others, and also Cook's Early Big Boll is as fine as the Mitchell's Early.—J. C. VEREEN, Phoenix, Iiamsburg Co., S. C., Oct. 4, 1918.

Sloan's Prolific

Obtained direct from Mr. Sloan, who has been improving this cotton for eight years, taking the best stalks in the seed patch and planting them each successive year; and in this way he has produced one of the best and most prolific cottons grown in the South; a cotton that will produce, under favorable soil and weather conditions, from two to three bales per acre. It is an early-maturing variety, of large boll, gives a high average turnout of lint, and has proved one of the best and most profitable varieties grown in North Carolina.

From a personal visit to the farm where this cotton was grown, we are very much impressed with its superiority, both in quality and productiveness.

By express or freight, 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 7½ cts. per lb. (\$2.25 bushel).

My mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

Cook's Improved

The Cook is one of the few early maturing types of the large boll cottons recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for sections of the cotton belt infested or about to be infested by the boll weevil. This cotton grows a large and strong stalk, and fruits exceedingly well. It is not a cluster cotton, with heavy, thick foliage, but one that limbs out well, starting close to the ground.

It should be planted on average fertile lands in 5-foot rows, and the plants spaced 18 inches apart. Where the lands are very rich, 6-foot rows should be used for the best results.

It has a good upland short staple, and should give an averaged turnout at the gin of 40 per cent. lint.

This variety is not only recommended for boll-weevil sections, but has been very generally grown in North and South Carolina for several years past, and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading varieties of cotton in the sections where it has been grown.

By express or freight 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7½ cts. per lb. (\$2.25 per bushel).

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

Cook's Improved the Best of Short Staple Cotton.

I have planted the Cook's Cotton for several years. It gives the best results of any short staple I have ever planted.—R. J. ROGERS, Blenheim, Marlboro Co., S. C., March 13, 1917.

Cook's Improved Cotton a Remarkable Yielder.

I planted 2½ acres with the 2 bushels Cook's Improved Cotton seed. Some of my neighbors say it will make 5 bales, but I think I will get 3 bales off of it anyway.—J. C. WOOD, York Co., S. C., Sept. 28, 1917.

The cotton seed I bought of you beats any in my neighborhood Its fine.—J. B. LEE, Currituck Co., N. C.

OUR COTTON SEED PAYS WELL IN ALABAMA—BEATS BOLL WEEVIL.

I want some kind of cotton to beat the boll weevil. I bought 5 bushels from you last spring, and it sure did pay me.—JAMES WALLACE, JR., Shelby Co., Ala., Jan. 2, 1917.

Sugar Loaf

This cotton is supplied to us by one of the best and most successful North Carolina growers. All grown on one farm, and stock that can be relied upon to give the best and most satisfactory results under favorable weather and planting conditions. Sugar Loaf is one of the earliest cottons to mature; very prolific, and makes a large yield of fine quality lint. It is disease-resistant, and very popular in sections where it is grown. It is a particularly desirable variety for boll-weevil territory, on account of its earliness and prolific yielding qualities.

By express or freight, 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7½ cts. per lb. (\$2.25 per bushel). By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

Early King

An early variety of cotton of Sugar Loaf type, introduced in North Carolina a number of years ago. It still continues very popular in some sections.

By express or freight, 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7½ cts. per lb. (\$2.25 bushel). By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

Sea Island

Sea Island Cotton is the finest long-staple cotton grown, and is the kind most universally grown all through the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, as it sells at much higher prices than other cottons.

While this cotton is grown to advantage in some other sections of the country than the Charleston District, it is necessary to procure seed fresh from the Sea Islands every season, if the high qualities of this cotton are to be maintained. Our seed is obtained from one of the best growers of this celebrated cotton.

By express or freight, 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.

Inoculating Cultures For Leguminous Crops

INCREASE YOUR CROPS — IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

The advantage of inoculation on Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches and other leguminous crops has been fully and distinctly proven, and it is particularly desirable and advantageous to use these inoculating cultures, especially on land that has not been grown in similar crops in preceding years. The principal advantage of inoculation is increasing the nodules and root growth, which makes stronger growing plants and more productive crops.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

MULFORD CULTURES are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

The count is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old form cultures).

The bottle is different, and larger in size, and being sealed prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air.

PRICES: Mulford Cultures are supplied for all legumes at the following prices. In ordering be sure and stated the crop you desire to use the Cultures on:

1-Acre size, \$1.50. 5-Acre size, \$5.00 ("a dollar per acre"). **In lots of 25 acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted, 90 cts. per acre.**

Garden size (1/4 acre), 50 cts. Trial Packages (for Garden Beans, Lima Beans, and Sweet Peas only).

Special illustrated circular, giving full and interesting information in regard to the **MULFORD CULTURES**, mailed on request. Don't hesitate to write for this if interested. **ALL CULTURES SENT POSTAGE PAID AT PRICES QUOTED.**

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA

Easy to Apply—Simply Moisten the Seed Before Sowing. Full Directions in Every Package.

The Standard Inoculating Bacteria which we offer is scientifically grown direct from the nodules, by bacteriologists who have made this their life work, and the laboratories are fitted up with the latest and best equipment, and scientific accuracy is maintained.

Special circulars about **STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA**, giving full information, mailed on request. The packages also contain full directions for use.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA are specially prepared for

ALFALFA	CANADA PEAS	CRIMSON CLOVER	AND ALL OTHER
RED CLOVER	ALSIKE CLOVER	SWEET CLOVER	LEGUMES
SWEET PEAS	GARDEN PEAS	VETCH	

Prices of **STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA:** Garden size, 45 cts.; 1-Acre size, 75 cts.; 2-Acre size, \$1.40; 4-Acre size, \$2.25; 6-Acre size, \$3.00. Prices include postage or prepayment of express. When ordering state the crop to be inoculated, as there is a different bacteria for each legume.



Nitragin is a pure culture for inoculating legumes, differing from other cultures in that it is in dry powder form in cans, which simply requires moistening and mixing with the seed. Full directions for use on each can. Simple, safe and easy to handle.

Nitragin increases root nodules and root growth and stimulates growth of ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCHES and other LEGUMINOUS CROPS, thus enabling the plants to draw larger supplies of nitrogen from the air and convert it into plant food. As a result, it insures quickly growing, strong, healthy plants, at the same time enriching the soil for the nourishment of the succeeding crops.

1/2-acre size (shipping weight 4 oz.).....	\$.50	5-acre size (shipping weight 2 1/2 lbs.).....	4.00
1-acre size (shipping weight 8 oz.).....	1.00	10-acre size (shipping weight 5 lbs.).....	7.50
2-acre size (shipping weight 1 lb.).....	1.80		(All sent postage paid.)

Be sure to state what crop the "NITRAGIN" is to be used for.

You can also get the special GARDEN "NITRAGIN," which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden, for 35 cts. postpaid. Simply order GARDEN "NITRAGIN"—35 cts., postpaid.

"NITRAGIN" is shipped to you by mail or express in a ventilated can in a granular medium, in which the germs will live for a long time.



NOTE OUR PRICES INCLUDE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON ALL CULTURES

Wood's High Grade Fertilizers

Prices given on Fertilizers are the prices at the time our catalogue is issued in January. It is possible that there may be some changes in prices of Fertilizers later in the season, and we rather anticipate lower prices than otherwise. If we reduce our prices we shall give our customers the benefit at the time their orders are received, or we shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on any Fertilizers desired by our customers.

The Fertilizers we offer are all put up from high-grade materials, carefully compounded, and special attention paid to the mechanical condition, so that customers can be assured of having Fertilizers that will give the best of crop results, and that drill uniformly and satisfactorily.

Some of our brands of Fertilizers, notably the **Listers' Standard**, we have been supplying to our customers ever since we have been in business—for nearly forty years—and our Fertilizer trade has grown to large proportions—the result of the uniformly high-grade Fertilizers which we supply.

To customers who desire to purchase large quantities of Fertilizers, we shall be glad to quote special prices at any time.

Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, soluble, 1 per cent. **50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$2.85; bag of 200 lbs., \$5.30; ton, \$52.00.**

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.

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 lbs., \$6.40; per ton, \$63.00.**

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 400 to 500 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 700 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.

Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent. **50-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag, \$2.70; bag of 200 lbs., \$4.60; ton, \$45.00.**

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 300 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 Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 4 per cent or over. **Per bag of 200 lbs., \$7.00; per ton, \$69.00.**

Wood's Standard Potato Fertilizer is especially prepared and recommended for use on Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but owing to the large amount of Potash it contains will give excellent results on almost any kind of root crop. Our truckers generally use 1,000 to 1,200 pounds broadcast or 300 to 500 pounds in drills. This brand is recommended for truckers and market gardeners who are desirous of obtaining high fertilizer containing a very large percentage of Potash.

Market Grower Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$6.00; ton, \$59.00.**

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.

High Grade Trucker

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent. **Bag, 200 lbs. \$7.50; ton, \$74.00.**

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

Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1.21 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 11 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.10; ton, \$40.00.**

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.

General Crop Fertilizer

Guaranteed Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ per cent.; available Phosphoric Acid, 12 per cent.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.85; per ton, \$37.50.

A Soluble Phosphate, with Ammonia.—This fertilizer furnishes not only abundant quantities of Phosphoric Acid, but also Ammonia, and can be used with or without farm manure, in the drill or broadcast, on all fall grain crops.

Use 600 to 800 pounds per acre, broadcast.

Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.60; ton, \$45.00.**

This brand is especially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent 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 broadcast, 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.

High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 16 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.75; ton \$27.00.**

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 400 to 600 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcast, 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 2 or 3 weeks before seeding.

STANDARD BONE MEAL

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.10; ton, \$50.00.

A first-class fertilizer for general use, giving not only immediate effects, but also lasting and beneficial results. It is steamed bone, not quite as high in analysis as our Pure Animal Bone, but is an excellent fertilizer, and has given the very best results and satisfaction to our customers wherever used. While it can be used to advantage upon all crops, it is especially recommended for grain and grass and clover crops.

NITRATE OF SODA

The most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied. Specially recommended for spring use for strawberries and vegetable crops, also grass and grain crops. It is best applied in the spring, just at the beginning of the active growing season.

Price, per lb. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. or more, 10 cts per lb; 100-lb. bag, \$5.50; per 200-lb. bag, \$10.50; 5-bag lots and over, \$10.00 per bag. Price fluctuates, may be able to quote lower prices later.

From _____

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Seed Growers and Merchants

P. O. Box 1415

Richmond, Va.

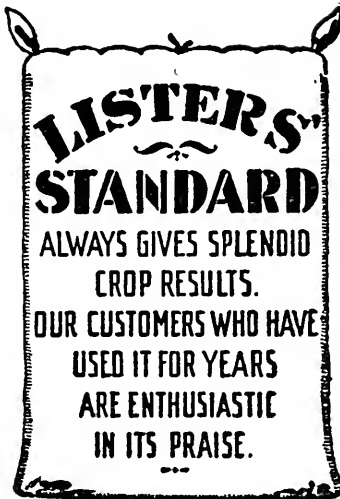
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your order.

LISTERS' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE

LISTERS' STANDARD is a complete fertilizer, 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 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 per cent.; soluble potash, 1 per cent. Bag 200 lbs. \$5.60; ton, \$55.



Fertilizers for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for farm and garden use, we offer Vegetable and Potato Fertilizers in 50 and 100-pound bags. Prices will be found under the headings of these Fertilizers on Fertilizer Page.

LAND PLASTER, or GYPSUM FERTILIZER

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 400 to 800 pounds per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the 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 clean 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. Price: Per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$15.00.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It can be applied as a top dressing to lawn at any time except during droughts. 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. Price: 5-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50; ton, \$65.00. Half ton at ton rate.

MAGIC SHEEP MANURE

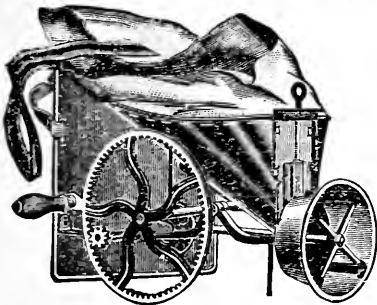
SPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR TOP DRESSING FOR LAWNS; ALSO FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Pulverized Sheep Manure is a very desirable fertilizer for use as a top-dressing on lawns, and also when preparing and making the lawn. It also gives excellent results in small gardens for use in growing vegetables, flowers, shrubs, and vines.

Directions for Applying: To renovate an old lawn scatter Pulverized Sheep Manure over the surface of the lawn, applying either in the spring or fall. For making new lawns prepare the ground thoroughly and scatter Sheep Manure over the entire surface to be fertilized. Work the manure thoroughly into the soil by raking, and then sow the lawn grass seed and rake in lightly. Price: 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$45.00; 1,000-lb. lots at the ton rate.

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 \$4.00 each.

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, \$2.00 each.



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Special circulars giving full information in regard to the advantages and uses of these implements mailed on request.

Write for Catalog and Prices of any Farm Implements or Farm Machinery Required.

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TALL
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