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WOOD'S SEEDS

1926



WOOD'S PEERLE
NASTURTIUM

WILSON BUSH
LIMA BEANS

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WOOD'S CRIMSON
GLOBE BEET

Wood's Lawn Grasses

To Make a Lawn

Start the lawn as early as possible to give the grass a chance to become well established before the spring growth of weeds.

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation before the seeds are sown. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply either Sheep Manure or Standard Grass and Lawn Fertilizer and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds, and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake lightly so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grasses spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Write for circular, "Special Grasses for Lawns and Golf Courses."

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow one acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves.

In Virginia and further north, in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; in other parts of the South Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass will be found more satisfactory. By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.55; 10 lbs., \$4.85; 25 lbs., \$11.60; 50 lbs., \$22.75.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.35; 10 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$21.50; 100 lbs., \$42.00.

Permanent Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 50 to 60 lbs. sow one acre

Where a lawn and grazing are to be combined, such as in parks or large places, where special attention cannot be given to the lawn, we recommend our Permanent Lawn Grass. It is composed of hardy perennial robust growing grasses that will make a turf that will stand harder usage than the smaller lawn receives. It is a well-balanced blend that will give a permanent lawn on widely different soils and varying conditions, and will stand hot, dry weather. By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.10; 10 lbs., \$3.95; 25 lbs., \$9.35; 50 lbs., \$18.25.

Not prepaid, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.60; 50 lbs., \$17.00; 100 lbs., \$33.00.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

In nearly all lawns there are shaded spots, under trees or near the house, where it is hard to get a satisfactory growth. Shady Park Lawn Grass is prepared especially for such situations and will produce a thick growth that will blend nicely with the grass growing in other parts of the lawn. By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.15; 25 lbs., \$12.35; 50 lbs., \$24.25.

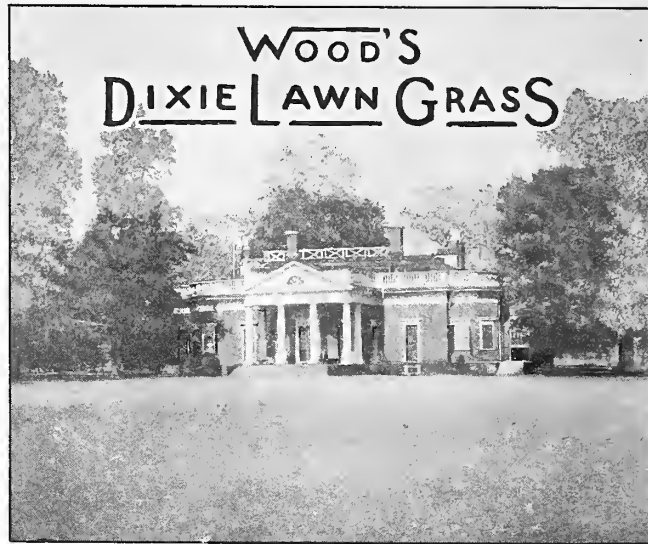
Not prepaid, 1 lb., 55 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.80; 50 lbs., \$23.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

White Dutch Clover for Lawns

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.35.

Not prepaid, 1 lb., 65cts.; 5 lbs., \$3.15; 10 lbs., \$6.00



Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow one acre

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. In the easterly section of the Carolinas, and throughout the other states of the far South sow Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass; in Virginia and further north and in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.55; 10 lbs., \$4.65; 25 lbs., \$11.10; 50 lbs., \$21.75.

Not prepaid, 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.30; 10 lbs., \$4.30; 50 lbs., \$20.50; 100 lbs., \$40.00.

Other Grasses for Lawn Making

A properly proportioned mixture of grasses is better for lawns than a single grass, but should you prefer a single grass, or would rather make up your own mixture, the following grasses, all suitable for lawn making, will be found offered in the grass seed section of this catalog: Kentucky Blue and Red Top or Herds Grasses on page 58; Bermuda Grass on page 57; Carpet Grass, Italian and Perennial Rye Grasses, and Red, Hard and Sheep Fescues on page 59.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well-balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$13.00; ton, \$48.00.

Wood's High Grade Poultry Manure

Among the natural manures—horse, cow, pig, etc.—poultry manure contains the greatest amount of plant food and organic matter that can be assimilated by growing plants. It is one of the safest and most dependable forms of plant food, very soluble and readily available for quick results. It is an ideal fertilizer for the lawn and for flower beds. Apply 8 pounds to 100 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$13.50; ton \$50.

This space is for
our records. Do
not write in it.

WOOD'S SEEDS

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

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, express 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.”

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

Name
(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address very plainly.)

Post Office State

R. F. D. No. Box No. County

Express Office (if different from Post Office)

Freight Depot State

State how you want goods shipped by placing an X in proper space.

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date

F. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Do not write in
this space

Prices, especially field seeds, onion sets, fertilizers and poultry foods, are subject to market changes.

QUANTITY WANTED	Number of Article in Catalog	NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

QUANTITY
WANTED

Number of Article
in Catalog

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

PRICE

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

NAME

POST OFFICE

COUNTY

STATE

What Do You Want?

Every man must be the judge of what he wants. Oscar Wilde once said: "The cynic is one who knows the cost of everything and the value of nothing." If, when buying a cultivator, he looks for a cheap tool, one on which the castings are liable to break any moment, or the teeth wear out quickly, he certainly can get it. He didn't know that he really was looking for a tool that would behave that way; but when looking for something "cheap" that is usually what he gets. In the end he pays more for it in lost temper and lost time than if he had bought the most expensive good tool.

To an even greater degree, the same principle applies to seeds—if you want cheap seeds that have no pedigree just because they are cheap, you certainly can buy them—but not from us. Seeds that are sold on price alone have nothing but price to commend them, and are dear at that. Price alone means nothing; otherwise there would be no cars but flivvers and no good roads. Wood's Seeds must have



quality, otherwise they would not be good enough to sell to those who entrust their business to us. But we are not high-priced seedsmen. We have made our prices in this catalog as reasonable as possible. After all, the real question when buying seeds is not "What do they cost?" but rather "How much value have they?"

We maintain a very thorough system of testing Wood's Seeds, so you can be assured that every lot of seeds we send you is of strong germination. We do this for your protection and for our own, for we know that unless we send you seeds that grow we cannot hope to do business with you again. We like to regard our business as one of confidence between the planters and ourselves, and will do our utmost to see that your

confidence in Wood's Seeds and in us is undisturbed.

We wish your a very prosperous and happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

January 1, 1926.

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.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship plants and other perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

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, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade as follows:

"We give no warranty, express 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."

This does not mean that we lack confidence in Wood's seeds. We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops. No responsible seedsman will warrant his seeds.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corn, cow peas, soy and velvet beans, and such grass seeds as can be safely shipped in grain bags. When seeds are ordered at "postpaid" prices there is no charge for bags. When ordered at "not prepaid" prices in lots of 30 lbs. or more of clover, timothy, herds grass, rape and such seeds as require cotton bags for safe shipment, we charge for bags as follows: 2½ bushel size, 45c.; 1 bushel size, 20c.; ½ bushel size, 15c. There is no charge for bags on these seeds when ordered in lots of less than 30 lbs.

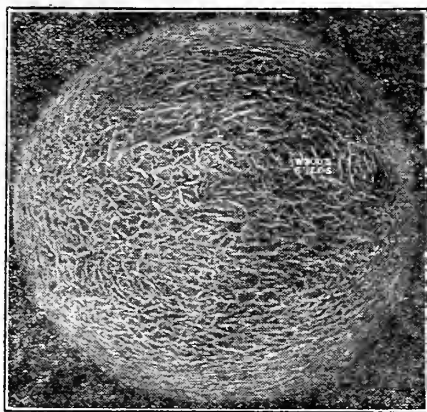
THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	May, June, July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ JAPAN.....	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
“ FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to July.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	6 to 12 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
MILET, GOLDEN.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to June 15th.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	¼ to ½ inch.	.....
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 pils.	½ to ¾ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet.	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
RYE.....	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM.....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	February.	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 pils.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¾ inch.	.....
TURNIP.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
WHEAT.....	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

No. 256. Honey Ball Cantaloupe

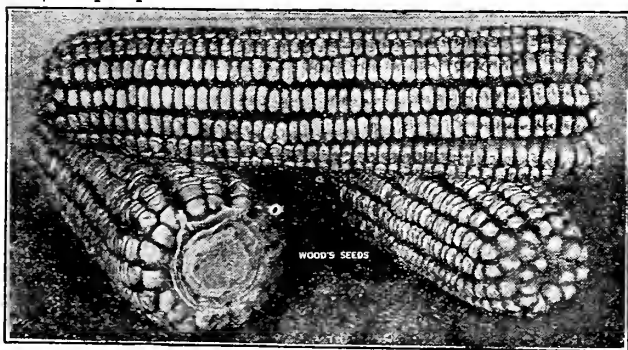


Once in a while we hear some one say that the flavor of the Honey Dew Melon is too "heavy." This cannot be said of Honey Ball, for although the sugar content is high, the flavor is perfectly delicious and without the "heaviness" some object to in Honey Dew. Besides its delightful flavor, it will keep for nearly three weeks without spoiling. You can either leave them on the vine till fully ripe, or you can pull them early and store them. In either case they are at their best when the blossom end becomes soft or gives easily to pressure; they are

then perfectly ripe and make a most delightful dish. Their keeping quality adapts them splendidly for shipping; they ship as well as any other melon and do not bruise easily.

Honey Ball is a cross between the Honey Dew and a perfectly round, thickly netted melon known as Texas Cannonball. It is earlier than the Honey Dew and about a week later than Rocky Ford, but slightly larger. The vines continue to bear after other cantaloupes are gone. There is probably no melon that will stand hot weather better, nor one that is as little affected by long continued dry weather. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.**

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe —The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. We are safe in saying that in earliness Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. For several years we have not been able to supply the demand for our Hanover, but we grew a larger supply last summer and hope to have enough for all our customers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

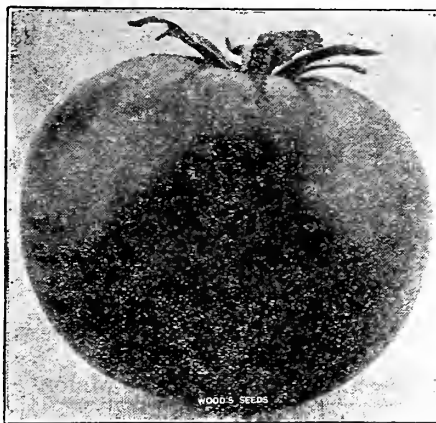


Wood's Dixie Corn

An exceptionally well-bred corn—one that we believe will give any one who plants it a materially increased corn yield. It represents years of painstaking work by one of the most successful corn breeders in Virginia, who bred it for depth of grain, small cob and as a consistent bearer of two or more ears to the stalk. The ears run 10 inches and over in length, 7½ inches in circumference, carry 16 to 20 rows of corn ½ inch deep on a cob not over 1¼ inches in diameter. These measurements were made on a large number of average sized ears. The ears are well filled out at both ends, the tip being practically covered and the grains set close on the cob. The depth of grain to size of cob gives an exceptionally good proportion of grain to cob, which, together with the fact that for several years it has consistently yielded two or more ears to the stalk, gives a good idea of the increased corn yield possible by planting this well-bred variety. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes



More than a hundred thousand tons of tomatoes is the loss caused by the tomato wilt in the South every year, and the loss is increasing year by year. Wilt is a fungus that lives in the soil and invades the plant through its roots. When diseased tomato vines are plowed under they only serve to increase the infection. In the early stages of the disease the leaves curl, later they turn yellow, beginning at the bottom of the plant which slowly dies, usually about the time the fruits are half grown. No amount of spraying

will do any good, the only means of controlling wilt is to grow wilt resistant varieties.

No. 421. Norton Wilt Resistant —Norton was developed from the Stone, ripens at the same season, and can be classed as a wilt resistant Stone, but a more abundant bearer and the fruits are more solid. It yields a heavy crop of large smooth solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought resistant. An excellent tomato for the home garden, for canning and for the late market. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00.**

No. 429. Norduke Wilt Resistant —The Norduke represents the best effort of the United States Department of Agriculture in wilt-resistant tomatoes. Not as early as Marvel nor as late as Norton, and makes large, smooth red fruits that are borne in great abundance. It ripens more quickly than Norton, so does not ship as well, but is a fine tomato for the home garden and for canning. Splendid crops of Norduke have been grown in wilt-infested fields where the entire crop of non-wilt resistant tomatoes was entirely killed by wilt. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00.**

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash —If you want the very earliest squashes, Wood's Earliest Prolific is the only squash to plant. It is fully ten days earlier than the next earliest, but its greatest merit is the increased amount of flesh because the scallops are not as pronounced; they are easier to prepare and with less waste, and they are thicker from the stem to blossom end and not flattened as in ordinary varieties. Two squashes contain as much flesh as three of other kinds. Bush form, about two feet high, a vigorous grower and an abundant yielder. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.**



Imported Valencia Peanuts

The Valencia Peanut originated along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, near Valencia, Spain. In order to have planting stock of the finest type, we have imported them direct, and have some to offer to those who would like to plant pure imported stock. Usually we find as many pods with three nuts as with two, but frequently find them with four, and always well filled. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs \$8.50, bags included.**
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

In size, solidity, meatiness, productiveness and especially in quality no tomato can compare with Brimmer. Fruits weighing from 1 to 1½ lbs. are not regarded as particularly large for they frequently weigh over 2 lbs. They are practically all meat, have no core and very few seeds. They are free from acid and can be enjoyed by those who cannot eat acid fruits.



For more complete description see page 35.
Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50.

No. 269. Improved Kleckley's Sweet Water Melon

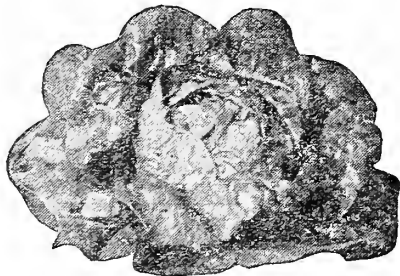
—Some will miss Kleckley's Sweet from our list of water-melons. In its stead we are offering a bigger one, called Improved Kleckley's Sweet. It has the same red meat, the same delicious sweetness, and all the other fine qualities that made Kleckley's Sweet famous, but it is bigger and heavier. If the old type was your favorite, you will like the improved type even better. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 237. Summer Allheart Lettuce

—If you have not been successful in getting lettuce to head in warm weather, try Summer Allheart. If any lettuce will do it, Summer Allheart will head better and will make large, compact, nicely blanched heads. It might be called an "all seasons" lettuce, as it does well in almost any weather, and although a summer variety it will stand the winter outdoors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

No. 230. 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 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 quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for more than thirty years and is still our most popular variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.



Dixie Queen Brown-Eye Peas

—The handsomest of all the Brown-Eye and Black-Eye varieties. It is a fine yielder; the peas are of good size, being nearly as large as the Early Ram's Horn Black Eye; very sweet and tender in this respect excelling any edible pea, with the possible exception of Gallavant, which, however, is a distinct type. As a table pea, we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is about two weeks earlier than Virginia Black Eye and somewhat earlier than Early Ram's Horn Black Eye; very prolific, with a shorter vine than Virginia Black Eye. By mail postpaid, qt. 45 cts.; ½ peck \$1.15; peck \$2.10; ½ bushel \$3.85; bushel \$7.35.

Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.65; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$6.00.

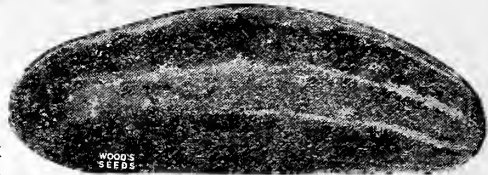
Extra Early Black-Eye Peas

—The earliest of all the black-eye varieties. The vines are of uniform height, are good bearers, the peas being ready for use in about sixty days after planting. This pea should appeal particularly to market growers because of the uniformly high prices paid for the first black-eye peas on the market. The home gardener should grow it for an extra early supply of sweet and tender peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00; ½ bushel \$3.60; bushel \$6.85.

Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.50.

No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine Cucumber

—It makes no difference whether you grow cucumbers for your own table or for market. In either case you will like our Ideal White Spine for its uniformity in shape and its good yield, but more especially for its intense deep green color. Early, prolific and a continuous bearer of fine symmetrical fruits. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.



No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe

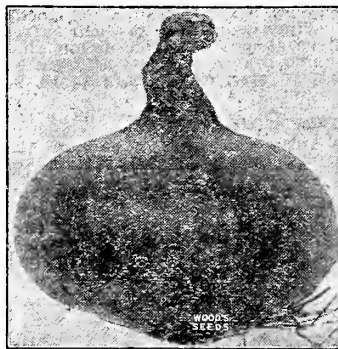
—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid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

No. 404. New Zealand Spinach

—This is not one of our specialties; it is neither new nor novel, but it has not been given the attention it deserves. We doubt if any other plant will yield as generous a supply of greens during hot weather as New Zealand Spinach, so we want our friends to become better acquainted with it. It grows in any soil, rich or poor, thrives during the hottest weather. You can cut the tender tips every few days and it will put out a new growth and give an abundance of greens till frost comes. Try it. You are sure to like it. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

Japanese or Ebenezer

Onion —Long keeping quality and big yield are its strong points. It has even displaced the White Potato Onion as the best keeper; and it makes a fine hard onion of good size and that matures early. In yield it excels all varieties of onions grown from sets. Some growers claim that they yield double as many bushels to the acre compared with other varieties. The onions ripen down well, are unusually fine keepers, and are mild and well flavored. By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.55.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 70 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.30.



Laredo Soy Beans

—A variety of outstanding worth, particularly for making hay. Unlike many varieties that make coarse central stems, the Laredo has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal bean hay. As a fine quality hay maker, it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is particularly adapted to sections where wilt and nematode are prevalent, as it has proved resistant to these troubles. It is medium in maturity, is a good yielder of beans, and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter in the fall. By mail postpaid, qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.30; peck \$2.35; ½ bushel \$4.35; bushel \$8.35.

Not prepaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.90; ½ bushel \$3.60; bushel \$7.00.

Free Flower Seeds

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before May 1st, provided you call for them with your order. Please order by number.

Collection No. 1 —Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 or more; one packet each of ten separate varieties of easily grown annual flower seeds of our selection.

Collection No. 2 —Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$2.00 or more; one packet each of twenty-two separate varieties of flower seeds of our selection. All of them are easy to grow and, as far as possible, will be in mixed colors.

These collections are put up before our busy season opens and cannot be changed. Only one collection can be allowed with each order.

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"BY MAIL POSTPAID" and "NOT PREPAID"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices" the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "NOT PREPAID" we deliver at our expense to the post office, express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges only.

ASPARAGUS



Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but prefers a light warm soil. Soak the seeds for 24 hours, plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation. 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.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 3. WASHINGTON RUST RESISTANT.—A heavy yielding, rust-resistant asparagus developed by the United

States Department of Agriculture; produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust.

No. 5. GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch.

No. 4. PALMETTO.—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

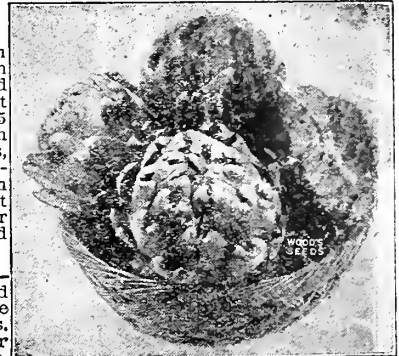
No. 1. ARTICHOKE: Green Globe.	10c.	40c.	\$1 25.	4.50
ASPARAGUS SEEDS—	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
No. 3. Washington Rust Resistant.	10c.	25c.	75c.	\$2.50
No. 4. Palmetto	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c.
No. 5. Giant Argenteuil	5c.	10c.	30c.	90c.
No. 85. BROCCOLI: Early White				
Cape	10c.	35c.	1.25.	4.50
No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS	10c.	25c.	75c.	2.50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—	Per	Per	Per	Per
Washington Rust Resistant:	Doz	50	100	1000
By mail postpaid	35c.	\$1.00.	\$1.75.	
Not prepaid	30c.	85c.	1.50.	\$12.00
Palmetto:				
By mail postpaid	30c.	90c.	1.60.	
Not prepaid	25c.	75c.	1.35.	10.00

ARTICHOKE

Culture.—Plant Green Globe Artichoke seeds in hot-beds in February and transplant in May, or plant 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. If properly cared for will last for years.

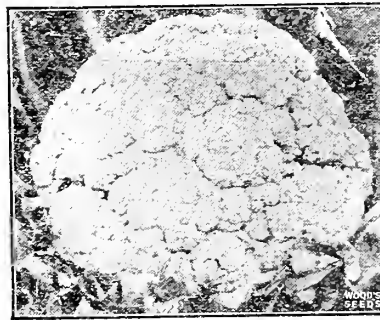
No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy in Virginia and farther South; should be



Green Globe Artichoke.

largely grown; once planted, lasts for years.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickles. Cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information see page 75. Qt. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.00.



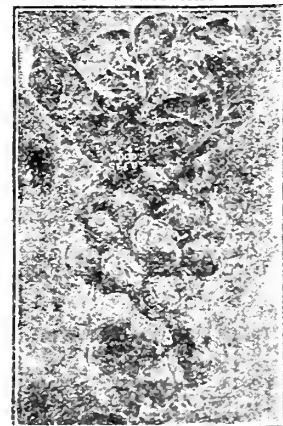
Early White Cape Broccoli.

ed, hardier and stands greater extremes of temperature. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. If you have not been successful with cauliflower, try broccoli. Cultivate like cauliflower. 1 oz. will produce 2,000 plants.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous and easily grown.

No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ 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. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

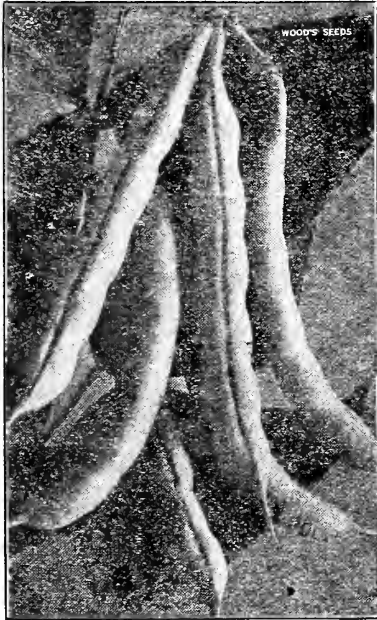


Brussels Sprouts.

Bush or Snap Beans

Green Podded Varieties

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-pound price.



Stringless Green Pod Beans

CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 75 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod

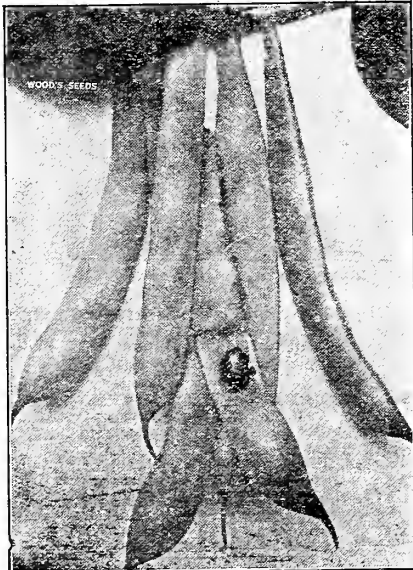
—Exceptionally fine for either home use or market; ranks among the earliest yet in quality has no superior. The pods are round, 5 to 6 inches long, meaty, perfectly stringless, and are borne continuously for weeks.

No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

—One of the most reliable, productive beans in our list. Early and hardy, pods round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle, and of the highest quality.

No. 17. Stringless Green Refugee

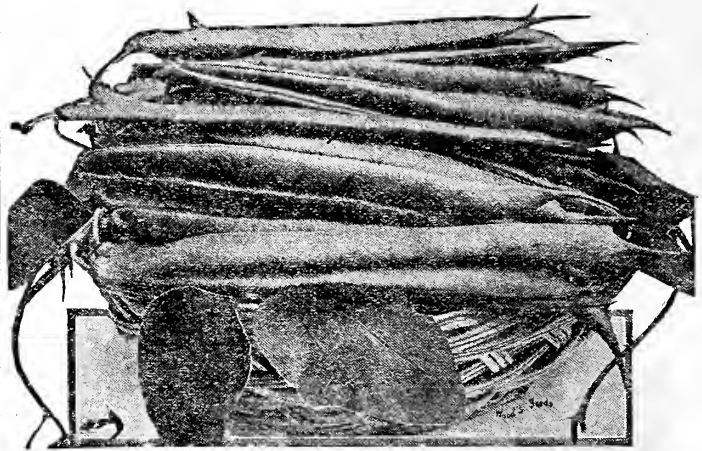
—A stringless type of the old Refugee or 1000 to 1, which was very stringy. Fine for late planting, pickling and canning. The bearing season is longer and it is more prolific than the earlier kinds. The round pods are 5 inches long, tender, brittle, entirely stringless and of splendid quality.



Tennessee Green Pod Beans.

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor and the very best quality.



No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

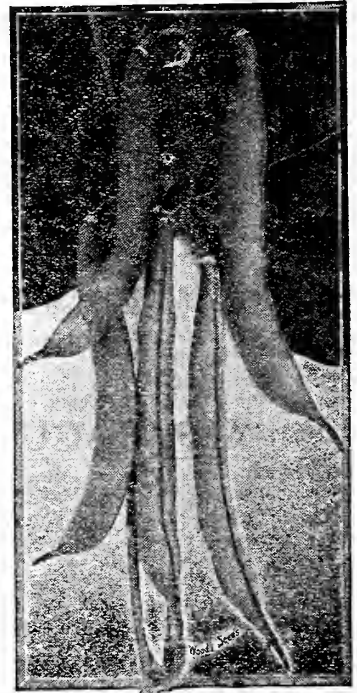
—In our judgment there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardiest beans, and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean.

No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine

—The most generally grown green podded bean. A thoroughly reliable variety that more nearly satisfies the demand for a general purpose bean than any other sort. It is disease resistant, does well on any kind of soil and in unfavorable seasons is more certain to bear a good crop than most any other green podded bean. Unfortunately for the good reputation of Red Valentine, some of the cheap strains bear flat pods. Our strain is carefully bred, is round podded, the plant is healthy, erect in growth and is a splendid bearer. The pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, fleshy, crisp, tender and free of fibre.

No. 11. 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. An ideal bean for the earliest market.



Extra Early Red Valentine.

KING OF THE EARLIES.—Same as Black Valentine.

		BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID				
		Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 10.	Extra Early Red Valentine	10c	20c	35c	60c	\$1.30	\$2.25	25c	45c	\$1.05	\$1.90	\$17.00
No. 11.	Black Valentine	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	30c	50c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 13.	Bountiful or Early Six Weeks	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.40	2.45	30c	50c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 14.	Giant Stringless Green Pod	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.40	2.45	30c	50c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 15.	Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.40	2.45	30c	50c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 17.	Stringless Green Refugee	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.40	2.45	30c	50c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 19.	Tennessee Green Pod	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.45	2.55	30c	55c	1.20	2.20	20.00

Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

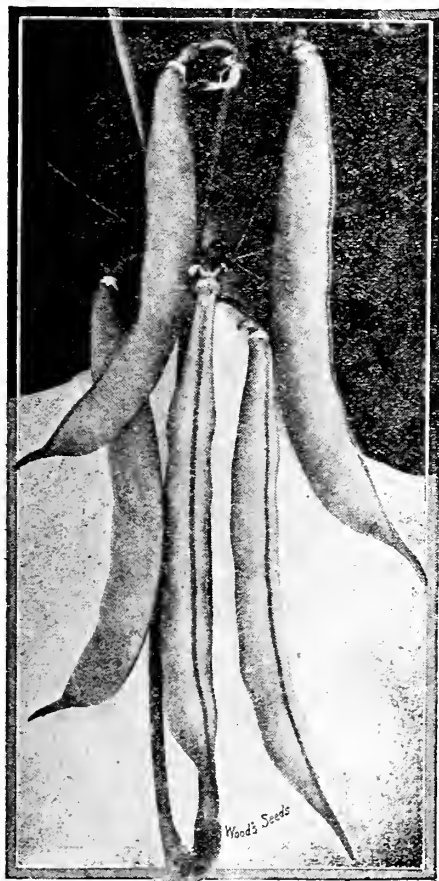
Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-pound price.

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, 4½ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender, also makes a good bean to dry for winter use.

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless almost rust proof pods, 5½ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. A favorite with market growers.



Pencil Pod Black Wax.



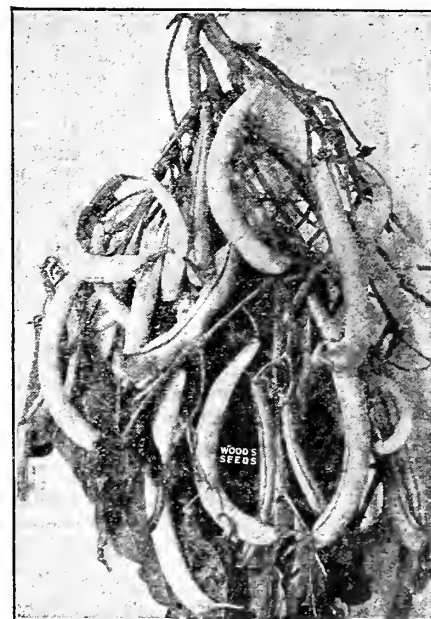
Rustless Golden Wax.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax

The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy, exceedingly fine grained and without fibre. It is the finest strain of Black Wax yet introduced and of the very best quality. They come in quite early, bear profusely and throughout a long season.

No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax

Resembles Currie's Rust Proof but even **hardier, more rust proof, and stringless** at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early, the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Surecrop Stringless Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans, a distinct advantage where early planting is practiced. In many respects Surecrop Stringless Wax ranks among the best of the wax podded varieties.



Round Pod Brittle Wax.

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax

If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a handsome midseason wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods 5½ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. Quite hardy and very prolific, it would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden.

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 26—Rustless Golden Wax	10c	25c	40c	70c	\$1.40	\$2.45	30c	55c	\$1.15	\$2.10	\$19.00
No. 28—Pencil Pod Black Wax	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 29—Round Pod Brittle Wax	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 30—Currie's Rust Proof Wax	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 33—Surecrop Stringless Wax	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00

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—two to three weeks later than bush beans. 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.

No. 45. Nancy Davis or Striped Creaseback

—A vigorous and productive bean that comes early, bears quantities of fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long and so round and fat as to be distinctly creasebacked. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, and particularly fine for growing in corn. Not as early as some varieties but of extra good quality and stay in condition for use as snaps longer than any pole bean.

No. 48. 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.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield

—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden and often planted in corn, making good crops without poles.

No. 51. Lazy Wife

—One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. It is sometimes called White Cranberry Bean.

50 lbs. of a variety of beans may be ordered at the 100-lb. price.

No. 46. October or Horticultural

(Wren's Egg or Cranberry).—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long; can be used as snaps, for shelling when green, or dried for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. It is particularly well adapted for cool localities and where the season is short.

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead

—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season.

No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax

—Medium 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.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners

—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers.



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, eyes downward. 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; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of Wilson, Fordhook, Burpee's, Ford's Mammoth, Carpinteria and Large White 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.

No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima

—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; 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 give especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, making special selections for seed stocks from plants which show largest yields.

No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima

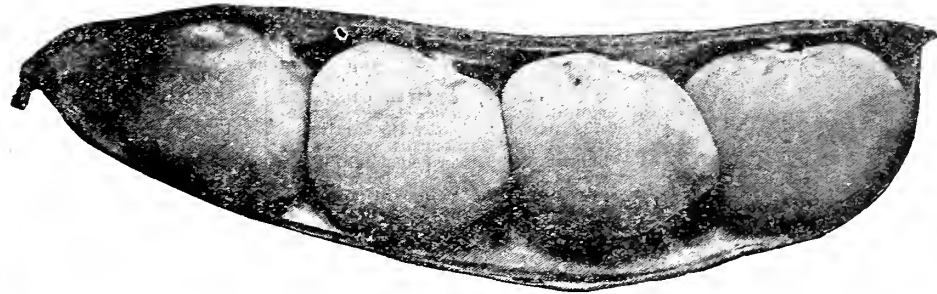
—The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use.

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID				
	Pkt.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima	10c	25c	45c	75c	\$1.65	\$2.95	35c	60c	\$1.40	\$2.60	\$24.00
No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.55	2.75	30c	55c	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 45. Nancy Davis or Striped Creaseback	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 46. October or Horticultural	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 51. Lazy Wife	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.55	2.75	35c	60c	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 53. Scarlet Runners	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.50	2.65	35c	60c	1.25	2.30	21.00

Bush Lima Beans Large Varieties



No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima —The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields—more than twenty pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, we do not believe the Wilson is equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better.

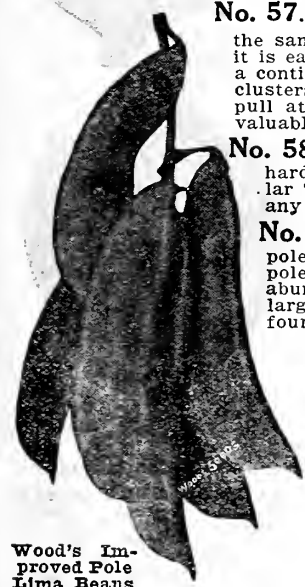


No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima —The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously, and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima.

No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima —The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each contain four or five large, fat beans, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet.

Pole Lima and Butter Beans

50-lb. lots of beans may be ordered at the 100-lb. price.



No. 57. 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, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole limas.

No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) — Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety.

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima —Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large 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. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima —A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 4 or 5 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost.

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima —The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. Pods and beans large and of superior quality.



Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans

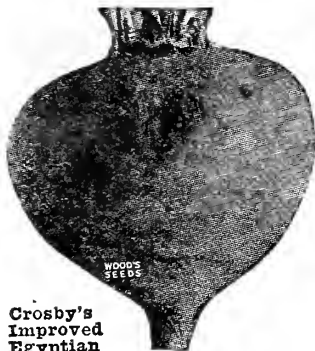
	BY MAIL POSTPAID					NOT PREPAID					
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.		
No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima	15c	30c	50c	85c	1.85	3.35	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	100 lbs.	
No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.85	2.95	40c	70c	1.60	\$3.00	\$28.00
No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima	10c	25c	45c	80c	1.75	3.15	35c	60c	1.40	2.60	24.00
No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.65	2.95	35c	65c	1.50	2.80	26.00
No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.55	2.75	35c	60c	1.40	2.60	24.00
No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.65	2.95	30c	55c	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.65	2.95	35c	60c	1.40	2.60	24.00
No. 62. Large White Pole Lima	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.60	2.85	35c	60c	1.35	2.50	23.00

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, plant in hot-beds and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Beets for winter use should be planted from April till July, 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 from April till July for fall and winter use, and store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots.

No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian

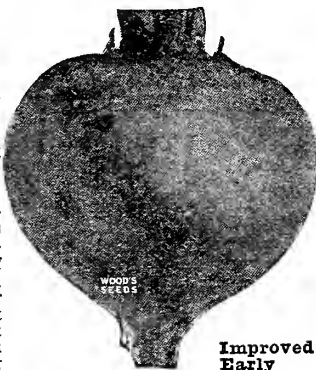
—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. It is not as flat as Extra Early Egyptian nor as round as Eclipse—these varieties are its rivals in earliness. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. It has the advantage of being fit for use earlier than most beets, as it takes on its turnip shape at a very early stage of its growth. The tops and tap-root are both small.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian

No. 70. Improved Early Blood

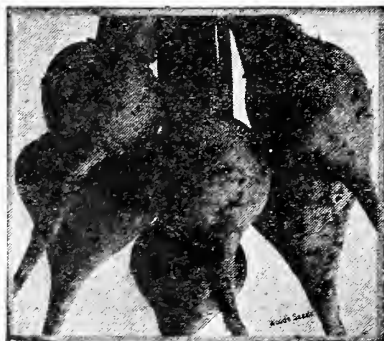
—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior 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.



Improved Early Blood

No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip

—Although quite early and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, 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 recommend Edmand's for quality.



Edmand's Blood Turnip.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe	5c.	10c.	30c.	90c
No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian	5c.	10c.	30c.	\$1.00
No. 70. Improved Early Blood	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 73. Detroit Dark Red	5c.	10c.	30c.	1.00
No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 75. Long Smooth Blood	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 76. Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet	5c.	10c.	30c.	90c

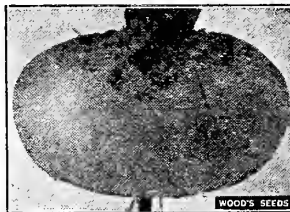
If shipped not postpaid deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

No. 68. 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 the 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. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like Crimson Globe.



Wood's Crimson Globe.



Extra Early Egyptian.

No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian

—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, its earliness adapting it for first early crop and for forcing. It is about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about two inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops.

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small taproot, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young, but holds these good qualities well as it gets older. A fine beet for the earliest home garden, but also does splendidly when planted late to make beets for putting away for winter. Market growers like it for its earliness and handsome appearance.



Extra Early Eclipse

No. 73. 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 taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine; for canning it has no superior.



Detroit Dark Red.



Swiss Chard, Spinach Beet or Sea Kale.

No. 76. Swiss Chard

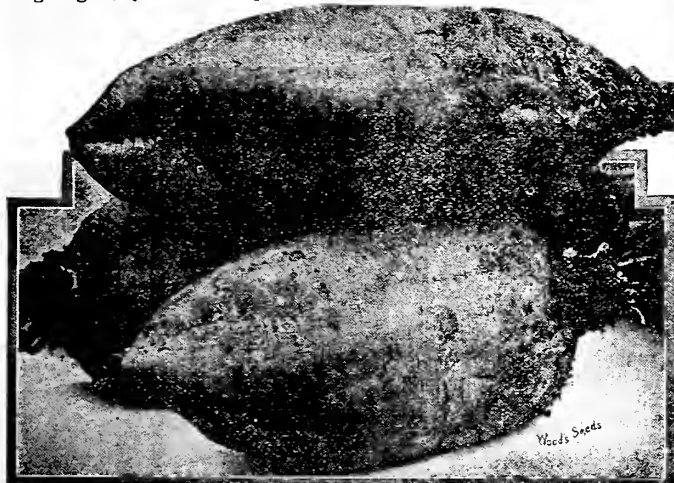
SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—A real cut-and-come again salad, for after cutting the tops it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Prepare it just like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Plant from early in the spring till July.

No. 75. 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.

Stock Beets or Mangels

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. Gradual covering 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.



Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel

No. 80. 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.

No. 81. 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. Grows almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest.

No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman 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.

No. 83. 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.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

STOCK BEETS OR MANGELS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red	10c...	20c...	55c	
No. 81. Yellow or Orange Globe	10c...	20c...	55c	
No. 82. Golden Tankard	10c...	20c...	55c	
No. 83. Silesian Sugar	10c...	20c...	55c	

CAULIFLOWER	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball	20c...	\$2.00...	\$7.00...	\$25.00
¼ oz., 65c; ½ oz., \$1.25.				
No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	15c...	1.75...	6.00...	22.00
¼ oz., 55c; ½ oz., \$1.00.				
No. 130. Autumn Giant	10c...	50c...	1.50...	5.50
CRESS No. 187. Water	10c...	35c...	1.00...	3.50
No. 188. Curled	5c...	10c...	30c...	90c

If shipped not postpaid deduct 10c per lb. from pound price.

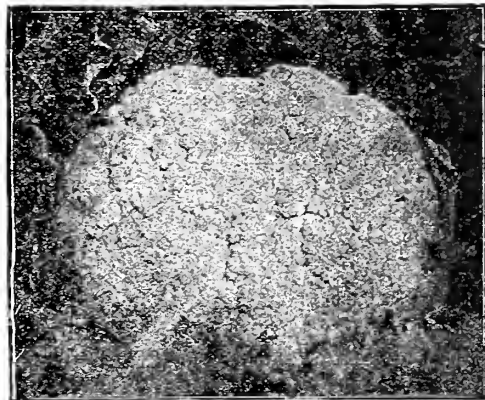
Cauliflower

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

Sow the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, sow Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set 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 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head 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.

As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds; 120 to 130 days for the late.

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.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is 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 crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors.

No. 129. 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.

No. 130. Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage, but grow on good land and give them plenty of water.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February and March. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.



Water Cress.

CRESS

No. 187. 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.

No. 188. 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.

Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

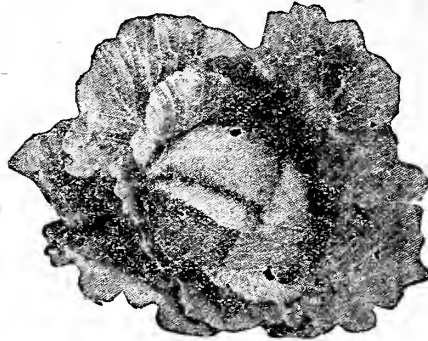
PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Sow the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop sow the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Sow the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

Fall Plantings.—After September 20th sow the early varieties to make plants to set out in November. If sown too early in the fall they have a tendency to shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed varieties.

No. 96. All Head Early

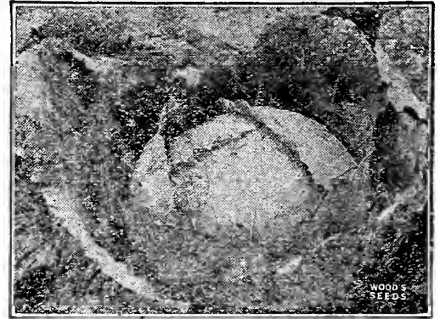


All Head Early.

All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. Although an early variety it is equally good for planting later to make fall and winter cabbage. A sure header.

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

A round headed cabbage as early as Charleston Wakefield was unheard of until Copenhagen Market was introduced. In addition to earliness it has remarkable size for so early a cabbage, the heads averaging 8 to 10 lbs.; the heads are solid and compact with few outside leaves, allowing close planting. Nearly round, tightly folded, and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage, fine-grained and tender; the hearts are pure white.



Copenhagen Market.

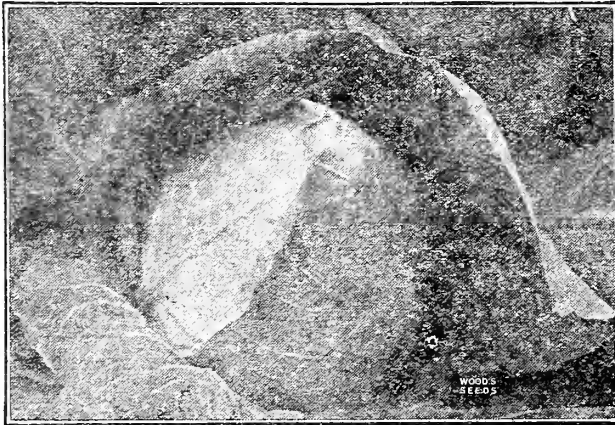
No. 90. Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of All Cabbages

Whether you grow for home use or for market, you should have Wood's Extra Early, for it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Although pre-eminently an early cabbage it has size, for it is larger than the Jersey Wakefield, though not quite so solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions that often attend early plantings.



Wood's Extra Early Cabbage



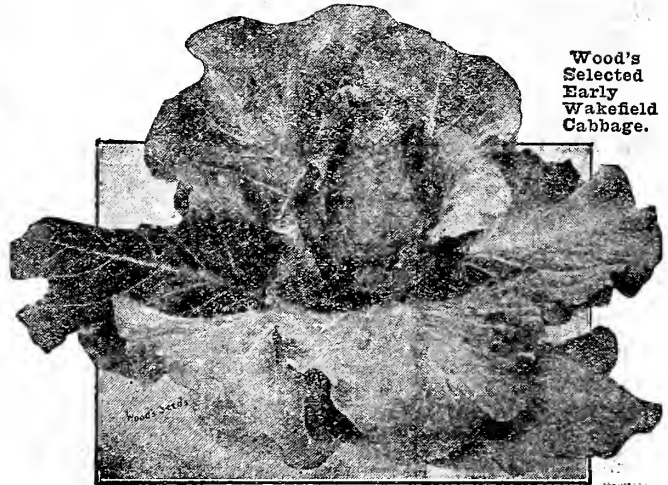
No. 94. Woods Charleston Wakefield

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield. Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners.

	BY MAIL POSTPAID	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 90.	Wood's Extra Early	10c	30c	\$1.00	\$3.50
No. 91.	Copenhagen Market	10c	30c	1.00	3.50
No. 93.	Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield	10c	30c	90c	3.25
No. 94.	Wood's Charleston Wakefield	10c	30c	90c	3.25
No. 96.	All Head Early	5c	25c	75c	2.75

No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Earliness, hardness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

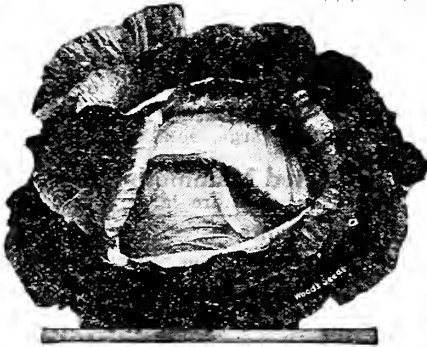


Early Flat Dutch

No. 95. 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 are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves; the heads being large for the size of the plant.

No. 100. 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. One of the surest headers among the midseason varieties.



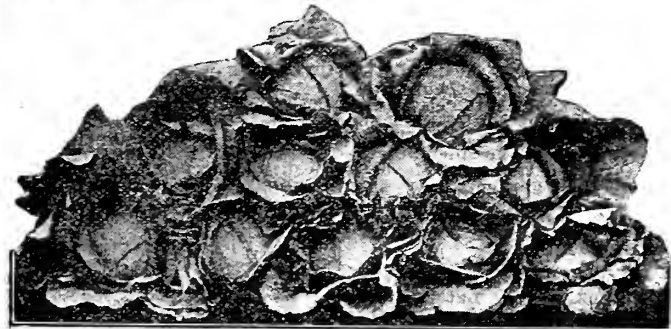
Henderson's Succession.



All Seasons

No. 97. 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 winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. This cabbage deserves a place in every garden.



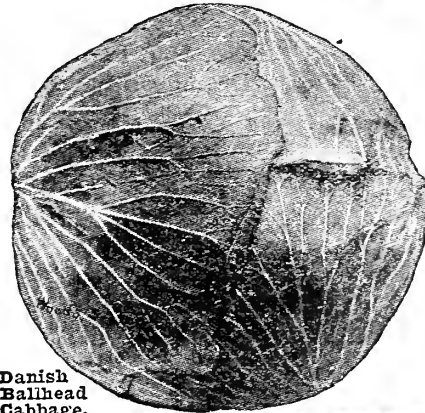
No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer —Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger; an excellent second early cabbage.

No. 99. 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. You can plant it as late as early in July and make hard heads for late fall use. It is also a fine variety for planting in September for early spring heading.



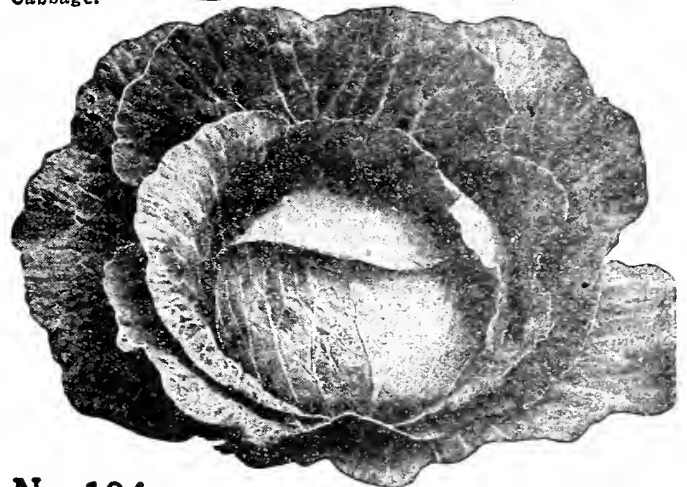
Early Drumhead Cabbage.



Danish Ballhead Cabbage.

No. 106. Danish Ballhead or Tollerlander.

—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; nearly round, exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers; it is an ideal cabbage for storing for winter. Our Ballhead is the true short stemmed type grown in Denmark by the originator, and is as fine and true as can be had.



No. 104. 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 sure-heading, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest quality. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. We do not believe a better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern gardeners.

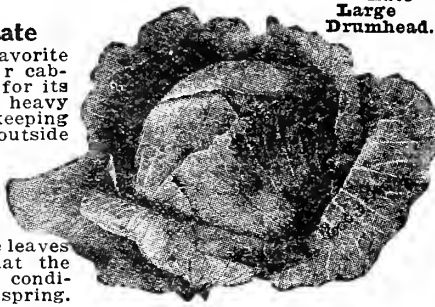
BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
No. 95. Early Flat Dutch	5c	25c	.75c	\$2.75
No. 97. All Seasons	5c	25c	.75c	2.75
No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer	5c	25c	.75c	2.75
No. 99. Early Drumhead	5c	25c	.75c	2.75
No. 100. Henderson's Succession	10c	30c	.85c	3.00
No. 104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch	10c	30c	.90c	3.25
No. 106. Danish Ballhead	10c	30c	.90c	3.25

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

No. 105. Large Late Drumhead

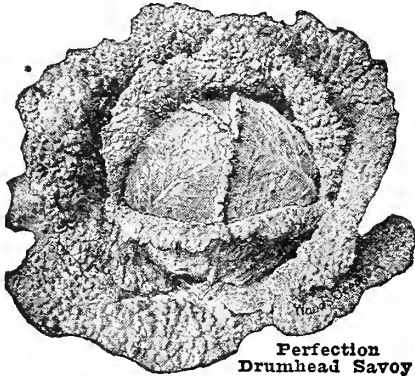
—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; is a sure header, nearly every plant can be depended on to make a fine, large head. There is little outer foliage; the leaves fold so closely that the heads keep in good condition till late in the spring.



Late Large Drumhead.

No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy

—Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.



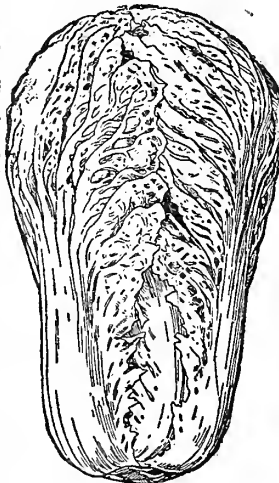
Perfection Drumhead Savoy

No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

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.

Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.



Chinese Petsai.

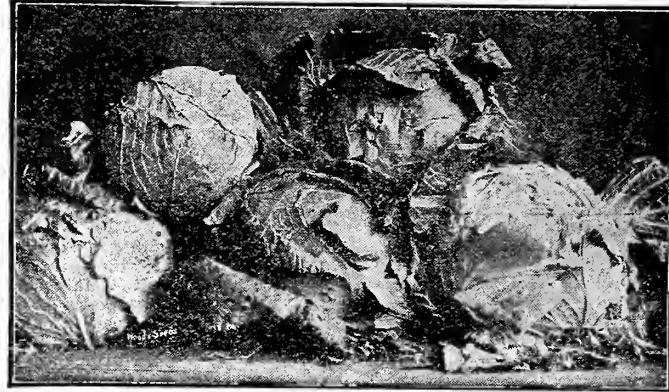
CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Sometimes called Lambs Lettuce. A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plantings should be made from early spring until April. Fall plantings should be put in during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the



Corn Salad

soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.



No. 102. Surehead—As its name indicates, this is a sure crop and late cabbage. 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.

No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter.

No. 108. Red Mammoth—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive.

Cabbage Plants—Early varieties, Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June, 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Late Varieties.—Ready from June till October, 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

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 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.



No. 143. 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.

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLAED.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage.

No. 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Most Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

CABBAGE	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 102. Surehead	5c.	25c.	75c.	\$2.75
No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch	5c.	25c.	75c.	2.75
No. 105. Large Late Drumhead	5c.	25c.	75c.	2.75
No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy	10c.	30c.	85c.	3.00
No. 108. Red Mammoth	10c.	30c.	90c.	3.25
No. 114. Chinese Petsai	5c.	25c.	75c.	2.50

COLLARDS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 143. North Carolina Short Stem	5c.	10c.	30c.	1.00
No. 144. Georgia or Southern	5c.	10c.	25c.	75c.
No. 145. White or Cabbage	5c.	10c.	30c.	85c.
No. 185. CORN SALAD	5c.	15c.	40c.	1.25

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

Carrots

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin cut to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on 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.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

—In our opinion this is the finest type of carrot for all purposes. It is a popular home garden variety and market growers have found it highly profitable; as a general purpose carrot it is without a superior. Not as early as Early Scarlet Horn, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, about 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown, tapering to a blunt point, and has that rich, bright orange color so much preferred.

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn

—The earliest variety in our list. The roots are 3 to 3½ inches long, 1½ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to one inch thick at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored, and can be used when very young, but when young the roots are pointed. Color bright orange scarlet.



Early Scarlet Horn

No. 123. Improved Long Orange

Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color; free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.

No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties might fail. When full grown they are 4½ to 5 inches long, about 3½ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety and easy to pull, whereas the longer varieties have to be dug.

Oxheart or Guerande



Half Long Danvers

No. 120 Half Long Danvers—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender.

No. 122. Chantenay or Model—A fine, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young; those pulled first will thin out the row and allow those remaining more room for full development. When full grown, they are about 5½ to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot.

Chantenay or Model



Stock Feeding Carrots

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Three to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

No. 125. 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.

No. 124. 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 an excellent stock food.



Improved Long Orange

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn.....	5c	10c	30c	\$1.00
No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.....	10c	20c	50c	1.60
No. 120. Half Long Danvers.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 122. Chantenay or Model.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 123. Improved Long Orange.....	5c	10c	25c	90c
No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian.....	5c	10c	20c	60c
No. 125. Improved White Belgian.....	5c	10c	20c	60c

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

CELERY

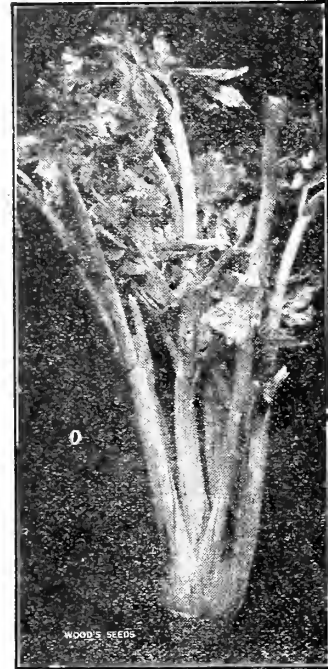
CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to 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 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.

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.

No. 136. Giant Pascal

—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily of a fine nutty flavor.

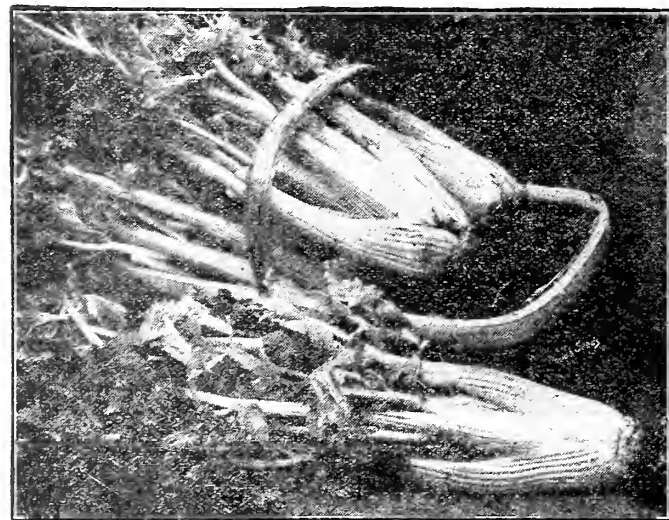


Giant Pascal Celery.

No. 135. 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.

No. 134. Golden Heart —A thoroughly reliable celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. The hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor.

Celery Plants —Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. By mail postpaid, 75 cts. per 100. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery —Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up.



Golden Heart 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.

No. 137. Improved White Plume

—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired.

No. 138. Golden Self Blanching

(French Grown).—Our stock is grown 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.



White Plume Celery.



Winter Queen Celery

		BY MAIL POSTPAID			
No.	Name	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 134.	Golden Heart	10c.	25c.	75c.	\$2.50
No. 135.	Winter Queen	10c.	20c.	60c.	2.00
No. 136.	Giant Pascal	10c.	20c.	60c.	2.00
No. 137.	Improved White Plume	10c.	25c.	75c.	2.50
No. 138.	Golden Self-Blanching	10c.	80c.	\$2.75	10.00
No. 141.	Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery	5c.	20c.	60c.	2.00

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, 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.

INSECT REMEDIES.—Two lbs. arsenate of lead mixed with 50 lbs. Bordeaux mixture kills insects and prevents diseases. One lb. arsenate of lead mixed with 20 lbs. land plaster kills the striped cucumber bug. Apply as soon as the plants appear. A radish plant grown in each hill will keep the bugs away.

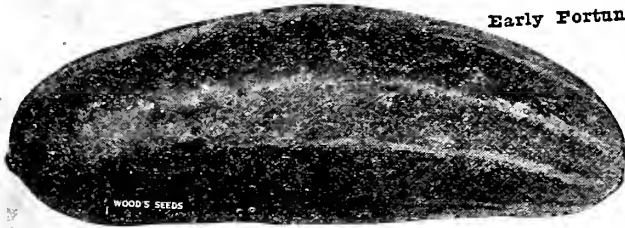
No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine —Our Ideal meets every requirement of a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing, and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown.

No. 198. 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. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles.

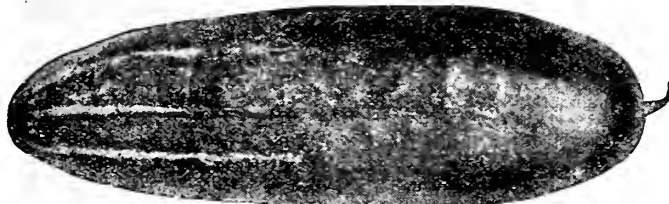


Wood's Ideal White Spine

Early Fortune



No. 194. Early Fortune —No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long and is crisp and tender. The vines are strong and productive.



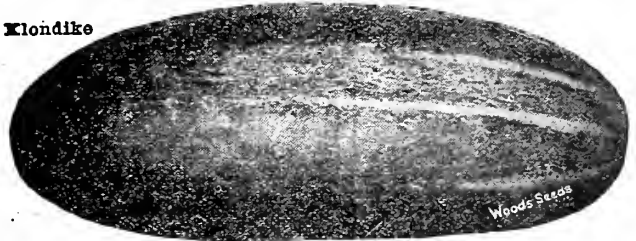
Improved Early White Spine

No. 191. 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.

No. 199. Everbearing—If the fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers.

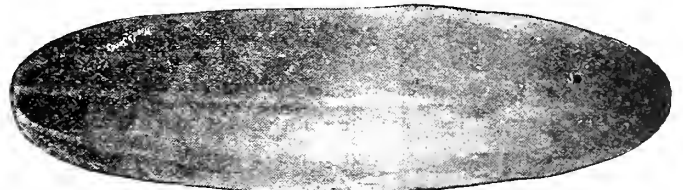
No. 200. Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color.

Klondike



No. 193. Klondike —The deep green color is the outstanding feature of Klondike as well as its ability to hold its color for days after picking. It also has uniformity in shape and size, the fruits at usable size being 7 inches long and 2 inches thick. The healthy and vigorous growth enables it to stand adverse conditions splendidly, and it is hardly affected by the hot sun.

No. 197. 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.



Davis Perfect

No. 195. Davis Perfect —The originator claims that the 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.

No. 192. Staygreen —Not large, about 6 inches long, but extremely early and notable for its intense dark green color and remarkable productiveness.



Improved Long Green

No. 196. Improved Long Green —A greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, and 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 in great abundance.

No. 201. Gherkin or BURR.—Grown exclusively for pickling and for stuffing with relish.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

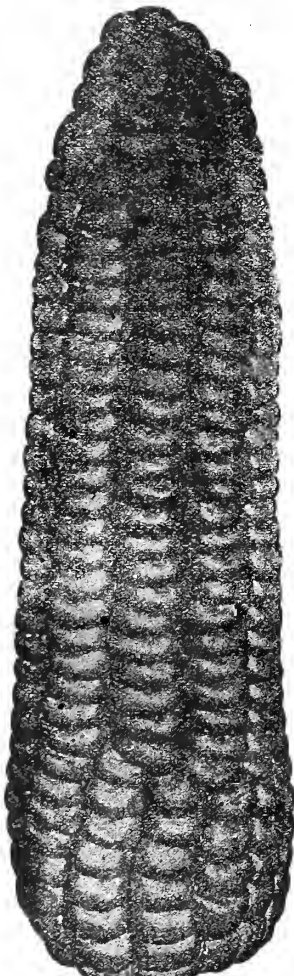
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine	10c	20c	50c	\$1.60
No. 191. Improved Early White Spine	5c	10c	35c	1.10
No. 192. Staygreen	5c	15c	40c	1.25
No. 193. Klondike	5c	10c	35c	1.10
No. 194. Early Fortune	5c	15c	40c	1.25
No. 195. Davis Perfect	5c	15c	45c	1.50
No. 196. Improved Long Green	5c	15c	45c	1.50
No. 197. Green Prolific	5c	10c	35c	1.10
No. 198. Early Green Cluster	5c	10c	35c	1.00
No. 199. Everbearing	5c	15c	40c	1.35
No. 200. Japanese Climbing	5c	15c	40c	1.25
No. 201. Gherkin or Burr	10c	20c	50c	2.00

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

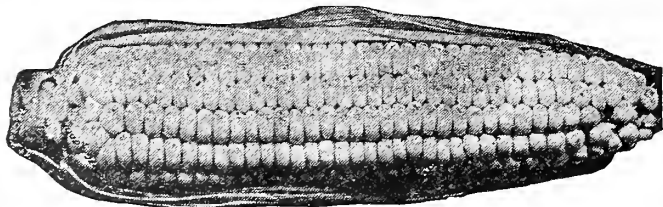
Garden Corn

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



Bland's Extra Early



Ideal or Big Early Adams.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams — An improvement on Early Adams or Burlington making a larger and handsomer ear. The ears measure 10 to 11 inches long with 12 or more rows to the ear. About 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy, allowing early planting.

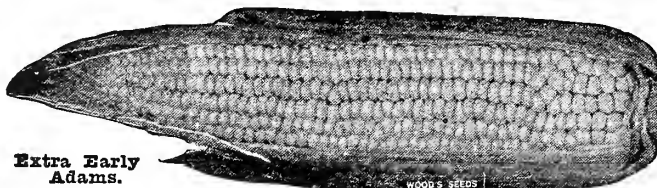
EARLY ADAMS OR BURLINGTON. Plant the improved type, Ideal or Big Adams; you will like it better.

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, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

Have you ever had roasting ears on your table by June 25th or earlier? You can do it by planting Bland's Extra Early, and they will be good sized tender ears. Follow your planting of Bland's with Trucker's Favorite to make big roasting ears. Of course, you will want sweet corn to come later, but they should not be planted as early as Bland's and Trucker's Favorite.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early

The earliest of all the Garden Corns.—Bland's is preeminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller.

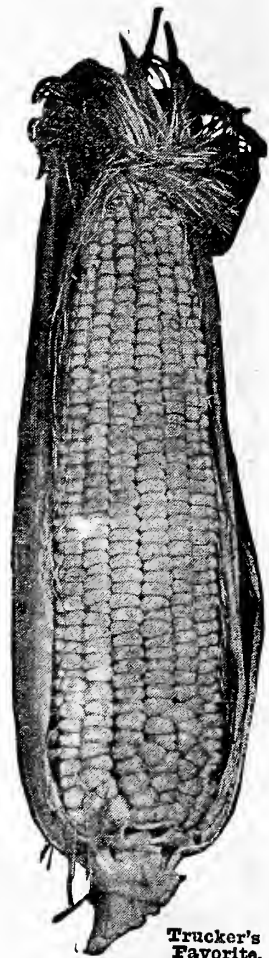


Extra Early Adams.

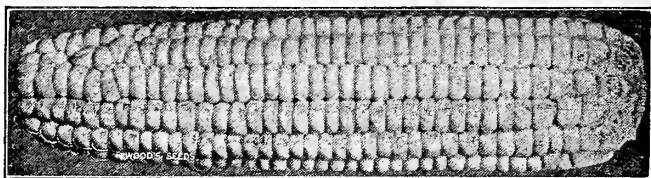
No. 152. Extra Early Adams —The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns.

No. 151. Trucker's Favorite

For a second early to follow Early Adams this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it is a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled. A big advantage in growing Trucker's Favorite is that should you not use it all for roasting ears it will make large ears for making meal or feeding. It makes the largest ear of any early garden corn, averaging over 8 inches long. A fine combination of earliness and size; hardy and can be planted early.



Trucker's Favorite.



Delicious Cream Corn.

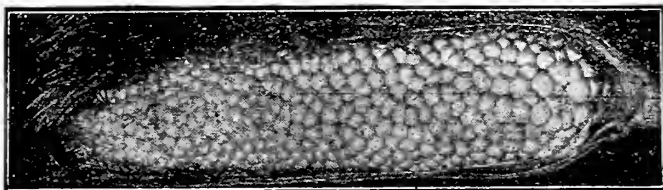
No. 155. Delicious Cream —A little later than Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears. Bears two or 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.

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 150. Bland's Extra Early	10c	20c	35c	55c	\$1.15	\$1.95	25c	40c	90c	\$1.60	\$14.00
No. 151. Trucker's Favorite	10c	20c	30c	50c	1.00	1.65	20c	35c	75c	1.30	11.00
No. 152. Extra Early Adams	10c	20c	30c	50c	1.05	1.75	20c	35c	80c	1.40	12.00
No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams	10c	20c	30c	50c	1.00	1.65	20c	35c	75c	1.30	11.00
No. 155. Delicious Cream	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	\$1.00	1.80	16.00

Sweet or Sugar Corns

1 qt. is about 1½ lbs.
5 lbs. is about ¼ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

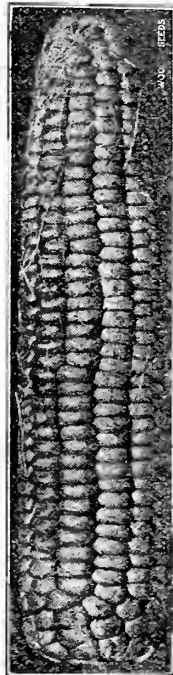
Do not plant sweet corn till the ground is thoroughly warm.



Country Gentleman.

No. 164. Country Gentleman —One of the richest flavored 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.

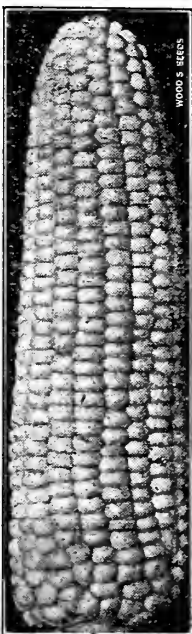
No. 163. Golden Evergreen The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with 12 to 14 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality.



Golden Giant

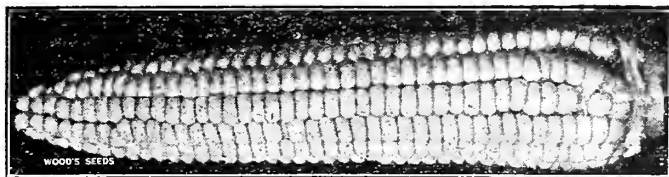
No. 159. Golden Giant —Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob and has all the fine qualities of its parents.

with the additional advantage of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and only a few days later. Dr. DeLue, who bred it, says of it: "Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land." The cob is small and carries fourteen to eighteen straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.

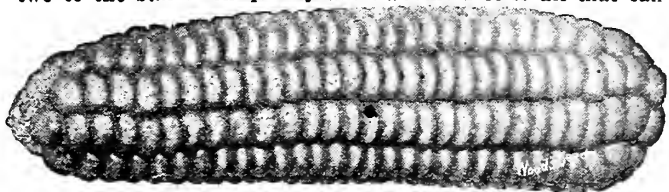


Howling Mob

No. 161. Howling Mob —A big-eared medium early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; the ears are 7 to 8 inches long, and usually bears two ears with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the worm so destructive to early sweet corns.

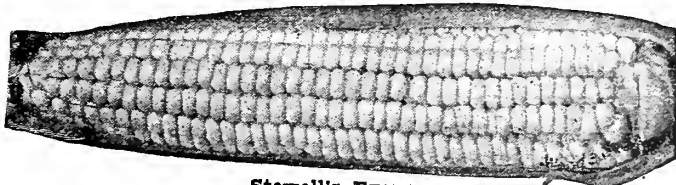


No. 158. Premo Extra Early —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can



Golden Bantam.

No. 160. Golden Bantam —The earliest and the 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.

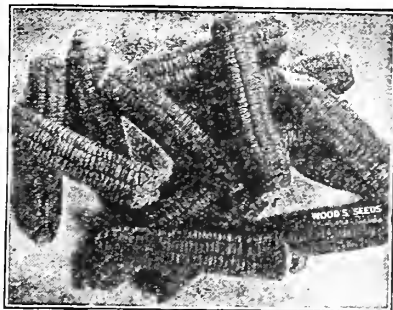


Stowell's Evergreen.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen —A favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are 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.

No. 162. 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. The ears, usually eight rows, are about eight inches long, and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.



Black Mexican Corn

POP CORNS
No. 182. RICE—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent.

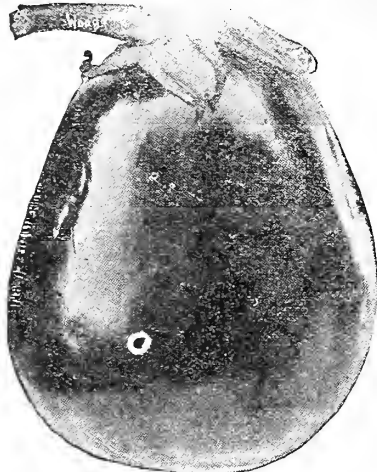
No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender.

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 158. Premo Extra Early	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	\$1.25	\$2.15	25c.	45c.	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$16.00
No. 159. Golden Giant	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25	25c.	45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 160. Golden Bantam	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 161. Howling Mob	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 162. Black Mexican	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	25c.	45c.	95c.	1.70	15.00
No. 163. Golden Evergreen	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 164. Country Gentleman	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	25c.	45c.	95c.	1.70	15.00
POP CORNS											
No. 182. Rice	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	90c.	1.60	14.00
No. 180. Queen's Golden	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	90c.	1.60	14.00

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, 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 with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces 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.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

No. 206. 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.

No. 207. 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.

No. 208. New York Improved Purple

Sometimes called Spineless. Very productive of large, smooth, glossy deep purple fruits, uniform in color and shape.

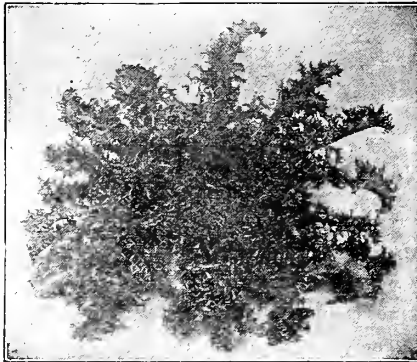
EGG PLANTS—Ready May 1st till July. 30 cts. per dozen; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per dozen; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100.

ENDIVE

An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. The preferred variety.



GOURDS

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

No. 215. DISH-CLOTH.—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 216. DIPPER.—For making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 214. NEST-EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

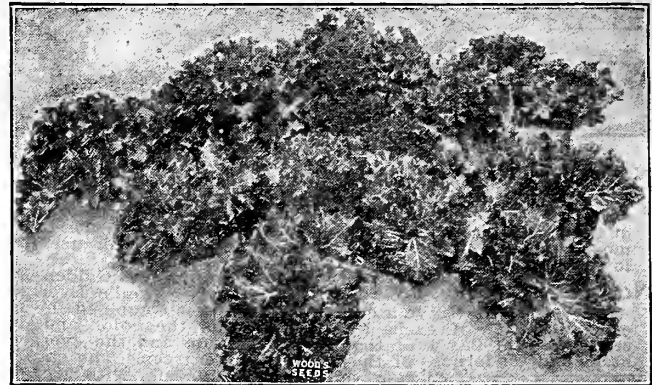
40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANT	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 206. Black Beauty	10c.	45c.	\$1.50	\$5.00
No. 207. Florida High Bush	10c.	40c.	1.25	4.50
No. 208. New York Improved Purple	10c.	40c.	1.25	4.50
ENDIVE. No. 210. Green Curled	10c.	20c.	45c.	1.50
KALE. No. 219. Early Curled Siberian	5c.	10c.	25c.	75c
No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk	5c.	10c.	30c.	85c
No. 222. Spring or Smooth	5c.	10c.	10c.	30c
No. 255. KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna	5c.	20c.	65c.	2.25
No. 227. LEEK. Large Flag	5c.	20c.	60c.	2.00

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale sown in February or March makes greens earlier than the winter sorts. The Siberian and Scotch are generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but are frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills; sow 5 to 7 lbs. Scotch Kale to the acre; 2 ounces to 100 feet of drill.



Early Curled Siberian Kale.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian —BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.

—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. Slow to run to seed.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

The most beautiful and densely curled variety. About a foot high; the leaves are bright green; so hardy that it is seldom hurt by extreme cold weather.

No. 222. Spring Kale or SPRING SPROUTS.

—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.

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. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.



Kohl Rabi.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent.

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. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.



Large Flag Leek.

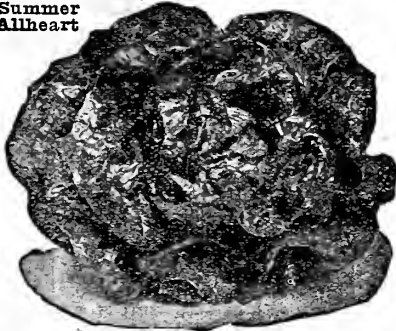
No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—Hardy, productive and of the best quality.

Lettuce

CULTURE.—For quality lettuce requires quick growth; that means rich soil, plenty of water and clean and thorough cultivation to have crisp and tender heads. Make your first plantings in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. Sowings may also be made where the plants are to grow and thinned out. The curled varieties sown thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling for use as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. For fall use plant in July and August; plant the hardy kinds in September, protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring; or transplant under canvas or glass to head up in the winter. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants: 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 237. Summer Allheart—No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large compact, finely blanchd heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Equally good for spring and fall planting and stands the winter splendidly out of doors. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself.

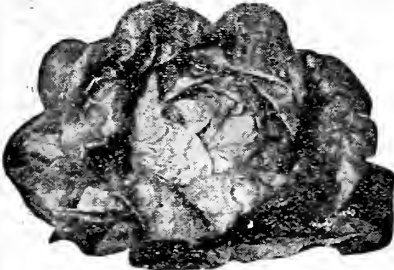
Summer Allheart



No. 240. Cos or Romaine—Sometimes called celery lettuce. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white, and as crisp as celery stalks. Makes fine heads even in hot summer weather. Very sweet, and has a freshness and distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden.

No. 230. 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 blanchd hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for more than thirty years and is still our most popular and best selling variety.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanchd, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden.

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston



Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanchd hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp, beautifully blanchd and hold their fine quality well after cutting; slow to start to seed.

No. 238. Grand Rapids

—Among the curled or loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer than Grand Rapids. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Does not form heads, but large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp and tender, sweet and delicious. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 233. 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.

California Cream Butter

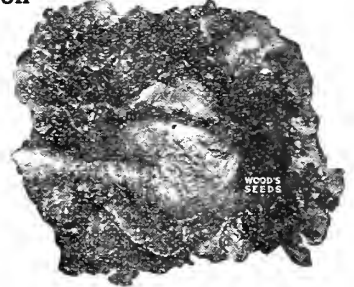


No. 242. Iceberg

No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, the hearts being sweet, crisp and delicious.

No. 236. 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. A sure and reliable header and keeps better than most heading varieties. Very much like Iceberg, except that it is larger and the green color is slightly lighter.



Improved Hanson.

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing.

No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice

—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet, delicate flavor. Slow to start to seed.

Crisp-as-Ice Lettuce.



Lettuce Plants—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready Feb., March, April, Sept. and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 230. Wood's Cabbage	10c.	20c.	60c.	\$2.00
No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston	5c.	15c.	50c.	1.50
No. 233. California Cream Butter	5c.	15c.	50c.	1.50
No. 235. Early Curled Simpson	5c.	15c.	50c.	1.50
No. 236. Improved Hanson	5c.	15c.	50c.	1.50
No. 237. Summer Allheart	10c.	20c.	55c.	1.75
No. 238. Grand Rapids	5c.	15c.	50c.	1.50
No. 239. Crisp as Ice	10c.	20c.	60c.	2.00
No. 240. Cos or Romaine	10c.	20c.	60c.	2.00
No. 241. Chicken Lettuce	10c.	20c.	60c.	2.00
No. 242. Iceberg	10c.	20c.	60c.	2.00

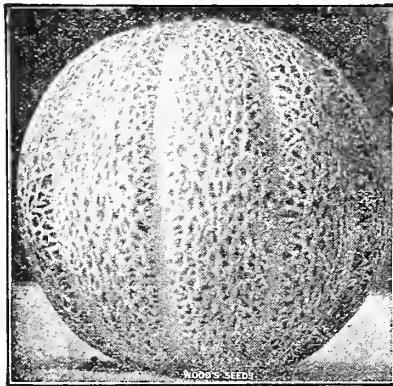
If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

Insect Remedies —Two lbs. Arsenate of Lead mixed with 50 lbs. Bordeaux Mixture kills insects and prevents disease. One lb. Arsenate of Lead mixed with 20 lbs. land plaster kills the striped cucumber bug; apply as soon as the plants appear. A radish plant grown in each hill will keep the bugs away.

Honey Ball For description of this new melon, see page 3.



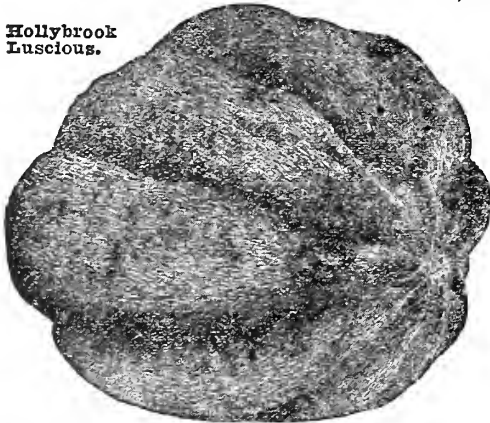
Extra Early Hanover.

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity in earliness Extra Hanover is without a competitor.

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

Hollybrook Luscious.



—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last.

No. 257. Tip-Top —Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of a good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. It is the sort of melon that if you grow it once you will always give it a plate in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. For the home garden we recommend it highly. It is not adapted for shipping long distances, but is fine for the near-by market.



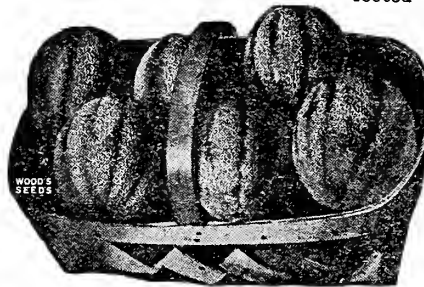
Banana Cantaloupe. inches long by 4 to 6 inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor.

No. 262. Banana

—When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20

No. 250. Early Rocky Ford

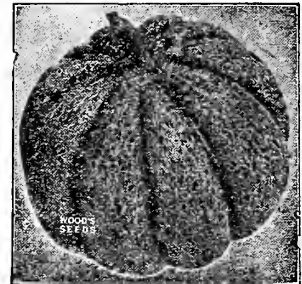
—A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific, attractive in appearance and of fine quality



Early Rocky Ford.

No. 254. Extra Early Hackensack

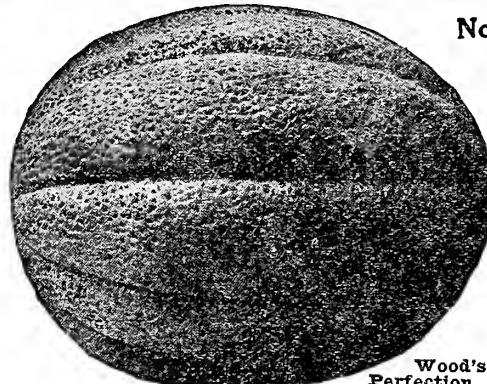
—Similar to Large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. The netting is heavy, the flesh thick, juicy and sweet. The flesh is light green. Fine for the home garden and nearby market; too large to suit for shipping, but always of good size. The vine is vigorous, quite disease resistant, and a prolific bearer. A dependable and satisfactory melon for the home garden.



Extra Early Hackensack.

No. 248. Wood's Perfection

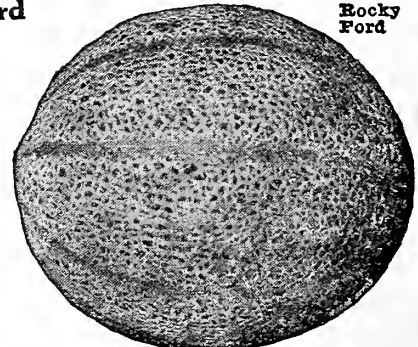
The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. Flesh is thick, of beautiful deep rich green color; of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted. A splendid cantaloupe.



Wood's Perfection.

No. 252. Rocky Ford

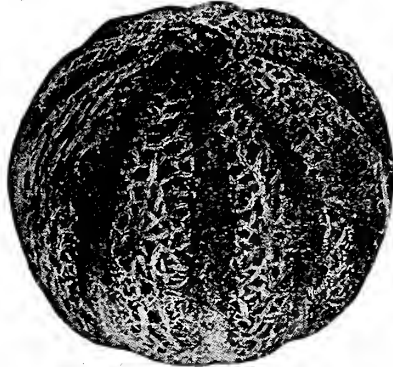
—The standard of excellence among green-fleshed melons. The flesh is thick, with small cavity; very sweet and has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Oval shaped, slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. Our stock was saved from selected melons and should not be confused with cheap seeds saved from the run of the field.



Rocky Ford

BY MAIL POSTPAID				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 247. Extra Early Hanover	10c	20c	.60c	\$2.00
No. 248. Wood's Perfection	5c	15c	.50c	1.50
No. 250. Early Rocky Ford	5c	15c	.50c	1.50
No. 254. Rocky Ford	5c	10c	.30c	1.00
No. 252. Extra Early Hackensack	5c	10c	.35c	1.10
No. 257. Tip Top	5c	15c	.50c	1.50
No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious	10c	20c	.60c	2.00
No. 262. Banana	5c	15c	.40c	1.35

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.



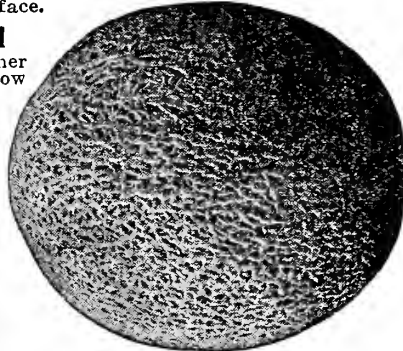
Emerald Gem Cantaloupe.

No. 258. Emerald Gem —The rich, spicy flavor of Emerald Gem is hard to describe —there is no more delicious melon. The fruits are not large, but the flesh is thick and firm and ripens close to the thin rind. If the melons are gathered as they ripen the vines will bear through a long season. It is not a good shipper, but for the home garden and nearby market it has no superior for sweetness and fine flavor. They are at their best if picked while the skin is still green.

No. 255. Pollock 10-25 —Sometimes called Salmon Tint because of the thick, luscious salmon flesh, shading to light green at the rind. The fruits are nearly round, uniform in size, have no ribs, the dense netting covering the entire surface.

No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford —Whether you grow

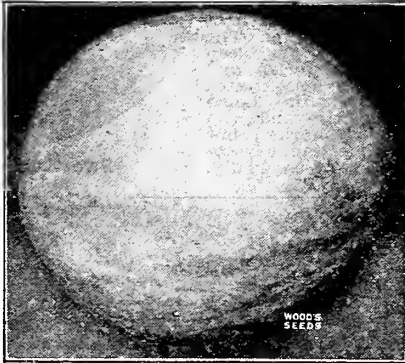
for home use or market you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting with hardly a trace of depression between the slices. The meat is thick, fine grained and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Highly rust resistant. You will not be disappointed in Gold Lined.



Gold Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

No. 245. Honey Dew

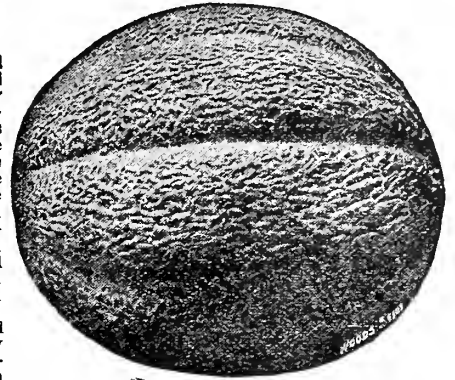
Dew —It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind and has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe.



Honey Dew Melon.

No. 246. Wood's Netted Gem

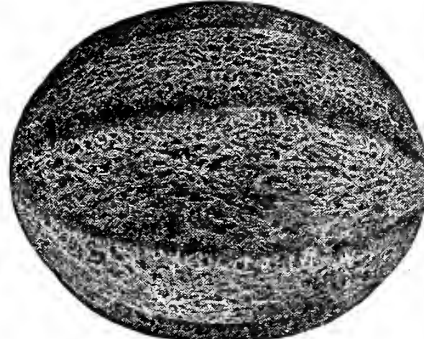
—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. It matures early and is more universally grown in home gardens than any green fleshed melon.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

No. 249. Knight

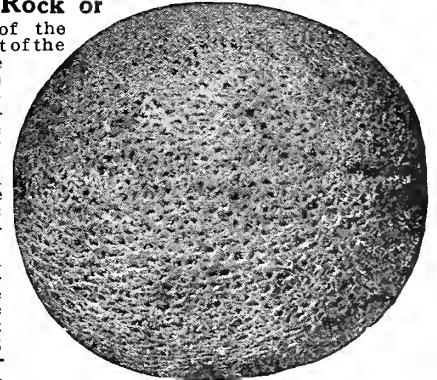
—Maryland or Sweet Air.) — In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across.



Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 251. 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 with hardly a trace of ribbing, 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.

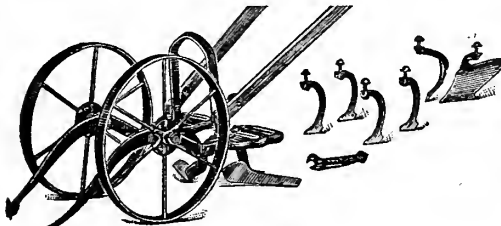


Netted Rock or Eden Gem.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

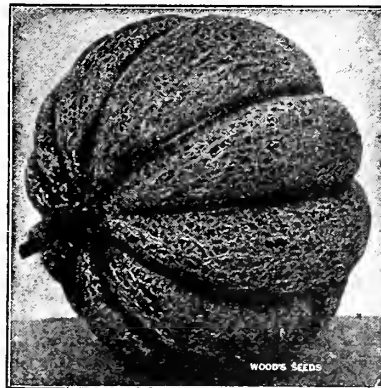
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 245. Honey Dew	5c.	15c.	40c.	\$1.35
No. 246. Wood's Netted Gem	5c.	15c.	40c.	1.35
No. 249. Knight or Maryland	5c.	15c.	40c.	1.35
No. 251. Netted Rock or Eden Gem	5c.	10c.	30c.	1.00
No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford	5c.	15c.	40c.	1.35
No. 255. Pollock 10-25	5c.	15c.	40c.	1.25
No. 258. Emerald Gem	5c.	15c.	40c.	1.35
No. 259. Large Hackensack	5c.	10c.	35c.	1.10
No. 263. Glass Melon or Mango	10c.	20c.	50c.	1.60

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.



This is Planet Jr. No. 12, the one that cultivates both sides of the row at once or between the rows. Has a full set of attachments for plowing, weeding and hoeing. It runs so easily a boy can

work it. Price complete, \$10.75. Other Planet Jr. tools are described on page 87.



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

No. 259. Large Hackensack

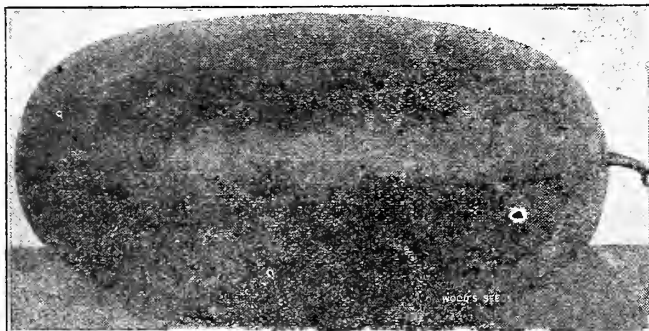
or **TURK'S CAP**. — This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market.

No. 263. Glass Melon or MANGO. —

For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant.

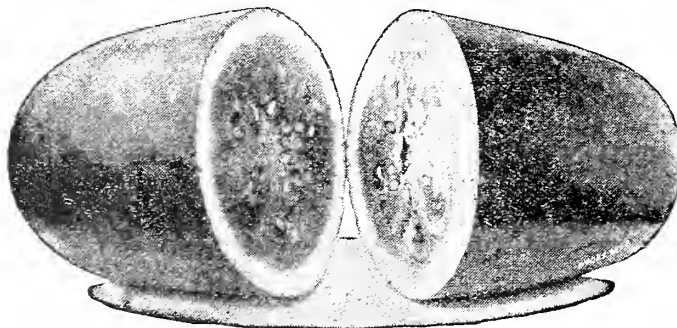
Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds

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.



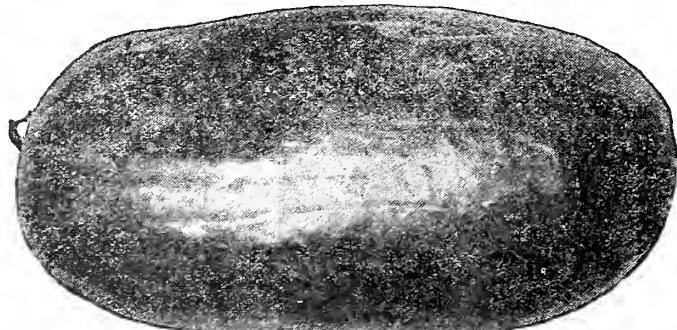
No. 269. Improved Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo

—This improved strain has the same red flesh, delicious sweetness and all the other splendid qualities that made Kleckley's Sweet such a favorite. The improvement has been along the line of size and shipping qualities. It is not at all unusual to have them weigh 75 pounds, yet the rind is thin, but so tough that Improved Kleckley's Sweet qualifies for long-distance shipping.



No. 271. Florida Favorite (or Pearson).

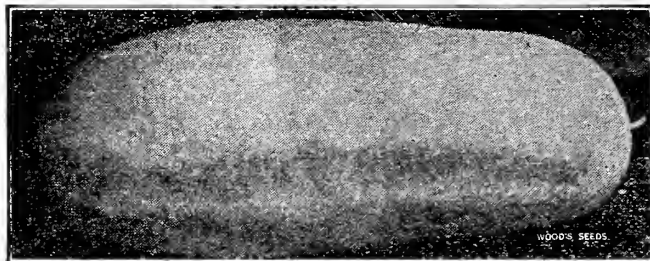
—A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind.



Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

No. 272. 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 and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use.



No. 276. Thurmond Gray

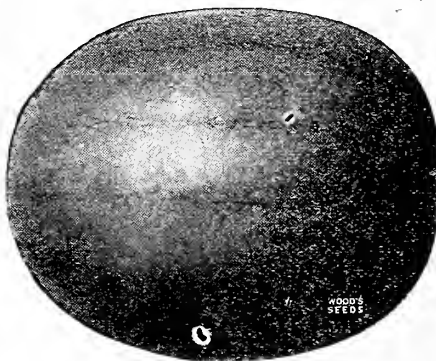
—Of course, perfection is impossible, but Mr. Thurmond seems to have approached it quite closely in breeding Thurmond Gray. It looks like the last word in shipping melons, for besides its exceedingly attractive appearance it has size, solidity and the tough rind so necessary for shipping long distances. Probably its best feature is the fine, sugary quality in which it excels all shipping melons and makes it a good melon for the home garden. It does not sunburn; has bright red, sweet meat, and ships splendidly.

No. 274. Dark Icing

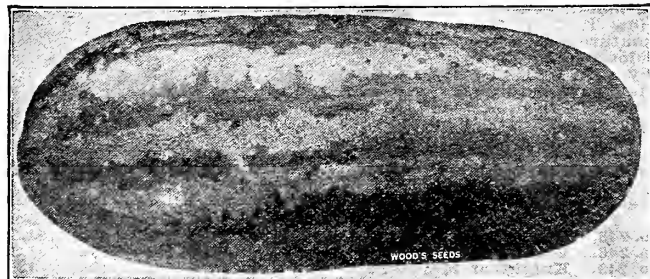
An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. The fruits ripen earlier than almost any other melon.

No. 282. Sweet Heart

—A large, heavy, oval-shaped melon of a light green color with distinct veins of a darker shade. The vines are vigorous, productive, ripen the fruits evenly, and the melons keep in good condition long after ripening. The solid flesh is deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for the home garden and the nearby market, but it also stands shipping splendidly.



Sweetheart Water Melon.



No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

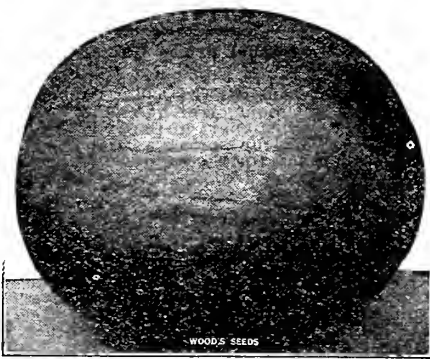
—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake.

	BY MAIL POSTPAID			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 269. Improved Kleckley's Sweet	5c.	15c.	40c.	\$1.25
No. 271. Florida Favorite	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 272. Carolina Bradford	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 274. Dark Icing	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c
No. 276. Thurmond Gray	5c.	15c.	35c.	1.10
No. 279. Improved Georgia Rattlesnake	5c.	10c.	30c.	1.00
No. 282. Sweetheart	5c.	10c.	25c.	85c

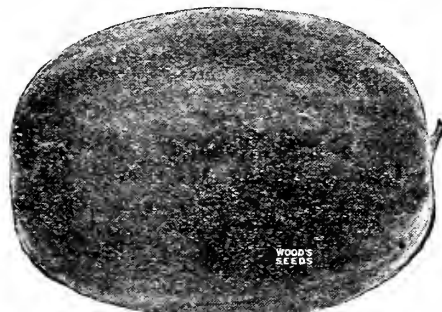
If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream

For the home garden or for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size, color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness, and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early.



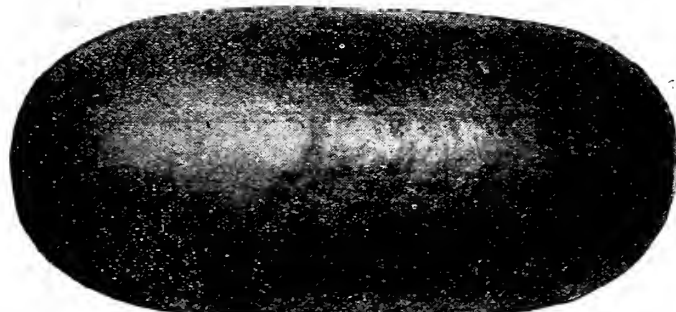
Peerless or Ice Cream water Melon.



Pride of Georgia Water Melon

No. 283. Pride of Georgia

—One of the largest melons and a real good one. Oval shaped, with dark green rind and deliciously sweet bright red meat. A fine melon for home use and near-by market. Extra large and heavy, it is not unusual to have melons weigh 40 pounds or more. It is well liked wherever grown.



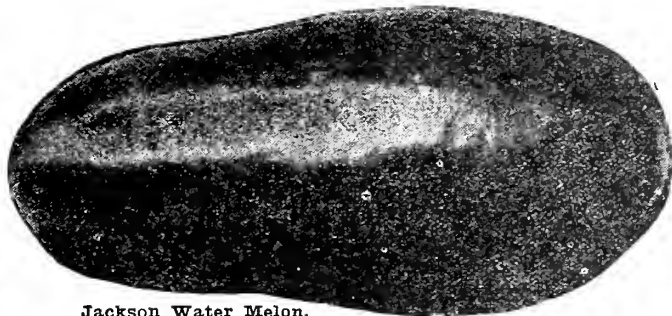
Halbert Honey

No. 280. Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long early melon, with 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.



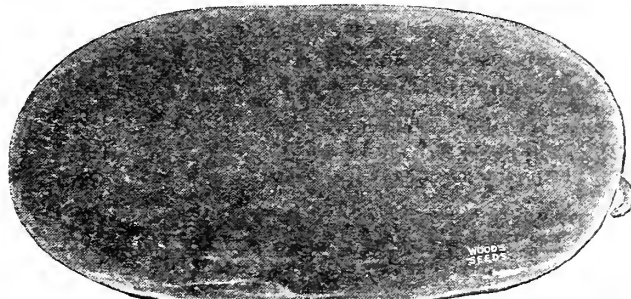
Tom Watson Water Melon.

No. 277. Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark green like the Kleckley's Sweet, 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.



Jackson Water Melon.

No. 278. 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. A long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind.



Alabama Sweets Water Melon.

No. 273. 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.



Irish Gray Water Melon

No. 270. Irish Gray —In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses no account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. An unusual melon, for although a grand shipper it is equally fine for the home garden.

No. 284. Preserving Citron—Makes excellent preserves and sweet meats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 270. Irish Gray	5c	10c	30c	\$1.00
No. 273. Alabama Sweets	5c	10c	25c	85c
No. 277. Tom Watson	5c	10c	25c	75c
No. 278. Jackson	5c	15c	40c	1.25
No. 280. Halbert Honey	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream	5c	10c	25c	85c
No. 283. Pride of Georgia	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 284. Preserving Citron	5c	10c	25c	85c

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

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.

No. 290. 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.

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved —Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent.

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.

No. 873. TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes.
No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—Fine for beds and borders.

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.

No. 295. 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.

No. 296. White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance.

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green Prolific —Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season.

No. 298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green —Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning.



BY MAIL POSTPAID				
		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb. Lb.
MUSTARD				
No. 290.	Southern Giant Curled	5c.	10c.	25c. 75c
No. 292.	Chinese Broad Leaved	5c.	10c.	30c. 1.00
NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS				
No. 856.	Dwarf Mixed	5c.	10c.	30c. \$1.00
No. 873.	Tall Mixed	5c.	10c.	30c. 1.00
OKRA				
No. 295.	Kleckley's Favorite	5c.	10c.	25c. 85c
No. 296.	White Velvet	5c.	10c.	25c. 75c
No. 297.	Improved Dwarf Green Prolific	5c.	10c.	25c. 75c
No. 298.	Perkins Mammoth Long Green	5c.	10c.	25c. 75c
PARSLEY				
No. 314.	Champion Moss Curled	5c.	10c.	25c. 75c
No. 315.	Plain or Single	5c.	10c.	25c. 75c

If shipped not prepaid, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

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 Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

1 lb. equals 1 qt.; 8-lb. equals 1 peck.

Japanese or Ebenezer —No onion will keep better than the Japanese and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard, firm onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all varieties of onions grown from sets; some growers claim that they yield double as many bushels to the acre compared with other varieties. The onions ripen down well, are unusually fine keepers and are mild and well flavored. **lb. 35 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 8 lbs. \$1.55, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 70 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.30.**

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. **lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 65 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.10.**

SILVER SKIN.—Produces silvery white onions several weeks earlier than if grown from seeds. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. **lb. 35 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 70 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.25.**

RED WETHERSFIELD.—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. **lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 65 cts.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.10.**

YELLOW POTATO.—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. Our stock is very limited. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts. Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Matures very early, producing a cluster of good sized onions from a single set. Fine for early spring bunching; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. **lb. 35 cts.; 4 lbs. 95 cts.; 8 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.; 8 lbs. \$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 27.

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 allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

No. 315. Plain or Single —Hardier than the curled and stronger flavored, color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed.



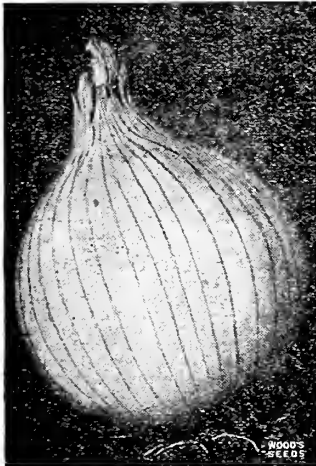
Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled —The best and most 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.

Onion

CULTURE.—In January or February plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds and at least two weeding and gives larger yields. **Keep free of weeds.** 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

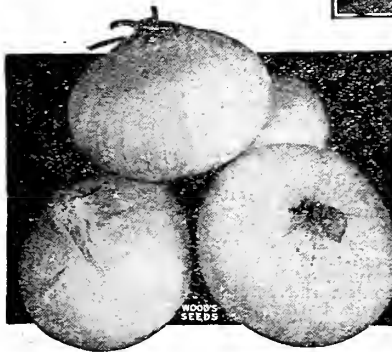
Growing Onion Sets. Sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks,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



Prize Taker or Spanish King.

No. 307. Copper King

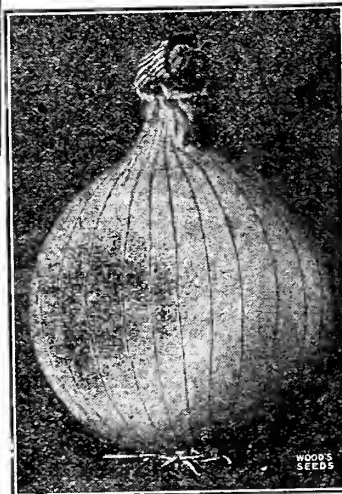
Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. The Copper King is the kind of onion you can plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August.



Extra Early White Pearl.

No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King

—Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard. One of the most attractive onions, a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year.



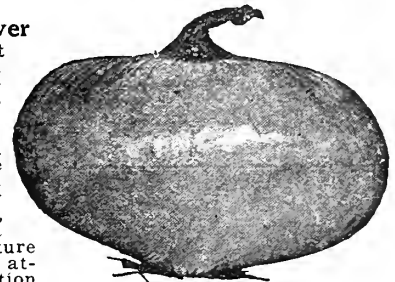
Copper King.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl

—The earliest of the white onions; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Market growers find it a profitable onion to sell bunched. It is a splendid pickling onion.

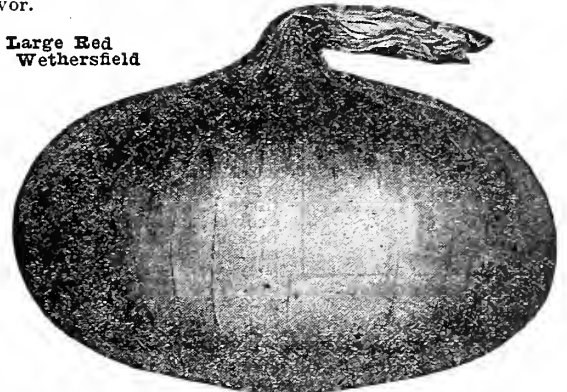
No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing 2 to 3 lbs. each. No other white onion grows as large. Attractive shape, flattened, but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet, and tender. They grow quickly, mature early and make a most attractive onion; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor.



Mammoth Silver King.

Large Red Wethersfield

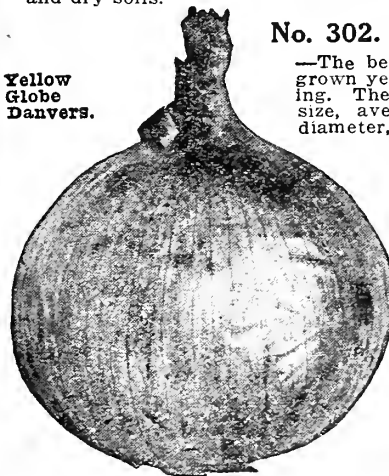


No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield

—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; 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.

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

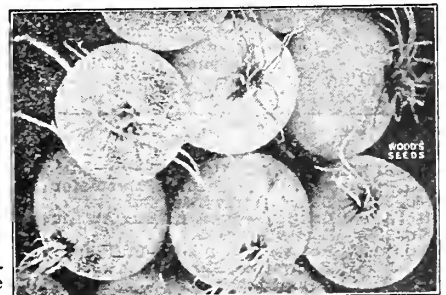
Yellow Globe Danvers.



—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. The supply of seeds this season is exceedingly limited owing to crop failure.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal

—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. Owing to partial crop failure the supply of seed is exceedingly limited.



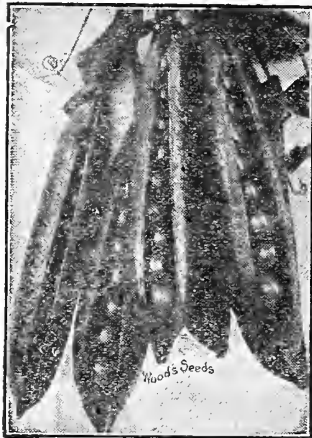
Silver Skin or White Portugal.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield.....	10c	30c	\$1.00	\$3.50
No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers.....	10c	50c	1.50	5.50
No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal.....	10c	50c	1.60	6.00
No. 307. Copper King.....	10c	30c	1.00	3.50
No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King.....	10c	35c	1.15	4.00
No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl.....	10c	35c	1.15	4.00
No. 310. Mammoth Silver King.....	10c	30c	1.00	3.50

Garden Peas — Early Varieties

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled.)



Pedigree Extra Early

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, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of

- Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM

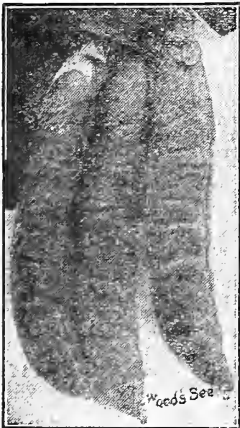
drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

No. 319. 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 5 to 7 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 of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness; 2 to 2½ feet high.

No. 320 Wood's Lightning Excelsior

—Unquestionably one of the best 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 productive extra early peas, both for shipping, home market and home use.



Large Podded Alaska

No. 331. Gradus or Prosperity*

—Only a few days later than Eclipse, and remarkable for its size and full pods. 3 feet high and produces uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. Remains tender and sweet for a long time. Recommended for earliness, size and quality.

No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer

—Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but has longer and broader

pods, larger peas, and the vine is more productive. The pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled peas; the quality is good; grows 2½ feet high.



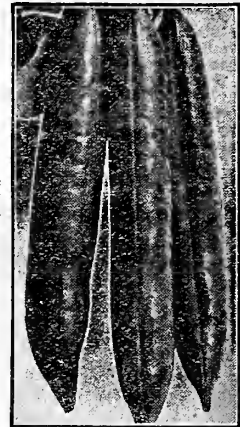
Thomas Laxton.

No. 328. Eclipse or Surprise*

—The earliest of all the wrinkled peas. Though not as hardy as the extra early smooth seeded peas, it far excels any of them in delicious quality and is about as early. The pods are about 3 inches long and well filled; 2 feet high.

No. 329. Laxtonian*

—Although the vines grow only about 18 inches high, they produce as abundantly as early wrinkled peas of taller growth, and yield larger and handsomer pods than any other dwarf peas. The pods are about 4 inches long, well filled with fine, large sweet peas, generally 6 to 8 to the pod. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; the vines are vigorous and productive. In tenderness and luscious quality, no early dwarf pea is superior to Laxtonian.



Laxtonian

No. 325. Little Marvel*

—A splendid pea for the home garden. It is a first early wrinkled pea growing 15 to 18 inches high, heavily set with dark green well-filled pods that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor; the pods are usually produced in pairs. Especially well suited to the small private garden; a generous yielder and the peas are tender and sweet.

No. 321. Extra Early Alaska

Sometimes called Earliest of All.

—Recommended especially for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting. The pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance, and all mature at once and they retain their fresh green color long after picking. For canning, it ranks first among the very early varieties. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas

—Many gardeners

prefer the small sweet French pea for a portion of their planting. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas of tender, delicate quality. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and should have a brush support.

No. 332. Thomas Laxton*

—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. The vines grow about 3 feet high. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality.



Extra Early Alaska

AMERICAN WONDER PREMIUM GEM NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

Fine peas in their day, but they have been supplanted by better varieties. To those who have been accustomed to plant these old-time favorites, we recommend Thomas Laxton, Laxtonian and Little Marvel. These are better peas and better producers.

	By Mail Postpaid						Not Prepaid				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early	10c	20c	35c	60c	\$1.30	\$2.25	25c	45c	\$1.05	\$1.90	\$17.00
No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 321. Extra Early Alaska	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 325. Little Marvel	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.45	2.55	30c	55c	1.20	2.20	20.00
No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 328. Eclipse or Surprise	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 329. Laxtonian	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.60	2.85	35c	60c	1.35	2.50	23.00
No. 331. Gradus or Prosperity	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.50
No. 332. Thomas Laxton	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.50

Second Early and Late Peas

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

No. 337 Bliss Everbearing*

—Ready for picking about a week after Little Marvel and continues a long time in bearing. If picked as the pods mature the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. For more than a generation Bliss Everbearing has been one of the most highly esteemed peas for the summer and fall garden, and many prefer it to all others of the later varieties. Height 2½ to 3 feet.

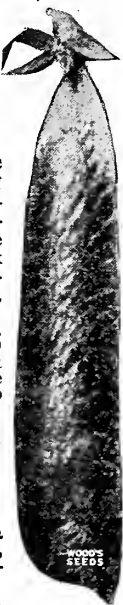


Bliss Everbearing

its equal in quality and delicious sweetness. The vines are vigorous and stout, giving them unusual yielding power, the pods frequently being borne in pairs. The broad, handsome deep-green pods are often 4 inches long and are well filled with big, tender peas of the very best quality. A fine pea for the private garden and the home market. Height 2 feet.

No. 342. Large White Marrowfat

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. On poor ground they will outyield all other varieties. Should be gathered when young to have the peas at their best. They grow 4 feet high and should be staked with brush.



White Marrowfat

No. 345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy*

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, well filled, frequently containing 9 to 10 big, luscious sweet peas. 1½ feet high; the stout vines require no support.

No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno*



Dwarf Champion



Dwarf Telephone

No. 340. Champion of England*

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer, and the pods are well filled with large, sweet peas of the finest flavor.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone.



Champion of England

No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone*

Our Dark Green Podded Telephone should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. The vines grow 4 to 4½ feet high and bear an abundant crop of fine, dark green pods that remain fresh and retain their color long after picking. It is not as early as Laxtonian nor as late as Champion of England; it may properly be classed as a mid-season variety; 4 to 4½ feet high; the vines should have support.



Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar

Edible Podded or Salad Pea

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness

(Salad Peas)—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. It is really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods, when about half grown, should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support.

PEAS FOR SUCCESSION

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early, Thomas Laxton, Bliss Everbearing, Champion of England.

Postpaid
 ¼ lb., each \$.70
 1 lb., each 1.25
 2 lbs., each 2.10
 5 lbs., each 4.75

	Pkt.	BY MAIL POSTPAID					NOT PREPAID				
		¼ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 337. Bliss Everbearing	10c	20c	35c	60c	\$1.30	\$2.25	25c	45c	\$1.05	\$1.90	\$17.00
No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 340. Champion of England	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 342. Large White Marrowfat	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.10	1.85	25c	40c	85c	1.50	13.00
No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar	15c	30c	50c	80c	1.75	3.15	40c	65c	1.50	2.80	
No. 345. Dwarf Telephone	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.45	2.55	30c	55c	1.20	2.20	20.00

Pepper

CULTURE—Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.



Ruby King

No. 354. Ruby King—A wonderfully productive pepper, bearing fruits 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing with meats, rice, etc. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red.

No. 359. Tabasco—The hottest pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long.



Ruby Giant

No. 353. Ruby Giant

Sometimes called World Beater

—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 earliness, attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and may be used for stuffing or sliced like cucumbers and served with tomatoes. The skin is smooth and colors evenly all over. One of the most attractive peppers in our list.



Chinese Giant

No. 351. Chinese Giant

—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. The flesh is probably the thickest of all the large sweet peppers and is tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes.

Pimento



No. 355. 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.

No. 350. Royal King

—A grand stocky pepper, making strong stocky, erect plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, not only extra large, but as near perfect as a pepper can be; uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and so sweet it may be eaten raw. It is an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads.

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

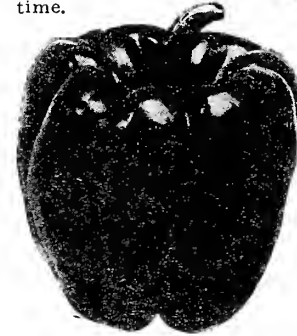
—Earlier than any large sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meat; very sweet and mild; 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; keeps a long time.

Early Neapolitan



No. 352. Large Bell or Bull Nose

—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for salads or for stuffing, and mangoes. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green; bright crimson when ripe.



Large Bell or Bull Nose

No. 358. Long Red Cayenne

—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. The red pepper found on every table is Cayenne.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant ½ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches 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. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. One ounce sows 25 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.



No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

PEPPER	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 350. Royal King	10c.	30c.	90c.	\$3.25
No. 351. Chinese Giant	10c.	50c.	\$1.65	6.00
No. 352. Large Bell or Bull Nose	5c.	25c.	85c.	3.00
No. 353. Ruby Giant	10c.	30c.	1.00	3.50
No. 354. Ruby King	10c.	30c.	90c.	3.25
No. 355. Pimento	5c.	25c.	85c.	3.00
No. 356. Early Neapolitan	5c.	25c.	85c.	3.00
No. 358. Long Red Cayenne	5c.	25c.	85c.	3.00
No. 359. Tabasco	10c.	50c.	1.65	6.00

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 or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, 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 paris green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck

—A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. Ours is the green striped type preferred by Southern growers, and is as fine as can be had anywhere or at any price.

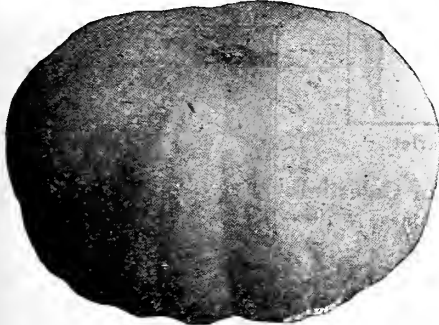


Cashaw or Crookneck.

Sugar or Pie.

No. 366. Sugar or Pie —Not a large pumpkin, 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.

No. 369. King of the Mammoths —Sometimes called Jump because of its size. The largest of all the pumpkins, sometimes weighing 100 lbs., but the average weight is considerably less. They are bright yellow with hard, firm, thick flesh that is tender, sweet and just the right quality for making pumpkin pies, but makes fine stock food. Grow some to exhibit at your fair.



No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato —For pumpkin pies we recommend the Tennessee Sweet Potato. Thick-fleshed, fine-grained, sweet and delicious. A big yielder and of good size.

No. 371. Corn Field Pumpkin —For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

PUMPKIN	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 365. Virginia Mammoth.....	5c.	15c.	.40c.	\$1.35
No. 366. Sugar or Pie.....	5c.	10c.	.25c.	.85c
No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck.....	5c.	15c.	.35c.	1.25
No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	5c.	10c.	.30c.	1.00
No. 369. King of the Mammoths.....	5c.	15c.	.35c.	1.25
No. 370. Large Cheese.....	5c.	10c.	.25c.	.75c
No. 371. Corn Field.....	8c.	20c.		.60c
No. 397. RHUBARB. Linnaeus.....	5c.	15c.	.40c.	1.35

SALSIFY

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island .10c. .20c. .65c. . 2.25
If shipped by express, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.



Virginia Mammoth

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth—We have never grown a pumpkin that combines 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 any one could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding.

No. 370. Large Cheese —A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. The pumpkins often attain to two feet in diameter; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding to stock it is first class.

RHUBARB Or PIE PLANT

Culture.—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. A barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection from the sun and produces longer and tender stalks. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure.

No. 397. LINNAEUS.

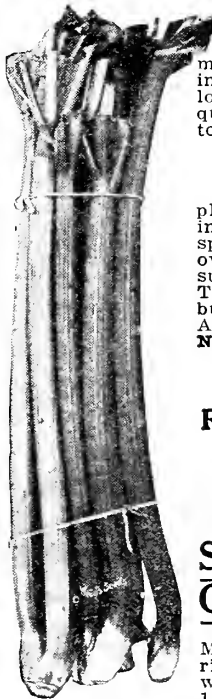
Makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor

Rhubarb Roots

20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz. post-paid. Not prepaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz; 50 for \$4.50.

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 makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.



Rhubarb

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch.



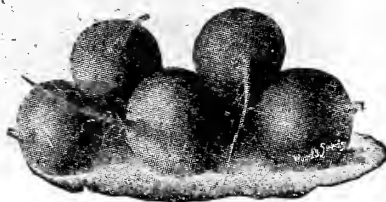
Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables 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 plant 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip

Sometimes called **Scarlet Button**.—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. The standard round red radish for the private garden.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip.

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip—The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip, makes this radish particularly attractive. The quality of our well-bred strain we believe even excels its attractive appearance, for it is crisp and snappy, yet is mild in flavor.

No. 380. Early White Turnip—A pure white, round radish that is particularly well suited for growing during the summer and make firm, crisp roots. It is also adapted for planting early.



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.

let; flesh pure white. Thoroughly satisfactory and attractive and should be in every garden.

No. 381. French Breakfast—Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

No. 379. Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

—One of the earliest and quickest growing radishes. It grows about an inch and a half long, and like all quickly grown radishes is very firm, crisp and brittle. In every respect a fine early radish both for the private garden and for market.



Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.

No. 382. Mixed Round Radishes—All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 379. Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 380. Early White Turnip	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 381. French Breakfast	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 382. Mixed Round Radishes	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 385. Long Scarlet Summer	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 387. White Icicle	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 389. White Strasburg	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 390. Mixed Long Radishes	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 392. Chinese or Celestial	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 393. Rose China Winter	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c
No. 394. Long Black Spanish	5c.	10c.	25c.	.85c

If shipped by express, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

LONG RADISHES

No. 387. 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. In quality and attractiveness no long white radish can compare with Icicle.

No. 385. Long Scarlet Summer

—No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use. The upper part is bright scarlet shading gradually to pure white at the tip.

No. 388. 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.

No. 389. White Strasburg—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

Sometimes called **Chinese White Winter**.—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. The pure white roots often grow 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 2½ inches in diameter.

No. 393. Rose China Winter

—A handsome radish growing about 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent. The roots are smooth and are splendid keepers.

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size; the flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; usually grows 7 to 9 inches long.



Icicle.

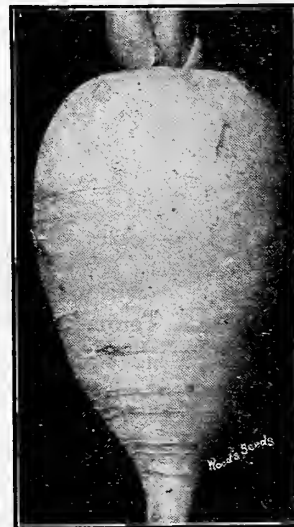
the roots are old and large.

No. 390. Mixed Long Radishes

—A fine mixture of all the long varieties. One planting will give a continuous supply of crisp tender radishes for a long season.

WINTER RADISHES

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



White Strasburg.

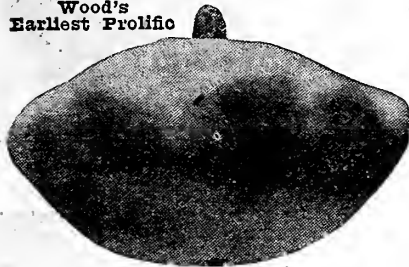
There are some handy articles described on pages 85, 86, 87 and 88. Don't overlook them.

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 about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply land plaster, air-slacked lime or paris green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

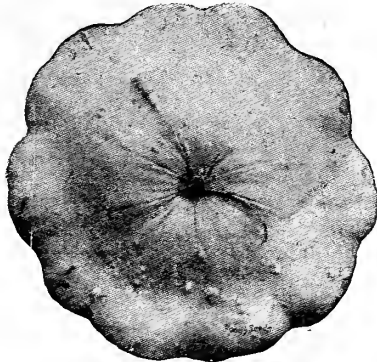
Wood's Earliest Prolific



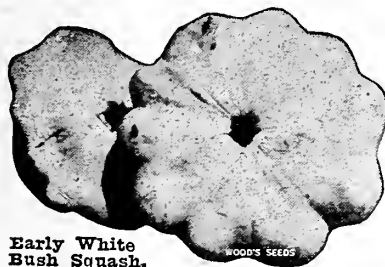
Early White Bush, about two feet high, a great producer. The quality of the flesh is fine. It is the most economical of the summer squashes. Excellence in quality, flavor and extreme earliness are splendidly combined in Wood's Earliest Prolific.

No. 409. Mammoth White Bush

—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being about a third larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. A very prolific bearer.



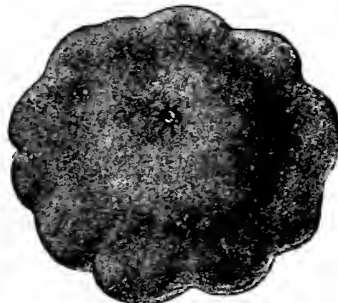
Mammoth White Bush Squash



Early White Bush Squash.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

—Sometimes called Golden Custard. Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush. 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. Although the white variety is more generally grown 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 advantage of being larger.



Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

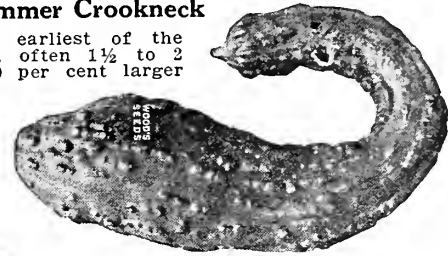
—Besides being ten days earlier than Early White Bush, it has the advantage of containing nearly double as much flesh, is easier to prepare and with less waste. These advantages and the good yield will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness and good yield will appeal to the market grower as well as to the home gardener who takes a pride in having the earliest garden. The vine is like that of the

No. 408. Early White Bush

or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—Until our Wood's Earliest Prolific was introduced Early White Bush was the standard squash for home use and market. The creamy white squashes are about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty. May be used from the time they first set on the vine till fully matured.

No. 412. Giant Summer Crookneck

—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 feet long; about 50 per cent larger than the ordinary Crookneck. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash



Hubbard Squash

No. 413. 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.

No. 414. 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.

SPINACH



New Zealand 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. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

No. 404. New Zealand —Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way.

No. 401. Round Thick Leaved —Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale —Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing.

No. 403. 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.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

SPINACH		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 401.	Round Thick Leaved	5c	8c	15c	45c
No. 402.	Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale	5c	8c	15c	45c
No. 403.	Long Season	5c	8c	15c	45c
No. 404.	New Zealand	5c	10c	30c	\$1.00
SQUASH					
No. 407.	Wood's Earliest Prolific	10c	15c	40c	1.35
No. 408.	Early White Bush	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 409.	Mammoth White Bush	5c	12c	35c	1.10
No. 410.	Mammoth Yellow Bush	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 412.	Giant Summer Crookneck	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 413.	Hubbard	5c	10c	30c	1.00
No. 414.	Delicious	5c	15c	40c	1.25

If shipped by express, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

Tomatoes

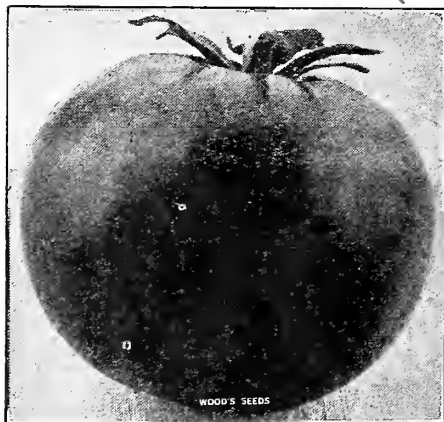
CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant to boxes or pots to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and 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; pinching out the side branches promotes vigor, more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

GROW YOUR TOMATOES BY THE RICE PLAN



Midway between two rows of plants drive stakes at any convenient distance, to the tops of which nail a scantling. Across this scantling tie sticks with the lower ends sunk in the ground; set the plants at the foot of each stick and tie them to the sticks as they grow. Acres of better tomatoes can be grown by this method at practically no cost, as sawmill refuse answers every purpose. This plan is equally adapted for large plantings and for small gardens.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes



More than a hundred thousand tons of tomatoes is the loss caused by tomato wilt in the South every year, and the loss is increasing year by year. Wilt is a fungus that lives in the soil and invades the plant through its roots. When diseased tomato vines are plowed under they only serve to increase the infection. In the early stages of the disease the leaves curl; later they turn yellow, beginning at the bottom of the plant which slowly dies, usually about the time the fruits are half grown. No amount of spraying will do any good, the only means of controlling wilt is to grow wilt resistant varieties.

will do any good, the only means of controlling wilt is to grow wilt resistant varieties.

No. 420. Marvel Wilt Resistant —A heavy producer of medium early smooth red fruits. It sets a great many fruits and continues to bear heavily after most early varieties are dead. An excellent tomato for the home garden and for medium early market. Seed supply very limited.

No. 421. Norton Wilt Resistant —Norton was developed from the Stone, ripens at the same season, and can be classed as a wilt resistant Stone, but a more abundant bearer and the fruits are more solid. It yields a heavy crop of large smooth solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought resistant. An excellent tomato for the home garden, for canning and for the late market.

No. 429. Norduke Wilt Resistant —The Norduke represents the best effort of the United States Department of Agriculture in wilt-resistant tomatoes. Not as early as Marvel nor as late as Norton, and makes large, smooth red fruits that are borne in great abundance. It ripens more quickly than Norton, so does not ship as well, but is a fine tomato for the home garden and for canning. Splendid crops of Norduke have been grown in wilt-infested fields where the entire crop of non-wilt resistant tomatoes was entirely killed by wilt.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

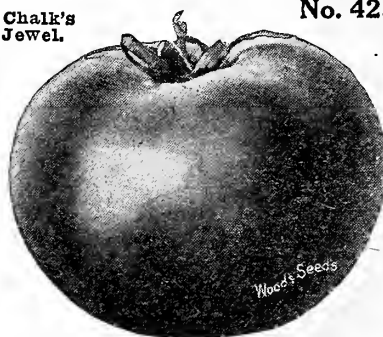
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
No. 420. Marvel Wilt Resistant	10c.	.60c.		
No. 421. Norton Wilt Resistant	10c.	.50c.	\$1.60	\$6.00
No. 429. Norduke Wilt Resistant	10c.	.50c.	1.60	6.00
No. 422. Spark's Earliana	5c.	.25c.	.80c.	3.00
No. 423. Chalk's Jewel	5c.	.25c.	.80c.	3.00
No. 424. Bonnie Best	10c.	.30c.	.90c.	3.35
No. 425. June Pink	10c.	.35c.	1.15	4.00

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Not quite as early as Earliana, though only a few days later, but a more satisfactory tomato. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense 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. Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it."



Bonnie Best.

Chalk's Jewel.



be injured. It continues bearing

No. 423. 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.

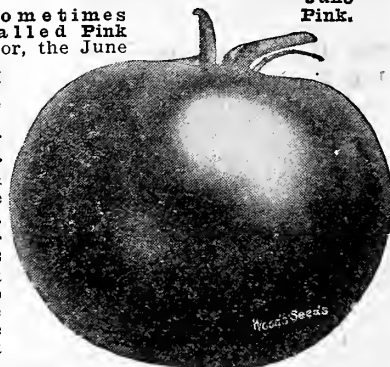
No. 422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).—A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many seeds sold as Earliana produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra-early tomatoes, and having followed this practice for a number of years, we believe our strain is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana, but none are earlier.



Spark's Earliana.

No. 425. June Pink Sometimes called Pink Earliana.—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana; fully as early, 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. A first class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack.

June Pink.



No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

THE GREATEST TOMATO IN THE WORLD



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

From Italy: The Brimmers were an astonishment to the natives and a source of never-ending gastronomic enjoyment to us.

I find but one fault about Brimmers; they grow so large I cannot eat a whole one at a meal.

Mrs. Jay Kennedy, Duplin County, N. C.

The Brimmers were the talk of the place. Everybody said they were the finest they ever saw. Lots of them weighed two pounds or more.

J. W. Powell, Norfolk County, Va.

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.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than 5 to 7 days later than the extra earlies, 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.

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.

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.

How to Grow Big Brimmers 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 right up to frost.

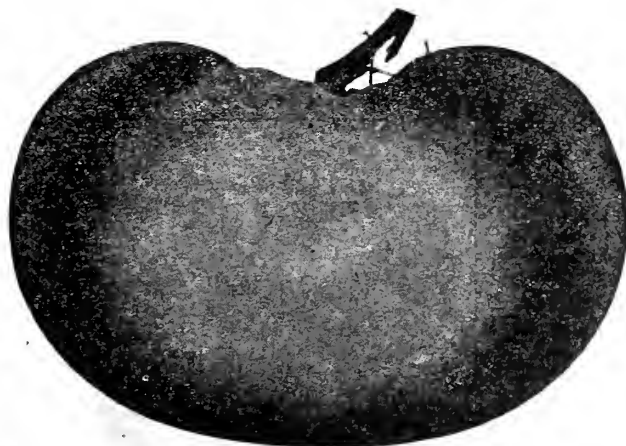
Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50.

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

By mail postpaid, 30 cts. per dozen; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100.
Not prepaid, 25 cts. per dozen; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS—

By mail postpaid, 40 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100.
Not prepaid, 35 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.



No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Sometimes Called Beefsteak Tomato

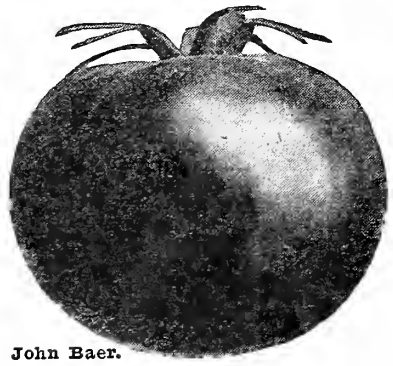
Before our Brimmer was introduced Ponderosa was the tomato of outstanding merit in size as well as quality. Unfortunately the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. With the exception of our Brimmer, Ponderosa is without doubt the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and is less acid than most varieties. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color purplish pink. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

No. 433. Livingston's Globe (Purplish Pink).—A tomato of outstanding merit that ripens just after the very early kinds. Always smooth, firm fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive; the plants have many short joints at which clusters of fruits are formed; they are borne freely all over the vine, are uniform in size, solid and heavy and with hardly a trace



of a core. The globe shape allows more slices from each fruit than other varieties. Probably no other tomato is as nearly blight proof. A remarkably good keeper, and even when picked quite green it ships well and colors up handsomely. These qualities will be appreciated by shippers to distant markets. We confidently believe that there is not a better strain of Globe to be had anywhere than ours.

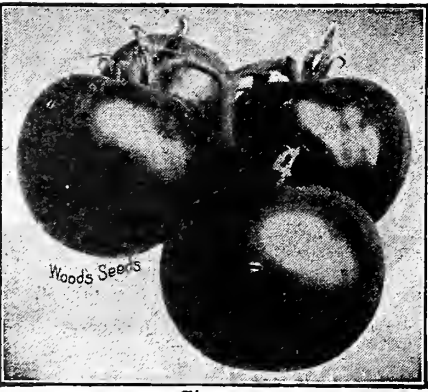
No. 431. Dwarf Stone (Bright Red).—Bears the largest fruits of any of the dwarf tomatoes. It is very prolific; the fruits, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, are all flesh, smooth, of good size, ripen evenly, medium early, firm, solid, and the quality and flavor are first class. An ideal tomato for the small garden as the plants can be set as close as 24 inches apart each way and yet make an abundant crop.



John Baer.

No. 430. John Baer (Scarlet).—Not quite as early as Spark's Earliana, though there are only a few days difference, but produces a heavier crop, and the fruits are more uniformly large and more attractive. The first fruits ripen among the earliest and it continues to bear large fruits longer than most extra early tomatoes. The vines are hardy and exceptionally productive; the fruits are smooth, attractive and remarkably large for so early a tomato. Ripens to the stem and does not burst when dead ripe.

No. 438. 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, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat; ripens evenly to the stem without cracking and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform.



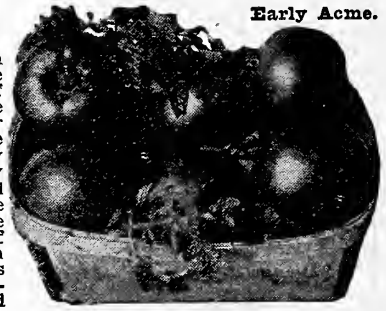
Stone.

No. 428. Redfield Beauty (Purplish Pink).—Beauty comes as near being an ideal all-round tomato as any one could wish, except that is not suitable for canning. It is reasonably early, of good size and shape; produces plentifully and until the end of the season; the last fruits you pick will still be large, and they seldom crack after a rain. They may be picked quite green and will ripen and color up nicely and keep in perfect condition for several days. Even when grown under adverse conditions, their vigor enables the plant to yield a satisfactory crop.



No. 432. Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens as they may be grown as close as three feet apart. Vines are stiff and upright, holding the 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. We recommend it particularly for the small home garden.

No. 434. Early Acme (Purplish Pink).—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, holding to its good size till the end of the season. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism.



Early Acme.

No. 426. 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 in every way a satisfying tomato for the home garden.



Perfection.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 439. Golden Queen or YELLOW TROPHY.—The handsomest of all the yellow tomatoes and highly esteemed for its delicate flavor, meatiness and remarkable solidity. The fruits are large and smooth and the vines bear profusely.

No. 440. Yellow Plum —A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
No. 426. Perfection	5c.	25c.	80c.	\$3.00
No. 428. Redfield Beauty	5c.	25c.	80c.	3.00
No. 430. John Baer	5c.	25c.	80c.	3.00
No. 431. Dwarf Stone	10c.	35c.	\$1.15	4.00
No. 432. Dwarf Champion	10c.	35c.	1.10	3.75
No. 433. Livingston's Globe	10c.	40c.	1.10	3.75
No. 434. Early Acme	5c.	25c.	80c.	3.00
No. 438. Stone	5c.	25c.	75c.	2.75
No. 439. Golden Queen	10c.	35c.	1.10	3.75
No. 440. Yellow Plum	10c.	40c.	1.25	4.50

Tomato Plants Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt Resistant. As it is not possible always to have all varieties 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	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1,000
By mail postpaid	20c.	45c.	75c.	.....
Not prepaid	15c.	35c.	60c.	\$5.00

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS	By mail postpaid	.....	.....	.....
	30c.	85c.	\$1.40	.....
	25c.	75c.	1.25	10.00

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—See page 35.

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 Red Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover ½ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcropping.

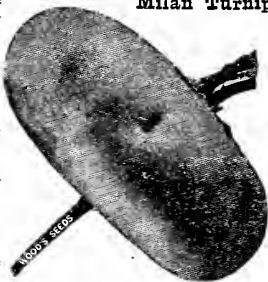
One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are 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. There is nothing better for spring planting.

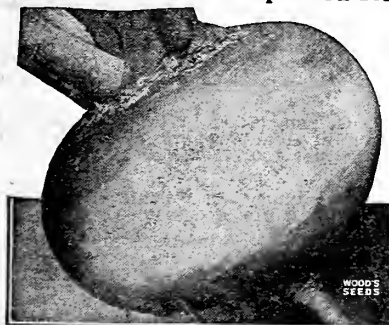
No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top.

Milan Turnip



No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure-white flesh. For table use it is at its best when about 3 inches across, but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior; a heavy cropper, early and of extra good quality.

No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large, globe-shaped roots; white with purple tops; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

No. 447. EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP.—A fine-grained, sweet, tender, white turnip with purple top. A quick grower; never stringy; uniform in size and shape, and in every way an excellent table turnip and a good stock feed when full grown.

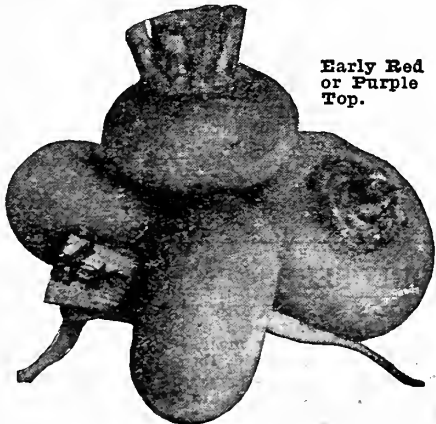
No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—The only difference between this and Early Red or Purple Top is that White Flat Dutch is pure white. They are equally early and have the same good qualities.

No. 451.—LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long.

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild.

No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad.

Early Red or Purple Top.



No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. On good land they often grow to ten pounds in weight. For table use they are best when about 4 inches across.

No. 457. LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, with fine-grained, solid, sweet and tender yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper, hardy and productive.

No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor.

No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties except rutabaga.



Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.

SALAD VARIETIES

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad.

No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

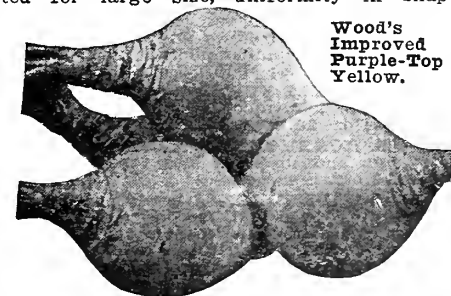
CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills 2 feet apart; thin out and keep clear of weeds.

No. 465. 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. Excellent for the table, and has high feeding value as stock feed.

No. 466. PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 445. Extra Early White Milan	5c.	12c.	30c.	.90c.
No. 446. Purple Top Milan	5c.	12c.	30c.	.90c.
No. 447. Early Red or Purple Top	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 448. Early White Flat Dutch	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 449. Mammoth Red Top White Globe	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 450. Wood's Imp. Red Top Globe	5c.	10c.	25c.	.70c.
No. 451. Long White Cowhorn	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 452. White Egg	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 453. Large White Norfolk Globe	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 454. Pomeranian White Globe	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 455. Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 457. Amber or Yellow Globe	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 458. Golden Ball or Orange Jelly	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 459. Southern Prize or Dixie	5c.	15c.	35c.	\$1.10
No. 460. Seven Top	5c.	15c.	35c.	1.00
No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.

RUTABAGA

No. 465. Wood's Imp. Purple Top Yellow	5c.	10c.	25c.	.70c.
No. 466. Purple Top Yellow	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 467. Large White or Russian	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.
No. 455. White Sweet German	5c.	10c.	20c.	.60c.

If shipped by express, deduct 10c per lb. from pound prices.

HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives knew 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.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinally for colic and nausea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 476. 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. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 480. 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.**

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

No. 482. 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.**

No. 483. 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. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 486. 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, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

No. 490. 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. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 492. TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Sow early in the spring. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 494. 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; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 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 February, March, April and May. 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready September 15th, October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead. Ready June, July and August. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 35 for prices.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February and March. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 55 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Palmetto. By mail postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.60 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.35 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$10.00 per 1,000.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS.—By mail postpaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till May. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS. } —20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts.
THYME ROOTS. } each; \$1.25 per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well re-cleaned seeds.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Cuttlefish bone supplied with each order. By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.70. Not prepaid, 1b. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35.

CANARY SEED.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.70. Not prepaid, 1b. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35.

HEMP SEED.—By mail, postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

BIRD MILLET.—By mail, postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 65 cts.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—40 cts. per lb., postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW
50 SQUARE YARDS



Standard Varieties

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

- No. 510. One Sucker** —A dark manufacturing sort of good breadth, long leaf, and rich quality. Generally grown to make a dark, heavy export tobacco. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.
- No. 511. Big Oronoko** —A very large and heavy variety for fillers and dark wrappers. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Cures well and has unusual weight and body. The largest and heaviest of all the Oronoko varieties. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.
- No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko** —Makes the finest natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. In sections where tobacco is sun cured it is preferred to all other varieties. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.
- No. 513. 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.
- No. 514. 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. Has good body, an exceptionally fine grain and silky appearance. Adapted to gray-land with red sub-soil.
- No. 515. Medley Pryor.** —Probably the largest and heaviest of all the black tobaccos and makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. The leaf is large and broad and makes a rich export tobacco.
- No. 516. 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.

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 plant beds. 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 fire-cured, etc.

For Cigarettes —The following are preferred: Improved Gold Leaf, Adcock, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyc, and Bradley Broad Leaf.

All our tobacco seeds are treated to prevent wildfire.

Select Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

- No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf** —A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne. Fine texture and cures easily. 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.
- No. 503. Warne** —Has no superior for bright wrappers. The leaf is large, of good breadth, tough and silky. Among the most generally grown tobaccos, and one of the most popular and satisfactory.
- No. 501. 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.
- No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko** —For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray soils overlying yellow clay.
- No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko** —Fine for wrappers and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.
- No. 506. Improved Hester** —For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. Fairly long, 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.
- No. 507. 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.
- No. 517. 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.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| No. 519. Hyc. | No. 520. Flanagan. | No. 524. Willow Leaf. |
| No. 525. Famous. | No. 528. Tilley. | No. 526. Deer Tongue. |
| No. 527. Tuckahoe. | No. 523. Lizzard Tail. | No. 529. Hickory Pryor. |
| No. 521. Virginia Sun-Cured. | No. 522. Bradley Broad Leaf. | No. 532. Granville County Yellow. |
- Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

DUST YOUR TOBACCO WITH A PEERLESS

Every tobacco grower should have a Peerless Dust Gun. It dusts insecticides to the underside of the leaf as well as the top. The weight is distributed equally front and rear, giving perfect balance. You can operate it all day and not get tired. The fan gives a strong blast that can be regulated to apply any quantity of insecticide you wish. The fan revolves on ball bearings, housed in grease-packed hubs, requiring only an occasional oiling. The agitator and brush break up lumps and insure an even and constant discharge. **By mail, postpaid, \$19.50. Not prepaid, \$19.00.**

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

Rules for success with 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 four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds 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. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not 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.

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. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots, as the growth requires.

HARD SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

it in both lists. Note carefully the heights of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

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

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Veronica, Calceola, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Annual Larkspur, Linum, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

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 both.

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, and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

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

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, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Woolflower and Zinnia.

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

FOR POTS, PORCH BOXES AND BASKETS.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Abronia, Begonia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, French Marigold, Bush Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Smilax, Stocks, Thunbergia, Torenia, Vinca, Virginian Stocks and Wallflower.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Coleus, Gilia, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Bush Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Portulaca, Smilax, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

Explanations 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

No. 550. Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

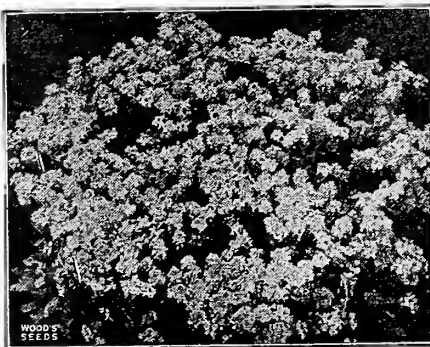
No. 551. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 552. Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white-daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

No. 554. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with 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 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 555. Ageratum Mexicanum (Floss Flower).—Feathery 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.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.



Saxatile Alyssum

No. 563. 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.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 557. Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 558. 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.

No. 559. 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.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.

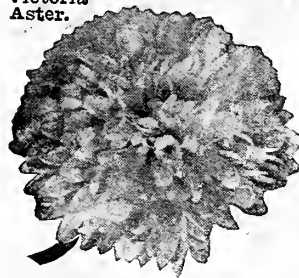
No. 560. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

No. 565. Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H. P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Wood's Superb Asters

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

Victoria Aster.

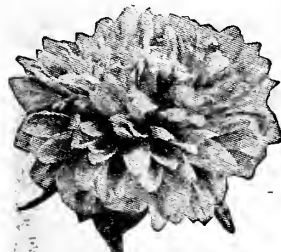


VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular over-lapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

No. 584. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTER.—The earliest aster to bloom; well branched. The flowers are of many colors, and of good size on long stems; 1½ feet high.

No. 580. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.



Simple's Branching Aster.

SEMPLE'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.

No. 573. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 574. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 575. Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 576. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 577. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

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

No. 569. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds; succeeds in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet.

No. 566. White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 568. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 570. Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 571. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 567. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camelia-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.A.

No. 617. Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 618. Double Camelia Flowered, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.



Wood's Superb Asters.

No. 607. 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 purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

No. 605 OSTRICH PLUME.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

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



Peony Flowered Aster

No. 599. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 600. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c. ½ oz. 25c.

No. 597. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

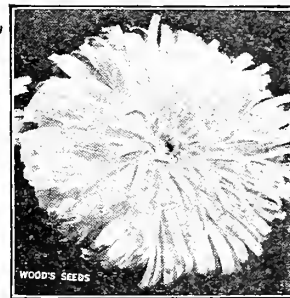
No. 598. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 601. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 594. **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.; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

COMET or Crego 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.



Comet Aster.

No. 588. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 587. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 590. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 591. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 604. **CHINA or QUILLED ASTER.**—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanea.

No. 615. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

No. 622. Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 623. Balsam Pear—Climber; the fruits, kept in alcohol, makes a healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 625. 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. 15c.

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.
BELLS.—See Daisy.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.
BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.
BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.
BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.

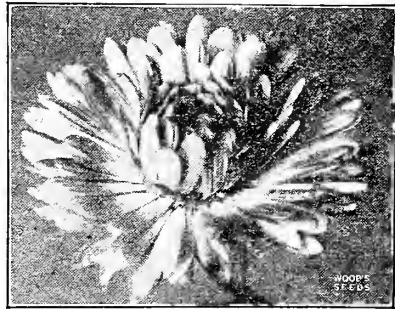


Aquilegia or Columbine.

No. 627. 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. 10c.**

No. 628. Bryonopsis — A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 630. Cacalia (Tassel Flower.) — Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**



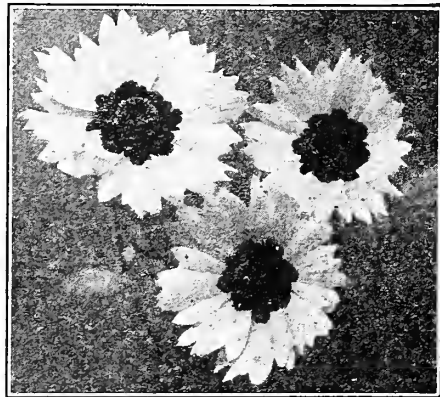
Calendula.

Calendula — Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds 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 to 1 1/2 feet.

No. 631. Orange King. — Very large double rich golden orange flower; fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 632. Mixed Varieties. — A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

CALIFORNIA POPPY. — See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA. — See Canterbury Bells.



Calliopsis.

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

No. 637. Crimson. — **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 635. Yellow. — **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 636. All Colors Mixed. — Very rich and showy. H.A. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 634. Lanceolata (Coreopsis.) — Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H. P. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

STIMUPLANT, the odorless flower fertilizer. See page 85.

No. 639. Canary Flower — A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow-fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**



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.

No. 642. Empress. — Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 643. White Perennial. — An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

No. 644. All Colors Mixed. — **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

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. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.



Canna.

No. 647. Crozy's Large Flowering. — A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

Canna Roots. — See Bulbs, page 53.



Canterbury Bells (Campanula)

— Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2 1/2 feet.

Canterbury Bells.

No. 649. Single. — Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 650. Double. — Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

No. 662. Catchfly (Silene.) — Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.**

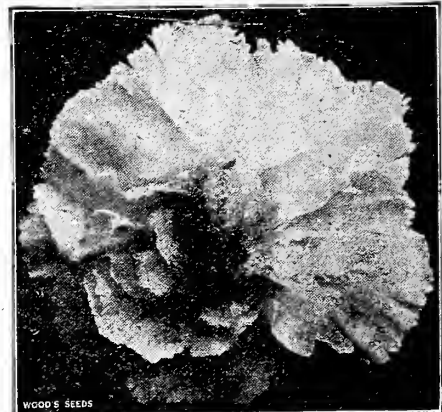
CASTOR BEAN. — See Ricinus.

CATHEDRAL BELLS. — See Cobaea.

CELOSIA. — See Cockscomb.



No. 654. Cardinal Climber — There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. Grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**



Carnation.

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

No. 656. Marguerite. — Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 657. Chabaud's Perpetual. — Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

No. 658. Finest German Double Mixed. — A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 659. Carnations Mixed. — A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP kills insects, prevents mildew and lice on roses. See page 85. 3 oz. cake 15c; 8 oz. cake 30c, postpaid.



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 CENTAUREAS

CYANUS, RAGGED ROBIN OR CORN FLOWER.—Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

No. 664. **Margarita.**—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 666. **Cyanus Double Blue.**—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 665. **Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

DUSTY MILLER CENTAUREAS. H.H.F.

No. 667. **Gymnocarpa.**—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 668. **Candidissima.**—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

Chrysanthemum



Chrysanthemum

—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 672. **Japanese.**—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

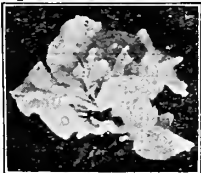
No. 670. **Evening Star.**—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in 10 weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 671. **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. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 673. **Mixed Varieties.**—Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 676. Clarkia

—A hardy free-blooming, handsome hardy annual plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season in sun or shade. H.A. Height 1½ feet. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.



Clarkia

STIMULANT makes a wonder garden. See page 85.

No. 680. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

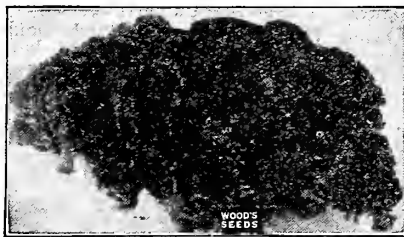


Clematis Paniculata.

No. 681. Clematis Flammula

—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.

No. 682. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells)—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 outside in May. H.H.F. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



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.

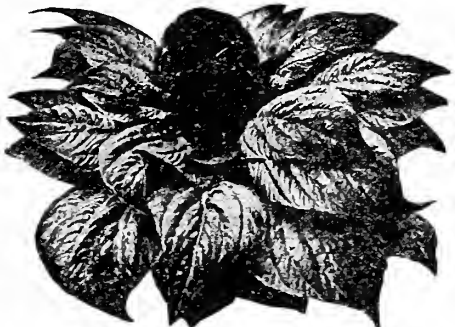
No. 684. **Celosia or Plumed Cockscomb.**—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 686. **Tall Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 685. **Dwarf Scarlet.**—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

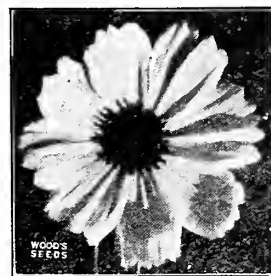
No. 687. **Dwarf Mixed Colors.**—Fine for beds. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



Variegated Leaved Cockscomb.

No. 688. 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. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers, especially when grown with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include it in your flower seed order. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.



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.

No. 698. **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. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 699. **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. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 700. **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. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 703. **Pure White Cosmos.**—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 704. **Pink Cosmos.**—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c. oz. 40c.

No. 705. **Deep Crimson.**—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 706. **Mixed Cosmos.**—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

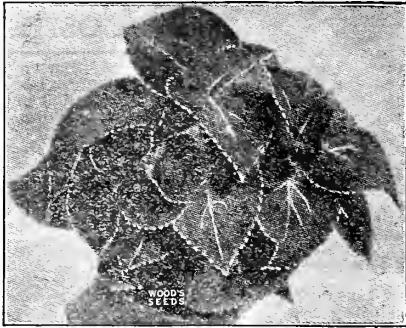


Crowned and Crested Cosmos.

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.

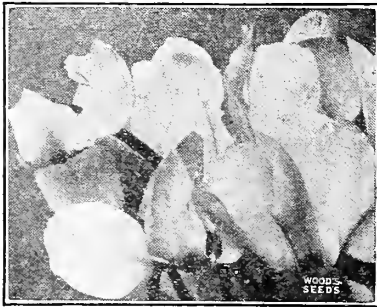
- No. 709. **Shell Pink** . . . Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c
- No. 710. **White Queen** . . . Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c
- No. 711. **Crimson King** . . . Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c
- No. 712. **Mixed Colors** . . . Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c

**COLEUS.**

No. 692. 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. 10c; ½ oz. 85 cts; ¼ oz. \$1.50.

No. 694. 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. 20c.

No. 693. 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 intersected by veins of various colors. Pkt. 15c.



No. 717. 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. 20c.

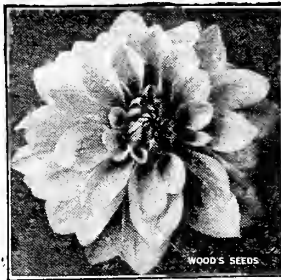
Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height, 15 feet.

No. 718 White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c
No. 719. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.
No. 720. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.
COENFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCEE.—See Canterbury Bells.

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.



No. 725. 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. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 726. Cactus Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 728. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

No. 729. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Daisy The well-known English Daisy or Bellis. Splendid for beds, borders,

pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom the same season and for several years. Early spring blooms may be had from plantings made in August and protected with litter during the winter. Blooms profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady place. Height 6 inches. H.P.



No. 733. Double Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

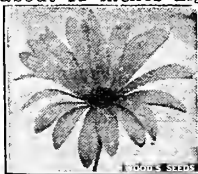
No. 734. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 736.**Shasta Daisy**

—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 ins. across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

**Shasta Daisy**

No. 731. African Daisy (Dimorphotheca).—Beautiful and showy annual that grows about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2½ inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for beds and borders, stands extreme heat, flowers early in sunny



situations and continues in bloom well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.
DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.
DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.
ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.
EVENING GLOEY.—See Moonflower.
EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

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. H.A.

**Wood's Superb Dianthus.**

No. 740. 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. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 741. Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 742. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 743. 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. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 744. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 745. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 746. Snowdrift.—Extremely large, often 3 inches across; resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower; lasts for days. Pkt. 10c. ½ oz. 25c.

No. 747. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 750. Digitalis

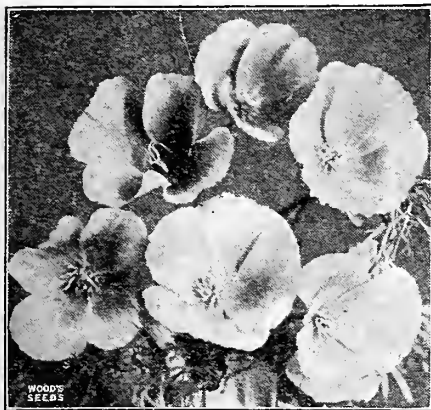
(Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 752. Dolichos

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

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

**Digitalis**



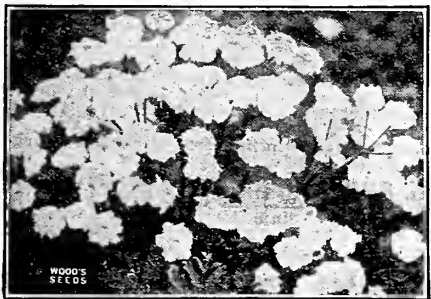
Escholtzia or California Poppy

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. Plant either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 753. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 756. Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 754. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 755. 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. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 757. Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Pkt. 20c.



Feverfew

No. 759. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. White flower. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 761. Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—A 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. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c.

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.



Geranium

No. 766. Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.
FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.
FOUNTAIN FLANT.—See Amaranthus.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.
FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.
GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.
GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.
GOURDS.—See page 20.

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.

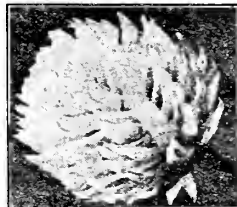
No. 763. Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers. 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 764. Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 768. Gilia—Annuals of easiest culture, suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 770. Globe

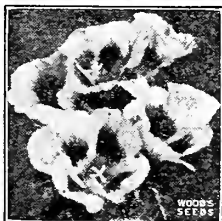
Amaranth



Globe Amaranth

(Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlasting, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 772. Godetia



Godetia.

inch deep. One foot high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 774. Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white flowers. Easy to grow and does well in any soil; fine for edges, hanging baskets and cut flowers. Blooms first season. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

HELLANTHUS.

—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum

(Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. For drying, cut the flowers when partly open with as long stems as possible. H.A. 2 feet high.

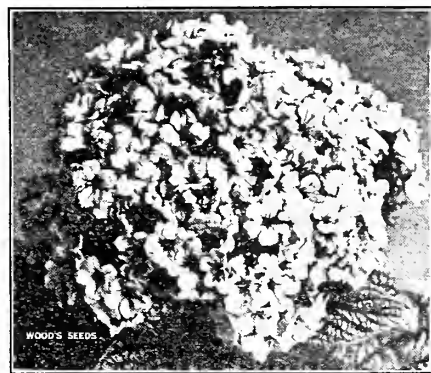


Helichrysum.

No. 776. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 777. Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 775. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Heliotrope.

Heliotrope

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

No. 778. Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 779. Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 10c.

No. 780. White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 10c.

No. 781. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 784. Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single cream colored flowers with dark centers; 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

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.

No. 785. Double White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 786. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 791. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 792. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 787. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 788. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

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.

No. 789. Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 790. Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 793. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Hollyhock.

No. 795. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Cannia.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moon-flower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

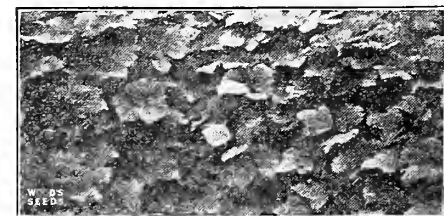
JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 797. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. 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. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 799. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 801. Kochia or Burning Bush

—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 ins. apart. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



No. 803. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.



No. 811. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses, covered with bloom for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Larkspur or Delphinium



Larkspur.

—Annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors. Very effective when grown among shrubbery.

No. 806. Annual Larkspur.—Branches freely, sending up numerous flower-spikes thickly set with blooms of many colors; fine for cutting; 2 feet high. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring.

No. 808. Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

No. 807. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 809. Linum

—(Scarlet Flax.) A very pretty hardy annual bedding plant, 1 foot high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade.

No. 812. Blue.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 813. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

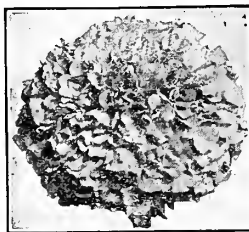
LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering 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. For the earliest blooms plant in boxes and transplant 18 inches apart after frost is over.



Marigold.

No. 816. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

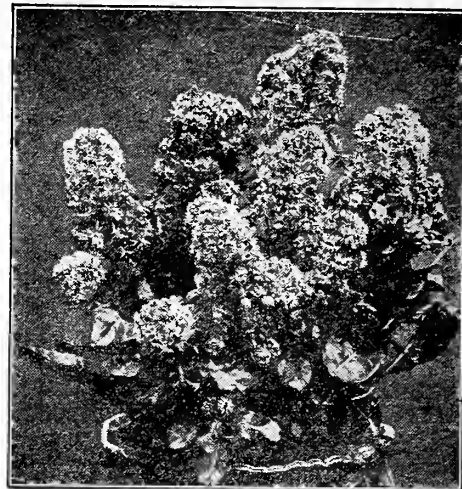
No. 815. African Double Orange.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 817. African Double Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 818. 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. 10c.

No. 821. Marvel of Peru (F O U R O' C L O C K)

—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



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. Plant where they are to grow and thin out to stand 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 823. 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. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 824. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 825. Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

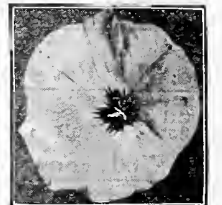
No. 826. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 829. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

No. 831.

Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white, trumpet shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut or file a hole in 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. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.



Moonflower

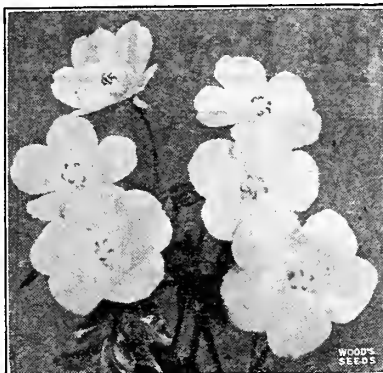
FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.
MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.
POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.
MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.
MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.
MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.
MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c.

Morning Glories

- No. 833. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).**—A 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. 10c.; oz. 40c.
- No. 834. Morning Glory. (Convolvulus Major.)**—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.
- No. 835. 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. 5c.; oz. 20c.



Nemophila or Love Grove.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.
MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

No. 880. Nemophila (Love Grove.)—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. Pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 882. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco.)—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 15c.

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

No. 883. 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. 5c.; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 885. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 50c.

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. Soak the seeds 24 hours before planting.

No. 837. Double Japanese.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 838. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 20c.; oz. 35c.

No. 839. Single Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

No. 910. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.
PELAGONIUM.—See Geranium.
PEPPER, ORNAMENTAL.—See page 49.
PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

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, for large beds and broad borders. Hardy annual.

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.

No. 857. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

No. 874. Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c, postpaid.

No. 852. 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. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 847. 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. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 843. Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

No. 844. Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

No. 845. Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

No. 846. Golden Gem.—Rich golden yellow; dark foliage.

No. 848. King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

No. 849. Pearl—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

No. 850. Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

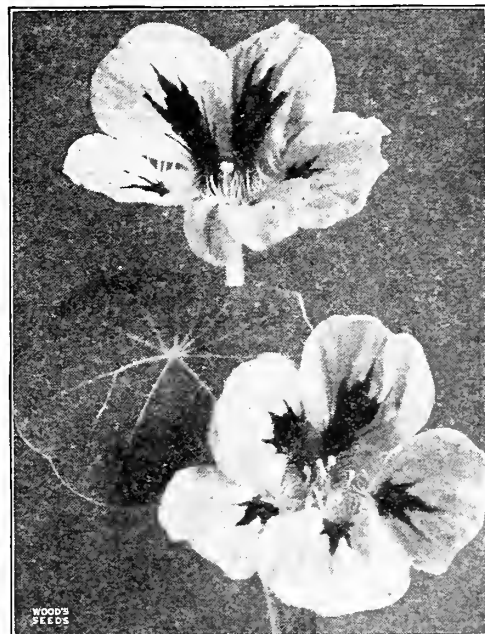
No. 851. Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

No. 856. Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

Lobb's Trailing Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free-flowering, more intensely brilliant and varied.

No. 876. Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 877. Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed. A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 869. Variegated Leaved.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety.

No. 863. Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth.

No. 861. Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

No. 862. Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

No. 864. Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms 3 inches across, are bright yellow overlaid with orange.

No. 865. Moonlight.—Creamy white.

No. 866. Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

No. 867. Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

No. 868. Sunlight.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

No. 870. Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

No. 873. Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

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.

For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. 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. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c.

- No. 890. **Cardinal.**—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.
- No. 891. **Emperor Frederick.**—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.
- No. 892. **Fairy Queen.**—Sky blue, with pure white border.
- No. 893. **Faust, or King of the Blacks.**—Large, velvety, pure black.
- No. 894. **Fire King.**—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.
- No. 895. **Light Blue.**—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.
- No. 896. **Lord Beaconsfield.**—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.
- No. 897. **Silver Edged.**—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.
- No. 898. **Snow Queen.**—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Pansy Mixtures

No. 902. **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 color combination found in pansies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 903. **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. 25c; 3 pkts. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 904. **Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy.**—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. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 905. **Giant Trimardeau.**—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c;

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.
No. 906. **Large Flowering Mixed Pansies.**—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

PETUNIA



No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias; they require only a good soil and a sunny position and they will bloom till frost. Grow them in pots, beds, borders and porch boxes. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm; later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A.

No. 914. **Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.**—The 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 beautiful and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most un-

usual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

- No. 915. **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. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
- No. 913. **Royal Purple.**—Rich velvety purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
- No. 916. **Rosy Morn.**—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
- No. 917. **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. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
- No. 918. **Double Petunias.**—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the finest fringed varieties, in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25c.
- No. 919. **Single Petunias.**—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

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.

No. 924. **Large Flowering Dwarf.**—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 923. **Star Phlox.**—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 925. **MIXED PHLOX.**—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.

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, and will make a splendid display.

No. 928. **Grandiflora Pure White.**—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 929. **Grandiflora Rose Pink.**—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 930. **Grandiflora Scarlet.**—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 931. **Grandiflora Yellow.**—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 932. **GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.**—Mixed Colors.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.



Steel Garden Trowel—Pressed

steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches

long. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



No. 945. 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. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 946. Oriental.—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. The gorgeous scarlet flowers have a black spot at the base of each petal. Prefers a sunny situation. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 947. 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. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.**

No. 912. Ornamental Pepper

—At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that can easily be 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. 10c.**

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.

No. 950. Single Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.**

No. 951. Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

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.

No. 953. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 954. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

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 seeds and press the soil firmly. Sow early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 935. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 936. 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. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 938. Double Featherball.—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of white feathers. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 939. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Similar to Flanders Poppy, but more brilliant. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 940. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 941. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 942. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**
California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.



No. 964. Salpiglossis—It would be a more gorgeous and beautiful bed and border than salpiglossis with its 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. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**



SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

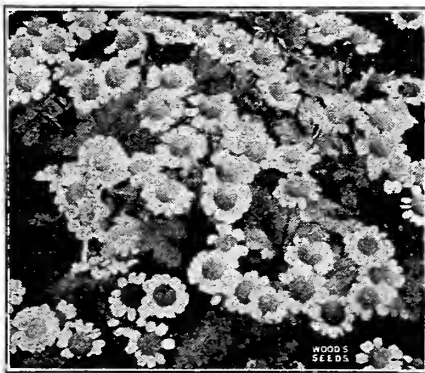
A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 966. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 85c.**

No. 967. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The standard variety. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c; ½ oz. \$1.25.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 8.

No. 971. 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. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Pyrethrum

No. 956. Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. The daisy-shaped flowers vary from pure white to brilliant scarlet. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

No. 958. Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

No. 962. 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. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Stimulant, the odorless flower fertilizer. See page 85.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap kills insects and prevents mildew on flowers. See page 85.

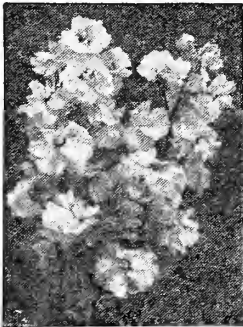


No. 969. Scabiosa —(Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious).

Abundance of bloom and the long flowering season of its richly colored handsome fragrant double blossoms makes no garden complete without it. A grand cut flower and effective in beds and borders. H.A. 2 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 973. 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. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

Stocks —(Gilliflower.)—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant 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.



No. 975. Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice. Extra fine for cutting; 18 ins. high, throwing out side branches, each bearing fine rosette shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

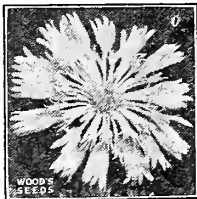
No. 976. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 974. Snow on the Mountain

—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. H.A. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 978. Stokesia

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.



SILENE.—See Catchfly.
SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.
STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.
SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.
TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.
TASSEL FLOWER.—See Calacalia.

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. Plant in April. H.A.

No. 985. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary in size from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center, others yellow streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long, large petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Plants without purple in the stems and leaves should be removed while young. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



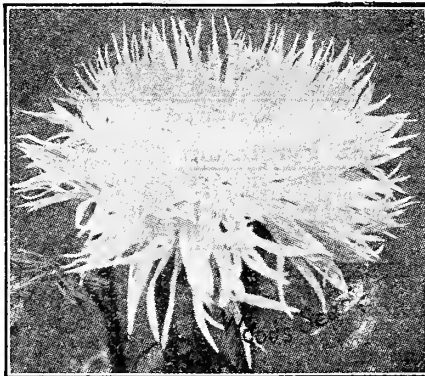
Red Sunflower.

No. 981. Miniature Sunflower.—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. 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 979. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow with long fringed petals. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

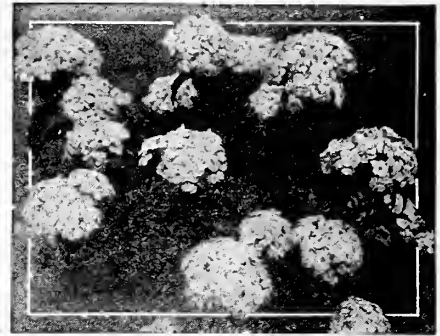
No. 982. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 984. Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowering sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c.



Sweet Sultan.

No. 988. 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; easy to grow. H.A. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



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.

No. 989. Single White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 992. Single Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

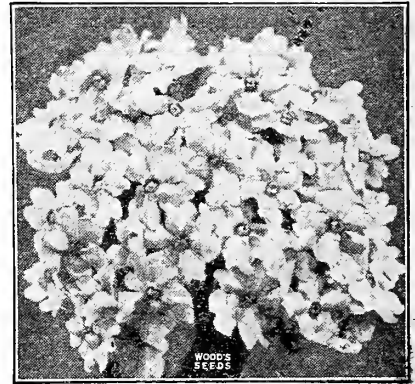
No. 993. Single Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 990. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 991. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 994. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan).

—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. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.



Mammoth Verbena.

Verbena—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window

gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April.

No. 998. Defiance.—The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.

No. 999. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1002. Mammoth Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1003. Mammoth Purple. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1000. Mammoth Mixed. The finest and largest strain; the magnificent blooms are of the richest and most varied colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1001. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 996. 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. 10c.

No. 1008. Virginian Stock—Beautiful freeflowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

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; germinates slowly. T.P. Height 15 inches.

No. 1004. Rosea.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1005. Alba.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1006. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

VIRGIN BOWER.—See Clematis.

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.

No. 1010. Annual Wallflower.—If sown outside in April, blooms from July till frost; blooms even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted outside in May. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1011. Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



No. 1012. Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1014. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. The plants grow 2½ feet high and by midsummer are covered with blooms and continue in bloom till hard frost, holding their beauty till the end. Makes a fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days in water, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

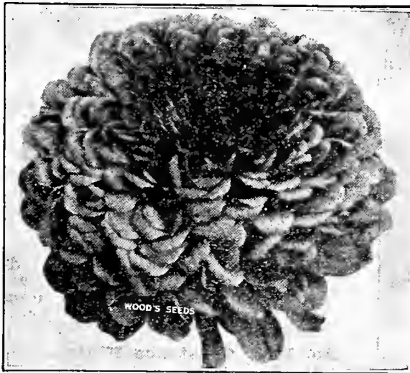


Chinese Woolflower

No. 1025. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.50 postpaid.

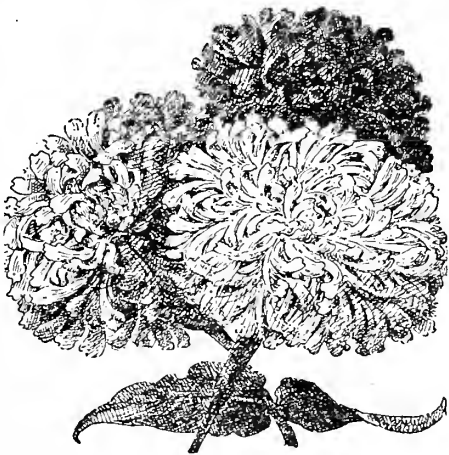
Zinnia (Youth and Old Age).—Few garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than Zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved, larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover the seeds about one-fourth inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

No. 1023. Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

—This latest development in Zinnias is a close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the general appearance of a fine dahlia. The colors comprise all the usual zinnia colors as well as many unusual shades such as old rose, salmon, cerise, strawberry-red, etc. We offer a splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

No. 1017. 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. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1020. Double Striped or Zebra—A very beautiful strain with striped flowers, the colors being different on each plant. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1022. Double Mixed Zinnias—A very good strain though not equal in size of flower nor as brilliant in coloring as our Grandiflora Zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

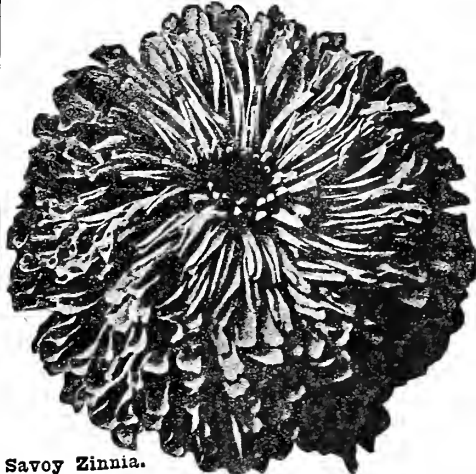
STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Stimulant is an odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c; 1,000-tablet pkg. \$3.50 postpaid.

No. 1018. Curled and Crested

—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. The colors range from pure white through all the shades of pink and yellow to dark crimson. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1019. Tom Thumb—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Savoy Zinnia.

No. 1016. Savoy—The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow, deepening from golden yellow at the center to dark red at the margin. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.



GRANDIFLORA ZINNIAS

—Grand in size and perfectly double; riant and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across. Besides being exceedingly attractive in the garden they make fine and lasting cut flowers. Allow each plant 12 to 15 inches to have the largest blooms.

No. 1070. Grandiflora White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1071. Grandiflora Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1072. Grandiflora Flesh Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1073. Grandiflora Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1021. Grandiflora Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench four to six inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about two inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week. Be sure to gather the blooms, otherwise the vines will stop flowering.

FALL PLANTING.—Sweet peas may also be started in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give them slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of blooms earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Spencer Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

No. 1032. Austin Frederick.—An exquisite shade of lavender the standard being slightly deeper shade than the wings. A splendid extra large flower nicely placed on long stiff stems, most of which bear four blooms.

No. 1035. Constance Hinton.—Decidedly the best of all the white Spencers. When first open the flowers have a tint of pink, but they change to pure white. The flowers are large, the vines are strong growers.

No. 1033. Crimson King.—Without exception the most magnificent crimson yet introduced. A profuse bloomer with remarkably large rich deep crimson waved flowers carried on strong stems. Does not sunburn.

No. 1036. Dobbies Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.

No. 1043. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently bearing four blooms to the stem.

No. 1038. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1039. King Edward Spencer.—The most popular crimson Spencer. The color is rich, deep and beautiful. A strong flower that never burns nor fades.

No. 1040. Miriam Beaver.—Soft shell pink or cream pink, overlaid with hydrangea pink. Exceptionally large and waved and sometimes double; does not sunburn. An exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1037. Mrs. Tom Jones.—A most attractive bright delphinium blue. The flowers are very large, beautifully waved, of fine substance and the extra long stems usually carry four blooms.

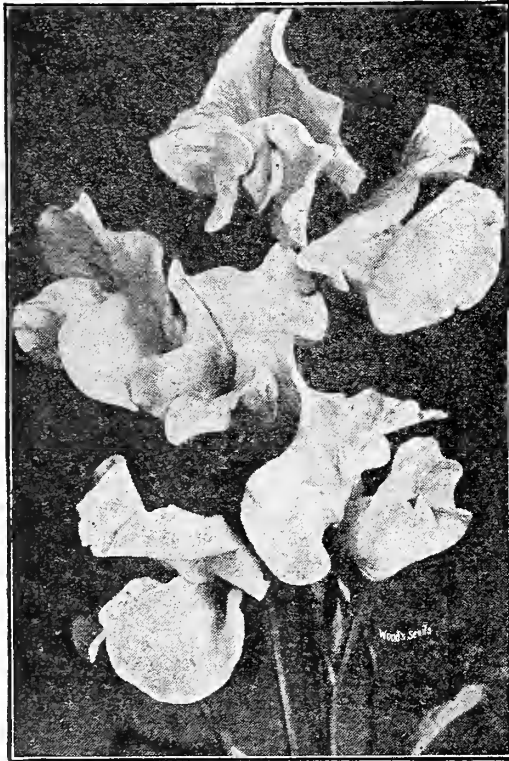
No. 1034. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1045. Robert Sydenham.—The most individual color in sweet peas, being a bright orange salmon. The blooms are of immense size and exquisite soft texture. Grow in a shaded place.

No. 1044. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple which deepens as the flower ages. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1041. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1042. Wedgewood.—A wonderfully beautiful shade of light blue. The long stout stems rarely bear fewer than four daintily waved or frilled blooms. A sturdy grower and free bloomer.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1048. Black Knight (Deep Maroon).—The finest of the dark varieties; the fine large flowers are very deep maroon, almost black, and are of open form.

No. 1050. Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—A beautiful shell-shaped pure white flower of extra large size; usually three flowers are borne on a stem.

No. 1053. Flora Norton.—A clear light blue. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues. An exceptionally attractive variety.

No. 1054. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—One of the most popular varieties; the blooms are clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1056. King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers are of the largest size.

No. 1057. Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—The largest and best of the lavender varieties; have a slight tint of mauve.

No. 1058. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive and the best of the dark blue kinds.

No. 1060. Prima Donna (Pure Pink).—A clear and soft pink; the stems are sturdy and strong and usually bear three blooms

Don't gather sweet pea blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1027. Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1028. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The Spencers not only have larger blooms than the grandiflora type, but the wings and standards are waved and frilled—they are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well balanced blend of many colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display of the largest and most attractive flowers in an almost endless range of color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 1029. Large Flowering Mixture—A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1030. 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. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

No. 1031. Cupid Sweet Peas—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Very effective in beds and particularly attractive as a border plant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, 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.

SELECT CANNAS

By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; 6 for 95 cts.; \$1.75 per dozen. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 6 for 80 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen.

King Humbert—4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings; bronze leaved. Without exception, this is the finest canna of its color.

Mrs. Conard—4 feet. Magnificent, perfectly formed salmon pink flower of great size.

The President—4 feet. No red canna can compare with the President. The big attractive flowers are a rich glowing scarlet and are borne on strong stalks; green foliage.

Eureka—4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large, abundant and are borne in clusters; green leaved.

Yellow King Humbert—4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across; single petals 3 to 3½ inches.

STANDARD CANNAS

By mail, postpaid, 15 cts. each; 6 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen. Not prepaid, 6 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen.

Venus—4 feet. Rosy pink with well defined creamy yellow border and mottled near the center.

Brandywine—3½ feet. Intense wine red dappled with deep crimson. The petals are sometimes edged with gold; dark bronze foliage.

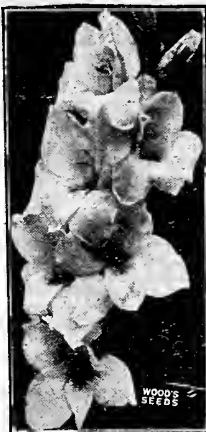
Shenandoah—4 feet. Flowers salmon pink, borne in large clusters; foliage rich ruby red, but is classed as bronzed leaved.

Wyoming—5 feet. True orchid flowered; magnificent orange colored flower; purple bronze leaf.

Madam Crozy—3½ feet. Brilliant vermilion scarlet with narrow bright golden edge.

Karl Merck—4 feet. Pure yellow with dash of red in the throat; a fine large flower.

Olympic—5 feet. Rich oriental red shading lighter toward the center and dappled with carmine.



Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America—A grand shell pink with an exquisite tint of lavender. Large flowers on long spikes; free bloomer. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Baron Hulot—Rich royal violet blue; the finest blue gladiola. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen; 50 for \$4.25, postpaid.

Empress of India—Rich dark velvety maroon; a fine flower on long strong spikes. A rare color. 12 cts. each; \$1.10 per dozen; 50 for \$4.00, postpaid.

Flora—Deep rich golden yellow with splendid spikes and large blooms; the finest yellow variety. 15 cts. each; \$1.30 per dozen; 50 for \$4.75, postpaid.

Lena Graetz—A pure white gladiola of the first rank; the large, wide-open flowers are borne on long wiry stalks. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen; 50 for \$5.25, postpaid.

Mary Pickford—Beautiful creamy white with soft sulphur yellow throat; an unusual and lovely flower. 15 cts. each; \$1.30 per dozen; 50 for \$4.75, postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant pink blazed with vermilion; extra large wide-open flowers well arranged on strong spikes; a fine cut flower. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—A well expanded deep rose pink with red blotch on lower petals; a gorgeous cut flower. 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.75, postpaid.

Peace—Glistening white with pale lilac feathering on lower petals; 15 to 13 well arranged blooms are carried on each spike. 9 cts. each; dozen 85 cts.; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Vesuvius—Deep glowing scarlet of splendid form. The flowers are large and stand wide open; the finest red variety. 15 cts. each; dozen \$1.25; 50 for \$4.25, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas—A well balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 35 cts.; dozen 60 cts.; 50 for \$2.00; \$3.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.80; \$3.25 per 100.

Dahlias

The dahlia is one of the most satisfactory fall blooming flowers and produces an endless variety of types and colors. Plant in a sunny location, covering the bulbs with 4 inches of earth.

Attraction (Colossal Cactus.)—A true elegant large clear lilac-rose flower on long stiff stems. The petals are beautifully and gracefully curled and twisted; an exquisite flower, more than 6 inches across. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.35, postpaid.

Dr. Tevis (Decorative.)—A beautiful shade of soft salmon rose suffused with old gold, shading to a golden apricot center; an early free and continuous bloomer. The immense flowers are graceful and attractive; long stems. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.35, postpaid.

Golden Gate (Colossal Cactus.)—Bright golden yellow with a tint of bronze; full to the center and often 6 to 8 inches across. Blooms early and freely; considered the finest of all the yellow cactus dahlias. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts., postpaid.

Gustave Doazon (Decorative) Pure red, one of the largest dahlias often over six inches across; free bloomer. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts., postpaid.

Patrick O'Mara (Decorative.)—A perfect flower on strong erect stems; an unusually soft shade of orange buff slightly tinged with deep rose. Won the gold medal offered by the American Dahlia Society for the best autumn shade variety; the blooms are often 7 to 9 inches in diameter. 60 cts. each; 3 for \$1.60, postpaid.

Queen Mary (Decorative.)—The finest deep pink; a splendid large flower with full rounded center that holds its good size till killed by frost. A fine cut flower; the plant is strong, vigorous and healthy; an upright branching grower producing its flowers freely on long stiff stems. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts., postpaid.

Reine Cayeux (Cactus.)—Rich glowing geranium red; an early and extremely profuse bloomer; good stems. A grand garden and cut flower variety. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts., postpaid.

Sweetheart (Cactus.)—A magnificent large pure white with finely and gracefully twisted and curled petals. A splendid cut flower and beautiful for garden decoration; keeps splendidly after cutting. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.35, postpaid.

Wm. F. Gude (Decorative.)—One of the most attractive whites. A free bloomer with long stems; keeps splendidly; a fine cutting dahlia. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts., postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias—Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; 4 for 65 cts.; \$1.60 per dozen. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 4 for 50 cts.; \$1.40 per dozen.

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 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. each. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Second Size Bulbs.—9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Third Size Bulbs.—6 to 9 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. each. Not prepaid, 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. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts.

Madeira Roots—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 10 cts. each; 6 for 40 cts.; 75 cts. per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSES Delightfully fragrant. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—Mammoth Bulb.—By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.15; \$4.00 per 100.

Large Bulb.—By mail postpaid, 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; 25 for 95 cts.; \$3.50 per 100.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, twenty days earlier than other sorts. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.20; \$4.60 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.20; \$4.60 per 100.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Sow Wood's TRADE-MARK BRAND—There Is No Better

WHY SOW CLOVER

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes. Clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

improves the condition and productiveness of the land. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of the country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

All the clovers except Crimson and Burr can be sown in the spring. They store the free nitrogen of the air through the aid of the bacteria on the roots in the form of balls or nodules. These nitrogen-gathering bacteria flourish best in the presence of lime. For a sure stand, a big crop, and to multiply the bacteria, apply lime.

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. On good land it will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay. When sown by itself, sow 12 to 15 lbs. clover seed to the acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

We do not handle imported Italian Clover. It grows well enough, but is not hardy, and does not yield a second cutting.

American Grown Red Clover

Many farmers prefer American grown clover and are willing to pay an extra price for it. For the past three years the American crop has not been large enough to supply the demand. Present price, **TRADE MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.05; 25 lbs. \$9.75; 50 lbs. \$19.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 35½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Northern French Grown Red Clover

For several years the United States Department of Agriculture has made tests of imported clovers in comparison with clovers grown in various parts of this country. In these tests clover from Northern France has done splendidly, in some of the tests the yields being practically the same as from American grown seeds. Present price, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.85; 50 lbs. \$15.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 27½ cts. per lb., bags extra.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

A very general custom is to sow clover seeds, Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa, in the spring on fall sown grain. The objection to this is that if the protecting grain is cut during a hot season the young clover may suffer; again, the ripening grain requires a great deal of moisture, and in dry seasons the clover may become parched. Run a light harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing. The harrowing does the grain no harm; in fact, it serves as a cultivation. This is also a good time to apply fertilizers, 300 to 400 pounds to the acre—it will increase the grain crop and materially help the clover.

Clovers, and grasses too, are frequently sown in the spring with grain as a nurse crop. In such cases only half the usual quantity of grain should be sown, otherwise the tender clovers and grasses will be smothered. Nurse crops should be cut when in the milk state; the clovers and grasses will give better returns than if the grain is allowed to ripen.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre by itself, or if sown with timothy sow 6 lbs. of clover and 8 lbs. of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 lbs. of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$19.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 42 cts.; 10-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 36½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.



Red Clover

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata)

On cultivated lands or those that will produce paying crops we do not recommend the sowing of Japan Clover; but on waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils. In grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit we recommend Japan Clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all kinds of soils, even on the poorest, and being a legume, will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for the benefit of later crops. Its abundant long taproots and laterals when decayed open up the subsoil and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts as well as bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil.

Once started, even if only a thin stand is had at first, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, frequently driving out broom sedge and other pests. It can be sown on old pastures without special preparation, and will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Notwithstanding its habit of spreading, it is in no way a pest, for it is easily subdued by cultivation.

Except in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley, where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, it is recommended only for grazing and soil improving. Sown on a Bermuda sod it will materially improve the quality of the grazing. 10 lbs. Japan clover with 8 lbs. red top or herd's grass will give a crop of hay and may be grazed till frost.

A Good Mixture. 10 lbs. Japan clover, 8 lbs. carpet grass and 3 lbs. Bermuda grass makes a fine grazing mixture. Burr and sweet clovers, red top or herd's grass and hairy vetch can be added to give the mixture greater variety and increase the yield.

When sown alone sow 10 to 15 lbs. Japan clover to the acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season, but will spread rapidly the second year.

JAPAN CLOVER.—By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$14.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.



Japan Clover

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike is the hardiest of the clovers and does not winter kill. Lasts for several years, and has a long cutting season. Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured. Grows better than red clover on lands deficient in lime. Particularly good for grazing. Grows better on moist and acid lands than other clovers.



Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf, and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover and will grow on soils too acid, too wet, or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is hardier, will stand severely cold weather, has a longer cutting season and will stand uncut without deteriorating the quality of the hay better than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands; alsike clover hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.45; 25 lbs. \$8.10; 50 lbs. \$15.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 31 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 28½ cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seed and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre. **By mail postpaid, \$2.20. Not prepaid, \$2.00.**

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, OR MELILOTUS ALBA

If you have a piece of ground that is too poor to bring a grazing crop, sow it in sweet clover. In a few years that same land will grow crops that will surprise you.

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too moist for other clovers, sow sweet clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover; is useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve, for it is a nitrogen gatherer, and for inoculating the land for alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent digestible protein, compared with 70 per cent in alfalfa and 46 per cent in red clover; stock pastured on sweet clover make gains that compare favorably with those obtained from either alfalfa or red clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high it stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before the first bloom buds appear.



Give sweet clover a thoroughly compacted seed-bed with enough loose soil on top to cover the seeds. On very acid soils an application of either ground limestone or burnt lime is recommended.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre in April or May. **SCARIFIED SEEDS,** by mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12½ cts. per lb., bags extra.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to post paid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts per pound to postpaid prices.

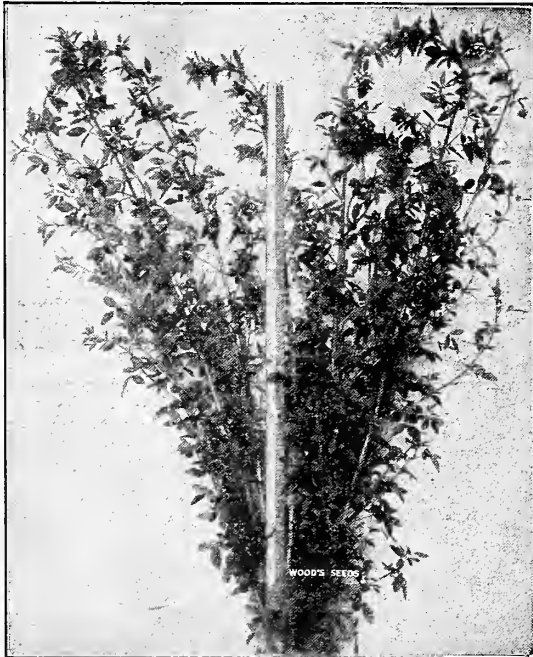
Wood's Pedigree Alfalfa

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
 Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.
 Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.
 Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
 Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
 Requires but little care and attention.
 One of the farm's most profitable crops.

The Crop That Pays Constant Dividends The Crop That Builds Soils

Alfalfa is one of the few crops that cannot be overproduced. It stands for years, yields several cuttings a season and makes a hay about as high in protein as wheat bran—it more nearly approaches perfection as a forage crop than any one other crop. When fed with a grain ration, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced food. For dairy, breeding and fattening cattle, hogs and sheep, it is the ideal hay. As a soil builder, one of the experiment stations claims that it adds more than twice as much ammonia to the soil as red clover. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer to buy expensive nitrogen, but gets all it needs from the air and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.



Sow only on well-prepared land; kill the weeds by constant cultivation from plowing to seeding time. Sow on a deep, well-drained soil; alfalfa cannot live with its feet in water. Before sowing, inoculate the seeds with Farmogerm; it pays, and is an insurance against failure. You will find description of Farmogerm on page 73.

LIME ACID SOILS. Test your soil by taking a handful from 2 to 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, fifteen minutes later, the paper has changed to pink, your soil is acid. To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of lime to the acre.

Inoculate this!
 Seed with
FARMOGERM

SOW 20 to 30 pounds to the acre in March or April, covering 1 inch deep on light sandy soils, ¾ to 1 inch deep on heavier soils. Our experience has been very satisfactory when alfalfa is sown on fall-sown grain. To insure an even distribution, sow with either a Cahoon Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seeder (see page ?).

GENUINE KANSAS ALFALFA In hardiness, Kansas Alfalfa ranks next to and is nearly as hardy as Hardy Northwestern. It is hardy enough to stand the winters except in high altitudes and where the winters are unusually severe. It is the alfalfa we recommend for general sowing. In the Piedmont and Eastern sections of the South it has stood the winter splendidly; makes a quick spring growth and yields several cuttings each season. By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 50 lbs. \$13.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 26 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 24½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 24 cts. per lb., bags extra.

HARDY NORTHWESTERN ALFALFA The Dakotas and Montana produce an alfalfa that is particularly hardy. Being grown in a cold climate, the tender plants are soon killed and only the hardy plants produce seeds. It stands the rigorous weather conditions of high altitudes and sections where the winters are very severe. We recommend it for the mountain districts where other alfalfas are liable to winter-kill. By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 37 cts.; 10-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 31 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb., bags extra.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA The hardiest of all alfalfas. It has a branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezes and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.55; 25 lbs. \$13.35; 50 lbs. \$26.25, bags included. Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots 52 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb., bags extra.

UTAH ALFALFA Utah produces immense quantities of seeds that are generally sold as "Alfalfa" without reference to its origin. It is the alfalfa that was generally used before the more hardy strains were developed. It has proved very satisfactory for sections having comparatively mild winters and has the advantage of a quick, early growth, and frequently an extra cutting. By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50, bags included. Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb., bags extra.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Beggar Weed deserves a better name, for it is a nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cow-peas. Once established, it reseeds itself and little care is needed to secure a crop year after year. It grows 5 to 7 feet high on good land, but should be cut when coming into bloom, or when 3 to 4 feet high; at this stage it makes a highly nutritious hay. It makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. The seeds germinate slowly, so the land should be clean before planting, so that weeds will not smother the young plants. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

Inoculate this!
 Seed with
FARMOGERM

By mail postpaid, lb. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.85; 10 lbs. \$7.35. Not prepaid, lb. 75 cts.; 10-lb. lots 70 cts. per lb. Write for price on larger lots. Crop very short,

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.35. Not prepaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Sow crimson clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of September—farther South it can be sown later. 15 pounds sows an acre.

TRADE-MARK BRAND.—By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

Wood's High Grade Grass Seeds

ORCHARD GRASS

—A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when in bloom, or as soon thereafter as possible, for if left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of 15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass, and 8 pounds of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as red top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to make a permanent pasture. When sown alone, sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.



Orchard Grass.

Present Price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND:** By mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50, bags included. Not prepaid, lb. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 18½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.

Paspalum Dilatum, or Dallas Grass

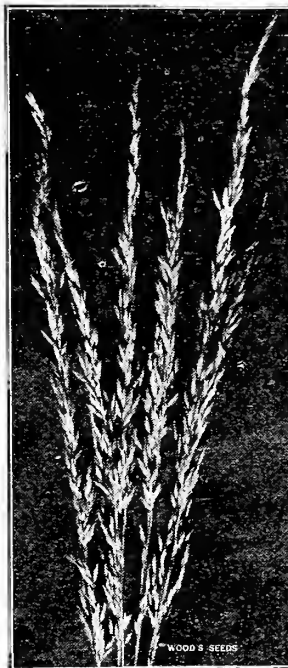
In the far South paspalum makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, making excellent green feed and hay; stands close grazing and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long-growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining green till frost. Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow on well-prepared land at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.55; 25 lbs. \$10.85; 50 lbs. \$21.25. Not prepaid, lb. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots 42 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS

—Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and tramping with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. It is recommended for grazing, for lands liable to wash, for galled places, railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., its matted roots binding the soil and preventing washing better than any other known grass. If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year-round green it should be grown mixed with perennial rye grass, as Bermuda turns brown after frost. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 1 pound to 1,000 square feet. By mail postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$6.15; 25 lbs. \$14.85; 50 lbs. \$29.25, bags included. Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots 58 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 56 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb., bags extra.

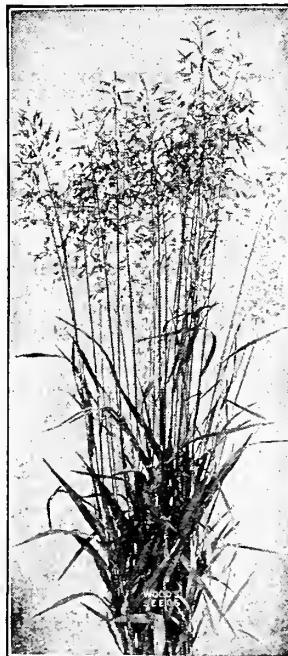
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (Evergreen Grass)



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

This grass seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It is especially adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter; starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class; ripens at the same time as orchard grass and red clover. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better than most other grasses on light and sandy soils. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Present price, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$9.00, bags included. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass.

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is at its best after two or three years, and although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it whether green or dry. A good mixture when sown for hay is 7 lbs. meadow fescue, 6 lbs. herd's grass, 8 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture in which meadow fescue will predominate, we recommend 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

MEADOW FESCUE OR RANDALL GRASS.—By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

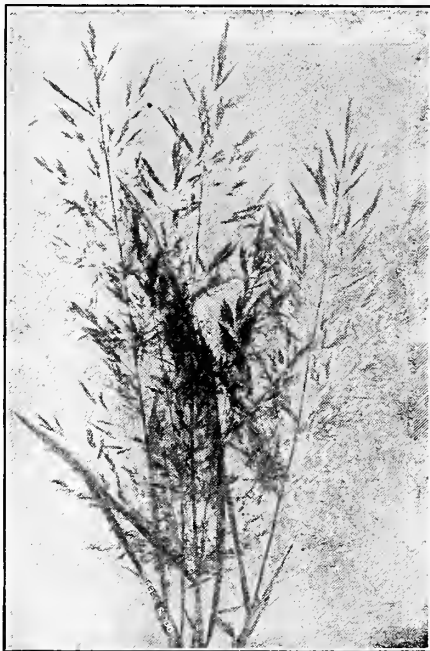
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

RED TOP, or HERDS GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST
Sow 12 to 15 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.

Red top or herd's grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red top or herd's grass should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. While it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated. It makes excellent pasturage and fine quality hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands



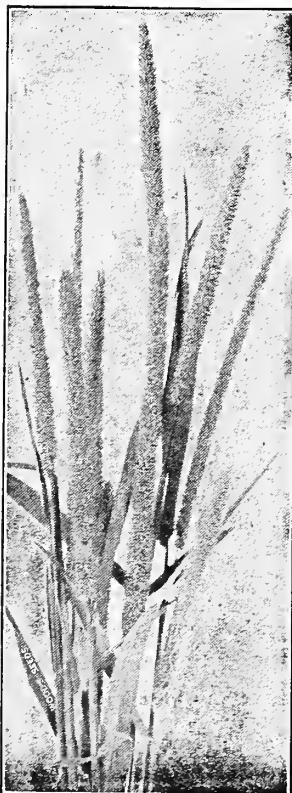
Red Top, or Herd's Grass

likely to wash.

As it matures at the same season as timothy, the two grasses are splendidly adapted for sowing together for hay and for grazing afterwards, sowing 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 6 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay.

RED TOP or HERD'S GRASS.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$19.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 42 cts.; 10-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).



Timothy

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE KENTUCKY FAMOUS.
Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till winter.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 15 lbs. Kentucky blue, 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 10 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 5 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 60 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.75; 50 lbs. \$23.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 44 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 43 cts. per lb.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—12 to 15 lbs. Sows an Acre.

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herd's grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

TIMOTHY.—Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9½ cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

Italian Rye Grass

—Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than most grasses. Recommended principally for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.



Perennial Rye Grass.

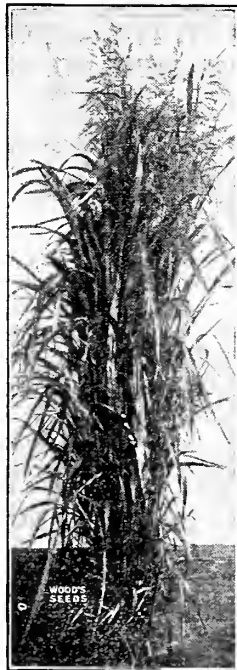
In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Sudan Grass

A Wonderful Quick-Growing Summer Hay Grass.—As big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objection-

able features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. The hay is equal to timothy in feeding value, and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant. Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, either broadcast or in rows two feet apart, and cultivate like corn. When sown in rows it grows 6 to 7 feet high; when sown broadcast it grows 4 to 5 feet high. If sown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting. Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soybeans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better-balanced ration than either fed alone. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.85; 50 lbs. \$5.25, bags included. Not prepaid, 1b. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 7½ cts. per lb., bags extra.**



Sudan Grass

Perennial Rye Grass

Grass—This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.



Carpet Grass.

Carpet Grass

—The Grass That Thrives on Close Grazing.—Carpet grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent

grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid. Compared with Bermuda grass, Carpet grass is its equal in feeding value; it may be grazed considerably later in the fall and earlier in the spring; it is not injured by frosts that kill the Bermuda and greens up better during mild winter weather; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed, and trampling seems to improve it. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year pasture. All Carpet grass pastures should have added 5 lbs. Japan clover to the acre. On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. Carpet grass may be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till mid-summer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.05; 25 lbs. \$14.60; 50 lbs. \$28.75.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots 57 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 53 cts. per lb.

Creeping Bent

Makes a strong, enduring turf that is improved by constant trampling; of rapid growth and creeping, spreading

habit, the stems rooting at the joints makes it a valuable grass for pastures and lawns. Prefers low bottom lands, especially if they are sandy. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. **Lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.**

Hard Fescue

—Recommended for sowing with other pasture grasses and on lands too dry, light

and gravelly for other grasses; does well in shady situations; very hardy, standing extremes of cold and heat and long droughts. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.50.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 28½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.

Red Fescue

—A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather condi-

tions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hill sides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places; make a good lawn. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.25; 50 lbs. \$18.00.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 38 cts.; 10-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 33½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue

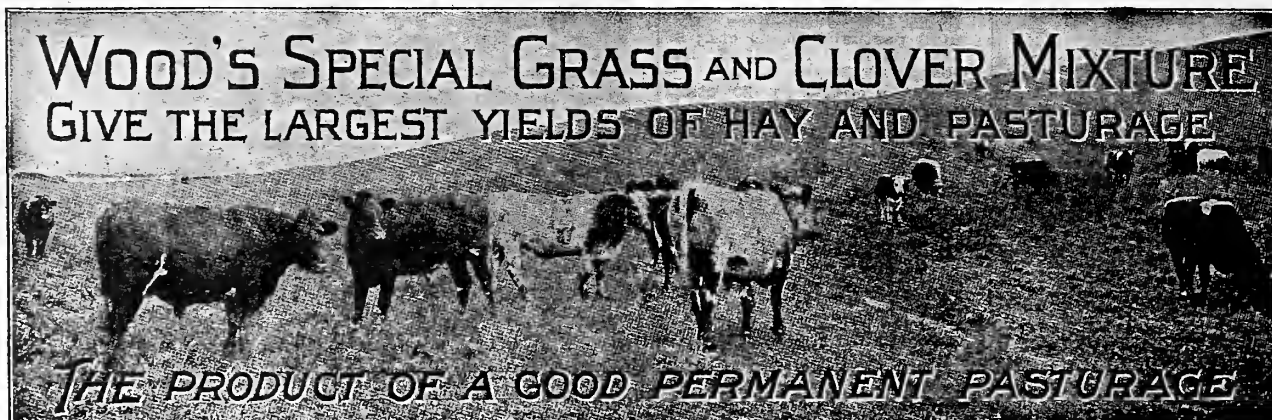
—Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it

will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. Not tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$15.00.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 33 cts.; 10-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 27½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS



ABOUT SOWING MIXED GRASSES

It is a well-established fact that mixtures containing a number of grasses produce greater yields than if only one or even two grasses are sown. This is demonstrated in nature, for in every old, established pasture you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper season. Beal, in his well-known book, "Grasses of North America," says: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground, more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Another eminent authority on grasses writes: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop, if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Grasses differ in their manner of growth, some growing in

tufts and require other grasses to fill in; they differ in the season when each reaches perfection; they differ in the kinds of soils on which they do best. It is, therefore, necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the character and requirements of each grass in order to make up grass mixtures in proper proportions, suited to different soils, for different purposes and that will give maximum yields of hay or pasturage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made 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; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

SOW 30 TO 35 POUNDS TO THE ACRE

MIXTURE NO. 1 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Carpet Grass
Japan Clover	Paspalum or Dallas Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50.
Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

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
Italian Rye Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

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	Hard Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50.
Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

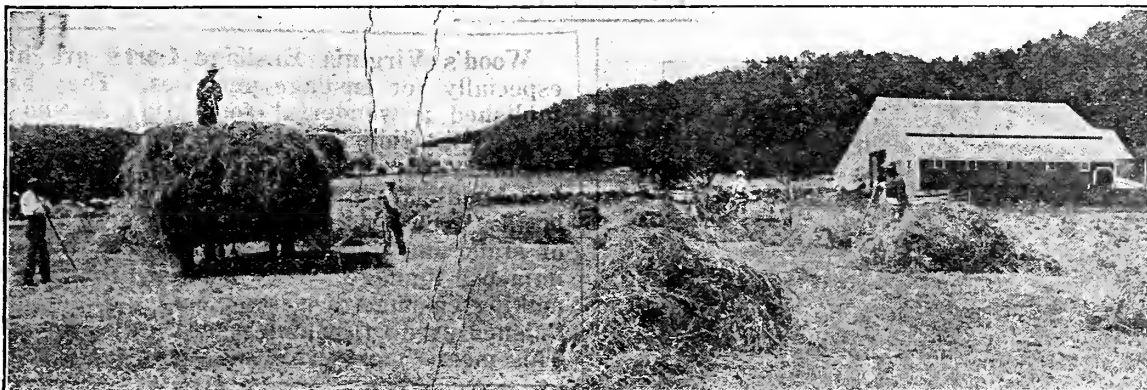
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

HAY MIXTURES

Will also make splendid pasturage.

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.



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 cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterward. These grass mixtures afford splendid crops of hay of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after being cut will give continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most nutritious character till winter comes. Fields sown with these mixtures will last for years. May be used for hay exclusively, or for hay and pasturage as may be most needed.

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
	Timothy

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

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	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

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	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50.
Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

A grass mixture that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than any of our other mixtures; is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay; makes a thick turf and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils, except very light sandy lands and on wet, heavy, low grounds. Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50. Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

Wood's Special Golf Mixtures

Wood's Fair Green Mixtures On new fairways, sow 100 to 150 lbs. per acre; 60 to 75 lbs. per acre when renovating old fairways.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "A."—For the far Southern States; contains Bermuda and carpet grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. 19.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "B."—For the eastern sections of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia; contains a heavy proportion of Bermuda grass. By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$19.75.

Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "C."—For the Piedmont and mountain sections of the entire South, also further North; contains neither Bermuda nor carpet grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.35; 50 lbs. \$18.25.

Not prepaid, 38 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 34 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.

Wood's Special Putting Green Mixtures Composed of the finest dwarf-

growing grasses, each mixture being prepared with reference to the various soils and climate. On new greens, sow 1½ to 2 lbs. to 100 square feet; for renovating old greens, sow half the quantity.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "D."—For the Coastal Plain section from Virginia to Florida. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.85; 50 lbs. \$25.25.

Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "E."—For the Piedmont and mountain sections from Maryland to Georgia. Composed of the finer growing turf grasses; no Bermuda and bent grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.55; 25 lbs. \$13.10; 50 lbs. \$25.75.

Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 52 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 49 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "F."—The same as Mixture "E" except that it contains 30 per cent of creeping bent grass. By mail postpaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.55; 25 lbs. \$15.60; 50 lbs. \$30.75.

Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 62 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 59 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 58 cts. per lb.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns

THE SILO FILLERS



Wood's Virginia Ensilage

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick, succulent fodder. The discriminating dairyman of the North and Middle West recognize its merits as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. At a low cost, it will yield an immense amount of succulent fodder for feeding either in the green state or as ensilage. For general planting throughout the country it has proved a real silo filler. We have not heard of a single case in which Virginia Ensilage disappointed. Even in the short-growing season in Canada it makes a growth of 12 to 15 feet with a luxuriant growth of broad, thick foliage that makes the very best ensilage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Wood's Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is a double-purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches; and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good lands. We recommend it for bottom-lands and low-grounds. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.

Virginia Horsetooth Ensilage

An old standard ensilage corn with a record covering many years of splendid performance in yield of tonnage. In addition to height of stalk and abundance of leaf that has both breadth and thickness, it yields a good-sized ear with a small cob completely covered with horse-tooth shaped grains of unusual depth. It has an established reputation with dairymen throughout the East and Middle West where it has proved a most excellent ensilage corn, and in every way thoroughly satisfactory. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$1.95; bushel \$3.60.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.35; 5-bushel lots \$2.25 per bushel.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corns are bred up especially for ensilage purposes. They have established a wonderful reputation as silo fillers. This reputation is not local, but has extended to the dairymen and stockmen throughout the North and Middle West where the yields far outstrip the locally grown varieties. They make the height of stalk and abundance of blade that insure an immense tonnage. This increased tonnage means making ensilage at a lower cost and making your finished product in milk or stock at a lower price. This means more profit on your farm operations.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

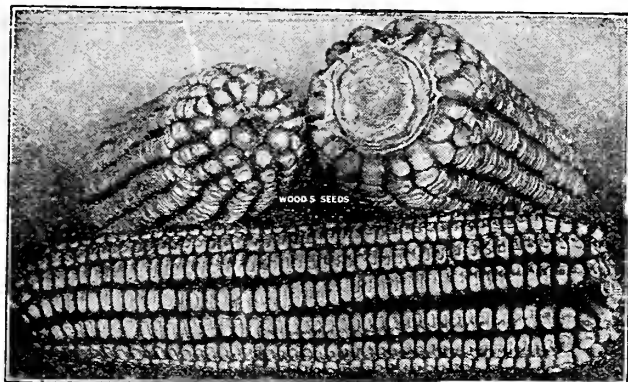
Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. We do not believe that any ensilage corn has ever been bred that can equal our Pamunkey Ensilage for height of stalk and tonnage. Let a portion of your planting the coming season be Pamunkey and prove to yourself how much superior it is to corns grown in your locality. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.



Ensilage Corn as Grown in Virginia

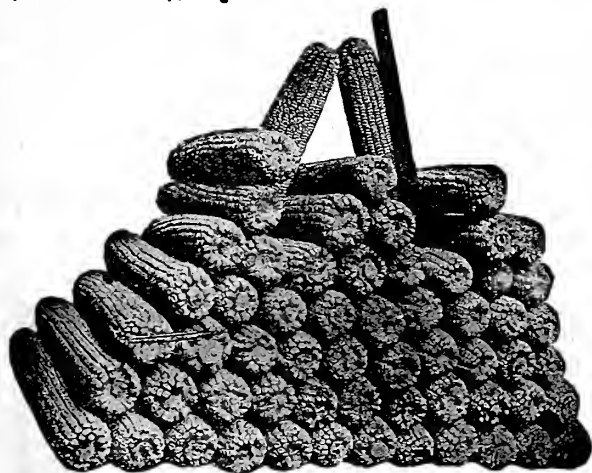
WHITE CORNS



Wood's Dixie Corn

An exceptionally well-bred corn—one that we believe will give any one who plants it a materially increased corn yield. It represents years of painstaking work by one of the most successful corn breeders in Virginia, who bred it for depth of grain, small cob and as a consistent bearer of two or more ears to the stalk. The ears run 16 inches and over in length, 7½ inches in circumference, carry 10 to 20 rows of corn ½ inch deep on a cob not over 1¼ inches in diameter. These measurements were made on a large number of average sized ears. The ears are well filled out at both ends, the tip being practically covered and the grains set close on the cob. The depth of grain to size of cob gives an exceptionally good proportion of grain to cob, which, together with the fact that for several years it has consistently yielded two or more ears to the stalk, gives a good idea of the increased corn yield possible by planting this well-bred variety. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.



Wood's Pedigree Boone County

There is probably no one white corn as extensively planted as Boone County. It has had unusual care in breeding and selection, and is recognized as one of the biggest yielders and has taken numerous prizes at state and county fairs for the best ears.

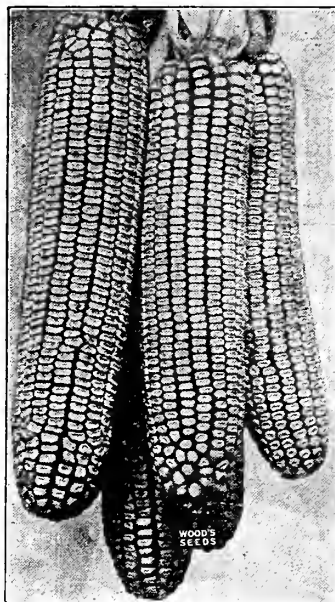
Our stock was grown from seeds certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association and we believe is as pure a strain as can be had.

It makes a 10 to 11-foot stalk of medium size with a fair amount of fodder. The stalks bear one to two good ears, usually 10 to 11 inches long, that are carried 4 to 5 feet high. The grains are not flinty, so make good corn for feeding and milling. The ears are well filled at butt and tip; the grains are deep, soft and pure white.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE BOONE COUNTY.—By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.

Woodburn White Dent



Woodburn White Dent

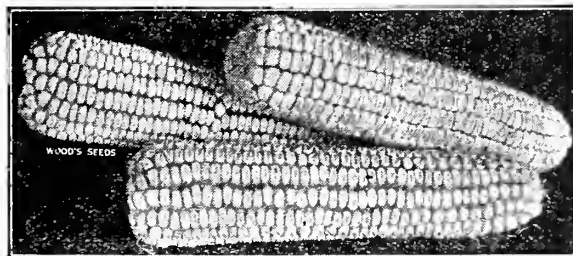
In the breeding of this corn the breeders worked toward two definite objectives—increased production and resistance to wind-storms. It took twenty years of careful work, but they were highly successful, for our planting stock was secured from a crop that averaged 100 bushels to the acre. It is a vigorous growing white dent; the stalk is thick and leafy; grows 10 to 11 feet high; bears one to two good ears that are 11 to 12 inches long, well filled out at butt and tip, and does not shrivel like many big-eared corns. It matures in about 100 days. One of the most successful Prince Edward County corn growers wrote that it outyielded any other corn he had grown by 10 to 20 bushels to the acre. A Chesterfield County farmer tells us he made better than 60 bushels to the acre, but that his land was only medium. He likes it because the majority of stalks carried two ears and had plenty of broad, healthy fodder.

By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.

Latham's Double Corn

The Corn for the Carolinas



"Down home," in Eastern North Carolina, for the last twenty-two years a corn grower has done some fine work in corn breeding, using the field selection method. He has bred up a corn that will yield two uniformly large ears to the stalk. The ears are carried about half way up the medium tall stalk, which often bends under the weight of grain when both ears are on the same side of the stalk. Has a medium sized white cob and shells about 90 per cent grain when dry. It is reasonably weevil resistant, and can be relied upon to produce a maximum yield on good land. There are practically no barren stalks. The official test of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture gives Latham's Double a high place. Our stock was grown by the original breeder and grower. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

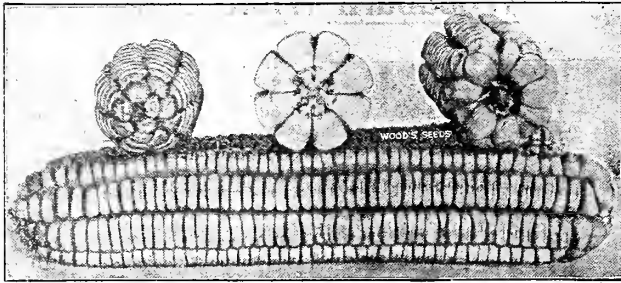
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

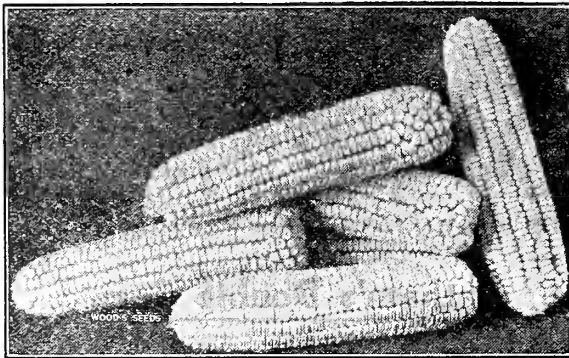
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

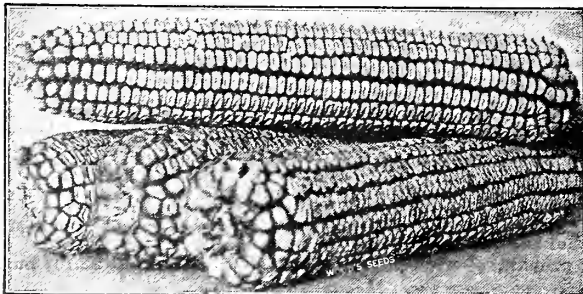
WHITE CORNS



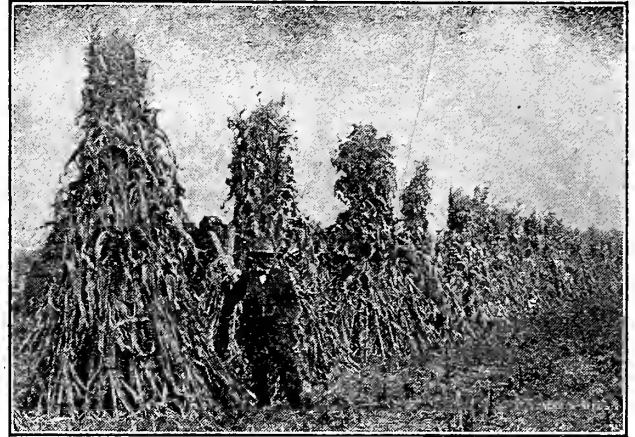
Hickory King —The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land. On good land it bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.



Biggs' Seven Ear The originator says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of them. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots or more \$3.40 per bushel.



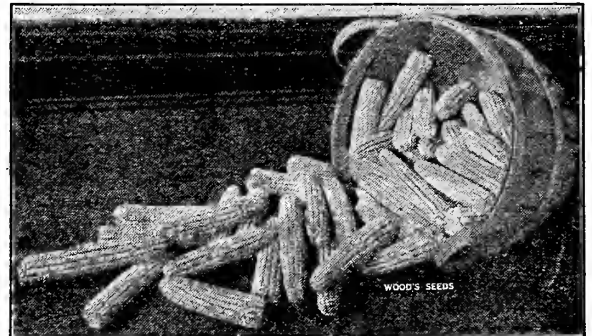
Southern Snowflake The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. For growing on poor, thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting, and for roasting ears, Snowflake "fills the bill." No corn will make better meal. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.



Cocke's Prolific On good land, especially on river low grounds, Cocke's Prolific bears from two to four good ears to the stalk. An average of 105 bushels to the acre was grown on fifteen acres of James River low grounds. It is a real prolific. The ears are of good average size; the grains are white and flinty; just the corn for meal and hominy. The growth is tall and leafy enough to entitle it to be called an ensilage corn. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.

Mosby's Prolific Mosby's Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good-sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium size; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder, and carries the ears well up on the stalk. It is particularly well adapted to Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas and Eastern and Southern Georgia. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.

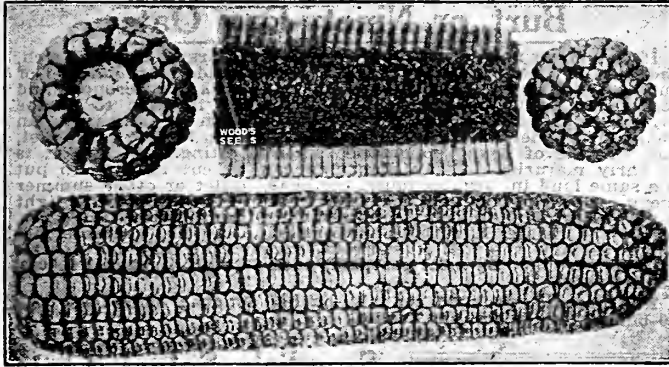
Paymaster The grains are wide and deep, the cob small; this means an unusual proportion of grain to the ear, and the number of ears to the stalk assures a maximum yield to the acre. It makes a short, stocky stalk with strong roots, and will not blow down easily. Its early maturity adapts it splendidly for late planting. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.



Wood's Improved White Dent

For generations Wood's Improved White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.

YELLOW CORNS



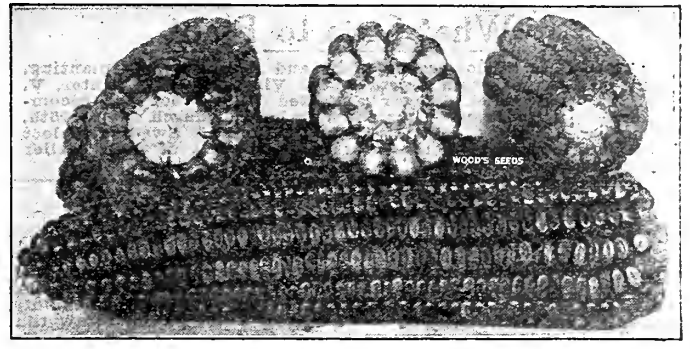
Pedigree Reid's Yellow Dent Corn

Reid's Yellow Dent has a long and honorable record for dependability, good yields and generally satisfactory crops.

Since 1910, when it won the \$1,000 Grand Prize at the National Corn Show over yellow corns from every part of the country, our strain has been in the hands of the same grower, and in the meantime has been steadily improved by careful and constant selection. Since 1910 it has won numerous other first prizes, the last being at the Virginia State Agricultural Fair last fall, where it won for the sixth consecutive year first prizes for the best single ear and the best ten ears of yellow corn.

It is a big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true Dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.15 per bushel.



Improved Golden Dent

A corn of outstanding prominence, and for a generation the most generally planted yellow variety. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather. We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. Our stock is well bred, the ears well filled out at both ends, it is a good yielder, it is what we would call a thoroughly dependable corn in every particular, one that we do not hesitate to recommend. Makes one to two ears to the stalk. Our Improved Golden Dent has become a standard yellow corn for planting throughout the Southeastern States, is early, thoroughly acclimated and yields uniformly good crops. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.

Improved Leaming

Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn, and throughout the corn belt is as much grown as any other yellow variety. It originated in the Middle West, but having been grown and selected here for a number of years has been thoroughly acclimated.

Leaming does not make a large growth of either stalk or fodder, all the vigor of the plant going to make corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.**

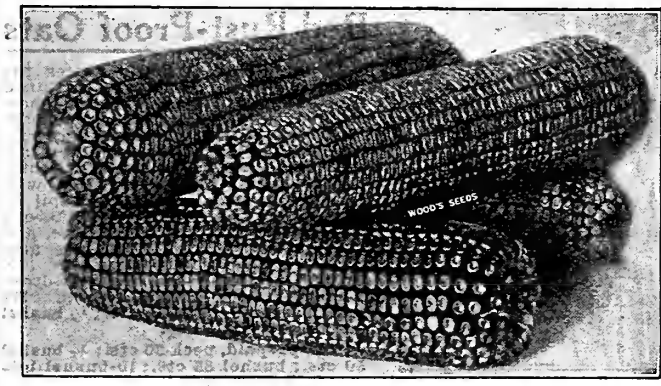
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.

Virginia Yellow Dent

On practically all soils Virginia Yellow Dent gives very satisfactory yields, a large proportion of the stalks bearing two good sized, well filled ears. The cob is small, the grains are deep; matures early. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.65 per bushel.

Wood's Gold Standard



A detailed description of our prize winning Gold Standard Corn, of how well filled out at tips and butts, would not tell the story nearly so well as the above illustration. It is a reproduction of a photograph and shows every bit of space on the cob covered with corn with no waste space between the rows. The grains are deep on a medium small cob, the proportion of corn to cob much larger than on ordinary yellow corns as usually planted. This means more grain to the ear than is had from the shallow grained, big cob varieties. The stalks average about nine feet high, are good and stout with an ample growth of fodder and yield from one to two big ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, bright yellow; the cob is medium sized. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

The Acme is simple, easy to work, has no discs to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill, and adjustable for depth of planting. All the working parts are pressed out of sheet steel, making the planter light, strong and durable. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. **By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.**



Oats

What Oats to Plant

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Virginia Gray Winter, V. P. I. No. 1 Black Winter and Red Rust-Proof are recommended; if you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Fulghum Oats

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to its wide popularity. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high.

For three years a careful check was kept of the performance of Fulghum oats in comparison with yields from other varieties, the average in Fulghum the first year being 300 acres, the third year 3,000 acres. The average yield from Fulghum for the three years was 12 bushels to the acre more than all other varieties. It has plump grains and exceptional heavy weight, the weight per measured bushel averaged 35 pounds, often reaching 37 pounds, and almost never falling below 32 pounds. By mail postpaid, peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.90, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 65 cts.; bushel \$1.12; 10-bushel lots \$1.10 per bushel.

Black Winter Oats

V. P. I. Strain No. 1

Sometimes called Hatcheson Oats. This oat originated from a single head selection by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg. They have made exhaustive tests each year in comparison with other winter varieties, and it has consistently outyielded, by 5 bushels to the acre, the heaviest yielding winter oat. Its most prominent characteristics in addition to fine yield are resistance to winter killing, a low per cent of hull and corresponding high per cent of kernel; earliness, maturing before wheat harvest, and heavy stems, making it storm resistant and less liable to blow down. Their adaptability for spring planting is proved by the fact that most of the crops certified were spring planted. Plant early, say by March 1st. By mail postpaid, peck 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10.

Not prepaid, peck 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 75 cts.; bushel \$1.35; 10-bushel lots \$1.30 per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This variety is quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.60, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 50 cts.; bushel 85 cts.; 10-bushel lots 82 cts. per bushel.

Formalin Prevents Smut Smut in oats does serious damage; it reduces the yield and it lowers the market value of your crop. It can be easily prevented by treating your oats with Formalin before planting.

Spread the oats thinly on the barn floor and with a hand sprayer (see page 87) spray with Formalin mixed with an equal quantity of water; shovel the grain thoroughly and cover with bagging for 4 hours; it is then ready to plant.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 35 cts.; 1 pint (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) 60 cts.; quart \$1.00; 2 quarts \$1.75; gallon \$3.25. Cannot be sent by mail.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean, heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that they are a little lighter in color. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 90 cts. bushel \$1.65.

Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 50 cts.; bushel 88 cts.; 10-bushel lots 85 cts. per bushel.

Swedish Select Oats

Grown from Certified Seed

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State experiment stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than ten bushels to the acre over other varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. The remarkable root growth makes it a good drought resister—a worthwhile quality when grown on light soils. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 95 cts.; bushel \$1.70.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 55 cts.; bushel 93 cts.; 10-bushel lots 90 cts. per bushel.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.60.

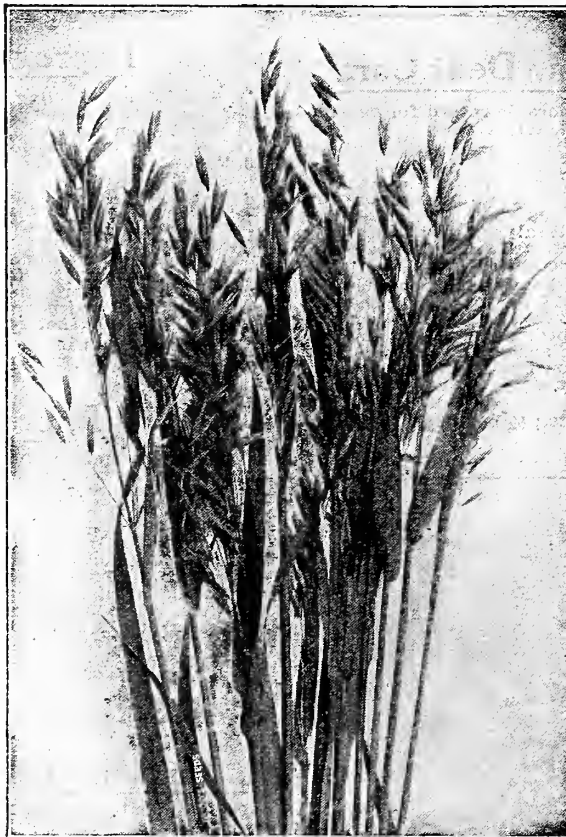
Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 50 cts.; bushel 85 cts.; 10-bushel lots 82 cts. per bushel.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield. Their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. By mail postpaid, peck 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.25.

Not prepaid, peck 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 85 cts.; bushel \$1.50, bags included.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer—Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 12 per cent; Ammonia, 2 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent. It will bring profitable results on all grain and grass crops. See page 79.



Dwarf Essex Rape

**THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN**

**A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.**

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

**Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late.
3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.**

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

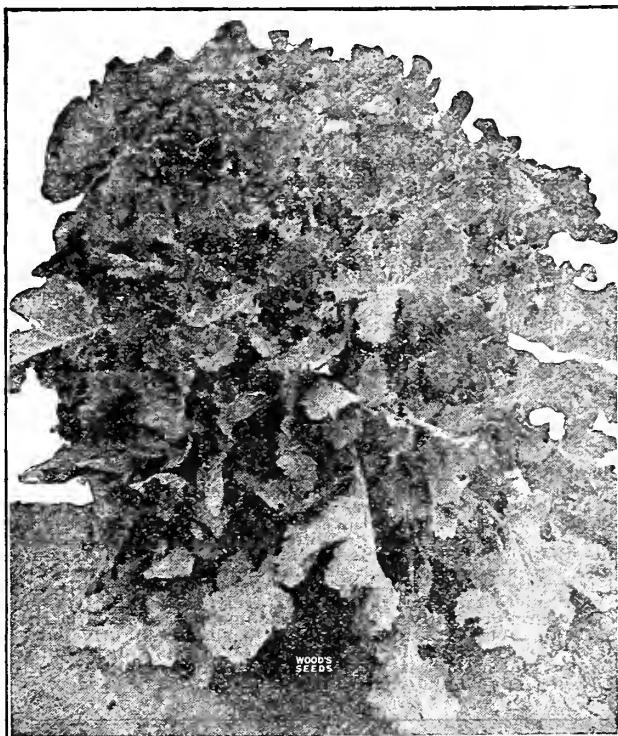
Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

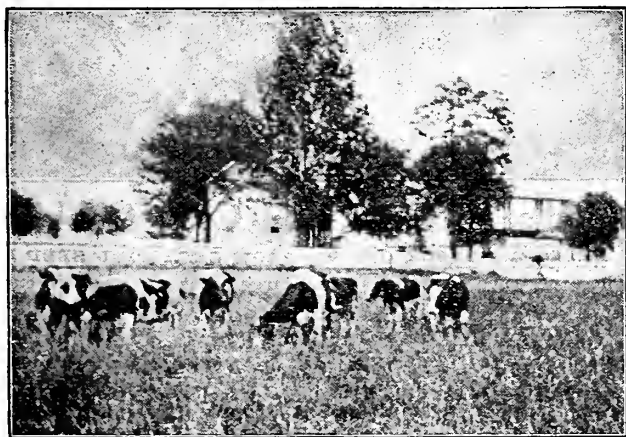
Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb. (bags extra in 50-lb. lots and over).



Dwarf Essex Rape.



Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. **By mail postpaid, peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.35.**

Not prepaid, peck 50 cts.; ½ bushel 80 cts.; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.45; 5-bushel lots \$1.40 per bushel.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.



BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is the poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. No crop is easier to grow; it is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation and labor; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—The earliest and most prolific of all buckwheats; makes the largest grain, and makes fine flour. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.85, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 95 cts.; bushel \$1.75.

Wood's Seed Potatoes

Culture Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

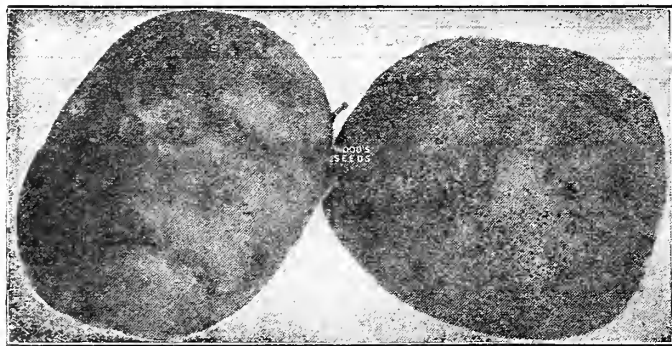
Second Crop Potatoes These are Virginia grown and a second crop from selected Maine-grown potatoes. Among the largest commercial growers in the South they are preferred even to the best Maine-grown stocks, producing larger yields and potatoes of better quality. They average smaller than Maine and Northern grown potatoes, and as they plant further cost less per acre.

Maine Grown Potatoes In no State has as much attention been given to the selection and growing of potatoes for planting. We handle the best the State produces and can recommend them as thoroughly satisfactory.

Northern-Grown Potatoes These are grown principally in New York State or Michigan by competent potato growers and are thoroughly inspected.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Even the Early Rose at the high tide of its wonderful popularity was never more in demand than the Irish Cobbler is today. We believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness—it is ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knotty Cobbler, for they are generally plump, handsome potatoes with smooth skin. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy. A first-class potato in every respect, thoroughly dependable and well worth a place in every garden.



Certified Maine Grown Irish Cobblers

Our Certified Cobblers were grown under the State of Maine Experiment Station rules, which required pure and approved planting stock that had to pass the rigid inspection of the station authorities; regular and thorough spraying to prevent disease; and after being harvested were again subjected to thorough inspection before shipment was allowed, to make doubly sure that they were true and free from disease. Every 10-peck bag of these potatoes will carry the tag of inspection authorities, and planters may be assured that every safeguard has been applied to see that they are as pure stock as money will buy. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.65; ½ bus. \$2.95; bushel \$5.45, bags included.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.20; bushel \$4.15; bag (10 pecks) \$9.75.

Selected Maine Grown Irish Cobblers

Arroostook County, Maine, the home of the Irish Cobbler, specializes more generally in the growing and selection of potatoes than any one county in America. There are no finer potatoes grown anywhere. Of course, all the potatoes grown in the county are not certified, but this does not in any way detract from the fine quality of potatoes grown by careful farmers whose crops were not certified. We have secured a splendid supply of Cobblers, grown by competent and reliable growers, and grown from first-class seed stock, in many cases from certified seed. The price is lower than for certified seed, but they are fine selected stock and in every way dependable. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bus. \$2.90; bushel \$5.15, bags included.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.85; 10-peck bag \$9.00.



Wood's Virginia 2nd Crop Cobblers

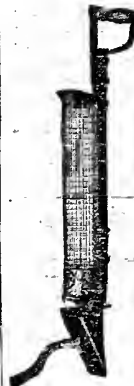
PEDIGREE STOCK GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED

The experience of practically all large potato growers, an experience covering several years, proves conclusively that Virginia Second Crop potatoes, raised as a second crop from genuine Maine-grown stock, make larger yields and are stronger growers than Northern grown potatoes. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage, and are more economical to plant. Their reputation for yield has become so generally recognized that Virginia Second Crop Cobblers are now extensively planted in every potato-growing district east of the Mississippi River.

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true Irish Cobblers and free from disease. They are not as large as Maine-grown potatoes, but are just the size for cutting into two pieces or for planting whole.

We recommend Virginia Second Crop Cobblers in the highest terms; they make sturdy, hardy plants and better yields than are had from Northern grown potatoes. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bus. \$2.90; bushel \$5.15.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.85; 10-peck bag \$9.00.



No. 304. Potato Planter A planter of the lock jaw type with no springs to break. The wire mesh-conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted. Adjustable as to depth of planting. Just the tool for small gardens and where the acreage does not justify the cost of a horse-drawn planter. By mail postpaid \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Early Potatoes



Red River Early Ohio

—This extra fine strain of Early Ohio is one that can be depended upon to make a crop on a greater variety of soils than almost any other potato. It will make its best crops on loam or stiff soils, but does well even on light land. As the vines make an erect growth, they are easy to cultivate; the potatoes grow compact in the hill and are easy to dig. They are very uniform in size, make few small potatoes, have a smooth skin, and the shallow eyes assure the minimum of waste in peeling. Notwithstanding its earliness it is a good keeper. The flesh is pure white and cooks dry. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bus. \$2.75; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.60; bag (10 pecks) \$8.50.

NORTHERN GROWN

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Spaulding No. 4 Rose

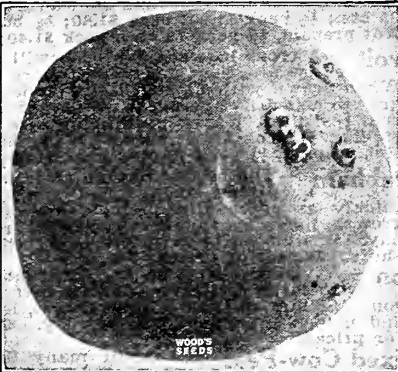
—The tubers are shorter, thicker and larger than Early Rose and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. It has a better shape than Early Rose, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes and is a better yielder. Very mealy and dry and keeps well. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.70. Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; ½ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.40; bag (10 pecks) \$8.00.

NORTHERN GROWN

—The tubers are shorter, thicker and larger than Early Rose and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. It has a better shape than Early Rose, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes and is a better yielder. Very mealy and dry and keeps well. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.65; bushel \$4.70. Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; ½ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.40; bag (10 pecks) \$8.00.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph

—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Where the Red Bliss is known and its merits appreciated it is in general demand.



Red Bliss, or Bliss Triumph.

MAINE - GROWN

RED BLISS. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bus. \$2.90; bushel \$5.15, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.15; bushel \$3.85; bag (10 pecks) \$9.00.

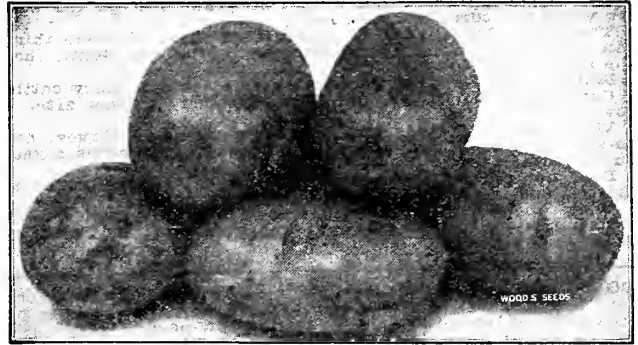
Virginia 2nd Crop Red Bliss

This fine extra early potato is described and illustrated above. Our stock was grown as a second crop from selected Maine-grown potatoes and is true stock. It is a sure and heavy cropper and in every way a thoroughly satisfactory and dependable potato. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bus. \$2.90; bushel \$5.15. Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.85; 10-peck bag \$9.00.

Late Potatoes

Certified Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of fine quality. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bus. \$2.75; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.60; bag (10 pecks) \$8.50.



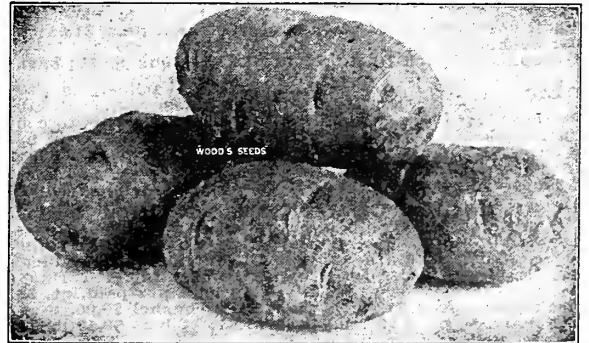
McCormick Potatoes

McCormick

—The McCormick has established itself in popular favor not only because of its smooth white skin and generally attractive appearance, but because of its uniformly heavy yields. Oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that anyone could wish. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bus. \$2.75; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.60; bag (10 pecks) \$8.50.

Improved Peach Blow

—An old favorite for late planting. The skin is slightly tinged with pink. Of attractive appearance and one of the best keepers. One of the most dependable late varieties, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.70; bushel \$4.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$1.95; bushel \$3.50; bag (10 pecks) \$8.25.



Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Lookout Mountain

—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its heat and drought resistance which enables it to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop. A sure cropper of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 95 cts.; peck \$1.60; ½ bus. \$2.85; bushel \$5.05. Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$3.75; bag (10 pecks), \$8.75.

Sweet Potatoes

—At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry in cold storage all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition. Write for prices.

Cow Peas

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Found for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran. It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle. Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet.

There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas.

COW-PEAS makes a large yielding and nutritious forage crop. There is no surer means of improving and increasing the productivity of our soils than by sowing cow-peas.

Cow-peas, like all other leguminous crops, have the power of extracting free nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the roots, so that even after the crop is cut the land is enriched and its condition improved.

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM



SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOY-BEANS, KAFFIR CORN AND SORGHUM.—Cow-peas may be sown with these crops to furnish support and make the harvesting easier. Sow half a bushel soy-beans or one peck kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET.—New Era and Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German millet—one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of 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.

Taylor—Known locally in various sections as **Blue Whippoorwill**, **Gray Whippoorwill**, **Gray Crowder**, **Early Crowder** and **Gray Goose**. A large speckled pea that often grows 6 feet long; a large, long pod, and a large yield of peas. The extra long growth provides an unusual amount of vegetable matter for turning under. Matures early and makes an excellent hay. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.65; ½ bus. \$3.05; bushel \$5.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.35; bus. \$4.50.

New Era—New Era ranks among the earliest, is of erect growth, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer to plant an acre—three pecks to a bushel per acre is ample. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bus. \$3.20; bushel \$6.00.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.75.

Black—On the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina it makes a fine growth and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs, as the peas do not decay readily. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bus. \$3.20; bushel \$6.00.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.75.

Two Crop Clay—Differ from other cow peas in that after being cut they continue to grow, and make a second growth about a foot high suitable for grazing and for turning under. This growth is much finer than cow peas generally and the foliage holds better, the finer growth adapting them for superior quality hay. They do not spread or trail like most other varieties, but stand more upright. Their very early maturity allows harvesting in about ninety to one hundred days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.80; ½ bus. \$3.30; bushel \$6.25.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.60; bus. \$5.00.

Clay—One of the medium late varieties. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States; a good variety for soil improving. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bus. \$3.20; bushel \$6.00.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.75.

Red Ripper—Makes a large growth of vine and an enormous yield of hay. A splendid pea for growing with corn or sorghum; medium late in maturing. **Crop very short. Write for prices.**

Whippoorwill—Sometimes called **Brown Whippoorwill** and **Shinney Peas**. The Whippoorwill is more largely grown than any other cow-pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Recommended where an early variety of unusual growth is wanted. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.80; ½ bus. \$3.30; bushel \$6.25.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.60; bus. \$5.00.

Groit—A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant; leaves medium in size. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bus. \$3.20; bushel \$6.00.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.75.

Brabham—The seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. **Crop very short. Write for prices.**

Iron—A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. **Crop very short. Write for prices.**

Mixed Cow-Peas—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. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.65; ½ bus. \$3.05; bushel \$5.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.35; bus. \$4.50.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans—The advantage of growing soy or soja beans with cow-peas will be readily recognized by those who have had trouble in harvesting peas, especially those that make an extra long growth. The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.50.

Edible Peas

Dixie Queen Brown-Eye —The handsomest of all the Brown Eye and Black Eye varieties. It is a fine yielder; the peas are of good size, being nearly as large as the Early Ram's Horn Black Eye; very sweet and tender, in this respect excelling any edible pea, with the possible exception of Gallavant, which, however, is a distinct type. As a table pea we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is about two weeks earlier than Virginia Black Eye and somewhat earlier than Early Ram's Horn Black Eye; very prolific, with a shorter vine than Virginia Black Eye. **By mail postpaid, qt. 45 cts.; ½ peck \$1.15; peck \$2.10; ½ bushel \$3.85; bushel \$7.35.**
Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.65; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$6.00.

Extra Early Brown-Eye —Last summer we made complete tests of all varieties of brown-eye and black-eye peas. Extra Early Brown Eye proved the earliest of all the brown-eye varieties and equally as early as Extra Early Black Eye, and the peas are larger. They are of good quality and tender, and coming so early should be very popular with the home gardener and profitable for market gardeners. **By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00; ½ bushel \$3.60; bushel \$6.85.**
Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.50.

Extra Early Black-Eye —The earliest of all the black-eye varieties. The vines are of uniform height, are good bearers, the peas being ready for use in about sixty days after planting. This pea should appeal particularly to market growers because of the uniformly high prices paid for the first black-eye peas on the market. The home gardener should grow it for an extra early supply of sweet and tender peas. **By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00; ½ bushel \$3.60; bushel \$6.85.**
Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.50.

Large Black-Eye No. 11 —An improved strain of the large seeded black eye. Not only is it more prolific than the old type of black eye, but it is about two weeks earlier. It is a fine table pea and of such good size that they should command an extra price when sold as green shelled peas. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.80; ½ bushel \$3.25; bushel \$6.10.**
Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.

Cream Crowder —Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. **By mail postpaid, qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.50; peck \$2.70.**
Not prepaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.25.

Early Ram's Horn Black-Eye —An early maturing type of black-eye pea that is generally grown for table use, but it makes a sufficiently large growth of vine to make it a good soil improver as well. The peas are of good size. **By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00; ½ bushel \$3.60; bushel \$6.85.**
Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.50.

Virginia Black-Eye —The most popular and most extensively grown of all the black-eye varieties. The peas are larger, the vines are of taller growth, and they yield more abundantly. They are always in demand, both green and dried. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$5.85.**
Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.

Gallavant, Rice or Lady —The peas are the smallest, but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. **By mail postpaid, qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.35; peck \$2.45.**
Not prepaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00.

Velvet Beans

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

A FINE FALL AND WINTER GRAZING CROP

Velvet beans make an enormous growth, better than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time far surpassing cow-peas, and are especially desirable for lands where pea-wilt and nematode attack the cow-pea, as they are immune to these diseases. Velvet beans are usually planted a peck to half a bushel to the acre in rows 5 feet apart, 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. 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 cow-peas, but 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.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they 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 is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle; at the same time the roots and what is left of the vines when turned under make a good soil-improver.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**



Velvet Beans Growing in Corn.

100 DAY or SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bushel \$2.60; bushel \$4.85, bags included.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 10-bushel lots \$3.40 per bushel.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS

The Osceola has given excellent results in Virginia, and even more northerly sections, as a forage crop. In Virginia we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the Early Speckled or 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It also has the advantage of being free from the itching furze which makes other velvet beans rather disagreeable to pick. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.75; bushel \$5.10, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.75; 10-bushel lots \$3.65 per bushel.

Soy or Soja Beans

They make poor land good—they make good land better.

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils. Soy beans have a higher feeding value than cow-pea hay. Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better. As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn. They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense. When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle. Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas. It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest. They make a fine hog pasture. They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure. They increase the yield of the following crop. They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest. The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting. It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers. They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow-peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

CULTURE. Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

INOCULATE. Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

Virginia—On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about 20 days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about 3 feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The stems being fine and the leafage profuse adapts it particularly well for hay making. By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.40; bushel \$4.45. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.65; bushel \$3.10; 10-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

Mammoth Yellow—The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia and further South for both beans and forage. Mammoth Yellow is one of the largest growers among soy beans, and the most widely grown variety and excels in yield of bean hay. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.95. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.65; 10-bushel lots, \$2.60 per bushel.

Laredo making hay. Unlike many varieties that make coarse central stems, the Laredo has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal bean hay. As a fine quality hay maker it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is particularly adapted to sections where wilt and nematode are prevalent, as it has proved resistant to these troubles. It is medium in maturity, is a good yielder of beans, and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter in the fall. By mail postpaid, qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.30; peck \$2.35; ½ bus. \$4.35; bushel \$8.35. Not prepaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.90; ½ bus. \$3.60; bushel \$7.00.



SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS. Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage and giving a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow-peas make a good combination, the beans supporting the pea-vines, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow-peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is another well recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill with the corn, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed. Sorghum and a late variety of soy beans make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans will give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

Wilson Early Black—A very prolific variety, and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm, after a most extensive investigation, 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 fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay. Its tall growth and absence of lower branches makes it one of the easiest soy beans to harvest. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.20; bushel \$4.10. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75; 10-bushel lots \$2.70 per bushel.

Tar Heel Black—About ten days earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any medium early variety for hay and seed production. Makes a growth of 3½ to 4 feet; branches close to the ground; has medium thick stalk and abundant foliage. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.95. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.65; 10-bushel lots \$2.60 per bushel.

Biloxi—An upright variety growing 4 to 5 feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties, in fact, they hardly shatter at all. Late in maturing, requiring a long season to mature, but makes an unusually luxuriant growth. By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.85; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.35. Not prepaid, ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$5.00.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS—Continued

Tokio—Whether grown for hay or for the beans, Tokio has proved a profitable bean to grow. The plants grow over 30 inches high, are sturdy and upright in growth, well branched with an abundance of dark green foliage. It has the distinct advantage of standing adverse weather conditions better than any variety we have grown. It is particularly recommended where an unusual yield of beans is wanted. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.95.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.65; 10-bushel lots \$2.60 per bushel.

Mammoth Brown—Makes a large upright growth, standing 3 feet or more, with plenty of foliage and an abundance of pods. It is a good hay bean, is a prolific yielder of beans, robust and is more disease resistant than most varieties. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. It is characteristic of Mammoth Brown, and an advantage as well, that the beans remain in the pod long after maturity. They are especially fine for late hog pasture. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.20; bushel \$4.10.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.45; bushel \$2.75; 10-bus. lots \$2.70 per bushel.

Haberlandt—Matures about three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, is a heavy yielder of beans and an excellent pasture variety. The plants are stout, bushy and erect, averaging in height about 30 inches, with an abundance of foliage that makes splendid hay. The stems are not coarse and many of the pods carry three beans each; an all purpose medium early variety. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.20; bushel \$4.10.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75; 10-bus. lots, \$2.70 per bushel.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

FARMOGERM

Cut Down Your Fertilizer Bills

GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **FARMOGERM** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots.

These little bacteria working on the roots of the plants do a wonderful thing. They make plants stronger and bigger so that they yield more hay and forage, and at the same time they are storing up nitrogen in the nodules on the roots of the plants, making the soil richer.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **FARMOGERM** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.

FARMOGERM—Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used.

It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity.

It increases the permanent value of your farm.

ORDER BY NUMBER

No. 1. For Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Crimson and White Clovers.

No. 2. For Alfalfa, Sweet and Bur Clovers.

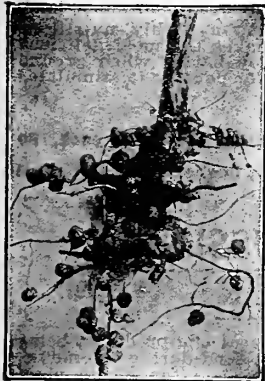
Price Nos. 1 and 2: ¼ bus. size 40 cts.; ½ bus. size 65 cts.; 1 bus. size \$1.00; 2½ bus. size \$2.25; 10 bus. size \$8.00.

No. 3. For Vetch, Canada Field Peas, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

No. 7. For Cow Peas, Peanuts, Velvet Beans and Lima Beans.

No. 8. For Garden Beans and Navy Beans.

No. 9. For Soy or Soja Beans.
Price Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 9: ¼ bus. size 40 cts.; 1 bus. size 65 cts.; 5 bus. size \$2.25.



Hollybrook Early—Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower, with an abundance of large leaves. The pods set thickly on stems and branches. If planted thickly it makes fine ensilage, although not as heavy a yielder of hay as some of the later kinds. It has special value where an early crop of hay or beans is required. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.95.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.65; 10-bushel lots \$2.60 per bushel.

Ootoan—Few soy beans can equal Ootoan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—5 feet and more in long growing seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay which cures quickly. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut and easy to cure. Planted in 3-foot rows they will cover the land with a mass of foliage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.45; peck \$2.60; ½ bus. \$4.85; bushel \$9.35.**
Not prepaid, qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.15; ½ bus. \$4.10; bushel \$8.00.

NAVY BEANS

The snowy whiteness and uniform size of a good true stock gives them preference over ordinary stock and puts the grower in a position to command a better price. Well selected stock also gives a better yield than the common run of Navy Beans. Do not make the mistake of planting too early for harvesting will probably be buggy. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, but not 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. 15 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.

POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.

FLOWER POTS

Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	.25	\$1.50	\$13.00
2½-inch	.30	1.75	15.00
3-inch	.35	2.00	17.00
3½-inch	.40	2.75	23.00
4-inch	.50	3.75	34.00
5-inch	.90	6.50	60.00
6-inch	1.50	9.50	90.00

	Each.	Dozen	100.
7-inch	.25	2.25	17.00
8-inch	.30	3.15	24.00
10-inch	.60	6.25	49.00
12-inch	1.20	12.25	96.00



SAUCERS

Diameter.	Each	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	.06	.75	3.50
6-inch	.08	.95	5.50
7-inch	.10	1.00	7.00
8-inch	.14	1.50	9.50
10-inch	.25	2.25	15.75
12-inch	.30	3.25	23.50

SHALLOW POTS—Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	.16	\$ 1.50
7-inch	.25	2.25
8-inch	.30	3.00
10-inch	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50

Vetch

VETCH is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver. It grows surprisingly well on poor land. It reseeds itself. It increases the milk flow. It saves on the fertilizer bill. Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it. It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

Vetch is highly recommended for making a fine grade of hay, for excellent grazing and for turning under to improve the land. It makes a splendid substitute for clover for sections or on lands that will not grow clover. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

Sow as early as the weather will allow, 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, with 3 pecks of Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier. Sow also in corn and cotton at the last working without any expense in the preparation of the land.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

Hairy or Sand Vetch—The hardiest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. It may also be sown in the fall to make hay about the end of May, for an excellent pasture or to prevent the leaching of plant food from the land by the winter rains. It never winter kills. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Oregon Vetch Makes the same tall growth as Hairy or Sand Vetch, but has larger leaves and does better on heavier soils and makes a fine hay of high feeding value and much relished by all kinds of stock. It is a wonderful soil builder and gatherer of nitrogen which it stores in its root nodules. It is adapted to all the purposes for which Hairy Vetch is recommended, but it requires better soil and is not as resistant to drought and cold. Where conditions are favorable the yield is equally as large as Hairy Vetch. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. In this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely, a second growth may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early March, one bushel to the acre and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground; if sown alone sow 1½ bushels to the acre.



Price: By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bushel \$4.70. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.75; bushel \$3.35.



Sand or Hairy Vetch.

BARLEY

There are some parts of the South in which the better grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose barley has been found very well adapted. It can be grown on a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop, and adapts itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not sow it on moist land.

Barley when ground and soaked makes a highly nutritious hog food and when fed with skim milk makes the most delicious hams and bacon. Horses and cattle enjoy barley when ground and soaked overnight. As a winter feed for poultry it stimulates egg production.

Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

BEARDED SPRING BARLEY.—By mail postpaid, peck, 80 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.45; bushel, \$2.50.

Not prepaid, peck 45 cts.; ½ bus. 80 cts.; bushel \$1.40; 10-bushel lots, \$1.35 per bushel.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer, being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.

Semesan—A wonderful seed disinfectant. Treat your seed grains, potatoes, tobacco and vegetable seeds. Eliminates many plant diseases, smuts in grains and wild fire in tobacco. Gives quicker and higher germination in seed and sturdier plant growth. Corrects "Brown Patch" in lawns. Three to four ounces will treat a bushel of grain or potatoes; one ounce treats 15 pounds vegetable or tobacco seed. **2-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 4-oz. pkg. \$1.00; 8-oz. pkg. \$1.80; 1-lb. pkg. \$2.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$13.00. Cannot be mailed.**

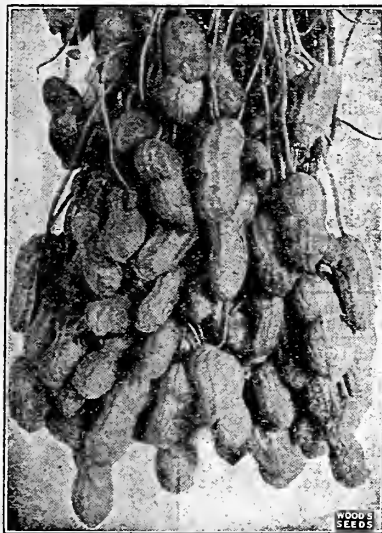
Peanuts

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa

in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat.

Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM

Culture. Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 3 to 10 inches apart in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows and cover 1 to 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the nuts attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.



Valencia Peanuts Home Grown

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.50, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

IMPORTED VALENCIA PEANUTS. See page 3.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.



Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy

cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ¼ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 65 cts.; ¼ bus. \$1.15; bushel \$2.00.

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 9½ cts. per lb.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$6.00, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.

Improved Virginia Peanuts Jumbo Strain

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.

Tennessee Red Peanuts

Similar to Spanish in the way the nuts are closely packed in the pod, but the pods are longer, usually containing four nuts and sometimes five; a very productive variety; mild and sweet flavor. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.

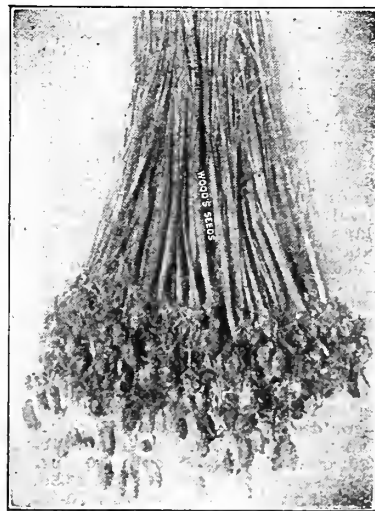
CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding

to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. **1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.90; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.40, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; ½ bus. \$2.85; bushel (40 lbs.) \$5.50.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

Sorghum and Sugar Cane



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of forage nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

Whether you grow it for syrup, for ensilage or for feeding, you will like it. It makes syrup of a bright amber color and fine flavor. The syrup yield is good, frequently from 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. As it grows 10 to 12 feet tall, with an abundance of fodder, it makes a most economical ensilage, filling the silo at a minimum of cost.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate just as you do corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.**

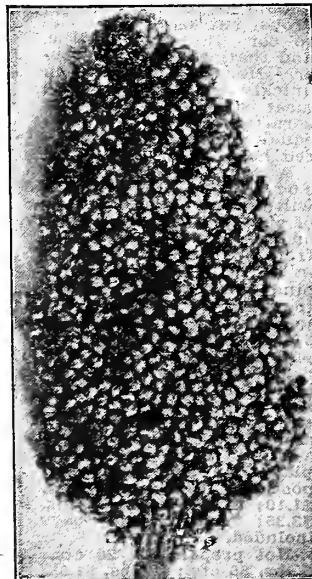
Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.

Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soy beans or cow-peas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state; at this stage it has a feeding value practically equal to corn. Any good corn land will bring milo maize either for green feed, dry fodder or for the grain. It grows on all soils from sandy to heavy clay loam.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows after the ground is thoroughly warm, and give it the same cultivation you would corn. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 4 cts. per lb.



Milo Maize.

Kaffir Corn. Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the pea-vines off the ground and make a better feed; all kinds of stock like it. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

With cowpeas, sow broadcast one peck of kaffir corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts. 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 4 cts. per lb.

Early Amber Cane

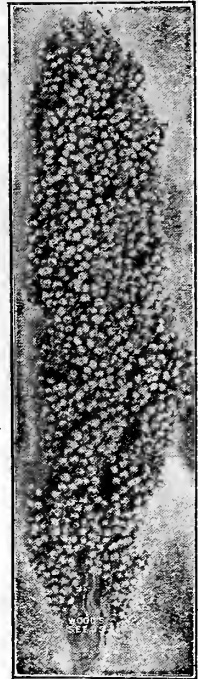
One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.05; 50 lbs. \$3.65.**

Not prepaid, per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $4\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $4\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per lb.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 5 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.



Kaffir Corn.

Feterita

Feterita has given most excellent results, particularly in dry seasons and when grown on dry land. In many respects it is like kaffir corn, but earlier, has a softer grain, and is adapted for the same purposes. It makes a heavy growth, stools heavily, as many as six to eight shoots come from a single root. It is among the earliest of the non-saccharine sorghums, and where the season is long may be planted after wheat is cut. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $5\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut, cured in a dry place and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn; the flour makes excellent pancakes. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.

SEMESAN.—Treat your sorghum seeds and seed grains with Semesan to destroy smut. You will find it described on page 74.



Shallu.



Teosinte.

BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Over a period of a number of years the demand for broom corn has been constant. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant in 3 1/2 foot rows, thinning out to stand 8 to 10 inches in the row, and cultivate like corn. Cut when the seeds are at the dough stage, as at this time it not only gives a greater weight of brush, but it makes a better wearing broom; cutting at this time also gives the brush the bright green color preferred by broom makers. Six lbs. plants an acre.

Standard Evergreen

Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75. Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb. Broom Corn Culture.—A book on growing and marketing broom corn, \$1.00 postpaid.



Broom Corn.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. By mail postpaid, oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Not prepaid, lb. 75 cts.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET

Tennessee German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. It is a common mistake to suppose that it is particularly exhaustive to the land. It is exhaustive if allowed to stand till the seeds form, but millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time, it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, disking and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whip-poorwill or New Era is becoming quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas, for at this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay. Do not sow common or Western millet, as it does not do well in the South.

TENNESSEE GROWN.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 4 3/4 cts. per lb., bags extra.



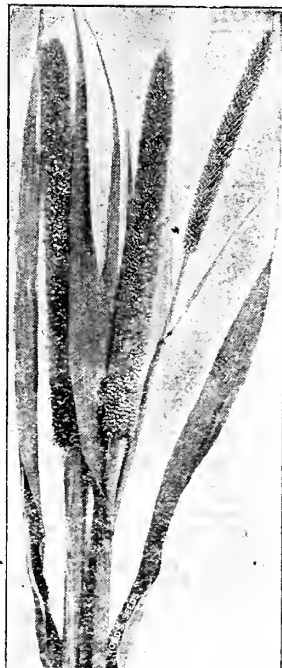
Tennessee German Millet.

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Billion Dollar Grass in the West.

Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Fencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.60; 50 lbs. \$8.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Cotton Seeds

All of our cottons are early types especially adapted for growing in Virginia and the Carolinas. Practically the whole cotton belt is infested with boll weevil, so you must plant an early cotton to beat him. To make the largest profit from your plantings you must grow a vigorous, large yielding cotton with the largest yield of lint—this means you must plant a well-bred variety. A few cents a pound more for well-bred cotton seeds means many dollars to you in the value of the crop.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

Wood's Ingold Cotton was bred up with two distinct objects in view—earliness and yield. We wanted a cotton early enough to get ahead of the boll weevil, but yield must not be sacrificed. Ingold, because of its earliness, usually makes a good crop before the boll weevil can have a chance to hurt it. It makes a heavy stalk with large branches starting close to the ground. We believe we are perfectly safe in claiming that Ingold will yield from 10 to 15 per cent more to the acre than the cottons as generally planted. Although bred for earliness, it continues bearing till late in the season, is unusually storm-resistant, holding the cotton in the boll remarkably well. Another point in its favor is its adaptability to a variety of soils, doing well on sandy land. On good land it will yield at least 39 per cent lint with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple. In addition to earliness and yield, the grower who bred our Ingold had constantly in mind a type that was disease resistant. In this respect it is a distinct success, for it has proved its wonderful ability to resist disease when planted in infested territory. His breeding methods have been thorough and systematic to keep Ingold at the very highest point in earliness, productivity and disease resistance, all necessary if you are to get ahead of the boll weevil and make a profitable crop. Cotton, like corn and all other crops, has a tendency to revert or go back, so that it is only by persistent and skillful selection, saving seed stocks only from plants that conform to all requirements that our Ingold has been brought to a high degree of earliness, disease resistance and productiveness.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; bushel \$2.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; bushel \$2.25; 5-bushel lots \$2.15 per bushel.

Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

Year in and year out Cleveland Big Boll has come as near producing a real crop as any big boll short staple cotton among the recognized standard varieties. One of the big factors that has helped make it such a sure cropper is its earliness, for the foliage being light for a big boll cotton, the sun reaches all parts of the plant and the bolls open early and quickly and get ahead of the boll weevil. In a number of tests made by the North Carolina Extension Service the staple averaged 15/16 of an inch, the turn out of lint running from 36 to 38 per cent, several tests running over 40 per cent. The stalk is medium sized but sturdy, the limbs are strong enough to support the large, heavy bolls, and its good depth of root makes it drought resistant.

Cleveland Big Boll can be planted further north with greater certainty of maturing a full crop of high grade cotton than most big boll varieties. It has become one of the recognized big boll cottons, in some localities being planted almost exclusively and with very general satisfaction.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel \$2.70.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; bushel \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices. ©

Suggestions to Cotton Growers

The American Cotton Association, in their boll weevil campaign, conducted demonstrations on 833 cotton farms in eleven cotton growing states and as a result of their work make the following suggestions:

Increase the yield on fewer acres by planting only one-third the cultivated land per plow in cotton; cultivate thoroughly, plowing twice a week if possible during the growing season. Plant sound seeds of a good selected variety averaging $\frac{3}{8}$ to 11/16-inch staple.

Thoroughly pulverize the soil before planting.

Apply liquid poison on the terminal buds with a mop when the crop is chopped and continue applications weekly till the plants limb out, then spray or dust with a machine.

Plow up all stalks before frost to destroy weevil larvae, and force adult weevil into winter quarters where most of them will die before spring.

Trice Cotton

At Holland, Va., the Virginia Experiment Station, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, maintains an experiment station, where trials of all cottons adapted to Virginia conditions are tried out. Here were tested sixteen varieties every year for six years. Every year Trice Cotton gave the largest yield, averaging for the six-year test 183 lbs. per acre more of seed cotton than King, which gave the next best yield. The station found the following varieties to be the best; they are named in the order of their rank as yielders: (Wood's Ingold was not included in the test).

TRICE.—Early, medium sized boll, lint 1 to 1½ inches, yield 1,175 lbs.

KING.—Early, small boll, lint $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, yield 891 lbs.

CLEVELAND.—Not quite as early as either of the above, lint 1 to 1½ inches, yield 833 lbs.

You will note that Trice is an early cotton. In parts of North Carolina and throughout the cotton growing section of Virginia, an early variety is necessary because of the short growing season. Every cotton grower in the sections where the boll weevil is troublesome knows the value of earliness.

Our entire stock of Trice Cotton was grown on our Williamson Farm in Amelia County, Va., ginned in our private gin, and is certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; bushel \$3.20.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

Improved Early King Cotton

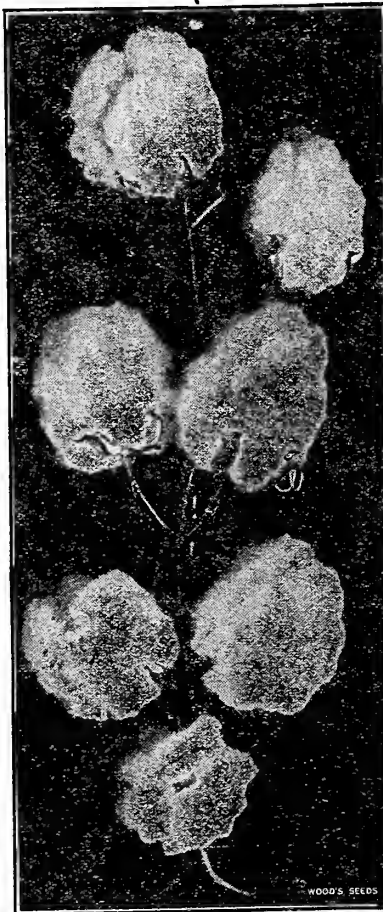
In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent or where the season is short, an early maturing cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of the boll or length of lint. The Improved King will make its crop as early as any small and medium boll cotton except our Ingold. It makes a 3 to 4-foot plant with many small branches, and will average 33 to 35 per cent lint of medium length. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality; for the northern section of the cotton belt, especially North Carolina and South Carolina, it is an ideal variety, as it makes its crop in a short time and opens quickly.

Dr. Winters, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, says the King is one of the earliest cottons they have had in their tests and recommends it for planting in the Northern and Western sections of that State. It is equally as well adapted for growing in Virginia.

By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; bushel \$2.45.

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 70 cts.; bushel \$1.80; 5-bushel lots \$1.75 per bushel.

2 Dependable Cotton Dusters—Unless you have acreage enough to justify the cost of a horse power duster, you will be interested in two dusters we offer on page 88. Both are so well made that they will last for years; both will apply any dry powdered insecticide evenly, without waste and to both sides of the leaf.



WOODS SEEDS

Wood's High Grade Fertilizers

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request. Our fertilizers are made to conform as closely as possible to the analyses recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.
 An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$1.90; 200-lb. bag, \$3.60; ton, \$34.00.**

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 5 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.
 Prepared especially for market growers who require a quick acting fertilizer to bring their crops to early maturity. This requires a high per cent of ammonia to give vegetables a quick growth. This high ammonia content also adapts it splendidly for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and abundant growth of the second crop. For vegetables apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre; for grass and clover, 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.40; ton, \$42.00.**

Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 12 per cent; Ammonia, 2 per cent; Potash, 4 per cent.
 Corn requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and potash enough to complete the plant food necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Standard Corn Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.50; ton, \$33.00.**

Standard Potato Fertilizer

For All Root Crops

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 4 per cent; Potash, 6 per cent.
 Although called a potato fertilizer, it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.00; 200-lb. bag, \$3.80; ton, \$36.00.**

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

A dependable and lasting form of ammonia, highly concentrated, containing 25% per cent of ammonia (20% actual pounds of nitrogen in every 100 lbs.), quickly available and lasting in its effects as it is not easily leached from the soil. In fine condition and ready to apply. No pounding and screening necessary. **Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45 cts.; 10 lbs., 75 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.60; 200 lbs., \$8.80; 5-bag lots (1,000 lbs.), \$3.60 per bag.**

Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. **UNBOUND: 100 lbs., \$4.00; 200-lb. bag, \$7.65; 5 bags or more, \$7.50 per bag. REGROUND: Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.30; 50 lbs., \$2.35; 100 lbs., \$4.25; 200 lbs., \$8.20; 5-bag lots, \$8.00 per bag.**

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.25; ton, \$21.00.**

Standard Grass and Grain Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid 12 per cent; Ammonia 2 per cent; Potash 2 per cent.
 This brand is prepared especially for grass and grain crops and contains the necessary plant foods in proper proportions to give a vigorous growth on which the crop largely depends. It is quick in action and lasting in results. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre when drilled with the seeds; if broadcasted, apply before seeding and harrow in seeds and fertilizer at the same time. **100-lb. bag, \$1.90; 200-lb. bag, \$3.50; ton, \$33.00.**

Standard Cotton Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.
 Our Standard Cotton Fertilizer contains plant food in the proper portions to promote a strong early growth that will lessen injury caused by the boll weevil, and produce vigorous plants that will yield length and quality of fibre. Apply 400 to 500 lbs. to the acre; on light sandy land divide the fertilizer and make two or three applications. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.70; ton, \$35.00.**

Standard Bone Meal

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.
 Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Quickly available and lasting in its effects; the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. All crops, either in the garden or on the farm, will respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.00; ton, \$48.00.**

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. Very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops; on wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. **25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$13.00; ton, \$48.00.**

Wood's High Grade Poultry Manure

Among the natural manures—horse, cow, pig, etc.—poultry manure contains the greatest amount of plant food and organic matter that can be assimilated by growing plants. Rich in plant food, very soluble and in readily available form for quick results. Fine in the garden, on the lawn, for flower beds and for making potting soil and liquid manure. On lawns apply 6 to 8 lbs. to 100 square feet. **25-lb. bag \$1.00; 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$13.50; ton, \$50.00.**

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, and lawns. It contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 55 cts. The 1 lb. and 2-lb. packages are in convenient sifter top cans. Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25 cts.; 2 lb. can 40 cts.; 5 lb. bag 60 cts.; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.**

Pulverized Limestone

Lime is necessary on all acid soils to sweeten them and make them productive; lime makes soluble and available as plant food the immense store of inert and insoluble potash and phosphoric acid already in the soil. Lime combines with the ammonia in manure and in the soil, conserves it in a stable form that is immediately available as plant food. We offer pulverized limestone for the convenience of our customers. **100-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 5 bags for \$3.00; 10 bags (1,000 lbs.) for \$5.50; ton, \$10.00.**

Wood's High Grade Poultry Foods

Pamunkey Scratch Food.—A general purpose scratch food of wonderful value. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds mixed in the right proportion to give excellent results. A well-balanced food; contains eight or more grains and seeds. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag 70c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 40c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.55; 100-lb. bag, \$2.85.

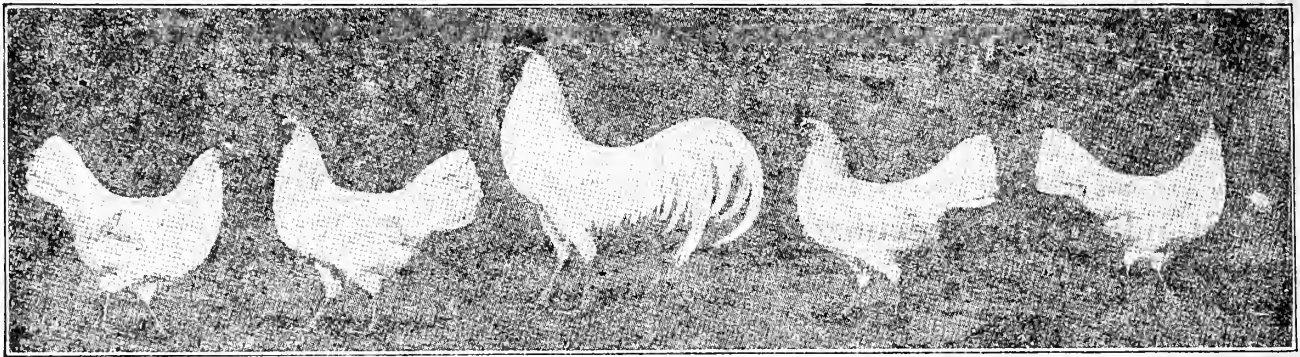
Wood's Scratch Food.—One of our original mixtures put up to supply the demand for a complete food of reliable quality at a moderate price. This food has proved very popular for general feeding, its high protein making it very desirable for laying hens. Contains sunflower and also has yellow corn, making it desirable for fowls of dark plumage. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 45c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00.

Hollybrook Scratching Food—Put up especially for prize birds. It consists of the best grains and seeds used in any scratch feeds, including sunflower and white corn which is more desirable from a plumage standpoint than yellow corn. Hollybrook Scratching Food is fed by the most successful poultry raisers in the South. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 80c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 50c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

Pamunkey Laying Mash.—A mash food for general use. Contains all the necessary food elements necessary for increased egg production. It is prepared with two distinct ideas in view—economical feeding and egg production—and the constantly increasing demand is the best evidence that it is producing these results. It is particularly well adapted for use during the fall and early winter months. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 80c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 50c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

Hollybrook Laying Food—This valuable mash food is unsurpassed by any other brand. Specially recommended for thoroughbred, prize-winning poultry. It is a combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food, and its high content of protein adds to egg production. Try Hollybrook Laying Food and get results. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 80c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 50c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.85; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

Hollybrook Developing Food—Especially prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. This food is composed of whole grains or cracked to a moderate size that is readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 80c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 50c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.



Hollybrook Chick Food.—Carefully prepared to fully nourish and sustain young chicks from hatching until practically full grown. This is a very high-grade chick food, containing only the very best quality of ingredients that will keep young chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 80c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c; 50-lb. bag \$1.90; 100-lb. bag \$3.60.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture.—Realizing the necessity of a correct balanced food for pigeons, we have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is used universally by the most successful pigeon breeders. This mixture is composed of Canada field peas, hemp, sunflower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of pigeons.
WITH CORN—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.75.
WITHOUT CORN—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$2.05; 100-lb. bag \$3.90.

Pratt's Growing Mash (with Buttermilk).—For growing youngsters. The bone, muscle and feather builder. Ingredients: Dried buttermilk, feeding oat meal, corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran (with ground screenings not exceeding mill run), meat scrap, bone meal, fish meal. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bags 90c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 25-lb. bag \$1.25; 50-lb. bag \$2.25; 100-lb. bag \$4.25.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food (with Buttermilk).—By mail postpaid, 14 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

Crushed Oyster Shell—Essential as an egg shell maker and general promoter of good health. Should be kept constantly before fowls. Two sizes, coarse and fine. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 25c; 50-lb. bag 60c; 100-lb. bag \$1.00.

Charcoal.—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of poultry to a wonderful extent. Prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for use in mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for small newly hatched to half grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. carton 35c.**
Not prepaid, 2-lb. carton 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.25.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit.—A good supply of grit should always be available to poultry, as it is indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium or large. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 60c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 30c; 50-lb. bag 70c; 100-lb. bag \$1.25.

Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food.—(Dry Mash).—This food consists of our regular Hollybrook Laying Food, with a large proportion of meat scraps, and also Rust's Egg Producer. Puts fowls in condition after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of fall and winter eggs. Do not feed it during hot weather. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$2.10; 100-lb. bag \$4.00.

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal.—For better quality of eggs the use of green food during the winter is most essential. Green Cut Alfalfa furnishes just the right food for these requirements. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.70.

Meat Scraps.—During the spring, fall and winter meat scraps should be a part of the daily ration for every fowl, young or old. For increased egg production during cool weather, we recommend meat scraps very highly, as it contains a large percentage of protein, which is essential for thriving flocks. We offer two grades, with proportionate prices.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS—55% Protein. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 95c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 65c; 50-lb. bag \$2.35; 100-lb. bag \$4.40.

HOLLYBROOK MEAT SCRAPS.—45% Protein. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 50-lb. bag \$2.10; 100-lb. bag \$3.90.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5-lb. bag 80c; 10-lb. bag \$1.35.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 90c; 50-lb. bag \$3.50; 100-lb. bag \$6.50.

HEMP.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 50-lb. bag \$3.25; 100-lb. bag \$6.00.

BUCKWHEAT FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$1.85; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

POULTRY WHEAT.—Write for prices
OATS FOR SPROUTING.—78c per bushel.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.10.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 75c; 50-lb. bag \$2.75; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.

KAFFIR CORN FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lbs. 70c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.75.

MILO MAIZE FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$2.90.

MILLET FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.75.

Write for "POULTRY FEEDS AND POULTRY NEEDS," Our Monthly Publication Mailed Free.

Rust's Poultry Preparations



Rust's Egg Producer —You can feed for eggs just as you can feed for milk, beef, or fat pork. You get plenty of eggs at all seasons by feeding **Rust's Egg Producer**. It supplies just what the hens need for producing eggs, plumage, growth and development, and in the exact proportions required. It is not a stimulant and does not exhaust the fowls; but being composed of the elements which a fowl's nature requires, it keeps the poultry in first-class condition. **Full directions on each package.**

	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1-lb. package	\$.30	\$.25
2½-lb. package .....	.60	.50
6-lb. package	1.20	1.00
10-lb. package	1.75	1.50
25-lb. package	3.85	3.25

Rust's Roup Powder For Roup, Catarrh, Colds, Etc., in Fowls and Pigeons.—Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultry man should take precautions to safeguard his flocks against this deadly disease. One ounce of prevention is equal to a pound of cure. **Rust's Roup Powder** kept regularly in the drinking water of the fowls during the fall and winter months, will keep your flocks free from this dreaded disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with **Rust's Mite Liquid**.



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	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
3-oz. box	\$.30	\$.25
8-oz. box55	.50
18-oz. box	1.10	1.00

Rust's Roup Pills For Treating Individual Cases of Roup, Etc.—These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
50 pills in box	\$.30	\$.25
112 pills in box .....	.55	.50
250 pills in box	1.10	1.00

Rust's Water Glass Put Up Especially for Preserving Eggs.—Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. Take advantage of the low price of eggs during the summer months and put them away for use next winter when they are always scarce and high. One gallon of **Rust's Water Glass** will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. Price, not prepaid, 1 qt. can, 40 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.25.



Rust's Climax Condition Powder —Mixed with the mash four times a week (beginning soon after the chicks are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from Diarrhoea, Gapes, Cholera and other poultry diseases, which often means the difference between success and failure in poultry raising. **Rust's Climax Condition Powder** also makes the young chicks develop their plumage and growth faster on the same amount of feed, putting them in the market or laying condition weeks sooner than they would without this powder. Experience shows that **Rust's Climax Condition Powder** is equally good for horses, stock, cattle and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. **Rust's Climax Condition Powder** contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.



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	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
13-oz. pkge.	\$.30	\$.25
2-lb. pkge.60	.50
5-lb. pkge.	1.15	1.00
8-lb. pkge.	1.70	1.50
20-lb. pkge.	3.70	3.25

Rust's Lice Powder For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals.—This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When **Rust's Lice Powder** has been used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well, unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. **Rust's Lice Powder** kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
5-oz. box	\$.15	\$.10
15-oz. box .....	.30	.25
48-oz. box .....	.60	.50

Rust's Mite Liquid For Exterminating Mites—The Fowls' Greatest Enemy.—This preparation is put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night after the fowls have gone to roost, cover their bodies and suck their blood, returning in the day time to their hiding places. By spraying or painting **Rust's Mite Liquid** on the roosts and in all the cracks and crevices once or twice a week you can rid your poultry house of mites. Price, not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50 cts.; 2-quart can 80 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.40; 5-gal. can, \$6.00.

Rust's Egg Record —For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months). Mailed free on request.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy —By mail postpaid, small size, 35 cts.; large size 65 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

Conkey's Gape Remedy —By mail postpaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy —By mail postpaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy —By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy —By mail postpaid, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. Not prepaid, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment —By mail postpaid, 1-oz. pkg., 15 cts.; 2½-oz. pkg., 30 cts.

Macnair's Barnyard Protector —Save your chicks, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. By mail postpaid, 7-oz. pkg. 55 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 85 cts. Not prepaid, 7-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 75 cts.

Hackett's Gape Cure —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. Price postpaid, 50 cts. each. Not prepaid, 40 cts. each.

Carbola —Is infinitely superior to lme, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$5.00.

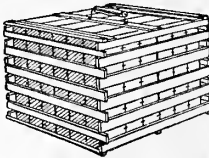
Egg Boxes and Shipping Coops

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers.

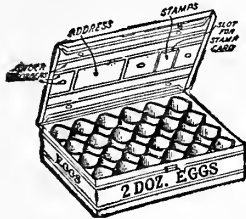
	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
	Each	Each Doz.
6-doz. egg size.....	\$.75	\$6.50
12-doz. egg size.....	.90	7.00
15-doz. egg size.....	.95	7.50

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50c. per set, postpaid.



Metal Egg Crates

(New Model) For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.—Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.



Capacity	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
	Each	Each
1½ doz. size	\$1.35	\$1.25
2 doz. size	1.60	1.50
3 doz. size	1.90	1.75
4 doz. size	2.15	2.00
6 doz. size	2.65	2.50

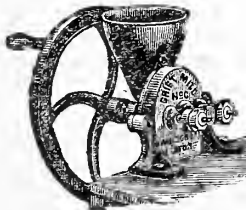


New Model Metal Edge Filler

Combination Metal Crates

(New Model) For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

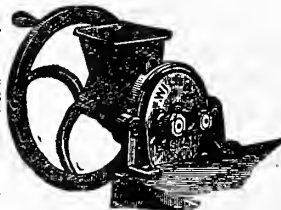
Capacity	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
	Each	Each
No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs.....	\$1.60	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.15	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.40	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs. butter (3 2-lb. containers)...	2.40	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)...	2.65	2.50



Family Grist Mill —Made 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. **NOT PREPAID, \$6.25 each.**

Dry Bone and Shell Mill

—Made similar to the above 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 4½ 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. **NOT PREPAID, \$6.25 each.**



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, 65 cts. each.**



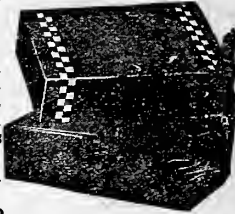
Philadelphia Caponizing Set

—One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$3.00 each.**



ANDERSONS "HATCHANEGG" BOX

Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.

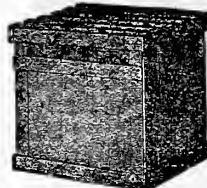


	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
15-egg size ...	\$.45 \$3.90	\$.35 \$3.50
30-egg size ...	.55 5.35	.45 4.75

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

A safe and economical box for sending eggs by parcel post. The entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured.

Capacity	Each	Postpaid. Doz.	Not Prepaid. Each Doz.
4-doz. size	35	3.15	.25 2.75



Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

—A closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high. **By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 50c each; \$5.25 doz.**
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high. **By mail postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 60c each; \$6.50 doz.**
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high. **By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.**

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands



—Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes—(order by number). No. 1 for turkeys and asiatics; No. 2, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 3, Leghorn size; No. 4, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 5, for baby chicks. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.**

Bandetts

—Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed, simply open out Bandette, hook it on leg, and allow it to close around the bird's leg. Made in five colors—blue, red, yellow, green and pink. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60 cts.; 50 for \$1.10; 100 for \$2.00.**



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, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 25 cts.; 40 for 50 cts.; 100 for 65 cts.**

Perfect Poultry Punch

—Simple in construction. 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. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each.**



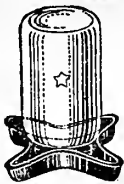
Gape Worm Extractor

—When gape worms lodge in the 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. each.**



Poultry Fountains and Feeders

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder —Will fit pt. 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. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 15 cts. each; \$1.40 per doz. NOT PREPAID, 10 cts. each; \$1.20 per doz.**



Magazine Chick Feeder and Waterer

—A new round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder top with a spiral thread so it can be adjusted up or down to feed the various kinds of grain. It can also be used as a drinking fountain, as the magazine is water and air tight. No. 18—Diameter of feeder 8 1/4 inches. Capacity 2 quarts. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 75 cts. NOT PREPAID, 60 cts. each; \$7.20 per doz.**



Round Baby Chick Feeders

A great feed saver, as the chicks cannot upset it or get into it to contaminate the feed. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made of best quality galvanized iron. The most popular baby chick feeder on the market. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.

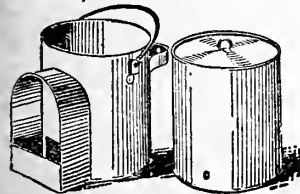
No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 15 cts. each; \$1.80 per doz.**

No. 12—Diameter 8 1/4 inches with 12 holes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.**



Duplex Wall Fountain

—The most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fount, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.40 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.70 each. NOT PREPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.25 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.50 each.**

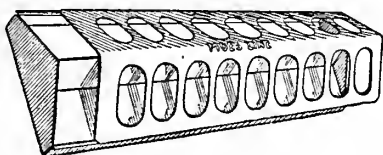


Double Feeding Troughs

—Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes.

No. 58—Length 12 ins. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. NOT PREPAID, 40 cts. each; \$4.80 per doz.**

No. 60—Length 24 ins. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 85 cts. NOT PREPAID, 65 cts. each; \$7.80 per doz.**



Glass Nest Eggs —Made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 30 cts.**

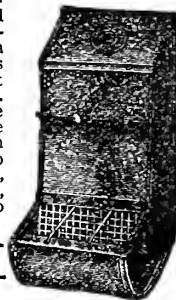
Knox Nest Eggs —The Naphthaline Nest Egg keeps the nest sweet and pure. Simply used by placing in nest under nesting material. They should not come in contact with the eggs for any length of time, as the hen's eggs will become tainted. For this reason we recommend that they be put under the nesting material. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 6 cts. each; 65 cts. per dozen.**



The X-Ray Egg Tester —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 well. It will illuminate the interior of the egg and show if the chick is alive and also shows the size of air cell in the egg. Made in one size only. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts.**



Dry Mash Hopper —Easy to fill. No waste. Rat proof. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and can be hung on the wall the desired distance from the floor. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the fowls and the taper shape of the bottom—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents the fowls from throwing out or wasting it. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse, weather and dust proof. Made in two sizes.

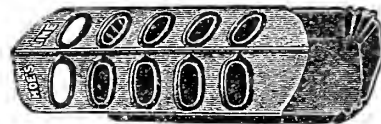


No. 35—10-qt. capacity. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.90. NOT PREPAID, \$1.50 each.**
No. 36—14-qt. capacity. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$2.35. NOT PREPAID, \$1.95 each.**

Eclipse Feeding Trough

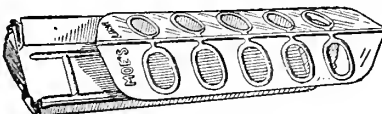
—A new popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean. Made in two sizes.

No. 27—Length 10 inches. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35 cts. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.**
No. 28—Length 20 inches. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 50 cts. NOT PREPAID, 35 cts. each; \$4.20 per doz.**



Aluminum Feeding Troughs

—Butter milk Feeding Troughs, made of pure aluminum, which is not affected by the acids of milk and similar feeds. The Trough and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding Top makes it easy to clean and fill. Made in two sizes.



No. 69—Length 10 inches. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 65 cts. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each; \$6.00 per doz.**
No. 70—Length 20 inches. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.05. NOT PREPAID, 90 cts. each; \$10.80 per doz.**

Grit and Shell Box

—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. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.05 each. NOT PREPAID, 85 cts. each.**



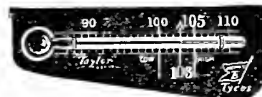
Galvanized Oat Sprouter

—Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five have perforated bottoms to secure proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in a small place. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans 16 in. by 18 in. Packed knocked down. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$6.00.



Tycos Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 75c.**



Incubator Hygrometers

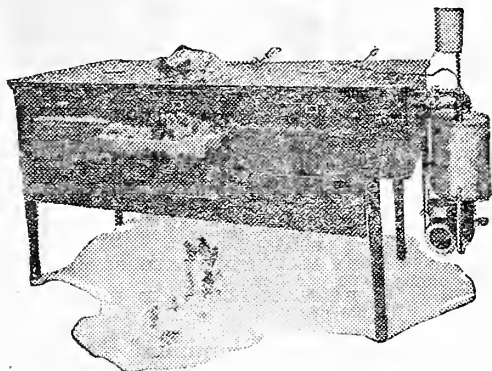
—Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.**

Wishbone Incubators and Brooders

Are famous everywhere as giving more service, better results and higher profits, with less work, less attention and less cost than other incubators and brooders. We are authorized distributors of Wishbones, and unhesitatingly recommend them to our customers.

WISHBONE "400" INCUBATOR

The Famous "Junior Mammoth"

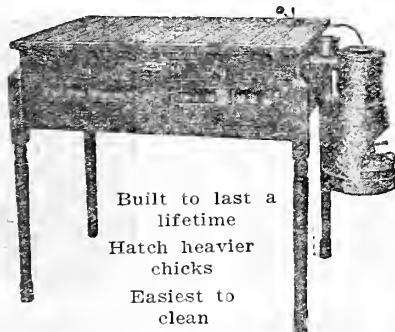


Built like a Mammoth.
Works like a Mammoth.
Hatches the Mammoth Quality of Chicks

Has all the Wishbone Mammoth's exclusive labor-saving features. Its AUTOMATIC EGG TURNER instantly turns all the eggs gently and completely over. THREE SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS, each with its own regulator, let you set one hatch this week, another next week, and the third the week following—or all at one time, if you want to. Its powerful, dependable BLUE FLAME OIL HEATER has a separate regulator of its own. No wicks to trim. One gallon oil lasts 3 to 5 days. Ever reliable HOT WATER heat, not the treacherous hot air. AUTOMATICALLY gives the eggs a constant supply of fresh air. Case of double one-inch selected wood. EGG TRAYS are all metal and perfectly sanitary. Extra heavy wrought steel heating pipes. Asbestos covered COPPER boiler. 6 ft. 3 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 1 in. high. Shipping weight, 360 lbs.

Price, only \$95.00

WISHBONE LAMP INCUBATORS



Built to last a lifetime
Hatch heavier chicks
Easiest to clean

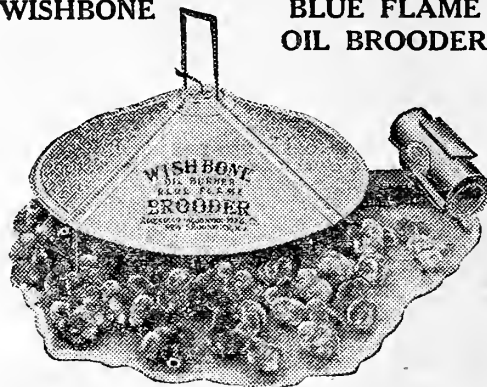
Double walls of full-inch selected wood. Heating system of PURE COPPER—will never rust out. Heater flue of copper, with heavy galvanized steel jacket and asbestos covering. Hatching trays have galvanized bottoms. HOT WATER heat—far more reliable than hot air. Miller Sun Hinge lamp burner. AUTOMATIC regulator keeps temperature always right. Simple, efficient ventilating system. Muslin diaphragm between eggs and bottom of incubator. All parts extra strong

and guaranteed TEN YEARS against defects in materials and workmanship. Egg Tester and Tyco's Thermometer FREE. Fire-proof lamp case on Nos. 170 and 255.

No.	Capacity	Length	Width	Height	Shipping Weight	Price
85	85 eggs	30 in.	24 in.	21 in.	75 lbs.	\$20.50
170	170 eggs	49 in.	24 in.	32 in.	115 lbs.	41.00
255	255 eggs	55 in.	24 in.	32 in.	150 lbs.	54.00

WISHBONE

BLUE FLAME OIL BROODER

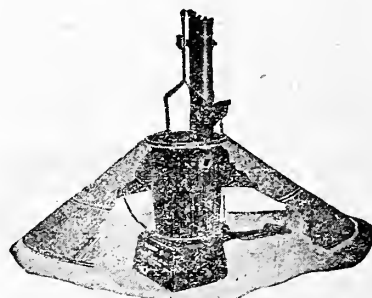


No valves
No tiny tubes
No wicks
No priming
No pre-heating

Raises the strongest, liveliest chicks. Perfect protection in all weathers. Throws heat where it is needed—ON THE FLOOR. Only 3 parts—Tank, burner and hover. Tank and burner 2 ft. apart. Tank filled without putting out flame. Oil feed pipe is STRAIGHT—no obstructions, no clogging. Powerful BLUE FLAME OIL HEATER gets every bit of heat out of every drop of oil. Lighted instantly, at touch of match. Can't go out—can't go any higher than you set. One filling of gallon oil tank lasts 20 to 30 hours. "You set it and forget it." Regulator handle near oil tank—not under hover. No ventilating chimney needed in room. Unbreakable METAL oil tank, with thick glass window to show how much oil you have. Nothing to get out of order. Burner is WELDED to feed pipe. Heavy galvanized iron hover—sections securely bolted together—strong handle for moving it about—ventilating damper at top.

No.	Chick Capacity	Hover Diameter	Shipping Weight	Price
22	50-100	22 in.	23 lbs.	\$12.00
32	100-350	32 in.	32 lbs.	16.00
42	350-500	42 in.	40 lbs.	19.00
52	500-1000	52 in.	48 lbs.	22.00

WISHBONE COAL BROODER



Radically different from all others—in size, shape and accurate control. Outward flaring sides throw heat down on floor, not toward ceiling. Burns hard coal, soft coal or coke. Double automatic draft control. Fire burns steadily and evenly. Greater coal capacity. Large grate, large ashpit door, big ash pan. Self-cleaning rocker grate will not clog. Top of stove big and flat. Strongly built. Best materials. Easy to run. Economical in fuel. Needs very little attention. Grate shaker in front, where it is

easy to get at. Raises the BEST chicks.

	No. 55	No. 60
Chick capacity	1,000	1,200
Height over all	27 in.	29 in.
Stove height	22 in.	24 in.
Hover diameter	55 in.	60 in.
Coal capacity	40 lbs.	50 lbs.
Shipping weight	105 lbs.	120 lbs.
Price	\$26.50	\$30.00

Send for complete Wishbone Catalog—It's FREE

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"



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 gals. of water. For general spraying. We handle only the dry powdered arsenate of lead, which has proved in every way superior and more economical than the paste. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$7.50. Cannot be mailed.

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 and water. Not prepaid, 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1/2 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Cannot be mailed.

Black Leaf 40 —Kills Aphis. 40% NICOTINE. —For Sucking Insects. Kills plant lice on roses, strawberry, 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 35 cts.; 1/2 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.50. Cannot be mailed.

Black Leaf Special Nicotine Dust —Many insects attack the underside of the leaf where liquid sprays cannot reach them. Black Leaf Special is the strongest nicotine dust guaranteed to contain not less than 2% of actual free nicotine. It kills even the most resistant aphids, such as attack cucumbers, melons and peas as well as those that attack other garden vegetables. 10 to 20 lbs. will dust an acre of cucumbers and melons. Apply 40 to 50 lbs. per acre on garden peas. Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.40. Cannot be mailed.

Bordeaux Mixture —This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other 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. It may be applied dry or in water; 1 lb. to 8 gals. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

Pyrox —For leaf eating insects and plant diseases. Pyrox is a combined insecticide and fungicide that kills bugs, prevents blights and rots, and improves the foliage, thus increasing the yield and improving the quality. Use it for all garden vegetables, potatoes, fruits and rose bushes. It sticks like paint, so frequent sprayings are not necessary. A pound makes 4 to 5 gallons; 11 pounds will spray an acre of potatoes. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 10-lb. pkg. \$3.00. Cannot be mailed.

Slug Shot —For leaf eating insects. Destroys insects, worms and caterpillars on vegetables, potatoes, garden and house plants, strawberry, vines, trees, fruits and flowers. Although destructive to insects, it is harmless to man, beast or fowl, and does not injure foliage. May be applied either dry or in water. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 55 cts.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap) —Effectually destroys the mealy bug and almost all lice on both indoor and outdoor plants. Very effective against scale and soft bodied sucking insects on ornamental plants and shrubbery. It penetrates the crevices where the eggs and larvae are hidden and destroys them. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene For peach tree borer. —More efficient than boring them out with a knife, as tests show approximately 95% control. Apply to six-year trees and older in September or October when the ground is dry. One pound will treat fifteen trees. Ask the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 1169. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale). —The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR**. —Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead or 1/2 lb. to 1 lb. paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$14.00. **LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION**. —Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is easy to handle, and is always ready. For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying 1 1/2 gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of dry powdered arsenate of lead or 1/2 lb. to 1 lb. paris green. Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.25; 15 gals. \$5.00; 50-gallon barrel, \$15.50. (No charge for containers.)

Scale Oil (For San Jose Scale). —A high grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees in the dormant state. For San Jose Scale it is even more effective and spreads better than lime sulphur, and will control some scale insects, such as terrapin scale, oyster shell scale and lecanium scale, that are not readily controlled by lime sulphur. Its oily nature allows it to spread freely, adapting it better than lime sulphur for spraying old rough trees. For the dormant spray use one part scale oil to 16 parts of water; for evergreens, before the spring growth starts, use one part scale oil to 25 parts water. Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00; gallon \$1.75; 5 gallons \$7.50. Cannot be mailed.

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive). —Makes the spray spread, makes it stick and makes it cover a greater surface. Most sprays collect in drops that frequently drop off and only the surface that is actually covered is protected. Kayso greatly increases the spreading and wetting properties of the spray, spreads it evenly over the entire surface of bark, fruit and leaves and makes the spray stick persistently regardless of rains. It can be used with bordeaux mixture, arsenate of lead, paris green, Black Leaf 40, lime sulphur and oil sprays and with combinations of these sprays. It reduces the injury caused by soluble arsenic in all arsenical sprays. Use two heaping tablespoonfuls for each 100 gallons of spray, or 1 lb. for each 100 gallons. By mail postpaid, 1/2 lb. pkg. 30 cts.; 2-lb. pkg. 65 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.60. Not prepaid, 1/2 lb. pkg. 20 cts.; 2-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.25.

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 to 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. Not prepaid, qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00.



STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

KILLS
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.
INSECTS

Stimulant —A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap —A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Quickly exterminates insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to plant insects in and out of doors. 3-oz. cake, 15 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 30 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1 1/2 gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol. —Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

ATLAS WEED KILLER

NON-POISONOUS
PATENTED

Weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc., can be safely and permanently exterminated as easily as watering the gardens by applying Atlas Weed Killer. Although deadly to vegetation, it is harmless to humans, animals and birds, so can be used with absolute safety. If inserted into the crown of the plant it kills dandelions on lawns. It is odorless and colorless and will not stain or injure marble or cement, shoes or clothing. One gallon Atlas Weed Killer is enough to treat 500 square feet. **Not prepaid, qt. 75c; 2 qts. \$1.25; gallon \$2.00.** Cannot be mailed.

Semesan Quickens germination and increases the percentage of germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants that will produce better crops; arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds and plants as well as some that infest the soil. Use it to destroy smut in grains, angular leaf spot in cotton, wild fire in tobacco, potato scab and black rot, blights anthracnose and black leg in many garden vegetables. 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. **2 oz. pkge. 60c; 4 oz. pkge. \$1.00; 8 oz. pkge. \$1.60; 1 lb. pkge. \$2.75; 5 lb. pkge. \$13.00.** Cannot be mailed.

Farmogerm Seeds of all legume crops, clovers, alfalfa, cow-peas, soybeans, velvet beans, Canada field peas, vetch, peanuts, garden peas and beans and sweet peas should be inoculated with Farmogerm. It helps to insure a stand, increases the yield, improves the quality, adds nitrogen to the soil and gives a quicker growth and earlier maturity. For fuller information, see page 73.

Formalin Smut in grains and sorghum and scab in potatoes can easily be prevented by treating the seeds with Formalin. It is inexpensive as one pint of Formalin will make 30 gallons of solution. The treatment is simple and requires no experience. **1/2 pint 35c; pint 60c; qt. \$1.00; 2 qts. \$1.75; gallon \$3.25.** Cannot be mailed.

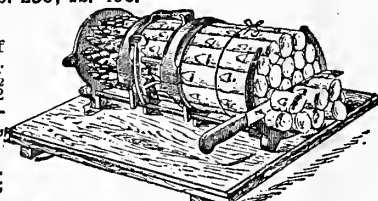
Thy-Cresol For scab, mange, canker, wounds, sores, saddle-galls, burns and scalds; kills vermin on animals and poultry; a disinfectant against foot and mouth disease and swine fever; for tape worm in calves, worm in the throat of lambs, gapes in chickens; protects seed corn from birds. A fine sheep dip and general disinfectant; mixes with cold water. **By mail postpaid, small bottles, 30 cts.; large bottles, 50 cts. Not prepaid, small bottles, 25 cts.; large bottles, 40 cts.; qt. 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.**

Powdered Sulphur Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.**

Grafting Wax **By mail postpaid, 1/2 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c. Not prepaid, 1/2 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c.**

Asparagus Buncher

Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 1/2 inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. **By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid, \$4.00.**



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1 1/2 inches wide.



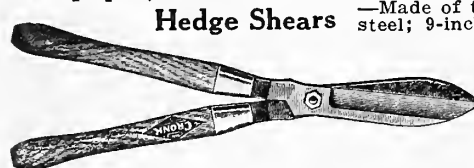
By mail, postpaid, 40c; \$4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35c each; dozen \$3.75.

Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. **By mail postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.**



No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. **By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.**

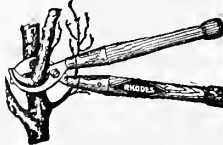
No. 4.—A good shear at a low price; 8 1/2 inches long; steel blade and cast handle; strong coil spring. **By mail postpaid, 60c. Not prepaid, 50c.**



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 mail, postpaid, \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.30.**

Double Cut Pruner Most pruners have a single cutting edge, the other, being dull, bruises or peels the bark. The Double Cut has a double cutting edge which cuts from both sides and leaves a clean, smooth cut that heals rapidly. **Not prepaid, \$5.00.**

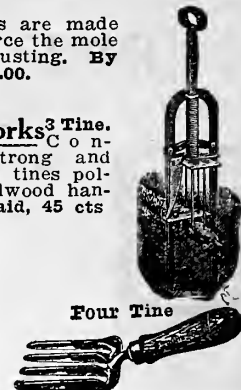


Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. **By mail, postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.**



Three Tine
Spading Forks 3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. **By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40cts.**

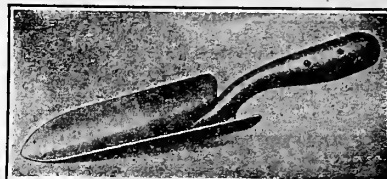
FOUR TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3-tine. Finished in red enamel, polished points, hardwood handle. Length 10 inches; forks 3 1/2 inches. **By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.**



GARDEN TROWELS

Steel Garden Trowel

Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches long. **By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.**



Galvanized Garden Trowel—Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece. **By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.**

Transplanting Trowel

The blade is 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. **By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.**



Dandelion Weeder A fine tool for getting up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden. **By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.**

Lawn Weeder

The slotted steel prong holds the weed firmly, and a slight pressure on the handle removes the weed completely with the root. Easy to use; does not mar the lawn; finished in baked enamel. **By mail postpaid, 40c. Not prepaid, 35c.**



Steel Garden Weeder

One piece pressed steel finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. **By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.**



Hand Weeder

A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. **By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.;**



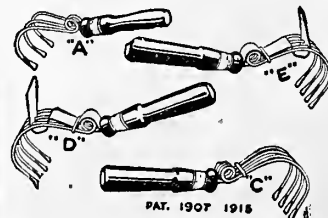
Three Piece Garden Set

A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel and a weeder. All are made of good material, each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished in black enamel. The trowels have 6-inch blades with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. **By mail postpaid, 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts.**



Spring Tooth Weeders

Light in weight, but strongly made of the best material. They are practical and durable, time and strength savers.



Style	Not Postpaid	Postpaid
Style A—	30c	25c
Style C—	40c	45c
Style D—	50c	45c
Style E—	50c	45c

No. 304 POTATO PLANTER

For the small garden this is a useful and serviceable tool, light and easily operated. The spring closed jaws enter the ground easily; it is adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

The Acme is simple, easy to work, has no discs to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill, and adjustable for depth of planting. All the working parts are pressed out of sheet steel, making the planter light, strong and durable. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Moss—For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. \$4.50 per bale.

Raffia—For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Preferred for these purposes because it does not cut the stems. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Jute String—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 35 cts per lb. Not prepaid, 30 cts per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.40.

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

	Per 100	500	1000		Per 100	500	1000
4 inch	\$.25	\$.85	\$1.50	10 inch	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$9.50
6 inch	.45	1.35	2.50	12 inch	1.40	6.50	12.00
8 inch	1.00	4.00	7.50	3 1/2 inch copper			
				wired tree			
				labels	.40	1.20	2.00

Waterproof Paper Pots—Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

	By Mail Postpaid		Not Prepaid				
Width	Per 25	50	100	Per 25	50	100	1000
2 1/2 inch	\$.35	\$.55	\$.85	\$.25	\$.40	\$.65	\$ 5.00
3 inch	.40	.65	1.05	.30	.50	.90	7.50
4 inch	.65	1.00	1.65	.50	.80	1.40	11.50



R1437. Grafting and Budding Knife.

No. R1437. GRAFTING AND BUDDING KNIFE. Has strong keen cutting edge; highly tempered; white bone handle; length, closed, 4 inches. Price, \$1.25.



R3853. Budding and Pruning Knife.

No. R3853. BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIFE. Finest quality steel; two blades, one for pruning, the other for budding; stag handle; brass lined and rivetted; polished steel bolster; length, closed, 4 ins. Price, \$1.50.



R703. Pruning Knife.

No. 703. PRUNING KNIFE. Made of the finest grade of heavy gauge steel; one blade; stag handle; polished steel rat-tail bolster; polished steel rivets and lining. A well made and thoroughly satisfactory knife for the gardener and fruit grower. Length, closed, 3 1/2 ins. Price, \$1.00.



R728. Pruning Knife.

No. R728. PRUNING KNIFE. Made to meet the exacting requirements of gardeners, orchardists and nurserymen who must have the finest quality knife. The blade is of the highest quality steel, hardened and tempered to hold a keen edge; cocobolo handle; blue glazed and etched; length, closed, 3 3/8 inches. Price, \$1.75.

DIBBLES



A Handy Tool When Transplanting.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Prepaid
Iron pointed	75c	65c
Brass pointed	90c	80c



RADIAC SCYTHE STONE. Puts on a lasting edge with the right "bite" for tough grass and weeds; practically indestructible. By mail postpaid, 35c. Not prepaid, 25c.

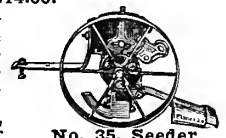
PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and could not do without them. Send for complete catalog.

- 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. Price, \$17.50.
- No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe** opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$18.00.
- No. 4-D Drill.** Exactly like No 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$14.25.
- No. 31 Drill** plants in drills any depth you like, and the drill can be detached when you want to cultivate. The attachments are a cultivating steel, a 5-prong cultivator, 2 sweeps of different widths and a large plow. Price, \$14.00.

No. 35. Seeder Attachment. Fits any Planet Jr. single and double wheel hoe except No. 33. It is attached by a single bolt and sows in straight even rows at a uniform depth and covers the seeds. Price, \$6.50.



No. 35. Seeder Attachment.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$9.00.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$7.75.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$6.00.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$4.75.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$10.75.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.25.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER



The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.20. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.



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.

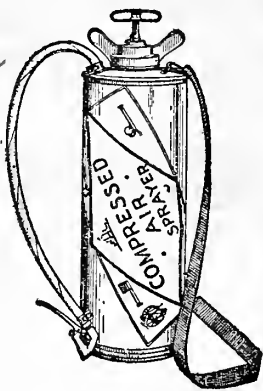
VERMOREL NOZZLE.—85c. each. By mail, postpaid, 90c.

RUBBER HOSE.—For Bucket Pump and Compressed Air Sprayer use 3/8 inch size; for Auto Spray No. 5, Barrel and Wheelbarrow sprayer use 1/2 inch size. By mail, postpaid, 3/8 inch, 14c per foot; 1/2 inch, 17c per foot. Not prepaid, 3/8 inch, 12c per foot; 1/2 inch, 14c per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, 3/8 and 1/2-inch sizes, 10 cts each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 25c each. By mail, 30c.

Compressed Air Sprayer

A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, whitewash, 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, 4 gallons; automatic shut-off nozzle that operates perfectly under all pressures; valves all metal. It is made of the best materials, well constructed and is economical to use. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur.



Compressed Air Sprayer

By mail Not Postpaid. Prepaid.
Galvanized Steel Tank \$6.90 \$6.50
Brass Tank 9.90 9.50
Extra Nozzles, \$2.00 each.

Three-foot brass extension pipe with angle for spraying under the leaves of low-growing vegetables. By mail postpaid \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90 cts.

Bucket Spray Pump

—A double-acting pump, made entirely of brass, except foot rest and handle—brass resists the corrosive action of spray chemicals. Has brass ball valves, leather packed plunger, the air chamber is large to give a continuous spray and it is easy to operate. A splendid sprayer for general spraying, whitewashing, putting out fires, washing vehicles, etc. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid, \$4.00.

4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



Bucket Spray Pump

Hand Sprayer

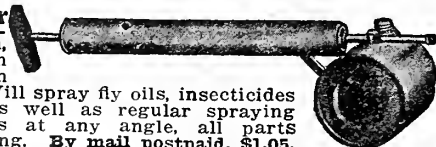
—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts.



Hand Sprayer.

Continuous Sprayer

—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. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning. By mail postpaid, \$1.05. Not prepaid, 90 cts.

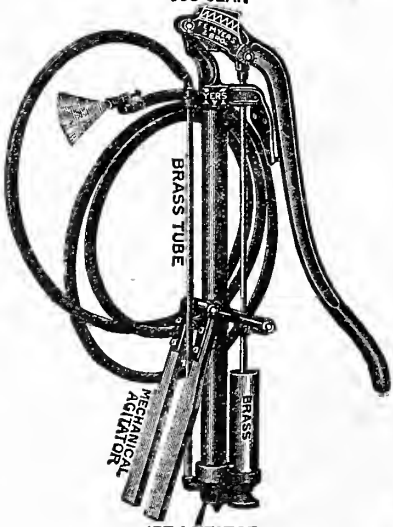


Continuous.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. 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. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work.

PATENTED COG GEAR

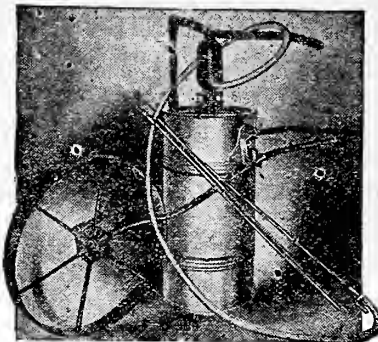


JET AGITATOR

Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of 1/2-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$15.50.

Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal outfit for large gardens, poultry plants, for applying spray solutions, disinfectants and whitewash. Goes anywhere through narrow openings like a wheelbarrow. The extra long handle and large air chamber develop 150 to 170 lbs. pressure with minimum effort. Made of the best materials, all working parts of brass or bronze. The cart is strong, all steel and cross braced. The galvanized tank holds 12 gallons. Fully equipped with 8 feet of hose, nozzle and extension pipe. \$27.00.



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

Auto Spray No. 5

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying whitewash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2 1/2 ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$7.50.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$4.70. Not prepaid, \$4.50.



Feeny Dust Gun

—Double acting, and applies dry powdered insecticides in a cloud to all parts of the plant. A child can operate it. Fine for small gardens and for applying dry insecticides on roses, etc. By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90 cts.



Feeny Dust Gun.



Peerless Dust Gun

Peerless Dust Gun

—A perfectly balanced gun that will not tire the operator, the load being divided, front and rear. The fan revolves on ball bearings in grease-packed housing, requiring only occasionally a few drops of heavy oil. Has agitator and brush to break up lumps and insure a constant and regular feed. It will apply insecticides to two rows at once, to either side of the leaf and can be regulated to apply from almost nothing to 20 lbs. to the acre. Handles any dry powdered insecticide. A splendid tool for the tobacco and cotton grower and large vegetable grower. Capacity of hopper 7 lbs. calcium arsenate. By mail postpaid, \$19.50. Not prepaid, \$19.00.

California Beauty Duster

—An easily operated duster with a wide range of usefulness, with ample power to apply any of the standard dry insecticides. It is the perfection of simplicity, the working parts being reduced to the absolute minimum and are all under cover and protected from damage. Friction and wear are practically eliminated. It is so simple in construction that the most unskilled laborer can operate it without danger of breakage, wear or delay. The bellows action is so rapid as to give an almost continuous flow of dust, which is completely under control at all times, and the quantity of insecticide can be regulated. It is designed especially for low-growing crops, the insecticide being applied to both sides



of the leaf. It is an ideal duster for all garden crops, tobacco and cotton. By mail postpaid, \$13.90. Not prepaid, \$13.50.

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.
 "By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.
 "Not prepaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 30 Miles.	Second Zone, 30 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.21	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

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