Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
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.

Plow or dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps and apply either Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet; or 4 pounds of Vigoro to each 100 square feet. Work into the soil, raking and cross-raking until the soil is finely pulverized. Do not use fresh stable manure as it adds to the abundant supply of weeds and coarse grasses already in the soil. Sow the seeds broadcast, half one way and half at right angles to give an even distribution. Sow when the air is calm; sowing in the wind causes an uneven stand. Cover lightly by raking or rolling with a light roller. Do not cover the seeds too deeply.

Start cutting when the young grass is about two inches high, and continue to cut regularly through the growing season. It not only keeps the grass trim-looking by preventing it from running to seed, but helps the root growth, and untold quantities of weeds, the seeds of which are naturally in your soil, will be prevented from sending up seed stalks. This rids your lawn of annual weeds and weakens the biennial and perennial ones.

Some weeds and coarse grasses yield only to individual attention. Cut them out wherever they appear (they may be taken out with a lawn weeder—see page 89), and scatter a few grass seeds to occupy the bare spots.

Two or three times a year, preferably when the days are cool, apply two pounds of Vigoro for each 100 square feet.

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 an 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., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.10; 10 lbs., $3.85; 25 lbs., $9.10; 50 lbs., $17.75.

Not prepaid, 1 lb., 40 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 35 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32 cts. per lb.
Our Guarantee Wood's Seeds are thoroughly recleaned, tested and of the highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of the purchase price. Owing to many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee a crop.

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.

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.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date .............................................

P. O. Order ...........................................

Express Order ...........................................

Check or Draft ...........................................

Cash .............................................

Stamps .............................................

Total .............................................

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

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<th>NAME</th>
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**Our Guarantee**

Wood's Seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned, tested and of the highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of the purchase price. Owing to many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee a crop.

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.

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

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THE demand for better quality seeds is increasing rapidly. To supply this demand we are working hand in hand with the various Crop Improvement Associations and the State Experiment Stations in an endeavor to further encourage the planting of better seeds by our farmers. With this end in view every lot of Wood's Seeds is thoroughly re-cleaned, tested for purity and germination, and in the handling of all orders entrusted to us, you have the assurance that we will send you the best seeds obtainable.

The following from Mr. F. B. Cale, Vice-President of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, confirms the above statement:

Sparta, Va., October 9th, 1929.

"May I, as Vice-President of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association and President of the Caroline County Certified Seed Growers' Association, congratulate you on the efforts you are making in fostering the use of high quality seeds. Your page on certified seed in the October issue of 'Wood's Crop Special' is especially gratifying to those of us who are using our efforts to promote the production and use of high quality seeds. From my observation and experience, I believe I am safe in saying that you are doing more to promote the distribution and use of certified seeds and other high quality seeds than any other seed house in the state."

Yours very truly,
F. B. CALE,
Vice-President Virginia Crop Improvement Association.

Coming from a man of Mr. Cale's standing this is certainly high praise; it is greatly appreciated. Endorsements such as his stimulate us to continue our policy of supplying the best seeds possible.

Your orders will be much appreciated. To every order entrusted to us, large or small, we promise good service, fair dealing and good seeds that will produce good crops.

Yours for better seeds,
T. W. WOOD & SONS.
January 1, 1930.

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 among them.

We prefer 6c, 10c and 20c denominations. 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 either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If your order is for 25 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape, quoted at $3.00 for 25 lbs., postpaid, you would add 2c per pound to our "postpaid" price.

EXAMPLE: If you live in South Carolina, the fourth zone from Richmond, you would add 2c per pound to our "postpaid" price. If your order is for 25 lbs. postpaid, you would add 50c to the price, making the cost $3.50 for 25 lbs. delivered at your postoffice.

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### The Planter's Time Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>When to Plant</th>
<th>Quantity For 100 Feet</th>
<th>Quantity For an Acre</th>
<th>Distance Between Rows</th>
<th>Distance in the Row</th>
<th>Depth to Plant</th>
<th>Pounds to the Bushel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALFALFA</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Aug., Sept.</td>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>6 to 8 lbs.</td>
<td>15 to 18 ins.</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASPARAGUS ROOTS</strong></td>
<td>Spring and Fall.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEANS, DWARF SNAP</strong></td>
<td>April to Aug. 15.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 to 8 ozs.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEET, GARDEN</strong></td>
<td>May and June.</td>
<td>1½ oz.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROCCOLI</strong></td>
<td>January to June, Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CABBAGE, LATE</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CARROT</strong></td>
<td>Feb., Mar. and April.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CELERY</strong></td>
<td>April to July.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHUFAS, BURR</strong></td>
<td>April to July.</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLE-SPROUTS</strong></td>
<td>April to July.</td>
<td>5 oz.</td>
<td>1½ lb.</td>
<td>2 to 2½ feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORN, GARDEN</strong></td>
<td>Feb., Aug.—Nov.</td>
<td>5 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 to 8 ozs.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CUCUMBER</strong></td>
<td>July to November.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EGG PLANT</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENDIVE</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KALE, SPRING</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<td><strong>KOH RABI</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
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<td><strong>LEEK</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSTARD</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MELON, MUSK or CANTALOupe</strong></td>
<td>May and June.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MELON, WATER</strong></td>
<td>May and June.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILLETT, GOLDEN</strong></td>
<td>May and June.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OKRA</strong></td>
<td>Feb., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ONION</strong></td>
<td>April to May.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARSLEY</strong></td>
<td>April to July.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parsnip</strong></td>
<td>April to July.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PEAS, GARDEN</strong></td>
<td>March to August.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTATOES, EARLY</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTATOES, LATE</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUMPKIN</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RADISH</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAPE</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RHUBARB</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RYE</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALSIFY</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SORGHUM</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPINACH</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SQUASH</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEOSINTE</strong></td>
<td>Feb., March, April.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOBACCO</strong></td>
<td>Feb., March, April.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOMATO</strong></td>
<td>Feb., March, April.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURNIP</strong></td>
<td>Feb., March, April.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEGETABLES</strong></td>
<td>Feb., March, April.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHEAT</strong></td>
<td>Mar., April—Sept., Oct.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD’S SEEDS—END RIGHT**
Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

2 Outstanding Yellow Corns for the Highlands

Golden Queen

100-DAY CORN FOR ALTITUDES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 FEET.

Heavy Yields of Large, Beautiful Ears. Outstanding Show Corn. Mature in 80 to 90 Days.

Holds World's Record Yield for Early Feeding Corn. It has the distinction of being the first corn to mature in 100 days, and it yields as high as the latest corn, yet matured in 103 days.

It is two weeks earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent and three weeks earlier than Boone County, out-yielding both on poor land.

Henry Heiland, York County, Pa., says: "Golden Queen has the record for high average yields. It is the outstanding show corn of the state, winning the Grand Championship every year."

H. P. Minton, who has farmed successfully for 36 years in Southwestern Virginia, says: "For altitudes from 1,000 to 2,500 feet Golden Queen is superior to any corn I have ever seen. For the rich valleys of Southwestern Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Maryland this corn should make 65 bushels of sound corn to the acre. It will mature sound corn in 100 days."

The ears are 10\% inches long, have well filled tips and butts, straight rows, good grain closely placed on a medium cob. The stalks are sturdy, ten feet tall and free of smut and disease. It makes roasting ears in about 90 days, maturing in 100 to 110 days. It is two weeks earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent.

Clarage Yellow Dent

Matures in 80 to 90 Days; Holds World's Record Yield for Late Feeding Corn.

Clarage always matures here at an altitude of 2,300 feet, yielding 70 bushels to the acre, as high as any large corn. By mail postpaid, qt. $1.00; ½ bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck $1.00; ½ bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50; 5-bushel lots $3.40 per bushel.

Wood's Dixie White Clover

Another Fine Grazing Crop for the South

This is one of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe Southern conditions. Neither hot, dry weather nor cold weather stops its growth, the latter giving it special value for winter and early spring grazing.

It blooms about a month earlier than ordinary white clover, grows several inches taller, and the leaves and stems are about twice as large. In a two-year test at our experiment station, tested with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing, was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, ten inches tall, and stood the hot, dry summers best.

It is relished by all live stock, is adapted to practically every region and type of soil in the South, but does best on sand clay. It is a perennial and spreads rapidly by reseeding. By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. $2.30; 10 lbs. $4.35.

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $2.05; 10 lbs. $4.00; 25 lbs. $8.50.

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 five 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 twelve 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 seasons opens and cannot be changed. Only one collection can be allowed with each order.
Wood’s New Varieties and Specialties

No. 86. Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli — In the South, where we dearly love “greens,” this new variety should have a hearty welcome. It is distinct from other broccoli we have heretofore known and which more nearly resembles cauliflower. It is of rapid growth and at the center of the plant a large head or a compact cluster of flower buds is produced. These are ready for use as soon as they are fully developed. After this head is cut the plant puts out many sprouts, four to six inches long, which are just as delicious as the first cutting. If these are cut as they become large enough for use other sprouts will be produced for eight to ten weeks. These cooked as greens are as delicious as cauliflower. To have them early plant in a hot bed when you plant cabbage and set out when large enough; or plant outside in April, transplanting them 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Cut the sprouts before the heads break into flower, otherwise they will shoot to seed. If you grow for market tie the sprouts in bunches and ship in crates. In cities where there is an Italian population it is in constant demand. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. $2.75; lb. $10.00; 2 lbs. $12.40 postpaid.

No. 407. Wood’s Earliest Prolific Squash
— You will need only about half as many squash plants in your garden if you plant Wood’s Earliest Prolific because they will yield as many or more squashes, but each squash will contain about double as much flesh. They are thick from stem to blossom end, and expansion around the stem and scarcely any between the scallops. This means more flesh, less waste and they are easier to prepare. These advantages will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness will appeal especially to those who grow for the market. A Florida grower writes that he grew over 400 crates to the acre and that in every market to which he shipped, Wood’s Earliest Prolific brought from 25c to 50c per crate more than other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20; 10 lbs. $9.50 postpaid.

No. 67. Wood’s Early Wonder Beet — If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood’s Early Wonder, for it is even earlier than Crosby’s Egyptian turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, is always smooth, is never stringy, and is a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. $1.40; 1 lb. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.90; 10 lbs. $10.25 postpaid.

No. 150. Bland’s Extra Early Corn — No garden corn can compete with Bland’s in earliness, for it is about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams and makes a more attractive ear of fine tender quality. The nearly white grains are thin-skinned, plump, meaty and tender. Every real gardener takes a pride in having the first “roasting ears” in the neighborhood. To do this you must plant Bland’s Extra Early for it is the earliest; each squash will contain about double as much flesh. Growers find it profitable for it gets to market early and the size and appearance of the ear makes it a ready seller. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.15; 10 lbs. $1.95 postpaid.

No. 275. Stone Mountain Water Melon
— Since the introduction of our improved strain of Kleckley’s Sweet no watermelon has aroused so much interest as Stone Mountain. Round near the base of Stone Mountain, the Confederate Memorial, it was named for it, and immediately became immensely popular, especially among those who prefer round melons. The introducer says: “It is the finest of all, the sweetest of all and the largest of all; when once eaten it is not forgotten. The melons are round, of the richest dark green color, has medium rind and the richest scarlet flesh with the finest and sweetest flavor, without white hearts or stringiness. On good melon land they grow to 50 to 80 pounds, cold through and almost all heart. It is primarily a home garden melon or for nearby market; it has not yet proved itself as a shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $1.75; 2 lbs. $3.10; 5 lbs. $7.40; 10 lbs. $13.65.

No. 437. Wood’s Famous Brimmer Tomato
— Of course all gardeners like to show their friends big tomatoes, but we like better to serve them such a tempting and delicious dish as Brimmer will make. All meat, no core; delicious flavor and quality; even gouty people can eat Brimmers. Adopt the method of growing suggested on page 35 and grow the biggest and most delicious of all tomatoes. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. $1.00; ¼ lb. $3.50; ½ lb. $6.50; lb. $12.00 postpaid.
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 48 hours, plant 1 inch deep in drills 1 foot apart. When the crowns appear, thin the plants to 1 inch apart. After the cutting season is over spray with bordeaux mixture to control rust. Prune the roots to 2 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. The color is rich deep green slightly tinted with purple at the tips. No other variety is as free from rust. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

No. 5. GIANT ARGENTEAU.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch. A vigorous grower and large yields of fine, thick, tender stalks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

No. 4. PALMETTO.—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. The deep green stalks are of the best quality. Palmetto has for many years been the old reliable standby with asparagus growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90 postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture.—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth. This will clear the ground of all pests. The following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for $1.15; $2.50 per 100.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 85c; $1.40 per 100; $10.00 per 1,000.

ARTICHOKE

Culture.—Plant in hotbeds in February and transplant in May, or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked as asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and furthest south. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch. A vigorous grower and large yields of fine, thick, tender stalks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.10; lb. $6.00.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAFE.—Similar to cauliflower, but taller, the heads more divided, hardier and stands greater extremes of temperatures. If you have not been successful with cauliflower, try broccoli. Cultivate like cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.40; lb. $5.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN.—Distinctly different from being more like cauliflower, requires the same culture and is served like it. Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. It will then continue to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. It may be planted from spring till fall; is easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens for a long time. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; 2 ozs. $1.50; ¼ lb. $2.75; lb. $10.00 postpaid.

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD BROCCOLI.—This is the type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It does not produce sprouts like the Calabrese but is used as a salad like Seven Top Turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.60 postpaid.
CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod

probably always grow them, for no other bean excels them in

No. 15. Burpee’s Stringless Green Pod

firmness, quality. Almost as early as the earliest; the

No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

round pods are nearly 6 inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle, and

No. 20. Dwarf Horticulture

of as fine quality and as
tender as anyone could wish.

No. 17. Stringless Green Refugee

—Early, productive, entirely stringless and fine,
tender quality. In a few words, this describes a

No. 12. Full Measure

sapid a bean that bears abundantly long, straight, round pods 6

inches long, very meaty, firm and tender, and they are borne for a long sea¬

on. For the home gar¬
en, as well as for market, it is hard to imagine a
better bean.

No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

or Brown Bunch.—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 ex¬
ceptionally fine flavor and the very best quality.

No. 11. Black Valentine

—a stringless type of the old Refugee

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ceptionally fine flavor and the very best quality.
Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax P podded Varieties

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 6 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.

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.

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.

Inoculate this seed with
STIMUGERM

WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS
RICHMOND-VIRGINIA

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the
100-pound price
No. 42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima —Also known as Florida Bush Butter Bean, Calico Bean and Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds of bush limas, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost.

No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima —The Wilson is a large bush lima, and in quality none is better. 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 special attention to the selection and growing of this bean, making special selections from plants which show largest yields.

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 are immense yielders. The pods carry three to five large beans. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and buttery, luscious flavor that has made the large pole Lima so universally popular. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas.

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 weight of snow. Very prolific, the pods, which are produced in clusters, each contain four or five large, fat beans of exceptionally fine quality. They are packed so closely together in the pods that they are flattened on the ends and are immensely productive. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor.

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 in 3-foot rows, droppings 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 1 1/2 inches deep so that the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

No. 38. Henderson’s Bush Lima —The original dwarf bush or 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. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans."

No. 37. Wood’s Prolific Bush Lima —Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popularity 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 special attention to the selection and growing of this bean, making special selections from plants which show largest yields.

Large Seeded Bush Limas

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 20 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 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 gardens, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other variety and is in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain in fine condition and are eagerly plucked. The green earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, the Wilson is not equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better.

WOOD’S SEEDS

PRICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>1/2 lb.</th>
<th>1 lb.</th>
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Pole Lima and Butter Beans

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 unusual to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole butter beans.

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

No. 59. W. Wood's Improved 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. One pod may contain 11 to 13 large lima beans and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole lima. The beans are distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. They are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptional flavor. They are unusually large, each containing seven or eight 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. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima—A strong grower and unusually large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine colored. The pods are unusually large, each containing four or five 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. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima—The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. The pods are five to six inches long, big and broad, and the beans are large and of superior quality.

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima—The new improved variety is of a larger size and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety.

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 two inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run through the stalks. More trouble 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 bears quantities of fleshy pods nearly eight inches long and so round and fat as to be distinctly crease-bucked. 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 stays in condition for a long time.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield—May be used as an early pole bean for sprouts, shell beans, or dry beans 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 varieties for either sprouts or dry beans. The pods are 5 to 7 inches long and are borne in large clusters. The beans are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use.

No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

No. 58. Small Pole Lima Bean

No. 59. W. Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima Bean

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima Bean

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima Bean

No. 46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry).—The pods are 6 to 8 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans. For use as snaps, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. A good yielder of fine pods of rich flavor. It is particularly well adapted for cold localities.

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—A vigorous and productive bean that bears quantities of fleshy pods nearly eight inches long and so round and fat as to be distinctly crease-bucked. 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 stays in condition for a long time.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners—Useful as a vegetable for table and ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers.

PRICES BY MAIL POSTPAID

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

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POLE OR CORNFIELD BEANS

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<td>50.</td>
<td>Cut Short or Cornfield</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Lazy Wife</td>
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WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
CULTURE.—For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant for early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured, smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 16 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots. One ounce will plant 50 feet of row; 5 to 8 lbs. one acre.

No. 73. Detroit Dark Red

Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and tap-root, very smooth and of dark blood-red color, about light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. $1.15; 2 lbs. $2.00; 5 lbs. $4.80; 10 lbs. $8.85 postpaid.

No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian

—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the blood turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/2 lb. 40c; lb. $1.40; 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.00; 10 lbs. $10.85 postpaid.

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 rosettes; 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00; 10 lbs. $7.50 postpaid.

No. 70. Improved Early Blood

—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will net go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the endorsement 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. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00; 10 lbs. $7.50 postpaid.

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. We have a splendidly bred pedigree stock which in earliness, fine shape and color we believe cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20; 10 lbs. $9.50 postpaid.

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root, and nearly as early as the 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.90; 2 lbs. $3.75; 5 lbs. $4.00; 10 lbs. $7.50 postpaid.

No. 76. Swiss Chard SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—A real cut-and-come-again salad, for after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.
Stock Beets or Mangels

A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY. INCREASES THE MILK YIELD AND HELPS TO KEEP STOCK AND POULTRY IN FINE CONDITION. 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 two \\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \text{ 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. Shall it be seen that genuine beets will 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.}

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. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock of all kinds and for poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.20; 10 lbs. $5.35; 25 lbs. $11.90 postpaid.

No. 82. Golden Tankard—The best known and most largely grown mangel. When mature this variety has a peculiar shape that can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.20; 10 lbs. $5.35; 25 lbs. $11.90 postpaid.

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. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.20; 10 lbs. $5.35; 25 lbs. $11.90 postpaid.

Calabrese Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli

There are many types of Italian broccoli but none equal to the Calabrese or Calabria. It differs from the salad varieties in that it produces clusters of sprouts or heads somewhat like cauliflower. These are cut when fully developed, after which other heads are quickly produced and, if cut regularly, continue to be produced for a long season. From spring planting sprouts may be had in about ninety days. Plant it and be assured of a delicious vegetable equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; oz. 65c; 2 ozs. $1.00; 1 lb. $2.75; lb. $16.00 postpaid.

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 shade 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 the early kinds.

Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

No. 108. 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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 85c; 1 lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. $7.00; lb. $25.00 postpaid.

Cauliflower Plants.—Ready January, February and March. 50 for 75 cts.; $1.25 per 100; $9.00 per 1,000. For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 28.

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS.—Sow the seeds 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 delectable salad but is also used in soups. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 85c; 1 lb. $1.50; 5 lbs. $7.50 postpaid.

No. 188. CURLER CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. $1.50 postpaid.
Wood's High-Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed box, 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 in 2% 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; 3 to 5 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.

FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—A mixture of one pound arsenate of lead to seven pounds hydrated or air-slaked lime dusted on the cabbage at frequent intervals as the heads are forming will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food.

No. 90. Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of All Cabbages

Wood's Extra Early Cabbage

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

Golden Acre Strain

The Earliest of All the Round-Headed Cabbages

Copenhagen Market

No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

More Than 100,000 Satisfied Planters Can Testify to the Fine Quality of Our Well-Bred Wakefield

Earliness, Hardiness, 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, hardiness 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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; ½ lb. $2.75; 1 lb. $4.90; 5 lbs. $12.00 postpaid.

"We have had remarkable success with your selected cabbage seeds."—Richard Coates, Pittsylvania Co., Va.

No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform

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, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; ½ lb. $2.75; 1 lb. $4.90; 5 lbs. $12.00 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $4.00; 5 lbs. $9.80 postpaid.

Wood’s Extra Early Cabbage

Wood's Selected Early

Wakefield Cabbage.
No. 96. All Head Early

A Fine Cabbage to Follow Wakefield

—All Head is a thoroughbred and heads 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.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. 125c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $9.80 postpaid.

No. 100. Henderson's Succession

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, midsummer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. Heads deep and solid and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. One of the surest headers among the midseason varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs. $9.80 postpaid.

No. 95. Early Flat Dutch

For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. 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. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs. $9.80 postpaid.

No. 97. All Seasons

—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. 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.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs. $9.80 postpaid.

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 6 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.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs. $9.80 postpaid.

No. 104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class 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.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40; 5 lbs. $13.10 postpaid.
Cabbage -- Continued

No. 102. Surehead — As its name indicates, this is a sure
header and one of the most reliable main
crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened,
very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well
and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12
pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the
good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ½ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs.
$9.80 postpaid.

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.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ½ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs.
$9.80 postpaid.

No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch
Makes good, large, solid, flat heads winter.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ½ lb. 65c; lb. $2.25; 2 lbs. $4.00; 5 lbs.
$9.80 postpaid.

No. 107. Perfection
Drumhead Savoy
— Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can
come close in the way of keeping well into the fall. It heads
in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2-foot rows.
No other cabbage is so easy to grow and has such a good flavor.
Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly
and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65 postpaid.

No. 114. Chinese Petsai
or Celery Cabbage
A wonderful salad plant, growing
15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resem¬ling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an
usual 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 cab¬
bage—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 2-foot rows. Time
your spring planting so it will head
before hot weather: it heads in 80
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ½ lb. 80c; 1 lb. $2.75; 2 lbs. $4.90; 5 lbs.
$12.00 postpaid.

CORN SALAD
or FETTICUS
A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach.
For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during Au¬
gust and September to produce salad during the fall. The flavor is improved
by a touch of frost. Plant a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly
and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65 postpaid.

COLLARDS
One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of
cabbage. It is harder and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on
poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although planted during the spring
and early summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August,
transplanting 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. 142. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improve¬
ment, and has proved very popular whenever grown. Has short
stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in
summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. Pkt. 5c; oz.
3c; 2 ozs. 75c; ½ lb. 2.50; lb. $5.40 postpaid.

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-colla¬
d 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 3c; 2 ozs. 75c; ½ lb. 2.50; lb. $5.40 postpaid.

No. 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—Stands cold weather and ad¬
verse 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 3c; 2 ozs. 75c; ½ lb. 2.50; lb. $5.29 postpaid.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 40c per 100
postpaid. Not prepaid, 30c per 100; $2.50 per 1,000.
Carrots

**CULTURE.**—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and 1½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out 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. 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

No. 119. Wood’s Scarlet Intermediate—The finest carrot for all purposes. 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, six to seven inches long, 1½ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap root, and has that rich, bright orange color so much preferred. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65; 5 lbs. $6.35 postpaid.

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 1 inch at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored. Color, bright orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

No. 120. Danvers Half Long—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 the point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 122. Chantenay or Model—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young; those pulled first will thicken 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 have smooth, crisp, medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, six to seven inches long, 1½ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap root, and has that rich, bright orange color so much preferred. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

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 yellow, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.50 postpaid.

No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian—A good keeper and large yielder, makes long roots, a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.50 postpaid.

“All the seeds planted in my garden are from your stock and are doing splendidly. I have the best garden I ever had. I feel you are entitled to know how your seeds turned out.”—John R. Terrell, Queens Co., N. Y.
Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

"I am pleased to advise that I have had unusually fine results from the seed ordered from you, especially Bland's Extra Early Corn Wood's Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and Wood's Early Wonder Beet; the latter cannot be beat."—B. F. Robinson, Accomac Co., Va.

No. 136. Giant Pascal

The large, thick stalks are solid, crisp and of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $10.75 postpaid.

No. 135. Winter Queen—A splendid winter celery with an unusual amount of heart. It makes a beautiful, compact plant with perfectly solid ribs and blanches creamy white, crisp and brittle, and the flavor is particularly attractive. Hardy and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $10.75 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $10.75 postpaid.

 CELERY

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or 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. Be sure the seed bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. 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 ear the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed.

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—The earliest celery and the easiest to grow. The stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; 1/4 lb. 80c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40; 5 lbs. $13.50 postpaid.

No. 138 Golden Self-Blanching

Grown in France from original stock. Excels all garden varieties in sweetness, tenderness, crispness and fine nutty flavor. It has broad, heavy stalks that Blanch easily to a rich appetizing, golden yellow. Ours is the original big-hearted strain than which there is not better and in which a hollow stalk is rarely found. The French grown Golden Self-Blanching is noted for its delicious nutty flavor and handsome color, crispness, absence of string. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. $2.75; lb. $10.00; 2 lbs. $18.50; 5 lbs. $44.25 postpaid.

No. 139. Winter Queen Celery—The earliest celery for its blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter one of the winter varieties be planted. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

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CELERY

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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 productivity. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine—Our Ideal meets every requirement for 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; firm, cool and crisp; the flavor is refreshing and delightful. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65; 5 lbs. $6.35 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

No. 199. Everbearing—Although very early, it continues to bear until frost. In the meantime, the vines will bear fruits at every stage of growth as well as blossoms; the small, perfectly shaped fruits make fine pickles. Desirable for the home garden; enormously prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.00 postpaid.

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; a fine yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.00 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65; 5 lbs. $6.00 postpaid.

No. 191. Early White Spine Arlington Strain.—An extra fine table cucumber, very prolific, bears fruits 8 to 9 inches long, smooth and of a deep, rich color; excellent for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

No. 197. Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.—An grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

No. 195. Davis Perfect—A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. The vine growth is vigorous, it is a generous yielder and is one of the best blight resisters. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.00 postpaid.

No. 192 Kirby Staygreen—The earliest white spine variety; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end; earliness, productiveness, fine form of the garden; enormously prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.00 postpaid.

No. 196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green)—that produces uniformly slender dark green fruits about 12 inches long. The young fruits are just right for pickles, the larger ones for slicing; the ripe fruits make the best sweet pickles. The flesh is firm and crisp and has a distinctly fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $8.00 postpaid.

No. 201. Gherkin or BURR.—Grown exclusively for pickling and for stuffing with relishes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.80 postpaid.
Garden Corn

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

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April: sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, 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.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early—The earliest of all the Garden Corns. Bland's is pre-eminent 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.

No. 151. Trucker’s Favorite—There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker’s Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that make a good sugar corn. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and ready for the table or market in about 65 days. Unfortunately, since we introduced Trucker’s Favorite the name seems to have appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. If you ordered Trucker’s Favorite from half a dozen seed houses you would probably get a different corn from each. To have the real Trucker’s Favorite corn order from us, who originated it.

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. It is ready for the table in about six weeks after planting.

No. 153. Truckers’ Favorite (10c., 20c., 30c., 50c., 75c., $1.55, $1.20, $1.40, 100 lbs. $14.00)

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams—Not as early as Ideal or Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can withstand cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. A good early corn, but not as highly regarded as Trucker’s Favorite. If not used for roasting ears, to make big yielding corn for feeding.

No. 155. Norfolk Market—Not as early as Ideal or Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can withstand cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. A good early corn, but not as highly regarded as Trucker’s Favorite. If not used for roasting ears, it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.

TRUCKER’S FAVORITE—Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland’s Extra Early and Trucker’s Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 9 to 10 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy, allowing early planting. This is a good corn to come in after Bland’s Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker’s Favorite.

PRICES

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<td>No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams</td>
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<td>No. 155. Norfolk Market</td>
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No. 158. Premo Extra Early — The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired.

No. 163. Golden or Bantam Evergreen
— The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell’s Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics—each—of a corn with yellowish flowers 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.

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.

No. 166. Stowell’s Evergreen—A favorite for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, one of the most attractive features is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary.

No. 161. Howling Mob—Not extra early but extra good and sweet. This is a fine second early corn to come in after the extra early kinds like Premo Extra Early and Golden Bantam. The ears are quite large, 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white grains that are deliciously sweet. Usually two ears are borne to the stalk.

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**POP CORNS**

Plant a few rows to have plenty of tender, delicious popcorn for next winter.

No. 160. Queen’s Golden—A large-eared and handsome yellow popcorn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender.

No. 182. Rice—Probably the most popular of all deep corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent.

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**PRICES**

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**BY MAIL POSTPAID**

To order, fill in the blank and send with the proper amount to Wood’s Tested Seeds, Richmond, Va.

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**NOT PREPAID**

Lb. 2 lbs. 5 lbs. 10 lbs. 100 lbs.

Lb. 25c. 45c. $1.00. $1.80. $6.00.

To order, fill in the blank and send with the proper amount to Wood’s Tested Seeds, Richmond, Va.
EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbeds 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. 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. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs.

No. 206. Black Beauty

Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.35; lb. $5.00; 2 lbs. $9.20; 5 lbs. $22.00 postpaid.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May 1st till July. 30c per dozen; 50 for 75c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; V4 lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.25 postpaid.

For complete list of vegetable plants, see page 38.

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 CURED. The preferred variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.25 postpaid.

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 sows 500 feet of drill; 5 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.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian or Blue Kale

—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.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50.

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.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—Hardy, productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50.
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 planting in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 16-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty years it has stood the test, and in the meantime we have not found a more all-season lettuce. It may be planted in the early spring, in the fall and it is fine for forcing in hot beds, making a medium large firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75; 2 lbs. $3.10; 5 lbs. $7.40 postpaid.

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson

—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

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 ten- derness 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 shoot to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75; 2 lbs. $3.00; 5 lbs. $7.40 postpaid.

No. 240. Cos or Romaine

—Celery Lettuce. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white; cut as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits growing. Forms large, compact clus ters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

No. 232. New York Wonderful or Los Angeles

—A big head lettuce as solid and crisp as a cabbage. The heart is creamy white, sweet and tender; no trace of bitterness. It is a hot weather lettuce for spring, summer and early fall planting; but for fall planting we prefer our Wood's Cabbage. A sure and reliable header and slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

No. 237. Summer Allheart

Allheart —No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanched heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75; 2 lbs. $3.10; 5 lbs. $7.40 postpaid.

No. 238. Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids Lettuce —Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crinkled around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

No. 234. Black Seeded Simpson

—Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crinkled around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

No. 236. Improved Hanson

—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.35; 2 lbs. $2.40; 5 lbs. $5.65 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65; 5 lbs. $6.35 postpaid.

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston

—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, beautiful heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery...the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

Lettuce Plants—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston Ready for planting in March, April, Sept., and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, $3.00 per 1,000.
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 one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four 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 when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Slightly dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and 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 and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes and that fairly “melts in the mouth.” Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 50c; ½ lb. 1.00; 1 lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 250. Wood’s 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 and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes and that fairly “melts in the mouth.” Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 50c; ½ lb. 1.00; 1 lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 249. Wood’s Early 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 1.25; 1 lb. 2.20; 2 lbs. 4.20; 5 lbs. 15.20 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 1.25; 1 lb. 2.20; 2 lbs. 4.20; 5 lbs. 15.20 postpaid.

No. 248. 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 1.25; 1 lb. 2.20; 2 lbs. 4.20; 5 lbs. 15.20 postpaid.
No. 260. Hale's Best — A salmon fleshed melon of the Rocky Ford type; about ten days later and larger than Wood's Early Rocky Ford. Heavily netted with scarcely any rib. The quality is deliciously sweet and spicy. On the Richmond market they bring top prices. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65; 5 lbs. $6.35 postpaid.

No. 257. Tip-Top — Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of 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 place in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 256. Honey Ball — A cross between Honey Dew and a cantaloupe. Has the flavor of the Honey Dew combined with the spiciness of the cantaloupe. They may be left on the vine or pulled and stored; in either case they will keep for about three weeks. No melon does better in hot, dry seasons. They are fully ripe when the blossom end yields to pressure; they are then a most delightful dish. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. $1.75; 2 lbs. $3.10; 5 lbs. $7.40 postpaid.

No. 255. Hearts of Gold — Formerly called Hoodoo. One of the finest of the orange fleshed melons, deliciously sweet and spicy. The flesh is thick and ripens down to the thin firm rind. The ribs are distinct, with an exceptionally firm and dense netting which covers the entire melon. Makes a vigorous vine, consequently is disease resistant and a prolific bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

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 shipping, but always of good size. A dependable melon for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. $1.15; 2 lbs. $2.00; 5 lbs. $4.80 postpaid.

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 ins. long by four inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 263. Glass Melon or MAN O' — For preserving, sweet pickles, marmalade, puts, and may be sliced and fried like egg plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $1.75; 2 lbs. $3.10; 5 lbs. $7.40 postpaid.

No. 261. Tip Top Cantaloupe — The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so soft that the melon is practically seeded 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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.65; 5 lbs. $6.35 postpaid.
WOOD'S TESTED 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. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

No. 275. Stone Mountain.—Since the introduction of our improved strain of Kleckley’s Sweet no water melon has aroused so much interest as Stone Mountain. Found near the base of Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial, it was named for it, and immediately became immensely popular, especially among those who prefer round melons. The introducer says: “It is the finest of all, the sweetest of all and the largest of all; when once eaten it is not forgotten.” The melons are round, of the richest dark green color, have medium rind and the richest scarlet flesh with the finest and sweetest flavor, without white hearts or stringiness. On good melon land they grow to 50 to 80 pounds, solid through and almost all heart. It is primarily a home garden melon or for nearby market; it has not yet proved itself as a shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40 postpaid.

No. 271. Florida Favorite (or Pearson).—A splendid, large oblong melon; comes early, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, firm, deep red meat is deliciously sweet to the thin, firm rind. The quality and flavor are extra fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40 postpaid.

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 recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40 postpaid.

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 on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40 postpaid.
No. 274. Extra Early 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

No. 276. Thurmond Gray—Perfection is impossible, but Mr. Thurmond seems to have approached it quite closely in breeding Thurmond Gray. It is 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

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 not well suited for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.

No. 269. Improved Kleckley’s Sweet or Monte Cristo—Sometimes sold as “Wondermelon”—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 made along the line of size and shipping qualities. It is not at all unusual to have them weigh 50 pounds, yet the rind is thin, but so tough that Improved Kleckley’s Sweet qualifies for long-distance shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.20; 5 lbs. $5.20 postpaid.

No. 284. Preserving Citron—Makes excellent preserves for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00 postpaid.
ONION SETS

Bulb 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 sown 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.

Japanese or

Ebenezer—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard, onion of good size and matures early. It excels all onions grown from sets. Qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 85c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; 1/2 peck 65c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.10.

YELLOW DANSERS.—The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. Qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 50c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.00. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.00.

SILVER SKIN.—Produces silvery white onions. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. Qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 85c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.45. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; 1/2 peck 90c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.60.

RED WITHERSFIELD.—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. Qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 50c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.80 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck (6 lbs.) $1.80.

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 sized, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; 1/2 peck $1.10; peck (8 lbs.) $1.80. Not prepaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 90c; peck (8 lbs.) $1.60.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. Qt. 35c; 1/2 peck $1.00; peck (8 lbs.) $1.75. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; 1/2 peck 60c; peck (8 lbs.) $1.65.

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.
Onion

WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS

CULTURE.—In January or February plant ½ 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 weedicings and gives larger yields. Keep free of weeds. 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal — A beautiful pure white onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a picking onion as our White Pearl. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $10.75 postpaid.

No. 302. 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, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine, hard onion, one that will keep. 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $8.40 postpaid.

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield — The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $8.40 postpaid.

No. 304. Prize Taker or Spanish King — Fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $10.75 postpaid.

No. 306. 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; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. $2.50; 2 lbs. $4.50; 5 lbs. $10.75 postpaid.

No. 307. Copper King — Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is rich reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $8.40 postpaid.

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. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $8.40 postpaid.

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 to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. $3.25; 2 lbs. $5.90; 5 lbs. $14.25 postpaid.
Garden Peas—Early Varieties

(Varies marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

**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 feet 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 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 beautiful green peas, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, and great productiveness.

**No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior**—No extra early pea is harder than our Lightning Excelsior; its hardness adapts them for very early planting. The quality is good, though not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but can be planted earlier and are ready for use earlier. Prolific, grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas.

**No. 321. Extra Early Alaska**—Extra Early Alaska, Laxtonian or Little Marvel. Recommended especially for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting. The pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness, it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. It is a prime favorite with market growers as it holds its freshness and green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. For the home garden, make a planting of Thomas Laxton, Laxtonian or Little Marvel to come in after Alaska.

**PLANT BETTER VARIETIES**—Many old-time favorites have been supplanted by better yielding varieties of better quality.

**GRADUATE OR PROSPERITY**—Thomas Laxton is more satisfactory.

**AMERICAN WONDER**—You will be far better pleased with either Laxtonian or Little Marvel.

**NOTT’S EXCELSIOR**—No Southern table is complete without them. Served with bacon, they are a most enjoyable dish. See page 73.

**Plant Better Varieties**

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**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. 329. Laxtonian**— (Hundredfold strain. Sometimes called Blue Bantam) An unusually fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 to 5 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

**No. 325. Little Marvel**—A splendid pea for the home garden. It is a first early wrinkled pea, growing 18 to 20 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. Those who have heretofore planted American Wonder, Premium Gem and Nott’s Excelsior will find Little Marvel a more satisfactory pea.

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Second Early and Late Peas

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

No. 337 Bliss Everbearing*

—Ready for picking about a week after Little Champion 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.

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, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.

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 delicious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor, a very prolific bearer, and the pods are well filled, as well as an edible podded pea, and is richer in sweetness and tenderness. The vines are 4 to 4½ feet high and bear an abundant crop of fine, dark pods that remain fresh and retain their color long after picking.

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. 4 feet high.

No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone

—A highly bred midseason pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. Our Dark Green Podded Telephone should not be confused with the light-colored Telephone as generally sold. Our Telephones are larger 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 7 peas to the pod. The vines grow 4 to 4½ feet high and bear an abundant crop of fine, dark pods that remain fresh and retain their color long after picking.

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*—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. Do not confuse our Mammoth Luscious with the small podded peas sold as Gray Sugar. Mammoth Luscious is different and far superior. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support.


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<td>Dwarf Champion or Juno</td>
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<td>Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar</td>
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Pepper

CULTURE—Plant in boxes in February or March, cover 1/4 inch deep, transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Parsnips do not appreciate a hard spring. sow 1/2 inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate early, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

No. 350. Royal King
A grand 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 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 meats, rice, etc., and for salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50; 2 lbs. $6.30, postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40, postpaid.

No. 354. Ruby King
A wonder-fully 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 to make pickles. It is a grand pepper, making strong, stocky, erect plants that bear an enormous amount 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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40, postpaid.

No. 352. Large Sweet Bull Nose
A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads or for stuffing, the plants grow about 2 feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40, postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40, postpaid.

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. Smooth and colors evenly all over. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50; 2 lbs. $6.30; 5 lbs. $15.25, postpaid.

No. 351. Chinese Giant
The largest of all the mild sweet peppers. Bears enormous fruits, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is 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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; 1/4 lb. $1.65; lb. $6.60; 2 lbs. $11.00, postpaid.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; $1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; $1.00 per 100. For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 38.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant 1/2 inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate early, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

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. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. $1.35; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.
PUMPKIN

CULTURE—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; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When the vines are well established, plant them at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 18 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.

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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.70; 5 lbs. $6.50, postpaid.

No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato —The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

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.

No. 397 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, and if continuously to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure.

Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. $1.50; 2 lbs. $2.70; 5 lbs. $6.50, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots—20c each; 3 for 50c; $1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; $1.25 per doz.; 50 for $4.50.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productivity. A strong grower, with long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.00; 2 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $8.40, postpaid.
**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.

**ROUND RADISHES**

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip —Sometimes called Scarlet Button.—No radish is more popular for the home garden. 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped. garden and for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler.—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 mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

No. 380. Early White Turnip —A pure white, round radish that is particularly well suited for growing during the summer and makes fine, crisp roots. It is also adapted for planting early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.

No. 381. French Breakfast —Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet shaded to pure white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.

No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe —Some early radish globe is generally dependent on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh pure white. Thoroughly satisfactory and attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. $1.35; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.

No. 382. Round Radishes Mixed —The round varieties are particularly attractive. The quality of our well-bred strain, we believe, even excels its attractive appearance, for it is crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

**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 other early variety. In quality and attractiveness no long white radish can compare with Icicle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

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; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet —A handsome radish that is ready in about 25 days after planting; bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

No. 389. White Strasbourg —An excellent summer radish; withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.

No. 390. Long Radishes Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties. One planting will give a continuous supply of crisp, tender radishes for a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.35; 5 lbs. $3.15, postpaid.

**WINTER RADISHES**

Plant 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.

No. 391. Rose China Winter —A handsome radish growing about 6 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; splendid keepers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. $1.50; 5 lbs. $3.65, postpaid.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial —A most excellent radish with beautiful white skin and flesh; grows 6 to 8 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; crisp, tender, juicy and very mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. $1.50; 5 lbs. $3.65, postpaid.

No. 393. Rose China Winter —A handsome radish growing about 6 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; splendid keepers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. $1.50; 5 lbs. $3.65, postpaid.

No. 394. Long Black Spanish —One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. $1.50; 5 lbs. $3.65, postpaid.
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, 3 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 prune or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering in the coltsfoot and plaster, air-dried lime or parsnip screen to keep off bugs. For the large squash bug, use Red Arrow spray. 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 Squash. The earliest, the meatiest and best summer White Bush.—Note the thickness — no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about as much meat as in other squashes, the are easier to prepare for the table and with less waste, and the quality flavor are extra fine. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are very vigorous and great producers. A Florida grower writes: "I have just finished harvesting what was said to be by everyone who saw the finest crop of Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash ever raised in Florida—over 400 crates to the acre. Every market I shipped to sold them from 25 to 50 cents a crate above other varieties." Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; % lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25; 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.00, postpaid.

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. As a prolific bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

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 about a third larger and more uniform in shape. Fine grade, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

No. 412. Golden Summer Crookneck.—Of dwarf, bushy habit: very productive; bears early and continues through fall. A very rich, yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent flavor. The squashes are meaty and nearly square in the middle. The winter squashes in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

No. 415. Table Queen or Acorn Squash.—About the size of a coconut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry; sweet as sweet potato. Keeps like a Hubbard; enormous productivity. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; % lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

No. 411. Coccozelle or Italian Marrow.—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared for the table like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive and delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; % lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

No. 414. Delicious.—Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. The thick, deep orange flesh has the most superb flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 30c; lb. $1.00; 2 lbs. $1.70; 5 lbs. $4.00, postpaid.

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1 1/2 to 2 feet 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 pounds 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. 403. Long Season.—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. $1.50; 10 lbs. $2.60, postpaid.

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale.—Spring plantings stand the heat and yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.10, postpaid.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale.—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy; cabbage-like leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. $1.50; 10 lbs. $2.60, postpaid.

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 will put out new 2-1/2 th and continues until frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; % lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.
Wood’s Pedigree Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds, pots or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant three to four feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Setting two plants to a five-foot stake and pruning to a central stem allows double as many plants to the same area and produces more perfect fruits and more of them. Spray with Bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

3 Reliable Wilt-Resistant Tomatoes

Are you one of the thousands who have been unsuccessful with tomatoes because of wilt or “blight”? If you are, do not fail to plant one of the wilt-resistant kinds, all of which were developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Our seeds were grown from planting stock supplied by them. There is no cure for wilt, which lives in the soil and invades the plant through its roots. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.

No. 421. Norton Wilt-Resistant

—Norton was developed from the Stone and ripens at the same season. 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. Among late tomatoes, there is no finer long-distance shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. $1.25; $1.25; 5 lbs. $17.50; 10 lbs. $33.40, postpaid.

No. 429. Norduke Wilt-Resistant

—A notable wilt-resistant or “blight-proof” scarlet tomato for the home garden and nearby market that produces an abundant yield of smooth, solid, meaty fruits of good size. This is a tomato we can recommend highly because of its dependability to live and bear in wilt-infested soils. Slightly later than Norton. Some growers claim that Norduke is the best of all the wilt-resistant varieties; it certainly is a fine tomato, and any one who has had trouble on account of wilt would do well to plant it. Norduke has proved its worth and dependability in thousands of gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; 1/4 lb. $1.25; $1.25; 5 lbs. $19.75; 10 lbs. $37.50, postpaid.

No. 433. Livingston Globe

—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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. $1.25; lb. $4.50; 2 lbs. $8.15; 5 lbs. $19.75, postpaid.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 439. Golden Queen

and highly esteemed for remarkable solidity. The vines bear profusely. $1.20; lb. $4.50; 2 lbs. $8.15; 10 lbs. $33.40, postpaid.

No. 440. Yellow Plum

—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; 1/4 lb. $1.40; lb. $5.25; 2 lbs. $9.50; 5 lbs. $23.75, postpaid.

No. 426. Marglobe Wilt-Resistant

—Probably no tomato has created such intense interest since the introduction of our Wood’s Famous Brimmer. It was bred primarily to produce a red wilt-resistant tomato of the Globe type and exceeded all expectations. It is not only wilt-resistant, but is resistant to “nail-head rust” as well; is a splendid bearer, the fruits averaging one-half pound, firm, thick and mildly acid. Ripens perfectly, does not crack easily and is of very superior quality. The fruits are of good size, smooth, solid, deep from stem to blossom, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 fruits. Marglobe has proved its ability to withstand long periods of wet and unfavorable weather conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; 1/4 lb. $1.65; lb. $6.00; 2 lbs. $11.00; 5 lbs. $26.25; 10 lbs. $50.00, postpaid.

No. 425. June Pink

—Sometimes called Pink Bariliana—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. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. $1.25; lb. $4.50; 2 lbs. $8.15; 5 lbs. $19.75, postpaid.

No. 442. Livingston Globe

—A tomato of outstanding merit that ripens just after the very early kinds. Always smooth, firm fleshed, has but few seeds, and very productive. They are borne freely all over the vine, are uniform in size, solid and heavy and with hardly a trace of a core. Probably no other tomato is as nearly blight proof. A remarkably good keeper and colors up handsomely. We confidently believe that there is not a better strain of Globe to be had anywhere than ours. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; 1/4 lb. $1.15; lb. $4.00; 2 lbs. $7.25; 5 lbs. $17.50; 10 lbs. $33.40, postpaid.
DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND EXTRA FINE QUALITY — Quality has not been sacrificed for size in breeding our Brimmer. For delicious flavor and fine quality are its outstanding characteristics. Brimmers really must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who cannot enjoy ordinary tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

PRODUCTIVENESS — The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than five to seven 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 — We breed our Brimmer and recommend it especially for its quality, but it excels in size as well. Brimmers measuring fifteen to eighteen inches in circumference and weighing 2½ pounds or more are not at all unusual.

SOLID AND MEATY — The Brimmer is practically all meat. has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the few very tomatoes that is absolutely without a core. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

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 five-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.

Packet, 15c; ½ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. $1.00; ¼ lb. $3.50; ½ lb. $6.50; lb. $12.00 postpaid.

What the Growers Say

Your Brimmer is a hummer.—Thos. Sloan, Greenville

You are right. The Brimmer is a perfect tomato.—E. H. George, Morgan Co., Ga.

You have the best tomato that grows, the Brimmer.—T. H. Campbell, Bell Co., Ky.

I sold two dozen Brimmers that weighed 55 pounds for 20¢ per pound. My customers would have nothing else, even at a much lower price.—D. G. Henry, Campbell Co., Va.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS

WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS

RICHMOND-VIRGINIA

No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet). — Not quite as early as Earliana, though only a few days later, but 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 the stem end, but thicker through the middle. Its characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. It is the kind of tomato you can grow for either an early or a late crop and be equally satisfactory for both. Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50; 2 lbs. $6.30; 5 lbs. $15.25, postpaid.

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 fruits are smooth, attractive and remarkably large for a very early tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50; 2 lbs. $6.50; 5 lbs. $15.25, postpaid.

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 weighting a pound or more are not unusual. Color: purplish punk. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.65; 1b. $6.00, postpaid.

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John Baer.
Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued

No. 423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet) — Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier crop, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of later setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40; 5 lbs. $13.10, postpaid.

No. 428. Redfield Beauty (Purplish Pink) — Beauty comes as near being an ideal all-round tomato as any one could wish, except that it 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 85c; lb. $3.00; 2 lbs. $5.40; 5 lbs. $13.10, postpaid.

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. Ideal for the small garden, as the plants can be set as close as 24 inches apart.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ½ lb. $1.15; lb. $4.00; 2 lbs. $7.25; 5 lbs. $17.50, postpaid.
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 better than the Milans, Wood’s Improved Red Top Globe, Purple Top Striped 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 ⅛ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding. One quart plants 100 feet of drill; 1½ lb. plants 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 early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other small turnips, 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.**—Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**SALAD VARIETIES**

**No. 452. WHITE EGG.**—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 453. WHITE GLOBE.**—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 454. POMERANIAN WlTE GLOBE.**—Extra large, round, white; fine 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 455. LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE.**—Of large size, globose-shaped, with fine-grained, solid, sweet and tender yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper, hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 456. PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.**—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 457. LARGE WHITE OR RUSSIAN.**—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40, postpaid.

**No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties except rutabaga. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $2.25, postpaid.

**RUTABAGA or SWEDEB**

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

**No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.**—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.45, postpaid.

**No. 460. SEVEN TOP.**—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. $1.00; 5 lbs. $2.25, postpaid.

**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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs. $3.40, postpaid.

**No. 458. GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.**—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.**—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and sold. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

**No. 450. Wood’s Improved Red Top White Globe**

—Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the great 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 three 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

**No. 447. EARLY 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. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**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 throughout and are equally early and fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90, postpaid.

**No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.**—Makes large, globular-shaped roots; white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

**No. 450. LARGE WHITE COWHORN.**—A very productive turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40, postpaid.

Wood’s Improved Purple-Top Yellow.
GARDEN 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. In the spring, drill the seeds 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 then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and then quality.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a sweet, 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 licorice, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, and preserves for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

No. 482. SAGE.—A hardy perennial for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough lore. Leaves are used for making bitters.

To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless otherwise ordered. We will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper season, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the best and finest varieties. As the descriptive catalogues upon which their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances.

To make bitters. A hardy perennial for flavoring soups, stews, and preserves for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Now in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless otherwise ordered. We will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.

No. 483. MAMMOTH BILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 484. BORAGE.—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 488. CABBAGE PLANTS.—Jersey Wakefield. Ready February, March, April and May. 50c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100; $3.00 per 1,000.

No. 489. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a garden plant and used for its delicious flavor in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

No. 490. SAGE.—A hardy perennial, used for the leaves and flowers which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 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 flavoring, and the dried stems and flowers for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, and preserves. A tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Now early in the spring. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—The leaves and flowers are used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles and preserves. A tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Now early in the spring. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 495. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough lore. Leaves are used for making bitters.

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WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender wine and to flavor soups, stews, pickles, and preserves. The plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 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.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.


No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

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### Select Varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 499. Bonanza</td>
<td>A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is especially adapted to the sandy soils of Eastern Carolina and Georgia. Easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 500. Jamaica Wrapper</td>
<td>Adapted to the sandy soils of Jamaica, wrapper makes a broad, medium long leaf of good weight that cures a bright yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 501. Adcock</td>
<td>One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf</td>
<td>A fine, upright plant with long, broad tapering leaves well spaced, which allows uniform ripening. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf. Prefer a sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 503. Warne</td>
<td>The leaf is long, of good breadth, silky and well spaced on the stalk. Easily cures a bright color, with fine silky quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko</td>
<td>On light, sandy soils, it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavier soils, it makes mahogany or medium bright. The leaf has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 506. Improved Hester</td>
<td>The leaf is of good width and length and of fine texture. Makes fine wrappers and cutters on light soils when flue cured, or good-bodied air-cured tobacco on heavier soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 507. Choice Havana</td>
<td>An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes. Has a large, long, fine quality leaf; very early. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 508. White Burley</td>
<td>A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long, and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 509. Cash</td>
<td>An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen. Especially well adapted to medium rich loam and sandy soils; cures easily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standard Varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 510. One Sucker</td>
<td>A heavy yielding dark tobacco, with a long, medium broad leaf, thick and of fine texture. May be air, sun, flue or fire cured. Sometimes called Turtlefoot. Does best on rich loam or clay soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 511. Big Oronoko</td>
<td>A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils, cures easily and makes a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long, broad and tapering with small side ribs; has unusual weight and body, and may be cured red or black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko</td>
<td>The best for sun-curing and makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers. The leaf is long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany. In the sun-cured section it is grown almost exclusively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 513. Blue Pryor</td>
<td>A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a heavy yielder of rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco. Best adapted for rich alluvial soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 514. Yellow Pryor</td>
<td>On the sandy soils of the eastern bright tobacco belt it makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and one that cures easily to the highest grade of bright tobacco; has good body, of fine texture and silky appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 515. Medley Pryor</td>
<td>The largest and heaviest of all the black tobaccos and makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. The leaf is large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality. Adapted to rich loam or clay soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 516. Broad Leaf Gooch</td>
<td>Makes an extra broad leaf of fine texture, with fine silky quality, and makes a fine bright leaf. Prefers a sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 525. Famous</td>
<td>Makes an extra long leaf of fine texture, with fine silky quality, and makes a fine bright leaf. Prefers a sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 526. Deer Tongue</td>
<td>A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a heavy yielder of rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco. Best adapted for rich alluvial soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 527. Buckeye</td>
<td>An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes. Has a large, long, fine quality leaf; very early. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, watering, etc.

**FOR TOBACCO WORMS apply either arsenate of lead or paris green with one of the dust guns offered on page 62. They apply the insecticides perfectly and the cost is small when it is remembered that they will last for years.**

**REDUCE THE COST OF GROWING TOBACCO. Dust your plants to make better tobacco. Use one of the dust guns described on page 92 to do it cheaper and better.**
Wood's High-Grade Flower 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 them in place. Seeds in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the earliest blooms, flowers that cannot come up if covered too deep.

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.

Hardy and Tender Flowers should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

Hard Shelled Seeds. E.g., Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the seed shell, or soaked in warm water 48 hours before planting.

For Borders and Bedding.—Most flowers that stand transplanting should be sown one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

For Borders and Bedding.—6 to 12 inches high. Ageratum, Aster, carrots, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cosmea, Dianthus, Digitalis, Floss Flower, Gypsophila, Heliotrope, Ipomoea, Lobelia, Marigold, Phlox, Pink, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sweet William, and Verbenas. Most of these may also be planted where they are to grow.

For Edging and Low Borders.—Alyssum, Arabis, Brachycome, Candytuft, Digitalis, Dianthus, Erysimum, Heliopsis, Helianthus, Ipomoea, Lobelia, Marigold, Phlox, Pimpinella, Scarlet Pimpernel, Saxatile, Sea Pink, Sweet William, Sweet Pea, Thymus, Verbena, and Zinnia.


For Pots, Porch Boxes and Basin.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Abriona, Begonia, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Arabis, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-me-not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum, and Virginia Stock.

For Mounds and Rockeries.—Alyssum, Arabis, Brachycome, Candytuft, Digitalis, Dianthus, Erysimum, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Mimulus, Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Portulaca, Siskiyou, Sunflower, Sweet Peas, and Zinnia.

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.

For Edging and Low Borders.—A mixed group of the best known and easiest to grow kinds of flowers, all hardy.

Ageratum (Floss Flower) — Profuse bloomer bearing clusters of very dainty blooms the whole summer. Excellent for use in beds, in window-boxes, and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, covered with white blooms all summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes. H. P. Height 50 feet.

No. 579. Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy 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.

No. 580. Tall Large Mixed Flowering Mixture. 1 oz. 25c.; 1/2 oz. 40c.

Giant Flowered Snapdragon.

No. 585. Snow White. 1/2 oz. 20c.; 1 oz. 30c.; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 586. Deep Pink. 1/2 oz. 25c.; 1 oz. 35c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 587. Canary Yellow. 1/2 oz. 25c.; 1 oz. 35c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 588. Defense Scarlet. 1/2 oz. 25c.; 1 oz. 35c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 589. Wood's Brilliant Mixture. A. Mixture of all colors. Each, 1 oz. 50c.; 1/4 oz. 85c.; 1 oz. 1.75.

No. 581. Sweet. 1/4 oz. 20c.; 1 oz. 30c.; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 582. Hardy Annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 15c.; 1 oz. 30c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 576. Amaranthus—Some have a handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H. H. A. Pkt. 5cts.; 1/4 oz. 15c.
Wood's Superb Asters

AMERICAN BEAUTY
Flowers from early September till killed by frost. The large, round, double blooms are about 4 inches in diameter. Each plant bears 4 to 6 handsome blooms on stout stems, 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 608. Peach Blossom Beauty.

GIAN T BRANCHING
A beautiful strain of late-flowering asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter, ¾ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

No. 615. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION
—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving inward. Very double, 3 to 4 inches across. Grows 2 feet high.

No. 603. Mixed Colors. Pkt 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The earliest aster; well branched. The flowers are of good size on long stems; 1½ feet high.

No. 624. White Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

GREGO GIANT or COMET
The flowers are of immense size, often 2 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

CHINA or QUILLED ASTER—See Stokesia.

No. 604. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Our camelia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. H.H.A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 631. Pink Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

CREEGO GIANT or Comet Aster
Flowers are of immense size, often 2 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 633. Pure White—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

RENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy)—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 606. Scarlet—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

VICTORIA ASTER—A magnificent aster, distinguished by its 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. 614. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER—See Stokesia.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-In-a-Puff)—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 641. Balsam Apple—Ornamental shrub bearing golden yellow fruits changing to bright red when ripe. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
No. 650. Begonia — Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms, foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T.P. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 50c.


BABY’S BREATH — See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR’S BUTTON — See Globe Amaranth.

BELLS — See Daisy

BLACK-EYED SUSAN — See Thunbergia.

EPONYMOUS — See Centaurea cyanus.

FUCHSIA — See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH — See Kochia.

No. 689. Double Carnations Mixed — Indispensable for cutting; for beds, masses and borders, bearing fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 675. Dwarf White — Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 676. Dwarf Pink — Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 677. Dwarf Lilac — Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 678. All Colors Mixed — Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 679. Cardinal Climber — There is a 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, 1/4 inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 1 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. 696. Marguerite — Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 697. Chabaud’s Perpetual — Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and Hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed — A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed — A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.
Chrysanthemum

No. 718. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; for several years and is never troubled by insects. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 716. Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastically colored flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 707. Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; graceful drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 717. Eastern Star. Canary yellow shaded deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; Graceful, compact grower, making an elegant bedding or pot plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.

No. 723. Clarkia—Beautifully shaded flowers. Elegantly arranged, with blooms throughout the season in sun or shade. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 710. Dwarf Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 735. Celosia or Plumed Cockscomb.—Foliage is large and strikingly handsome, having double crowns, giving them a very novel and beautiful appearance. 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. Pkt. 15c.

No. 727. Clematis Flammula.—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Plant in the house, covered in boxes and transplant after frost. Pinching back several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 745. Coleus Metallicus.—Entirely distinct from any other comb flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 744. Coleus Ornatus.—Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow them back several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 750. 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; 1/4 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 752. 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 dwarfer. We offer a fine mixture of pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 754. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—Beautifully shaped, with the nearly black-red velvety combs. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 755. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.
Daisy (Bellis perennis montrosa).—The well-known English Daisy. Splendid for beds, borders, pots, pots, potted boxes, and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years especially if grown in a shadeplace. Height 6 inches. H. P.

No. 786. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.
No. 787. Double Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 790. African Daisy (Dimorphotheca).—Beautiful and showy annual that grows about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2 1/2 inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for beds and borders, stands extreme heat, or flowers early in sunny situations and continues in bloom well into the fall. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c.

Diansthus or Pink

One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. H. A.

No. 806. 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. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
No. 807. Double China or Indian Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 808. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large, brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.
No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.
No. 810. 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; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.
No. 811. 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; 1/4 oz. 30c.
No. 812. Clove Pink. Hardy garden pink. Double and semi-double in many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower).—From July till frost from April sowing. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter H. A.; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous, showy flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
No. 824. Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 825. White. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 826. Purple. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 827. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.
No. 832. Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flower, foliolate pods. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
Plants Are Almost Human

PLANTS are almost human. They breathe, grow and reproduce. To do this, they must have the right kind of food.

Most gardening failures are due to a lack of proper plantfood. Just as our diet must be balanced, so too, must the plants.

The soil in most communities is deficient in available plantfood, either because nature did not deposit a good supply originally, or because this supply has been used up by the continued growth of plants year after year.

Science Has Developed an Ideal Plantfood

Vigoro, the complete plantfood, has been used to beautify more than two million homes. It will help you make your home more beautiful.

Swift & Company formulated Vigoro to meet a very evident demand for a complete plantfood. It is a properly balanced plantfood, containing all the elements essential to plant growth in the proper proportion. It is the result of years of consistent experimentation by Swift & Company’s Research Department.

When Vigoro is used it is unnecessary to buy any other materials, some of which have disagreeable odors and are difficult to apply. Vigoro is clean, odorless, easy to apply, and free from weed seed.

It is surprisingly economical, too, costing only ten to twenty cents for each hundred square feet. Use Vigoro on everything you grow.
Perhaps you have wondered how some people are able to have such luxuriant, velvety green lawns. Grass is a heavy feeder; it responds quickly when it gets a full feeding of all the plantfood elements it requires. That is why Vigoro is so widely used.

This complete plantfood contains all the plantfood elements in the right proportion for maximum growth. On lawns of Blue Grass, Fescue, Bermuda, or Creeping Bent, Vigoro produces equally fine results.

For new lawns prepare the soil thoroughly, then spread Vigoro evenly at the rate of four pounds for each hundred square feet. For established lawns use at same rate. For both, rake in lightly and wet down thoroughly.

Subsequent feedings at least twice during the summer, using Vigoro at the rate of two pounds per hundred square feet, will assure you of a thick, velvety turf, the kind you have always wanted.

Vigoro produces excellent results on golf courses, both on fairways and greens. It produces thick, velvety turf that stands hard wear. It increases the root growth, so important to good turf throughout the season.

Many courses use Vigoro exclusively. They have found from their own tests that on all grasses their results have been outstanding. Vigoro, takes care of all their plantfood requirements.
Gardens - With Vigoro

Grow better flowers, and more of them. You will find it a simple matter if you buy good seed or plants, prepare the soil thoroughly, and feed and water systematically.

Be sure to choose flowers adapted to your own community, for they will give you best results. Feed and water them regularly. At the time of planting spread Vigoro evenly over the bed at the rate of four pounds for each hundred square feet. For perennials, spread Vigoro evenly around each plant or along the row at the rate of two to four pounds for each hundred feet of row. Fed systematically during the growing season, your flowers will bloom more abundantly, the flowers will be larger, the coloring more intense.

When we consider the large quantity of leaves, wood, and seed matured by the average tree each year, we realize that a tree cannot thrive without a good supply of plantfood.

The soil in most cities is often much poorer than that of the virgin forest. Other growing conditions are much less favorable. It is a simple matter to correct plantfood deficiencies - by the application of Vigoro each year.

Shrubs and vines should be given Vigoro about every eight weeks during the growing season.
Enjoy Better Vegetables Sooner

VIGORO, the complete plantfood, makes it possible for you to have better vegetables sooner.

Here is how to do it. Before the seed is sown, spread Vigoro evenly over the garden at the rate of four pounds for each hundred square feet. Work lightly into the soil and sow your seed. After the garden is up, side dress with Vigoro, spreading it evenly along the row and working it into the soil. Be sure it does not come in contact with the leaves, as there is a possibility of injuring the tender leaves.

Vigoro can be used equally well under all vegetables because it contains all the different elements of plantfood they require. It is complete—scientifically balanced.

VIGORO
Specially prepared plant food
A Swift & Company Product

for lawns, flowers, gardens, shrubs, trees.

100-lb. bag $5.00  25-lb. bag $1.75  5-lb. package $ .50
50-lb. bag $3.00  12-oz. package $ .10

By mail postpaid 5-lb. package 75 cents. 12-oz. package 20 cents.
Escholtzia or California Poppy

Escholtzia (California Poppy)—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 835. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 836. Golden West. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.
No. 837. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.
No. 840. Bush Escholtzia, or Helenium (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 1½-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 886. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw.—Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scented flowers throughout the summer. Pkt. 15c; 1-½ oz. 25c.

No. 887. Globe Amaranth

(Bachelor's Button.)—Fine everlasting, bearing clover shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung head downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 875. Godetia—Showy and attractive hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in the spring, in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 878. Perennial. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Gilliflower.—See Stocks.

Godetia.—See Globe Amaranth.

Gourd.—See page 20.

Helichrysum

(Thyrsiflorum 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.

No. 884. Fireball. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 885. Golden Ball. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 889. Perennial. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 890. Double Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 916. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop)—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.

H USS NEMATI SU S.—See Sunflower.
H U N N E M A N I A.—See Bush Escallonia.
H Y A C I N T H E.—See Dollychos.

No. 919. Ice Plant—A curious plant, leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Cannas.
I P O M E A S E T O S A.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.
I V Y, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See American Ivy.
J A C K B E A N.—See Dollychos.

No. 923. Job's Tears—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 6 to 7 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 1 1/2 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium). For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early spring plantings will give blooms from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 927. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.
No. 935. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum
No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, compact bedding plant, one foot high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.
No. 945. Pervenial Blue.—A hardy perennial, bears graceful blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap
Quickly exterminates insects on flowering plants, lice on roses, and prevents mildew. Absolutely safe to handle. 3 oz. cake 15c; 8 oz. cake 30c, postpaid.

No. 948. 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.P. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant peaple flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES
No. 952.—Blue. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.
No. 956. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES
No. 956.—Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 957. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.
LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.
LACEYUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Pea.
LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Amaranthus.
LOVE LIES BLEDDING.—See Amaranthus.
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

Marigold
—Easily grown, free flowering annual, 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, transplant 18 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 960. African Double Orange.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 961. African Double Lemon Queen. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 964. African Double Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 966. French Double Golden Ball.—Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.
No. 968. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.
No. 969. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock)._Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 985. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc., bright musk-scented foliage, numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Moonflower
(Evening Glory).—A rapid growing, hardy perennial, with luxuriant foliage; the blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on early mornings. Grows to 20 feet or more. Fills a hole in the seeds or soil for a day to hasten germination.

No. 988. Grandiflora.—Bears hundreds of pure white fragrant flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 45c.
No. 989. Heavenly Blue.—About 15 feet high, with exquisite azure blue flowers that shade to white at the center. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.
MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.
MIGNONETTE.—See Scabiosa.
MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.
MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.
MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.
MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.
MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.
MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette
In February and March sow in boxes and thin out beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Prefers a cool location. Thin out to six inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. Wood's Superb Mixture.—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 977. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 40c.
No. 978. Machet.—Bears masses of white fragrant flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.
No. 982. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.
Morning Glories

No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomoea 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. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove).—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1061. Oxalis.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1085. Passion Flower.—Splendid climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Wood’s Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, and such variety and brilliance of color as Nasturtiums. They bloom best in poor soil; the richer the soil the fewer the blooms. Hardy annual.

Wood’s Peerless Mixtures

We have put into these mixtures the cream of the standard and all the newest varieties of distinct merit. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the richest combination of colors ever offered in Nasturtiums.

No. 1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. $1.50 postpaid.

No. 1030. Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. $1.50 postpaid.

All Varieties offered below, unless otherwise quoted: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 40c postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

Nasturtiums

No. 1012. Chameleon.
No. 1013. Sulphur Yellow.
No. 1014. Dark Scarlet.
No. 1015. Golden Yellow.
No. 1016. Try Leaved.
No. 1017. Deep Scarlet.
No. 1018. Creamy White.
No. 1019. Bright Rose.
No. 1020. Ruby Red.
No. 1021. Variegated Leaved.
No. 1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. $1 postpaid.

No. 1044. Lobb’s Trailing Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free flowering, more intensely brilliant and varied. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25 postpaid.

No. 1045. Fancy Fringed Flowers range from yellow to scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 50c.
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.

Giant Pansies in Separate Colors

TRIMARDEAU STRAINS

Each, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 75c.

No. 1064. Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.
No. 1065. Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.
No. 1066. Fairy Queen.—Sky blue, with pure white border.
No. 1067. Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Large, velvety, pure black.
No. 1068. Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red, very showy.
No. 1069. Light Blue.—Lovely sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.
No. 1070. Lord Beaconsfield.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, shaded with purple in the upper petals.
No. 1071. Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.

PETUNIA

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny position and they will bloom all summer. Sow early 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.

BALCONY PETUNIAS.—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.


Each above, pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 50c.

No. 1095. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunia.—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veining in the most unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.
No. 1096. Wood's Bedding Petunia.—A splendid strain. Bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to hardly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.
No. 1097. Royal Purple.—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.
No. 1098. Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.
No. 1099. Snowball.—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.
No. 1102. Double Petunia.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 30c.
No. 1103. Single Petunia.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

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. 1115. Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.
No. 1116. Star Phlox.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

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. 1123. Grandiflora Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.
No. 1124. Grandiflora Rose Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.
No. 1125. Grandiflora Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.
No. 1126. Grandiflora Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1129. Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 50c.

No. 1119. 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; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 50c.
Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and early 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.

No. 1140. 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; ½ oz. 40c.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1142. 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. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers, as dashing as scarlet tulips. The effect is brilliant when grown in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately fringed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 1147. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c. California Poppy.—See Eschscholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Reminisces 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. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1152. Oriental Pink.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1153. Oriental Rose.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1154. Oriental Yellow.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

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. 1160. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pks. for 50c.

No. 1161. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Primula Veris.—See Cowslip.

Pyrethrum.—Golden Feather is fine for cut flowers. A grand mixture of all the largest size and most gorgeous daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. H.P.

No. 1165. Golden Feather.—Bright yellow foliage with an annual. Height 8 inches. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy).—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 1171. Rudbeckia ( Coneflower). A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Ragged Robin.—See Centaurea Cyanus, Rock Cress.—See Arabis.

Salpiglossis or Painted Tongue

No. 1174. Salpiglossis.—It would be hard to imagine 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. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H. H. A. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

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. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Sow early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and more free flowering than almost any other salvias, 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet, gives a magnificent display.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 9.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower. But they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; very showy; fragrant; richly colored. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.

No. 1184. Annual Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 1185. Perennial Blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1186. Perennial Scabiosa. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1187. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves touch the ground and then droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T. A. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1193. 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. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1196. 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. 20c.

Salvia

Cyanus (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.
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.P. Height 2 feet. No. 1199. Cut-and Come-Again, or Princess Alice. Extra fine for cutting; 1½ ins. high, throwing out side branches, each bearing fine rosette-shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket—(Mesembryanthemum). An deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy white, lilac and purple blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier in boxes indoors and transplant. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Sweet Sultan—(Spiraea).—Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that 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. 20c.

Sunflower—(Helianthus annuus).—The tall kinds make excellent central beds and backgrounds for other plants. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. H.A.

No. 1207. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center; others streaked with red, and others interesting color combinations. Outliers are numerous, have long petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1208. Miniature Sunflower.—Some are a single color, others black centered with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with twisted petals. Three feet high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1209. 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. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Mammoth Verbenas.—See page 68.

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet.—The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 75c.

No. 1246. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1252. Mammoth Mixed. The finest and largest bloom; the magnificently are of the richest and most varied colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1260. Veronica.—(Speedwell)—A free-flowering, elegant hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright blue flowers. A fine cut flower and garden plant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the first of summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering; germinates slowly. H.P. Height 1½ inches. No. 1264. Rose.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1265. Alba.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1267. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock.—Beautiful freeflowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

Wallflower.—Bears large spikes of cornflower-like flowers. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small, put into pots for winter blooming. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

No. 1275. Annual Wallflower.—Bloom from July till frost if sown outside in April; blooms even earlier if started in boxes. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1276. Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1277. Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

VIRGIN’S BOWERS.—See Clematis.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower.—(Cynoglossum).—The large globe shaped flowers resemble balls of silky white 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. A fine border plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days in water, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant where the ground is warm and set out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1322. 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. Fine with beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not thin out; give a light mulch; the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.00 postpaid.

STIMUPLANT Makes a WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated tablet form, 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c.
WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS

Wood's Giant Zinnias

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

These latest developments in zinnias are 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 appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite
—Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1289. Golden State
—Golden yellow, shading to bright orange when fully grown. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1290. Polar Bear
—The finest white; extra large. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch
—By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors
—Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 80c; oz. $1.50.

GRANDIFLORA GIANT ZINNIAS

—Giant in size and perfectly double, round and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across. Besides being exceedingly attractive to the garden they make fine and lasting cut flowers. Allow each plant 12 to 15 inches to have the largest blooms.

No. 1309. Grandiflora White. — Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1310. Grandiflora Scarlet. — Pkt. 100; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1311. Grandiflora Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1312. Grandiflora Deep Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1313. Grandiflora Purple.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1318. Grandiflora Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.

WOOD'S GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:
1 pkt. Grandiflora White ............ 10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Scarlet .......... 10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Pink ............... 10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Deep Yellow .... 10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Purple .......... 10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors 15c

All of the above for 50c
Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320

POMPOM, or LILLIPUT ZINNIA

A very handsome dwarf zinnia, growing only about a foot high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. They are fine for bedding and make very satisfactory cutflowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1323. Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1324. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1327. All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1302. Double Striped or Zebra
—A very beautiful strain with striped flowers; large, perfectly double blooms of various colors, some banded, striped and mottled, and different shades; hardly any two plants with flowers alike. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1300. 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, practically every shade found in zinnias. The flowers are full and large. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1305. Tom Thumb
—Very dwarf, growing about 18 inches high; excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1304. Crisp and Curly
— Entirely distinct from all other zinnias, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. The flowers generally average 4 to 5 inches across and are borne in great abundance. Silvery white carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.
Wood’s Giant Flowering 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 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 or water at once twice afterwards. Do not allow the roots to become too dry or water at once twice afterwards.

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.

Gather sweet pea blooms frequently; the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Wood’s Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

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.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $2.50 postpaid.

No. 1330. Austin Frederick.—An exquisite shade of lavender the stand being a slightly deeper shade than the wings. A splendid extra large flower nicely placed on long stiff stems, most of which bear four blooms.

No. 1334. Elfrieda Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine grower, frequently four blooms to the stem.

No. 1331. Glen Eagles.—No lavender sweet pea can compare with Glen Eagles. The blooms are beautifully waved and daintily frilled at the edges.

No. 1335. 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 grower.

No. 1336. Mary Pickford.—A dainty evergreen pink with a slight suffusion of salmon. Exceptionally large and beautifully waved; flowers very freely.

No. 1370. America.—Crimson scarlet, striped with dark varieties; deep maroon, almost black. Exceptionally large and beautifully waved; flowers very freely.

No. 1378. 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; available from April to November. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. 80c; ¼ lb. $1.50; lb. $5.00, postpaid.

No. 1377. 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. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.00, postpaid.

No. 1365. Lady Grisel Hamilton.—The largest blooms and is the finest of the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1369. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue.—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our “Special Mixture.” Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00, postpaid.

No. 1340. 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. 1343. 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. 1344. Youth.—Not only beautiful, but delightfully fragrant. The color is clear pure white with a well-defined pink edging.
Bulbs for Spring Planting

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.

David Harum
3½ feet: Vermilion scarlet, a generous bloomer; dark bronze foliage. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; $1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Eureka
4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored cannas. The flowers are large and freely borne; green leaved. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; $1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Golden Gate
4 feet. Almost pure gold opening; later the throats are richly rayed with orange and apricot centering to the throat. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; $1.75 per dozen postpaid.

King Humbert
4 feet. The finest canna of its color. The immense orchid-like flowers are orange scarlet; rose-tinted and margined at the base. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; $1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Mrs. Alfred Conard
—The grandest of all the salmon pink cannas. Produces magnificent heads of perfectly formed flowers of great size and wonderful substance. 200 each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; $1.75 per dozen postpaid.

The President
5 feet. The immense blooms are orange glowing scarlet; no other scarlet cannas is superior in quality and quantity of blooms, which are borne on long, strong, wiry stalks. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; $1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Wintzer’s Colossal
6 feet. The largest flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a splendid vivid scarlet that holds its brilliancy. Green leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; $1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Wyoming
5 feet. A beautiful shade of orange; an extra large flower and strikingly beautiful. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; $1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert
4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red, often 5 to 7 inches across. single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; $1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Mixed 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 fully 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.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums
Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colors. 30c each; 3 for 90c each postpaid.

Dahlias
Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Attraction (Cactus)—A large, elegant clear lilac-rose flower, nearly 6 inches across, on long, strong, wiry stems; the petals are curled and twisted. A fine cut flower. 50c each; 3 for $1.25 postpaid.

Dream
Decorative beauty formed flowered with peach pink, shading to amber at the center. A large, perfectly formed flowered stem. 50c each; 3 for $1.25 postpaid.

Flamingo (Decorative)—The fine, large, full flowers are held erect on stiff stems; the color is a rich glowing rose pink. 40c each; 3 for $1.00 postpaid.

Gladys Sherwood (Cactus)—The largest and most wonderfully beautiful glistering orange, pure white; does not come full to the center; long, wide, pointed and curbed petals; a lovely flower. 60c each; 3 for $1.50 postpaid.

Hortulanus Fiet (Decorative)—The most delicate shade of shrimp pink, each petal barely touched with gold. A suffusion of red and yellow tints gives the flower unusual charm. 60c each; 3 for $1.50 postpaid.

Judge Duncan (Decorative)—A beautiful deep crimson and rich crimson-maroon; a profuse bloomer on long, stiff stems; a lovely bloom. 40c each; 3 for $1.00 postpaid.

King of Autumn (Decorative)—A perfectly formed flower, not held erect on stiff stems. A beautiful shade of burnt orange, tinged and shaded well with gold rose. 50c each; 3 for $1.25 postpaid.

Lenore (Decorative)—A finely formed flower of splendid size; color lemon yellow, with the outer a rich, glabrous bloomer. 50c each; 3 for $1.25 postpaid.

Oregon Beauty (Decorative)—Intense oriental red, with golden sheen and garnet suffusion. Remarkable for its unusual size and brilliant color; long stemmed. 40c each; 3 for $1.00 postpaid.

Mrs. De Ver Warner (Decorative)—A striking vivid scarlet, a good deep mauve pink flower of impressive size and long, strong, wiry stems. An early bloomer. 50c each; 3 for $1.50 postpaid.

Patrick O’Marra (Decorative)—A perfect flower, 6 inches across; on long stems; soft orange buff, slightly tinged with deep rose; a vigorous grower; the stems are strong and erect. 50c each; 3 for $1.25 postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias—Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 25c each; 4 for 75c; $1.75 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20c each; 4 for 60c; $1.60 per dozen.

Gladias
For a succession of petals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart in rich soil. Excellent cut flower. America—A grand shell pink with an exquisite tint of lavender. Large flowers on long spikes; free blooming. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for $2.00 postpaid.

Baron Hulot
Rich royal violet blue; the finest blue gladia. 12c each; 6 for 60c; $1.15 per dozen; 50 for $4.00 postpaid.

Flora—Deep rich golden yellow with a splendid spike; large blooms; the finest yellow variety; rich, attractive and showy. 12c each; 6 for 60c; $1.10 per dozen; 50 for $4.00 postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant pink blazed with vermilion; extra large wide-open flowers well arranged on strong spikes; a fine cut flower. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for $2.25 postpaid.

Le Marchal Foch—A large, lily-like, broad petalled, beautifully ruffled flower; pure rosie pink shading deep pink at edge. 8c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for $2.75 postpaid.

Louis—A magnificent lavender; very large wide open flower with dark wine pencilling on the lower petals. 12c each; 6 for 65c; $1.20 per dozen; 50 for $6.50 postpaid.

Peace—Glistening white with pale lilac shading deep pink at edge. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 50 for $1.50 postpaid.

Virginia (Scarlet Prince)—An intense, rich and dazzling scarlet; an extremely fine and early bloomer; makes a brilliant display. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for $2.25 postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas—A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 35c; dozen 60c; 50 for $2.00; 50 per cent; 50 for $3.50 postpaid.

Madeira Vine Root—An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep, it is more hardy and produces more flowers and multiply. By mail, postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; 85c per dozen; 25 for $1.50.

Not prepaid, 75c per dozen; 25 for $1.40.

Tuberoses—One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large. By mail, postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 25 for $1.10.

Not prepaid, 50c per dozen; 25 for $1.00; 50 for $3.50 per 100.
RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and 5@ hay crop, but improves the land and adds humus to it. On 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. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. clover seed to the acre.

A Good Mixture.—Fifteen pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass and 8 lbs. of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 lbs. of herd’s grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay.

Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover

The only disease resistant red clover and the best adapted for growing in the South. The Northern Neck of Virginia is the only section that grows in commercial quantities disease resistant red clover adapted to the South. This is an isolated peninsula, has no railroads, and for more than 300 years has been forced to save its own clover seeds. By natural selection, this strain has become highly resistant to anthracnose or mildew. It makes a large, vigorous growth; not only stands cold winters, but can compete with crab grass during the summer.

In our field tests of red clovers from every producing section in America, the Virginia Northern Neck clover showed a 100 per cent stand the second year, a heavy growth, 24 inches high. Shenandoah Valley red clover, generally grown from Western seeds, had grass choked it out completely. Shenandoah Valley red clover, generally grown from Western seeds, had an 80 per cent stand 19 inches tall. Clover grown from Western seeds had a 50 per cent stand 18 inches tall, but the growth was very inferior and straggly and so weakened by disease that crab grass choked it out completely.

The origin of our Northern Neck Red Clover is verified by the United States Department of Agriculture. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.45; 25 lbs. $8.10; 50 lbs. $15.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 31c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, 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 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 pounds to the acre by itself; or with timothy sow 6 pounds of clover and 3 pounds of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 pounds of herb’s grass or red top to the clover and timothy. A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Disease Resistant Sapling Clover

For seventy-five or more years this strain has been grown in the same neighborhood, and in all these years no trace of disease has been found. It is thoroughly acclimated to conditions that obtain in the South and thoroughly adapted. A farmer in the section where it is grown says: “I have seen the vines grow six feet high. We ordinarily get 2½ to 3 tons per acre of hay, and occasionally 3½ tons. We have never known a trace of disease; never known a crop failure even in the driest seasons.”

By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.65; 25 lbs. $8.60; 50 lbs. $16.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 31c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

MICHIGAN-OHIO GROWN SAPLING CLOVER. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.25; 25 lbs. $7.60; 50 lbs. $14.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 26c per lb. No charge for bags.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover has plenty of leaf, 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 harder and will stand uncut without deteriorating the quality of the hay better than other clovers. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding better in the South and thoroughly adapted. A farmer in the section where it is grown says: “I have seen the vines grow six feet high. We ordinarily get 2½ to 3 tons per acre of hay, and occasionally 3½ tons. We have never known a trace of disease; never known a crop failure even in the driest seasons.”

By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.25; 25 lbs. $7.60; 50 lbs. $14.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 26c per lb. No charge for bags.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

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. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.25; 25 lbs. $7.60; 50 lbs. $14.75.

Note not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 26c per lb. No charge for bags.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

NOTE THE TAG.—This tag is on every bag of clover seeds we ship, and tells where the seeds were grown. It is your protection against foreign grown seeds as well as seeds that are not adapted. Note the purity test to guard against buying weed seeds, of which you already have more than enough. Note the germination test. If a lot that germinates 90 per cent is worth $15.00 a bushel, a lot that germinates 60 per cent is too expensive at $10.00 a bushel. Watch the germination test and don’t sow dead seeds.

Every bag of clover seeds we send out carries this tag, and we guarantee the purity and germination to be as tagged.

Wood’s Trade Mark Seeds

RED CLOVER—Virginia Grown

PURITY . 99.00% Approx.

GERMINATION 90.00% *

WEED SEEDS 0.25% Jan. 1930

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.
WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS RICHMOND-VIRGINIA

Wood’s Verified Origin Alfalfa

We are authorized distributers of VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA SEEDS under the direct supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. A certificate showing the exact origin will accompany every bag of alfalfa we ship to you. This will give you absolute assurance of the exact origin of these seeds. This is of great importance because many alfalfas, both domestic and imported, are not adapted and bring loss and disappointment.

Watch the Tag. On every bag of alfalfa and clover seeds we send out is a tag similar to the one illustrated on page 54. It tells where the seeds were grown; it tells the germination and weed content. This tag is your protection against poor, foreign and unadapted seeds. WATCH THE TAG.

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station says: “The unfortunate use of unadapted varieties of alfalfa has probably caused more failures and discouraged more farmers than any one factor in the production of this crop.”

SOW ONLY ADAPTED HARDY ALFALFAS OF VERIFIED ORIGIN.

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 Stimugerm; it pays, and is an insurance against failure. You will find description of Stimugerm on page 78.

TEST YOUR SOIL by taking a handful from two to three 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 2% tons of lime to the acre. Lime not only corrects acidity but tends to adapt it to shallower soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.65; 25 lbs. $8.50; 50 lbs. $16.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

GENUINE KANSAS ALFALFA — An alfalfa that can stand the severe winters of Kansas will come through our winters splendidly. In a test of alfalfas from many sources, made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, four plantings of Kansas alfalfa stood the winters better than any in their test and yielded more than 4½ tons per acre. It makes a quick spring growth and gives several cuttings each season. We recommend it for the Piedmont and Eastern sections of the South. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.65; 25 lbs. $8.50; 50 lbs. $16.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 32c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

UTAH ALFALFA — Utah has a cold climate and the harsh winters severely test the hardiness of the alfalfa grown there. It is thoroughly dependable for sowing in all the states south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Do not confuse it with the cheap, tender alfalfa grown in Arizona which is widely sold as “alfalfa” without reference to its origin. The hardiness of an alfalfa and its sureness to stand unjured through the winter depend very much on where it is grown. Utah alfalfa is of fine appearance and is hardy. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.85; 10 lbs. $3.45; 25 lbs. $8.00; 50 lbs. $15.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 31c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

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 frosts and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.75; 10 lbs. $5.15; 25 lbs. $12.35; 50 lbs. $24.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 45c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 46c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 45c per lb. No charge for bags.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields three to five cuttings of nutritious and palatable hay each season.
Feeding value high — contains as much protein as wheat bran.
When fed with grain, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced ration.
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.
Alfalfa is one of the crops that cannot be overproduced.
It supplies its own nitrogen and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.
One of the farm’s most profitable crops; it pays constant dividends.

ALFALFA DEMANDS

A well-prepared, fertile, well-drained soil.
A liberal application of lime.
Inoculation with Stimugerm.
Seeds that are adapted to the section where the crop is to be grown.

The feeding value of alfalfa is high — contains as much protein as wheat bran.

It is one of the crops that cannot be overproduced.

It is one of the farm’s most profitable crops; it pays constant dividends.

It supplies its own nitrogen and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.

Inoculation with Stimugerm.

Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre in March or April, covering 2 or 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water if not already moist, then plant. Alfalfa grows best in deep, well-drained soil; alfalfa cannot live with its feet in water. Before sowing, inoculate the seeds with Stimugerm; it pays, and is an insurance against failure. You will find description of Stimugerm on page 78.

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 Stimugerm; it pays, and is an insurance against failure. You will find description of Stimugerm on page 78.

TEST YOUR SOIL by taking a handful from two to three 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. Lime not only corrects acidity but tends to keep out weeds.

Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre in March or April, covering one inch deep on light sandy soils, three-fourths to one 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 96.) A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

GINGER OAKS RICHMOND-VIRGINIA

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

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Inoculation with Stimugerm.
Seeds that are adapted to the section where the crop is to be grown.

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Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

UTAH ALFALFA — Utah has a cold climate and the harsh winters severely test the hardiness of the alfalfa grown there. It is thoroughly dependable for sowing in all the states south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Do not confuse it with the cheap, tender alfalfa grown in Arizona which is widely sold as “alfalfa” without reference to its origin. The hardiness of an alfalfa and its sureness to stand uninjured through the winter depend very much on where it is grown. Utah alfalfa is of fine appearance and is hardy. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. $1.85; 10 lbs. $3.45; 25 lbs. $8.00; 50 lbs. $15.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 31c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

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 frosts and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.75; 10 lbs. $5.15; 25 lbs. $12.35; 50 lbs. $24.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 45c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 46c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 45c per lb. No charge for bags.
JAPAN CLOVER or LESPEDEZA

On waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grassland, wildlands 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 soils, even the poorest, and being a legume, will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for 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. Once started, even if only a thin stand is had, it soon spreads and takes possession, frequently driving out broom-sedge and other pests. So, on a Bermuda sod, it will add very materially to the value of the pasture.

Sown as a protective cover crop, especially for orchards. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills or to 12 feet broadcast.

By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.05; 10 lbs. $1.95; 25 lbs. $3.95; 50 lbs. $7.75. To Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ill., Iowa, La., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., N. C., N. D., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Va., Wis., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—For sowing after March 15th.

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn-out, galled, waste land, on land to be covered with any other crop, sow sweet clover. In a few years the land will be in condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wide variety of soils; is useful for hay, forage, ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve the soil, for breaking up, aerating and draining stiff subsoils and add humus. Spring sowings were tried, with the result that the crop the following fall and two crops the following year. A good plan is to cut the crop for hay the fall after seeding and pasture it the next year. Steers have been known to gain three pounds a day on sweet clover pasture. 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 is making the same growth the third year.

Be sure to lime the land and inoculate the seeds.

Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sow mixture with other grasses.

By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $3.15.

Not prepaid, lb. 42c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.85.
Wood's High-Grade Grass Seeds

WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS

Wood's High-Grade Seeds are all tested for purity and germination. You are at liberty to send samples to your State Department of Agriculture for testing, and if they do not come up to the purity and germination as labeled, your money will be immediately refunded.

**ORCHARD GRASS** (The Great Pasture and Hay Grass.)—A very vigorous grower and yields large, crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, turning a most desirable green from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in times of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. It is especially 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, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be sandy. 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. A mixture of 15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass and 8 lbs. of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. Other grasses, such as rye, orchard or hered grass, Kentucky blue meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian ryegrasses and alsike clover, may be added to make a permanent pasture. When sown alone, sow 30 to 65 lbs. to the acre.

Present Price, TRADE-MARK BRAND: By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.30; 10 lbs. $5.60; 50 lbs. $10.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18 3/4c per lb. No charge for bags.

**Italian Rye Grass**—Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly for low grounds; does better in damp soil 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. of Italian rye grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of fancy green red top or hered'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, or 7 lbs. of Italian rye grass and 8 lbs. red clover. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.30; 10 lbs. $2.35; 25 lbs. $5.60; 50 lbs. $10.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18 3/4c per lb. No charge for bags.

**Perennial Rye 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 not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff sandy 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.

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 50 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.05; 10 lbs. $1.75; 25 lbs. $4.10; 50 lbs. $7.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

**TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS** (Evergreen Grass.)—This grass seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay and to keep the lawn greener, longer, and richer, during winter and summer, than most grasses. It is especially adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter; starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, 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. of Italian rye grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall, or 7 lbs. of Italian rye grass and 8 lbs. red clover. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

Present price, Trade-Mark Brand: By mail, postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.30; 10 lbs. $2.35; 25 lbs. $5.60; 50 lbs. $10.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18 3/4c per lb. No charge for bags.

**TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS**

**Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass**

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 poorly soils and making it very drought-resistant. It also makes a good fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. Although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it green or dry. A good mixture when sown for hay is 7 lbs. meadow fescue, 6 lbs. hered's grass seed, 5 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture we recommend 19 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.

By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.25; 25 lbs. $5.10; 50 lbs. $9.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 22c; 5 to 24 lbs. 19c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 16 1/2c per lb. No charge for bags.

**AGROSIS MARITIMA** (Seaside Bent.)—A strong creeping grass, which strike root at the joints. It makes a most excel-

**POA TRIVIALIS** (Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.)—A fibrous rooted grass, which is sometimes sown on account of its quick growth, productiveness and nutritious qualities. It starts early in the spring and continues green till late in the fall, growing to perfection on rich moist soils and in shaded places. As it prefers shelter the best results are had by sowing it with other grasses such as red top or herd's grass and Kentucky blue grass. A splendid grass for mixed permanent pastures. By mail postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. $2.60; 10 lbs. $4.85; 25 lbs. $11.85; 50 lbs. $23.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 48c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb. No charge for bags.
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 GRASSING.

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 TRAMPLE 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 ON LANDS TO WHICH IT IS ADAPTED, LISTS 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. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.70; 10 lbs. $3.15; 25 lbs. $7.35; 50 lbs. $14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 24c per lb. No charge for bags.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—12 to 15 lbs. Sow 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 herds 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 pasture. A good mixture is 6 lbs timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and pasture on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and clover are sown together, mix 5 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—Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.00; 50 lbs. $5.50.

Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.
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 acidic. 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 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, thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed, and trampling seems to improve it. It grows splendidly sow with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year-round grazing. Carpet grass has few equals. If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, and vetch, an all-the-year-round grazing has few equals. If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, and vetch, an all-the-year-round grazing.

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 41c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 30c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

Sudan Grass

A Wonderful Quick-Growing Summer Hay Grass.

As big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectional features. For pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on 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. Sow in early spring in rows two feet apart, and cultivate like corn. Sown broadcast, the hay is finer and 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. When grown with cowpeas or soy beans the mowing of Sudan grass after the peas or beans are planted and covered. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 6 to 10 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.10; 50 lbs. $5.75. Not prepaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 81c per lb. No charge for bags.

Red Fescue

- A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that withstands adverse weather conditions 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. Sow in early spring in rows two feet apart, and cultivate like corn. Sown broadcast, the hay is finer and 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. When grown with cowpeas or soy beans the mowing of Sudan grass after the peas or beans are planted and covered. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 6 to 10 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.10; 50 lbs. $5.75. Not prepaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 81c per lb. No charge for bags.

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 when mixed with corn and the unploughable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.80; 10 lbs. $3.35; 25 lbs. $7.85; 50 lbs. $15.75. Not prepaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 30c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 27c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. and S. D., Ind., Ill., and Ohio.

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 Tenn., Ohio, Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures
SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS

WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

All authorities agree that a mixture of grasses will yield a better crop than a single grass.

The greater the number of grasses in a mixture the thicker the stand, and a more prolonged growth is produced.

Mixtures occupy the ground more completely than a single grass and help to keep out weeds.

Some grasses grow in tufts and require other grasses to fill in.

In pastures, mixtures yield a constant succession of growth from spring till fall.

Mixtures last for years.

Mixtures insure against failure of any one grass.

Mixtures give more and better grazing for a longer season than a single grass.

Mixtures will give you a chance for a crop in any season.

Mixtures insure a denser growth than the same number of seed of one or two varieties.

Grasses differ in the soils in which they yield the best results; they differ in the purposes to which each is best adapted; they differ in the season at which they are at their best.

Our grass mixtures are made up on formulas that long experience has proved are productive of the best results.

PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS MIXTURES

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
- Alsike Clover
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass
- Alfalfa
- Red Clover
- Meadow Fescue
- Japan Clover

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

- Tall Meadow Oat Grass
- Perennial Rye Grass
- Kentucky Blue Grass
- White Clover
- Alfalfa

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 3 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

- Kentucky Blue Grass
- Red Top or Herd's Grass
- Orchard Grass
- Italian Rye Grass
- Red Clover
- Timber

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 4 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

- Red Top or Herd's Grass
- Orchard Grass
- Italian Rye Grass
- Red Clover
- Meadow Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

- Red Top or Herd's Grass
- Orchard Grass
- Italian Rye Grass
- Red Clover
- Meadow Fescue
- White Clover

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.
HAY MIXTURES
Will also make splendid pasturage

Our Special Mixtures for making 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orchard Grass</th>
<th>Kentucky Blue Grass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>Perennial Rye Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Fescue</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
<td>Timothy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 7 — For good loam soil
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</th>
<th>Kentucky Blue Grass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
<td>Perennial Rye Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchards Grass</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top or Herbs Grass</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Fescue</td>
<td>Italian Rye Grass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 8 — For heavy loam or clay soils
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meadow Fescue</th>
<th>Red Top or Herbs Grass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Rye Grass</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</td>
<td>Timothy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
<td>Sheep Fescue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 9 — For moist bottom land
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red Top or Herbs Grass</th>
<th>Italian Rye Grass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fescue</td>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapling Clover</td>
<td>Sheep Fescue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.65; 25 lbs. $6.20; 50 lbs. $11.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass
1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow an 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 lawn 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 Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass will be found most satisfactory. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. $3.85; 25 lbs. $9.10; 50 lbs. $17.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32c per lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass
1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow an 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 sections of the Carolinas, and throughout the other states of the far south, Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass; in Virginia and further north and in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.85; 25 lbs. $9.10; 50 lbs. $16.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32c per lb.
**Wood’s Special Golf Mixtures**

and Grasses for Producing Fine Turf

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**Wood’s Fair Green Mixtures**

Sow at rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre on new fairways, or 60 to 75 pounds per acre in renovating old fairways.

We offer the following specially prepared mixtures for different locations:

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE “A” — Especially prepared for the far Southern States. Contains both Bermuda grass and carpet grass. **Price, 100-lb. lots, 27c lb.; 500-lb. lots, 25c lb.**

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE “C” — For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina, Virginia and Northern sections. Contains only grasses for these locations. **Price, 100-lb. lots, 26c lb.; 500-lb. lots, 25c lb.**

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**Wood’s Putting Green Mixtures**

These mixtures are composed of the very finest dwarf-growing grasses; adapted and blended for different soils and climatic conditions. Sow at rate of 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. to each 100 square feet.

WOOD’S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE “D” — For Coastal Plain conditions. Contains both Bermuda grass and carpet grass. **Price, 25-lb. lots, 39c lb.; 50-lb. lots, 38c lb.; 100-lb. lots, 37c lb.**

WOOD’S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE “E” — For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia. Contains a heavy proportion of Bermuda grass. **Price, 25-lb. lots, 39c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 38c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 37c per lb.**

WOOD’S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE “F” — A mixture for greens that can be given complete care and which will produce the finest bent greens. Contains both Creeping and Coos Bay Bents. **Price, 25-lb. lots, 70c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 68c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 65c per lb.**

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**Fancy Grasses**

For Lawns and Golf Courses

**Bent Grasses** — There are no grasses quite equal to the Bents for making the finest quality turf. The most important of this family are Agrostis Maritima or Seaside Bent, South German Bent and Rhode Island Bent.

AGROSTIS MARITIMA or SEASIDE BENT (sometimes called Coos County Bent) — (Certified by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.) A recent addition to the Bent family that is replacing all other Bents in some sections. It is true a stenotrophic variety and will produce putting greens and lawns of the finest quality. Remarkably resistant to disease. Recommended for any section in which Bent will thrive. **By mail postpaid, lb. $2.00; 5 lbs. $9.55; 10 lbs. $18.85; 25 lbs. $45.65; 50 lbs. $85.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. $1.95; 10 to 24 lbs. $1.85 per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $1.80 per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $1.75 per lb.

SOUTH GERMAN BENT — A very valuable strain for making fine turf and excellent for putting greens. Usually contains a small percentage of Velvet Bent. **By mail postpaid, lb. $1.10; 5 lbs. $5.10; 10 lbs. $9.85; 25 lbs. $23.90; 50 lbs. $47.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. $1.00; 10 to 24 lbs. 95c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 93c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 90c per lb.

RHODE ISLAND BENT — One of the best Bents for light soils. Makes a fine turf. **By mail postpaid, lb. $1.05; 5 lbs. $4.75; 10 lbs. $8.85; 25 lbs. $21.50; 50 lbs. $42.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 95c; 10 to 24 lbs. 85c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 83c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 80c per lb.

NEW ZEALAND BROWN TOP BENT — A fine Bent for light soils. Our stock is new crop seeds of the highest purity and germination. **By mail postpaid, lb. $1.05; 5 lbs. $4.75; 10 lbs. $8.85; 25 lbs. $21.50; 50 lbs. $42.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 95c; 10 to 24 lbs. 85c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 83c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 80c per lb.

**Creeping Bent Stolons for Planting Vegetatively.**

The true acclimated Washington strain grown in our own nursery in Virginia. This is unquestionably the best strain for use south of Washington, D. C. We are booking orders now for early fall delivery. Prices on application. Please advise quantity wanted.

CHEWING’S FESCUE — A fine leaved, dark green, slow-growing grass that forms a close turf. Valuable for putting greens and for lawns in shady locations. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $4.25; 25 lbs. $10.10; 50 lbs. $19.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 42c; 10 to 24 lbs. 39c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 37c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 36c per lb.

POA TRIVIALIS — Valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive in shady locations; grows to perfection in rich moist soils. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. $2.60; 10 lbs. $4.65; 25 lbs. $11.85; 50 lbs. $23.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 48c; 10 to 24 lbs. 46c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — Probably the most generally grown turf grass throughout the northern half of the United States. Should be the predominating grass in fairways and is also useful in some sections for putting greens. We are offering very high-grade seed specially selected and re-cleaned for golf and lawn purposes. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. $2.60; 10 lbs. $4.65; 25 lbs. $11.85; 50 lbs. $23.25.**

Not postpaid, lb. 48c; 10 to 24 lbs. 46c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER — A fine dwarf clover much used in lawn making. Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.20; 10 lbs. $4.15.**

Not postpaid, lb. 42c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.85.
APPROACHING AND PUTTING SETS
FOR LAWN USE

Set A. Clock Putting Set—Consists of 2 putters, hole rim, flag, 9 numbered marking stakes and ½ dozen balls. Price complete $15.00.

Set B. Clock Approaching and Putting Set
—Consists of 2 mashies, 2 putters, hole rim, flag, 9 numbered marking stakes. Price complete $20.00.

Can also supply the above equipment without clubs or balls. Price $8.00.

All of the above equipment offered is of the highest grade and is standard in every way. Approaching and putting contests on the home lawns are fast becoming a very popular form of entertainment.

THE "LARK" SPRINKLER
For Golf Greens and Fairways, Parks and Large Estates

Invaluable as a labor saver. Covers large areas evenly. The main stream soars far out, revolving very slowly and covering a broad outer circle. The small rotor turns at moderate speed, completing the even distribution to the center; its vibrating impulse, a patented feature, makes possible the perfect control of the main stream at slow speed, the far throw of the main stream and its scattered rain-like distribution.

The elimination of gears and complicated wearing parts means long life, without constant repair.

It Sprinkles up to 150 Feet
The nozzle has spray adjustment. Wind will not stop it. A labor saver, the far throw saves frequent setting. The roller base prevents damage to greens and allows changing position without shutting off the water. Price $15.00 each postpaid.

BUCH'S WATER BALLAST
LAWN ROLLERS

It is very essential to roll the lawn when the frost is out of the ground, and again several times during the season. A first-class roller will prove a good investment, as it will last almost a life time. Fill it with water, which will weight it to any number of pounds desired. It is equipped with ball bearing axle, scraper and a device for keeping handle stationary.


Price, $13.50.

We can also furnish larger rollers for either horse or tractor.

Golf Flags—Made of the best grade navy double warp wool bunting, either plain or numbered. Furnished in white, red, orange and other colors.

Set of 18, size 14x20 inches with numbers, $10.75; without numbers, $9.50.

Cotton Bunting Flags. Plain, 12 x 18 inches, 4.20 per set of 18.

Flag Poles Ash—8 feet long, plain, 50c each.

Ash—8 feet long, painted orange and black, $1.00 each.

Bamboo—about 12 feet long, plain, 30c each.

Darbysteel—"Hole-in-One." Hollow steel, 8 feet long, $2.50 each.

PENNNSYLVANIA SUPER ROLLER
LAWN MOWER

Seven 18-inch blades made of crucible tool steel, oil hardened and tempered; high speed cylinder. Bearings are all either ball or roller, oil tight and dust proof. Alemite system lubrication.

Pennsylvania Super Fairway Mower—Every moving part has roller bearings; 5 crucible steel knives, oil tempered and hardened; steel cut gears, hardened and tempered, encased in oil and dust proof housings; each mower unit may be raised separately by lever and idles when raised, and are interchangeable.

QUINT MODEL.—Five 30-inch, 5-blade units; 12-foot cut. Ask for price.

TRIPLEX MODEL.—Three 30-inch, 5-blade units. Ask for price.

PENNNSYLVANIA PONY MOWER

A horse-drawn machine for use in large lawns or parks. This is strictly a Pennsylvania quality machine. Cylinder 7 inches in diameter, with five cut gears, hardened and tempered blades hardened and tempered, with ball-bearing journals; grease-tight gear cases; Alemite lubrication throughout. Bottom knife 30 inches. Iron roller adjusted for different heights. Throwout device to idle cylinder. Price, $150.00 delivered.

Semesan—Prevents and controls both large and small "brown patch." 1 lb. $2.75; 5 lbs. $13.00; 25 lbs. $60.25; 100 lbs. $220.00.

Calogreen—5 to 7 ounces to 50 gallons of water controls "brown patch." 25-lb. box. $62.50.

Corrosive Sublimate—For "brown patch" control and worm eradicator. 25-lb. box. $52.50.

Golf Supplies—We handle a complete line of golf course markers, ball washers, tee boxes and stands, sprinklers, hole rims, putting cups, tee markers, grass hooks and rakes. Write for Wood's Golf Course Equipment Catalog.
Wood’s Famous Ensilage Corns

THE SILO FILLERS

Wood’s Virginia Grown Ensilage Corns are bred up especially for ensilage purposes. They have the height of stalk and a luxuriant growth of broad, thick, succulent blade that will insure maximum tonnage. Our corns are ear selected, rubbed, re-cleaned, graded and tested.

Wood’s Famous Ensilage Corns

Wood’s Pamunkey Ensilage
The Heaviest Producer of All Ensilage Corns

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, 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 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. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.25; 1/2 bushel $2.45; bushel $4.30.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel $1.75; bushel $3.25; 5-bushel lots $3.00 per bushel.

Wood’s Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is more universally grown for ensilage than any other one variety. It 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, 13 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. The grains are medium large, flinty, closely placed on a small cob and are very high in protein. The ears are resistant to corn ear worm, weevil, ear rot and are seldom unsound. It makes ensilage in about 100 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

Cocke’s Prolific Ensilage

For more than a generation Cocke’s Prolific has been a standard ensilage corn in Virginia. In addition to a tall leafy growth, it bears two to three good average ears to the stalk. The foliage is abundant, the blades being closer together on the stalk than in any other ensilage corn. The 12 to 14-foot stalks are not as large as those of other ensilage varieties, but the leaves being placed close together on the stalk insures a yield that will average up with the best ensilage corns. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.35; 1/2 bushel $2.45; bushel $4.50.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel $1.75; bushel $3.25; 5-bushel lots $3.00 per bushel.

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 dairy-men 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. Even in the short-growing season in Canada it makes a growth of 12 to 14 feet with a luxuriant growth of broad, thick foliage. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 75c; peck $1.25; 1/2 bushel $2.20; bushel $4.00.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 50c; peck 85c; 1/2 bushel $1.50; bushel $2.75; 5-bushel lots $2.50 per bushel.

Our illustration is a fine crop of Wood’s Virginia Ensilage Corn grown on the Belfield Dairy Farms in Greensville County, Va. Notwithstanding a drought Mr. Palmer expects it will yield 12 to 15 tons to the acre.
**WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS**

**WHITE CORNS**

**SUGGESTED CORN VARIETIES**

- **VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA**—Westerly and Northern Section: All the varieties described on pages 64, 65, and 66 and Reid's Yellow Dent are adapted.

- **VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA**—Coastal Section: Wood's Dixie Corn, Hasting's Prolific, Boone County, Johnson County White Dent. Mosby's Improved, Biggs' Seven Ear, Early Harvest and Improved Golden Dent.

- **SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA**—For General Planting: Hasting's Prolific and Latham's Double. For Early Feed and Roasting Ears: Southern Snowflake, Wood's Improved White Dent, Improved Golden Dent and W.'s Early Yellow Dent (these are early maturing corns).

- **VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY**—Mountain Section: Clarence Yellow Dent and Golden Queen.

- **KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND WEST VIRGINIA**—West of the Mountains: Woodburn White Dent, Boone County, Johnson County White Dent, Latham's Double, Improved Golden Dent and Reid's Yellow Dent.

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**How We Handle Seed Corn**

Our seed corns are grown from our own selected seed stocks and are field inspected. After harvest they are brought in to our warehouse, again inspected for ear, and every ear shucked and tipped, recleaned, graded and tested for germination. This insures high-grade seed corns of uniform quality.

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**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 whose single idea was to have a corn that would bear two good ears to the stalk over the entire field. The ears run 10 inches and over in length, 7½ inches in circumference, carry 16 to 20 rows of corn, ¾ inch deep on a cob over 1½ 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 ears to the stalk, gives a good idea of the increased corn yield possible by planting this well-bred variety. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.90; ½ bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck $2.00; ½ bushel $3.75; bushel. $6.50.

**CERTIFIED WOOD'S DIXIE.**—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.90; ½ bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck $2.00; ½ bushel $3.75; bushel $6.50.

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**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. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.35; ½ bushel $2.45; bushel $4.50.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck $1.90; ½ bushel $1.75; bushel $3.25. 5-bushel lots $3.00 per bushel.

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**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 size of the ear assures a good yield. It is a safe and reliable corn that year by year is being planted in increasing quantities as its dependable and reliable qualities are becoming recognized. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.15; ½ bushel $1.50; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

**CERTIFIED WOOD'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT.**—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.15; ½ bushel $1.50; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

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**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. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.15; ½ bushel $2.00; bushel $4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck $1.15; ½ bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50; 5-bushel lots $3.25 per bushel.

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**Early Harvest**

A fine combination of earliness and size, eight inches long. In many days it has made good roasting ears, and meal in 110 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck $1.40; ½ bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck $1.00; ½ bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50; 5-bushel lots $3.25 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. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55¢; peck 90¢; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED WOODBURN WHITE DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.40; 1/2 bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55¢; peck 1.00; 1/2 bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50; 5-bushel lots $3.25 per bushel.

Johnson County White Dent

Johnson County White Dent—An outstanding heavy cropping corn of the Boone County type from which it originated, but flintier and less susceptible to rot. The ears average 10 inches long; 1 1/2 to 8 inches in circumference, 18 to 22 rows to the ear, with a medium cob; the grains are deep, wedge-shaped and cover the cob almost completely. It makes a growth of from 10 to 12 feet. Our general stock was grown from a fine strain of certified seed. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55¢; peck 90¢; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.55; bushel $2.80; bushel $5.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 60¢; peck $1.15; 1/2 bushel $2.10; bushel $4.00; 5-bushel lots $3.75 per bushel.

Southern Snowflake

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, it is the tenderest and best of all field varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.40; 1/2 bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55¢; peck $1.00; 1/2 bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50; 5-bushel lots $3.25 per bushel.

Hasting’s Prolific

Hasting’s Prolific—The introducer claims that it will make two ears to the stalk on average land, and if planted on good strong land, four to six ears to the stalk will be the rule. The ears are 10 to 12 feet long, well filled out at both ends; the cob is small; the shuck is heavy and covers the ear tightly, protecting it from birds and insects, and preventing loss in wet seasons. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.40; 1/2 bushel $2.55; bushel $4.75. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55¢; peck $1.00; 1/2 bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50; 5-bushel lots $3.25 per bushel.

Wood’s Pedigree Boone County

Boone County Corn has probably received more attention from corn breeders and has taken more prizes than any other white corn; there is probably no other white corn so extensively planted. It is one of the biggest yielding single ear varieties, occasionally yielding over 100 bushels to the acre. Our pedigree stock was grown from certified seed, and is the strain that has won most of the important prizes for white corn in Virginia. 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.

WOOD’S PEDIGREE BOONE COUNTY.—By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55¢; peck 90¢; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED BOONE COUNTY.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 80¢; peck $1.55; bushel $2.80; bushel $5.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 60¢; peck $1.15; 1/2 bushel $2.10; bushel $4.00; 5-bushel lots $3.75 per bushel.

Biggs’ Seven Ear

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; and a third barrel 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. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture recommends it for general planting throughout the state: it is the earliest of the prolific corns and a high yielder. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 85¢; peck $1.50; 1/2 bushel $2.70; bushel $5.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 60¢; peck $1.10; 1/2 bushel $2.00; bushel $3.75; 5-bushel lots $3.50 per bushel.

CERTIFIED BIGGS’ SEVEN EAR.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 30¢; 1/2 peck 85¢; peck $1.50; 1/2 bushel $2.70; bushel $5.25. Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 60¢; peck $1.10; 1/2 bushel $2.00; bushel $3.75; 5-bushel lots $3.50 per bushel.

1 peck = 14 lbs.
1/2 bushel = 28 lbs.
1 bushel = 56 lbs.
Wood's Improved Golden Dent

In the coastal sections of the Atlantic Coast States from the Potomac River to Florida, Golden Dent has a place that no other corn can fill. It is early enough to make a crop on land which early potatoes have been grown; it can be hanged down much earlier than other Southern varieties, and it is used quite generally for early roasting corn. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. Read our description on page 3.

Improved Leaming

Learning is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn. It 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 to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days.

Pedigree Reid's Yellow Dent Corn

In the Piedmont or upland sections, requiring a corn that will mature in about 115 days, Reid's Yellow Dent has displaced most other yellow corns because of its larger yield and superior type of ear. It is a yielder on good land and heavy land, making ears that average 5 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.

Wood's Early Yellow Dent

A particularly early strain of yellow corn, well adapted to Virginia and the Piedmont sections of the Southern States. It is a heavy yielder of both corn and fodder, maturing its crop fully ten days earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. The ears are uniformly large, well filled with deep yellow grains, and bearing from one to two good ears to the stalk. This is a good early corn for hogging down. On our Williams farm we have been highly pleased with this well bred corn and regard it as one of the most satisfactory of all the yellow varieties.

Yellow Corns

1 peck = 14 lbs.
1/2 bushel = 28 lbs.
1 bushel = 56 lbs.

Pedigree Reid's Yellow Dent—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid. qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25.
Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED WOOD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid. qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25.
Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED REID'S YELLOW DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid. qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25.
Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.

Pedigree Reid's Yellow Dent—Grown from prize winning certified seed stock. By mail postpaid. qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.30; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.25.
Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel $1.60; bushel $3.00; 5-bushel lots $2.75 per bushel.
Oats

Fulghum Oats

One of the most satisfactory of all oats for spring sowing. A heavy yielder, rust-proof, has full heads and plump, heavy grain, and is one of the earliest. There is no variety more reliable for spring sowing than Fulghum.

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 stood out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about three 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 bushels per acre, the third year 3,000 bushels per acre. 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 65c; 1/2 bushel $1.05; bushel $1.05. Not postpaid, peck 40c; 1/2 bushel 65c; bushel $1.10; 10-bushel lots $1.05 per bushel. No charge for bags.

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 of the coastal counties where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light sandy soils 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 have proved to rust. By mail postpaid, peck 60c; 1/2 bushel $1.00; bushel $1.75. Not postpaid, peck 35c; 1/2 bushel 60c; bushel $1.00; 10-bushel lots 95c per bushel. No charge for bags.

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. It is a well adapted oat for that part of the section. It is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and rich in oil and protein they make an ideal food during the rich in oil and protein they make an ideal food during the

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 55c; 1/2 bushel 90c; bushel $1.05. Not postpaid, peck 300; 1/2 bushel 50c; bushel 90c; 10-bushel lots 85c per bushel.

Ceresan

Treat your seeds to control smut in oats, covered smut and stripe in barley, kernel smut in sorghum and millet, stem smut in rye and stinking smut in wheat. It prevents rotting of seeds in the ground and improves the stand. See page 87.

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 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 at least give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring sowing 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 10 bushels to the acre more than 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 60c; 1/2 bushel $1.00; bushel $1.75. Not postpaid, peck 35c; 1/2 bushel 60c; bushel $1.00; 10-bushel lots 95c 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 thinning propensiy, 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 one other advantage of height; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. None available when our catalog goes to press. If we can offer later will quote in Wood's Crop Special.

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 nesting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 sunflowers 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. Plant and cultivate like corn. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. $1.45; 25 lbs. $3.10; 50 lbs. $5.75. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 10 to 24 lbs. 11c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 90c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 87c per lb.
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 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 before 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 bloating.

**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.

**Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.00; 50 lbs. $5.50.**

**By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.00; 50 lbs. $5.50.**

**Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penn.**

**POURAGE 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 N. Mex., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

BARLEY

The Quickest Growing and Earliest Maturing Spring Grain

Barley is the quickest growing and earliest maturing spring grain and may be expected to yield about 30 bushels to the acre on medium land, and will furnish good grazing a few weeks after planting. In about two months it can be cut to make a very nutritious and palatable hay. It ripens in about 75 to 85 days after planting and before oats start to head. It is well suited to those parts of the South where the better grasses do not thrive and, where an emergency exists, will yield a grazing and hay crop quickly. It also makes a good green crop to turn under for corn. In the West, ground barley is one of the chief feeding crops.

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 ham and bacon. As a winter feed for poultry it stimulates egg production. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

**Beardless Spring Barley**—About a week earlier than bearded barley, will furnish quicker grazing and will yield equally as much hay and grain to the acre. It heads out in about 57 days and ripens in about 75 days. It makes a growth of about 27 inches and makes a very good hay. It has strong straw and well-filled heads. Our stock is free from beard,

ed heads and the hay can be fed without fear of injury. By mail postpaid, peck 75c; ½ bushel $1.15; bushel (40 lbs.) $2.10; 10-bushel lots and over $2.50 per bushel.

**Bearded Spring Barley**—Heads up in about 65 days and matures in about 82 days. A week later than Beardless Spring Barley. It should be cut for hay while quite green and before the heads harden, for the beards might prove harmful when fed to stock. The grain should be ground before feeding. By mail postpaid, peck 85c; ½ bushel $1.50; bushel $2.55.

**Postpaid Prices**

| Postpaid Prices | A charge of 10c per bushel is made. |

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 85c; ½ bushel $1.35; bushel $2.40.

**Not prepaid, peck 50 cts.; ½ bushel 85 cts.; bushel (40 lbs.) $1.50; 5-bushel lots $1.45 per bushel.**

**Treated Barley**—We offer the above barleys treated with Ceresan to control stripe and smut, rust, seedling blight and other diseases. In addition to controlling diseases, treatment with Ceresan stimulates the plant and increases the yield. For treating barley with Ceresan, a charge of 10c per bushel is made.
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.

Spray Your Potatoes Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

Bordeaux Mixture is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants, invigorating them to yield better crops.

Arsenate of lead and Paris green are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

Semesan red prevents diseases in potatoes and other seeds. Spray materials and sprayers are described on pages 87 to 92.

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 certified 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, 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.35; 1/2 bushel $2.30; bushel $4.00.

Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel $1.55; bushel $2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $5.25.

Selected Maine-Grown Cobblers

We have secured a splendid supply of Cobblers, grown by competent and reliable growers, and grown from certified seed stock, generally from certified seed. The price is lower than for certified seed, but they are fine stock and in every way dependable. By mail postpaid, 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.40; 1/2 bushel $2.40; bushel $4.20.

Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 95; 1/2 bushel $1.65; bushel $2.90; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $6.75.

Inspecting our Crop of Certified Maine Grown Cobblers

What “Certified” Means.—It means the same to the planter as a pure bred pedigree bull or boar means to the stock breeder. It means well bred planting stock, freedom from plant diseases that will reduce your yield; it means better and bigger crops that will show an increased profit for the grower. Certified seeds cost so little more to plant an acre compared with the value of the crop that the small difference in cost is not worth considering.

Certified Irish Cobblers

It is false economy to save fifty cents or a dollar a bag by buying poor common potatoes when certified seed can be had—the most successful potato growers use nothing but certified seed, but they are fine stock and in every way dependable. By mail postpaid, 1/2 peck 80c; peck $1.45; 1/2 bushel $2.60; bushel $4.60.

Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 60c; peck $1.00; 1/2 bushel $1.85; bushel $3.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $7.75.

Certified Prince Edward Island Cobblers.—Government inspected and certified. By mail postpaid, 1/2 peck 85c; peck $1.45; 1/2 bushel $2.60; bushel $4.60.

Not prepaid, 1/2 peck 60c; peck $1.00; 1/2 bushel $1.85; bushel $3.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $7.75.

Wood’s Irish Cobbler Potatoes

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, but also 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. 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.

Spray Materials and Sprayers are described on pages 87 to 92.

Wood’s Irish Cobbler Potatoes

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Early Potatoes

Virginia 2nd Crop Red Bliss

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. Our stock was grown as a second crop from selected Maine grown potatoes and is true, its productiveness and fine quality commend it.

By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck $1.40; ½ bushel $2.40; bushel $4.20.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 80c; ½ bushel $1.25; bushel $2.50; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $6.75.

I was much pleased with the Virginia Second Crop Red Bliss Potatoes bought of you, I made a splendid crop from them.
—E. T. Higginbotham, Glynn County, Georgia.

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 50c; peck 85c; ½ bushel $1.50; bushel $2.80; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $6.25.

Virginia 2nd Crop Red Bliss

2nd Early and Late Potatoes

Improved Peachblow — Attractive in appearance and a fine keeper. A dependable variety, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. The skin is slightly tinged with pink.

By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.25; ½ bushel $2.10; bushel $3.80.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bushel $1.25; bushel $2.50; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $5.75.

Lookout Mountain — The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its ability 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 80c; peck $1.35; ½ bushel $2.30; bushel $4.20.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 85c; ½ bushel $1.35; bushel $2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $6.25.

McCormick — Uniformly a heavy yielder of smooth white potatoes of attractive appearance; oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that any one could wish.

By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.25; ½ bushel $2.25; bushel $3.80.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 85c; ½ bushel $1.35; bushel $2.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $6.00.

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.

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.

SELECTED GREEN MOUNTAIN — By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck $1.35; ½ bushel $2.30; bushel $4.00.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 85c; ½ bushel $1.55; bushel $2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) $6.25.

Sweet Potatoes — At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st.

No. 304. Potato Planter — Adjustable to the depth you want to plant; no springs to break; just the tool for planting an acreage too small to justify the cost of a horse machine.

By mail postpaid, $2.25. Not prepaid, $2.00.
Cow Peas

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

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 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.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOY-BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, SORGHUM AND SUDAN GRASS. —These crops to furnish support and make the harvesting easier. Sow half a bushel soy-beans or one peck kaffir corn or sorghum or ten pounds Sudan grass 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.

FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Pound 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. 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. They add nitrogen and improve the mechanical condition of the soil.

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 in acre. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck $1.65; ½ bushel $3.00; bushel $5.60. Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.20; ½ bushel $2.25; bushel $4.50.

Black —On sandy soils 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. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck $1.00; peck $1.85; ½ bushel $3.10; bushel $5.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.30; ½ bushel $2.35; bushel $4.50.

Clay —Vigorous in growth; of running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States; a good variety for soil improving; medium late. Clay peas are sometimes confused with Wonderful or Unknown, but it is somewhat earlier though the growth is quite similar. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck $1.00; peck $1.75; ½ bushel $3.10; bushel $5.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.20; ½ bushel $2.25; bushel $4.50.

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. This pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack some other varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck $1.00; peck $1.75; ½ bushel $3.10; bushel $5.85. Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.20; ½ bushel $2.25; bushel $4.50.

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. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 95c; peck $1.65; ½ bushel $3.00; bushel $5.60. Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.30; ½ bushel $2.35; bushel $4.50.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans —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. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck $1.20; ½ bushel $2.25; bushel $4.50.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck $1.00; ½ bushel $1.85; bushel $3.50.
**Black Eye and other Edible Peas**

**Black Eyed Peas for Peas**

We recommend Extra Early Black Eye, Early Ram’s Horn Black Eye and Virginia Black Eye. Plant liberally to have plenty of dried peas for next winter.

**Extra Early Black Eye**

Sometimes called Six Weeks Peas—The earliest of all black eye peas, being ready for the table in about 65 to 70 days after planting. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods; the peas are not as large as Virginia Black Eye, but are distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an early supply of peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first black eyed pea on the market. By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ bushel $1.45; bushel $2.70.

Not postpaid, ½ peck $1.20; peck $2.25.

**Virginia Black Eye**

—For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all black eye peas. Although the latest variety, requiring about 110 days, it has proved so thoroughly dependable that they are very generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and are produced in great abundance. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; ½ peck $1.15; peck $2.10; ½ bushel $3.35; bushel $6.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 90c; peck $1.65; ½ bushel $3.10; bushel $6.00.

**Gray Crowder**

—Known in various sections as Taylor, Blue Whippoorwill, Gray Whippoorwill, Early Crowder and Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that has a large, long pod, and makes a large yield of peas. Matures early. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck $1.10; peck $2.00; ½ bushel $3.60; bushel $6.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck $1.55; ½ bushel $2.85; bushel $5.50.

**Cream Crowder**

—Not only one of the earliest to mature, but the crop is as large as the more prolific and larger peas. It is also excellent for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck $1.35; peck $2.45.

Not postpaid, ½ peck $1.10; peck $2.00.

**Velvet Beans**

**Velvet Beans**

**A Fine Fall and Winter Grazing Crop**

Velvet beans make an enormous growth, larger 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 is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; ½ peck $1.25; peck $2.25; ½ bushel $4.10; bushel $7.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck $1.00; peck $1.80; ½ bushel $3.35; bushel $6.50.

**Dixie Queen Brown Eye**

—No black eye pea can surpass this in Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It has a good sized pea of the Ram’s Horn type, except that it has a brown eye, and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in black eye peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; ½ peck $1.15; peck $2.10; ½ bushel $3.45; bushel $6.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 90c; peck $1.65; ½ bushel $3.10; bushel $6.00.

**Gallivant, 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. 50c; ½ peck $1.45; peck $2.70.

Not postpaid, ½ peck $1.20; peck $2.25.

**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.

**Velvet Beans**

**The South’s Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop**

**100 Day or Speckled Velvet Beans**

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this southern variety, being 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 notherly 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. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck $1.15; ½ bushel $2.00; bushel $3.50.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel $1.25; bushel $2.25; 5-bushel lots $2.10 per bushel.

**Mississippi Early Black Velvet Beans**

The following is from our test record at our Williamson Farm: Earlier than any other variety. The beans are well formed (September 15th) and ready for market before frost. The vine growth is not as luxuriant as 100-Day Speckled. Recommended for its large yield of pods which carry the greatest food value. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 70c; peck $1.20; ½ bushel $2.10; bushel $3.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bushel $1.35; bushel $2.50; 5-bushel lots $2.40 per bushel.

1 peck = 15 lbs.
½ bushel = 30 lbs.
1 bushel = 60 lbs.
WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

**They will grow on all kinds of soils.**

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 hoggcd down with any harvesting expense.

When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to any 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.

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**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 and corn fatten with corn fat ten 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 with feed with roughage.

**SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS.** Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop and a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow peas make an excellent combination 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 a well-regarded combination, the beans being planted in the hill, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

**Hogging Down Soy Beans—No Expense for Harvesting**

**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 per 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.

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**Laredo**

—a bean of outstanding worth, particularly for making hay. It has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal hay. As a fine quality hay laredo stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. 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. Average height on good land is about three feet. The pods are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn and sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than many of the pods carry three beans each; an all-purpose member.

**Wilson Early Black**

—an upright growth, 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 growing soy beans, and the most widely grown variety and excels in yield of bean hay.

**Haberlandt**

—Matures about three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, is a heavier yielder of beans and an excellent pasture variety. The plants are stout, bushy and erect, averaging in height 4½ feet. It is 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 member.

**Biloxi**

—an upright variety, growing four to five 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, but makes an unusually luxuriant growth. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; ¼ peck $1.45; ½ bushel $2.75; bushel $7.25; 5-bushel lots $32.60 per bushel.

**Virginia**

—On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans, the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about twenty 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 three feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The tender leaves, fine and the leafage profuse, adapts it particularly well for hay-making. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck $1.45; ½ bushel $2.60; bushel $4.85.

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**CERTIFIED SEED WITH STIMUGERM**

**W. T. Wood & Sons**

*Richmond, Virginia*
SOY OR SOJA BEANS—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Per 100.</th>
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FLOWER POTS

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SAUCERS

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SHALLOW POTS

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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 it planted too early the beans after 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 have started high. Cultivate to the last. The Navy will plant an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.05; 10 lbs. $1.85; 25 lbs. $4.10; 50 lbs. $7.75. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 121/2c per lb. No charge for bags.
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 weat pecks of Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines for excellent grazing and for turning under to improve the land. It makes a splendid substitute for clover for sections or on lands that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown easier or in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. 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; it is fine for smothering weeds and thriving on. W. A. Jordan, Scotland Co., N. C.

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 stand out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

BUCKWHEAT

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 easier or in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. 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; 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, most prolific and largest-grained of all buckwheats, and makes fine flour. By mail postpaid, 1/2 peck 60c; peck 95c; 1/2 bushel $1.65; bushel $2.65. Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 35c; peck 60c; 1/2 bushel $1.00; bushel $1.75.
**Jerusalem Artichokes**

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. There is no crop of the running kind that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pips as the Virginia Bunch Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce frequently large apartments; they mature about one 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. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. $1.65; 25 lbs. $3.75; 50 lbs. $6.75. Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

**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. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. $1.65; 25 lbs. $3.75; 50 lbs. $6.75. Not prepaid,.lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

**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 kind that will produce the nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.75; 25 lbs. $4.00. Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

**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. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. $1.65; 25 lbs. $3.75; 50 lbs. $6.75. Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

**Chufas** or **Grass Nuts**

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quicker, but, when grown on light sandy soils, 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 the seed 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3-foot rows, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs good potash and phosphates, and they will grow over the entire field in search of them and make a stand to the harvest in 1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. $1.65; 25 lbs. $2.00; bushel $5.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.75; 1½ bushel $2.40; bushel (40 lbs.) $4.50.
Sorghum and Sugar Cane

**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 all kinds of stock, 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. Sow three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drier 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in 3½ foot rows. Plant from late the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. $1.65; 50 lbs. $3.10.—Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 5½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 4½c per lb. No charge for bags.

**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 a double cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. sow broadcast 1 to 2 bushels per acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in 3½ to 4 foot rows. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. $1.05; 25 lbs. $2.15; 50 lbs. $3.75. Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 5½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 4½c per lb. No charge for bags.

**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; of course it is more tender and finer in texture. Early Orange Cane, postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. $1.05; 25 lbs. $2.15; 50 lbs. $3.75. Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 5½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 4½c per lb. No charge for bags.

**Early Orange Cane**

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 pan-cakes. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.10; 50 lbs. $5.75. Not prepaid, lb. 1c; 5 to 24 lbs. 4c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 3c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 2½c per lb. No charge for bags.

**Be Good to Your Stock**

On every well-managed farm root crops should be grown for all kinds of stock. Fed alternately with grain will keep the stock in prime condition and digestion, increase the food value of the grain, and in dairy cows increase and enrich the milk flow. See pages 11 and 15.

**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 pan-cakes. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. $1.35; 25 lbs. $3.10; 50 lbs. $5.75. Not prepaid, lb. 1c; 5 to 24 lbs. 4c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 3c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 2½c per lb. No charge for bags.

**STOCK BEETS or MANGEL WURZEL.—** Mammoth Prize Long Red, Golden Tankard, Silesian Sugar. Each: lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $4.90; 10 lbs. $9.50 postpaid.

**STOCK CARROTS.—** Improved White Belgian, Large Yellow Belgian. Each: lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.90; 10 lbs. $5.35 postpaid.
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 feed can be had daily right up to frost. It does well even in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. 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 splendiferous hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, discing and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whippoorwill or New Era is quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas. At this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger and better than either grown alone.

Teosinte.

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.

GEORGIAN MILLET

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

GERMAN MILLET

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 2½ foot rows, thinning out to 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. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.05; 10 lbs. $1.85; 25 lbs. $4.25; 50 lbs. $8.00. Not prepaid, lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.75; 10 lbs. $9.00.

Broom Corn.

Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.

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, Mich., 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 on all orders to postpaid prices.

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

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T. W. WOOD & SONS  
WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS  
RICHMOND-VIRGINIA

GERMAN MILLET

German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown when wheat is 6 inches high, and it makes splendid ensilage, but 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 splendiferous hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, discing and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whippoorwill or New Era is quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas. At this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger and better than either 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.

GEORGIAN MILLET

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

BROOM CORN

German Millet.

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.

Warning.—Do not sow common or Western millet. It is not adapted, makes a small growth and is generally disappointing.

GERMAN MILLET

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Also called Fencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Fast 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 numerously, 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 a high nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will fail to germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.60; 50 lbs. $4.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Fencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Fast 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 numerously, 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 a high nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will fail to germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.60; 50 lbs. $4.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.

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 cornstover 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. 20c; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.25; 25 lbs. $5.60; 50 lbs. $9.60.

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Fencillaria.

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Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.
Wood's High-Grade Early Cotton Seeds

We grow our cotton seeds at the very top of the belt, and breed them for earliness and high yield, two weeks earlier than other strains of the same variety, getting ahead of the boll weevil. Those who planted Wood's Cotton Seed last year generally get a much heavier yield than their neighbors. Wood's cottons are money makers.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

As Early as King; bolls larger than Mexican Big Boll

1 1/16 to 1 1/32 inch staple; 39% lint; 1 1/2 bales per acre

For years we have been breeding Wood's Ingold to make it the leading cotton. This year we offer an improved strain that we believe cannot be equalled for high yield, earliness, length and quality. Its lint is 1 1/16 inches long and of excellent quality. Our old strain was of the best, but our new strain has a higher yield, longer, harder, uniform staple, 1 1/16 to 1 1/32 inch, larger uniform bolls, heavier fruiting, extra well branched, and deeply furrowed, and is of the variety chosen by our next-door neighbors, using the same fertilizer. Our old strain was on 80 bolls a pound, and the new strain is on 50 bolls a pound.

Our experiment station test Wood's Ingold exceeded all other varieties in value of lint cotton produced per acre. There is no earlier variety and it has an upright growth letting sunlight between the rows killing boll weevil larvae. The strong upright stalk prevents lodging with rolled bolls, and makes picking easy. It is disease resistant.

W. D. Hollander and W. H. Adams, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Ingold made 100 bales on 150 acres that last year in a much better season made only 77 bales with the same fertilizer. It turned out 38% lint, with a 1 1/16-inch staple. It is not a neat grower but will yield 70 bales per acre. There was very little damage due to boll weevil. Our neighbors lost half. The bolls put out in July, all opening before October 15, and was all gotten in two pickings before frost. We feel the same as I."

W. M. Perry, Manager, South Carolina Cotton Oil Co.: "Two of the outstanding cotton, grows in Eastern North Carolina graded Wood's Ingold 1 1/16 inches flat. 30 bales averaged 35.5% lint."

M. A. Thomas, Southampton Co., Va.: "I expect Wood's Ingold to become the leading cotton in Virginia because it is as early as King or Trice, has much larger bolls, longer staple, and higher yield. It makes 1,800 pounds of seed cotton on medium land."

E. F. Young, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Ingold made enough extra to pay the fertilizer bill. Its lint is long, open wide, and is well-fruiting from the ground to the top. It matured 2 weeks before other cottons, all opening from the middle of August to the middle of October, and was all gotten in two pickings before frost. We feel the same as I."

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. $1.25; bushel $2.95.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; bushel (30 lbs.) $2.00; 5-bushel lots $1.90 per bushel; 10-bushel lots $1.80 per bushel.

1929 VIRGINIA COTTON TESTS

Holland Experiment Station

Seed Cotton Per Cent

Length Bolls

Per Acre Per Acre Lint Inches Per lb.

Ingold 459 lbs. 1,350 lbs. 34.7 7/16 to 1 89

Trice 445 lbs. 1,410 lbs. 36.7 15/16 82

King 484 lbs. 1,324 lbs. 31.6 1 82

Mexican 495 lbs. 1,290 lbs. 31.6 1 82

Cleveland 653 lbs. 900 lbs. 33.6 15/16 82

Wood's Ingold Cotton

Recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Our Cleveland is raised for us under supervision of the North Carolina Experiment Station, an improved strain recommended by them. Their tests show 1 to 1 1/16-inch staple, very high yielding with 60 bolls a pound, has light foliage, letting sunlight; the stalk is medium but sturdy with strong limbs supporting large heavy bolls. Its deep root makes it drought resistant.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. $1.15; bushel (30 lbs.) $2.00; 5-bushel lots $1.90 per bushel; 10-bushel lots $1.80 per bushel.

Wood's Certified Trice Cotton

Combines long staple and earliness with big yield; 3 1/2 to 4 1/2-inch staple, medium-sized bolls, 1 1/3 bales per acre. Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association.

Trice yielded the highest value of lint of any strain at the United States Department of Agriculture, having produced a strain with a 1 1/2-inch staple, bigger and quicker than the best strain of cotton produced in 1929. Its lint is 38% longer than ordinary Trice. It yields consistently 900 to 2,000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, has gone as high as 2,700 lbs., and is about 10% cheaper than any other strain.

W. H. Powell, Franklin Co., Va.: "I bought 5 bushels Wood's Certified Trice to finish planting and made 500 pounds more seed cotton to the acre than on the rest. It should have been bottled well, throw away the rest of my cotton seed and bought all Wood's Trice. It is so early and fruits from the ground to the top."

R. T. Jackson, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Certified Trice puts on most in July, opens 10 days before other varieties, all open before October 15, and can be gotten in two pickings, getting ahead of the boll weevil. It makes 1,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre, which is like a gift."

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. $1.25; bushel (30 lbs.) $2.25; 5-bushel lots $2.15 per bushel; 10-bushel lots $2.10 per bushel.

Mexican Big Boll Cotton

Early; Big Bolls; 1 1/2 Inch Staple.

Recommended by Dr. Winters, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, because of its long staple; because its large bolls are easily picked; because it usually brings a premium of about 2 cents per pound over common varieties, and because it is early. Our strain is about a week earlier than Wannamaker, has very small seed, and gins out well. We have counted as many as ninety-seven bolls on a single plant; this gives a good idea of how well it yields.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. $1.15; bushel (30 lbs.) $2.00; 5-bushel lots $1.90 per bushel; 10-bushel lots $1.80 per bushel.

Improved Early King Cotton

All experiments say no cotton is earlier than King. Use it on poor land or where no premium is paid for staple.

Leland E. Beale, Franklin Co., Va.: "My 100 acres of Wood's King cotton yielded 1,000 to 1,600 lbs. of seed cotton per acre."

Jasper Tart, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Three acres of Wood's King made 800 lbs. of seed cotton, 300 lbs. of lint cotton."

John Draper, Chester Co., S. C.: "We grow our cotton seeds at the very top of the belt, and breed them for earliness and high yield, two weeks earlier than other strains of the same variety, getting ahead of the boll weevil. Those who planted Wood's Cotton Seeds last year generally get a much heavier yield than their neighbors. Wood's cottons are money makers."
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.

Wood’s Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Ammonia, 4% Potash

This fertilizer is made from carefully selected materials containing plant foods known to be best suited to vegetable crops and is in perfect condition for distributing. Put up in bags of convenient size for the home and market gardener. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. $1.10; 100 lbs. $1.90; 200-lb. bag $3.50; ton $34.00.

Wood’s Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 5% Potash

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high ammonia content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper proportions to give firmness and good color. This fertilizer is especially adapted for grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and heavy growth of the second crop. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre for vegetables and 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre for grass and clover. 100-lb. bag $2.10; 200-lb. bag $3.90; ton $38.00.

Wood’s Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: 12% Phosphoric Acid, 2% Ammonia, 4% Potash

A well balanced mixture of available plant foods especially suited to corn. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid which is needed to develop a good root system and to hasten the fruiting and maturity of the crop, also ammonia and phosphoric acid in proper proportions to produce the vegetative growth and give strength and vigor to the plant. Apply 500 to 600 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag $3.10; ton $30.00.

Wood’s Standard Bone Meal

Analysis: Ammonia, 3%; Available Phosphoric Acid, 22%

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 a long time. All crops, garden or farm, will respond to a liberal application of bone meal. Apply 300 to 400 pounds to the acre. 50-lb. bag $1.60; 100-lb. bag $2.75; 200-lb. bag $5.00; ton $48.00.

Champion Brand Nitrate of Soda

The improved modern Chilean Nitrate of Soda, packed in 100-lb. paper lined water proof burlap bags. It is of higher purity and analysis than any other Chilean Nitrate. Packed only in 100-lb. bags. $3.25 per 100 lbs.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25 1/2%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil: fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. Ask for pamphlet. 50 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs. $4.00; 200 lbs. $7.50.

Wood’s Standard Fair Green Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid 7%, Ammonia 8%, Potash 5%

For Golf Courses and Lawns

Produces quickly a fine green turf—it is a complete grass food. Apply 2 lbs. per 100 square feet for lawns and greens. For large areas 400 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag $3.25; ton $60.00.

Wood’s High-Grade Sheep Manure

The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 100-lb. bag $2.75; 50 lbs. $1.40; 100 lbs. $2.50; ton $45.00.

Pulverized Limestone

It is necessary to use lime on all acid soils to sweeten them and render soluble and available as plant food the potash and phosphoric acid already in the soil. Lime combines with the ammonia in manure, and in the soil to make for its fertility. Apply 2,000 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag $1.15; 5-bag lots $1.10 per bag; ton $10.00.

Imported Basic Slag

Thomas Phosphate

Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 18%; Lime, 45%

A fertilizer, soil conditioner and improver more easily soluble than other mineral phosphates and more readily available as plant food. High in phosphoric acid for all grasses, particularly for clovers and alfalfa. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. 200-lb. bag $2.65; ton $25.00.
Wood's Poultry Foods

**Pamunkey Scratch Food**—A wonderful good scratch food for general purposes. Made of quality, bone charcoal, and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. Pamunkey Scratch is the favorite in view of successful poultry raisers. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. $1.55; 100 lbs. $2.90.

**Wood's Scratch Feed**—Our original mineral mixture.

**Hollybrook Developing Food**—Prepared for young chicks after they are weaned from chick food. Composed of whole grains or cracked size readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $1.70; 100 lbs. $3.30.

**Hollybrook Growing Food (With Buttermilk)**—This is a high-grade growing mash whose use produces results and ‘makes em grow.” It is splendidly compounded after a tried and true formula. Contains organic mineral supplement. We urge all poultry raisers to try it. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $1.85; 100 lbs. $3.50.

**Hollybrook Chick Grains**—Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks from hatching time on. A very high grade chick food, containing only the best ingredients that will keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $1.75; 100 lbs. $3.35.

**Pamunkey Laying Mash**—A mash food for general use. It is prepared with two distinct items in view of feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market—very popular with poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $1.75; 100 lbs. $3.25.

**Hollybrook Laying Mash (With Buttermilk)**—This valuable mash food is unsurpassed by any other brand. Recommended for thoroughbred, prize-winning poultry. A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Try Hollybrook Laying Mash and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $1.65; 100 lbs. $3.10.

**Hollybrook Scratching Food**—Aiming at the needs of those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratching Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including Sunflower and white corn so much desired for plumage purposes. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $1.15; 100 lbs. $2.15.

**Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture**—Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

**WITH CORN**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. $2.10; 100 lbs. $4.00.

**WITHOUT CORN**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. $2.15; 100 lbs. $4.10.

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**Other Feeds and Needs**

**Pratt’s Growing Mash (With Buttermilk)**—For growing youngsters. The bone, muscle and feather builder. Ingredients: Dried meat meal, feeding oat meal, corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran (with ground screening & milling), mixed meal, meat scrap, bone meal, fish meal. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. $1.25; 50 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs. $4.25.

**Pratt’s Baby Chick Food**—(With Buttermilk).—By mail postpaid.
- 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. $2.05.
- Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. $1.40; 50 lbs. $2.60; 100 lbs. $5.00.

**Crushed Oyster Shell**—Essential as an egg shell maker.
- Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine.
- By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. 100 lbs. 1.00.

**Charcoal**—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health. Three grade—A (fine granulated), for mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for newly hatched to half-grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated), for feed. By mail postpaid, trial package 35c.
- Not prepaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack $1.15.

**Mica Spar Cubical Grit**—Indispensable for digestive purposes.
- Three sizes, small, medium, or large. Specify size wanted. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 100 lbs. 1.15.

**Oberco**—An organic mineral supplement, the base of which is bone charcoal. Splendid in mash mixtures. Helps to carry the hens and pullets through the laying season in splendid and vigorous condition. Also good for hogs and dairy cattle. 50 lbs. $1.90; 100 lbs. $3.80.

**Epsom Salts**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 1.10.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. 3.25; 100 lbs. 5.50.

**Powdered Sulphur**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. 1.65. 50 lbs. 3.00; 100 lbs. 5.50.

**Dried Butter Milk**—By mail postpaid.
- 5 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $5.50; 100 lbs. $10.00.

**Nupco Cod Liver Oil**—Not prepaid, qt. 50c; 2 qts. $1.10; 1 gallon, $2.00; 5 gallons, $5.50.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 1.00.

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**Green Cut Alfalfa Meal**—An all-the-year green feed, high in protein; has both a medicinal and food value and increases egg production. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. $1.40; 100 lbs. $2.80.

**Meat Scraps**—Excepting summer, meat scraps should be in the daily ration of all fowls. Its use in cool weather with its well known content of protein is quite necessary for promoting good health and stamina of your flock.

**Hollybrook Laying Mash**—Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

**WITH CORN**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. $2.10; 100 lbs. $4.00.

**WITHOUT CORN**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. $2.15; 100 lbs. $4.10.

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**Pin Head Oats**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. 2.25; 100 lbs. 4.00.

**Sunflower for Feeding**—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. 3.50.
- Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. $3.50; 100 lbs. $6.50.

**Hemp**—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. 1.15.
- Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. $3.15; 100 lbs. $6.00.

**Buckwheat for Feeding**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. $1.70; 100 lbs. $3.25.

**Poultry Wheat**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. $2.10; 100 lbs. $3.05.

**Canada Field Peas**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 1.05.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. $3.00; 100 lbs. $5.75.

**Kaffir Corn for Feeding**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
- Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. $1.40; 100 lbs. $2.60.

**Milo Maize for Feeding**—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. $2.15; 100 lbs. $4.00.

**Millet for Feeding**—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. 

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**Write for prices.**
Rust's Tonic and Appetizer — A general tonic, containing only just enough stimulants (less than four per cent) to aid digestion. It will assist in keeping your stock in robust health, which condition is very necessary if you expect an increase in egg production. It pays well to feed Rust's Tonic and Appetizer all the year. When bought in the large size it costs only about two cents a month to feed each hen. It is equally good for turkeys, geese, or ducks. Although moderate in price, it is one of the best poultry tonics. Full directions for feeding contained in each package. *Prices* postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 30c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 6-lb. pkg. $1.20; 25-lb. pkg. $3.85.

Rust's Lice Powder — For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals. Contains no naphthalene or other odoriferous 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 is used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. 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-ounce box | $ .15 | $ .10
15-ounce box | .30 | .25
48-ounce box | .60 | .50

Rust's Egg Record — For keeping a record of eggs (good for any description). Mailed free on request.

Rust's Water Glass — Preserving Eggs — Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh six to ten months. One gallon will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. 1 qt. can 40c; 1-gal. can $1.25. Cannot be mailed.

Gizzard Capsules — A triple combination worm medicine for tape worms, hook worms and pin worms; all in an insoluble capsule. Five times as effective as worm remedies given in food or drink, quickly and easily given. Gets rid of all kinds of worms. Two sizes: adult size for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown or older. 50-capsule pkg. $1.00; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $8.00; and size for birds under half grown $1.00 per 100 capsules.

Conkey's Diatex — An astringent tablet for drinking water of poultry and baby chicks. Play safe — keep this remedy in your roosts until danger period of the first four months is past. Price postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.

Conkey's Salvo — Good to have on hand for treating sore, cuts and wounds of any description. Price postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment — Price postpaid. 1-oz. tube 15c; 2½-oz. tube 30c.


Conkey's Old Reliable Powder — Easily given with the drinking water, letting the fowls help themselves. In mild doses it acts as a tonic. Price postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.

Carbola — Is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewashing both in its effect on poultry and birds, and in keeping their bodies free from lice. Price postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. $1.00; 10-lb. pkg. $1.60. Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75c.; 10-lb. pkg. $1.25; 25-lb. pkg. $3.00.

Rust's Mite Liquid — A tonic and appetizer for poultry, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Few realize how much feed animals pass unabsorbed, and how much this is thus lost in feed and condition. Rust's Mite Condition Powder assists the digestion thus enabling the fowls and live stock to fatten quickly. As this powder contains no Arsenic or Antimony it does not blight the animal; the benefit is real and lasting. Full directions for feeding contained in each package. *Prices* postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 30c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $1.20; 10-lb. pkg. $2.70. Not prepaid, 1-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $1.00; 20-lb. pkg. $3.25.

Rust's Water Glass — Preserving Eggs — Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh six to ten months. One gallon will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. 1 qt. can 40c; 1-gal. can $1.25. Cannot be mailed.

Rust's Climax Condition Powder — A tonic and appetizer for poultry, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Few realize how much feed animals pass unabsorbed, and how much this is thus lost in feed and condition. Rust's Climax Condition Powder assists the digestion thus enabling the fowls and live stock to fatten quickly. As this powder contains no Arsenic or Antimony it does not blight the animal; the benefit is real and lasting. Full directions for feeding contained in each package. *Prices* postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 30c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $1.20; 10-lb. pkg. $2.70. Not prepaid, 1-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $1.00; 20-lb. pkg. $3.25.

Rust's Mite Liquid — 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, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night, cover the body of the fowls and suck their blood. Spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all cracks and crevices once or twice a week will rid your poultry house of mites. 1 qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can $1.40; 5-gal. can $6.00. Cannot be mailed.

Rust's Water Glass — Preserving Eggs — Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh six to ten months. One gallon will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. 1 qt. can 40c; 1-gal. can $1.25. Cannot be mailed.

Germozone — Regularly three times a week, in the drinking water has given remarkable results in the treating and correcting bowel disorders and in keeping the chicks in a healthy condition. Especially valuable in case of sour crop. LichenfindByIding; mold poisoning, most diarrhoea and bowel disorders. Price postpaid, 50c; 1-gal. bottle $1.00.

Walko Tablets — Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incipient chicks, as well as in correcting digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. Price postpaid, small size 50c; larger size $1.00.

Macnair's Barnyard Protector — Save your chickens, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder. Or, by applying a 1⁄2-ounce bottle of the liquid every 12 to 15 running feet of roost. 1 lb. (treats 90 to 120 feet of roost) $1.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) $3.25; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) $11.85. Cannot be mailed.

Hackett's Gape Cure — An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is given in small doses, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. Price postpaid, 50c each. Not prepaid, 40c each.

Black Leaf 40 — A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top side of the roosts will control body lice. Spayed on the handling end of each bird. Equally effective for mites when applied as a spray. Dilute at the rate of about one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. *Prices* postpaid, 1-qt. bottle 60c; 1-gal. bottle 3.60. Cannot be mailed.
Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates - A safe and convenient folding egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and cardboard division and filling, convenient and economical for shipping eggs. Postpaid Not Prepaid

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<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Doz.</th>
<th>Postpaid</th>
<th>Not Prepaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 eggs</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 eggs</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 eggs</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$2.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

A closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening in 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Doz.</th>
<th>Postpaid</th>
<th>Not Prepaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bird size</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bird size</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Bird size</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes - A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express. They are made of cardboard, circular in shape like an egg, and reinforced with metal edges on the sides to assure strength and to guard the eggs from excessive heat or cold. By mail postpaid, 80c each; $8.00 doz.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands - Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Sizes—order by number. No. 1 for turkeys and pheasants; No. 2, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red; No. 3, Leghorns; 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, 10 cts.; 25 for 20 cts.; 50 for 35 cts.; 100 for 60 cts.

Bandets—Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied. Single handed. Made in five colors—blue, red, yellow, green and pink. Two sizes—No. 1, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Red. Bandets sold only in broken sets of 25 in one piece. By post, 25 for 60 cts.; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $1.80.

Champion Leg Bands — This band is made in five sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatie, Leghorns and Turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. By Mail Postpaid, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c. Perfect Poultry Punch — Simple in construction, good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. By Mail Postpaid, 55 cts. each. Not Prepaid, 50 cts. each.

Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the windpipe, they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. 30 cts. each, postpaid.

Tycos Incubator Thermometers — 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 assure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. By post, 35c each, postpaid.

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 are an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. By mail postpaid, $1.85 each.

Philadelphia Caponizing Set — One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Red into heavy capons. It is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. $2.50 each, POSTPAID.

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, 3 for 10 cts.; 30 cts. each.

Knox Nest Eggs —Keeps the nest sweet and pure by placing them under the nesting material. They should not be used in the nest. By Mail Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz. NOT PREPAID, 6c each; 65c per doz.

The X-Ray Egg Tester — Designed for use on ordinary lamp burner 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. By Mail Postpaid, 35c each; Not Prepaid, 25 cts.

ANDERSONS "HATCHANEgg" BOX

Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The body and top are made of double faced corrugated cardboard, waterproofed on the outer side. The safety of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cardboard construction not only protects the eggs from jars, but guards them from excessive heat or cold. By mail postpaid, 1.25 each.

For Eggs Only Postpaid Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 doz.</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 doz.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 doz.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metal Egg Crates (New Model) For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT PREPAID, 25c each. 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. By Mail Postpaid, 35c each; Not Prepaid, 25 cts.

For Eggs Only Postpaid Not Prepaid

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<td>3 doz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 doz.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Combination Metal Crates (New Model) For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

BY MAIL POSTPAID, 10c each; 75c per doz. NOT PREPAID, 6c each; 65c per doz.

For Eggs Only Postpaid Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 doz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 doz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 doz.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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</table>

Wood's Tested Seeds Richmond, Virginia.
## Poultry Fountains and Feeders

### Star Jar Fountain and Feeder
- **Description:** Will fit pt., qt., or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Made in one size only.
- **Price:** BY MAIL POSTPAID, 15 cts. each; $1.30 per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 20 cts. each; $1.10 per dozen.

### Duplex Wall Fountain
- **Description:** 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.
- **Price:** BY MAIL POSTPAID, 1-gal. size, $1.30 each; 2-gal. size, $2.25 each. NOT PREPAID, 1-gal. size, $1.15 each; 2-gal. size, $1.40 each.

### Leader Fountain
- **Description:** A standard sanitary fountain practical to use and easy to keep clean. The top section slides into the bottom section. The 1½-gal. size has one drinking space, the 3-gal. size has two drinking spaces, which makes it very useful for large pens of fowls.
- **Price:** BY MAIL POSTPAID, 1½-gal. size, $1.10 each; 3-gal. size, $1.75 each. NOT PREPAID, 85 cts. each; 3-gal. size, $1.50 each.

### Round Table Drinking Fountain
- **Description:** These fountains provide over four feet of drinking space, fowls can drink from all sides at once. Easily cleaned, can be picked up by handle and carried anywhere. A detachable cone top is provided to prevent fowls from roosting on fountain.
- **Price:** BY MAIL POSTPAID, 5-gal. size, $3.25 each; 8-gal. size, $3.75 each. NOT PREPAID, 5-gal. size, $2.75 each; 8-gal. size, $3.25 each.

### Insulated Duplex Fountain
- **Description:** Keeps water warm in winter—keeps water cool in summer. Its construction makes it as handy to clean as a common pail. The top or inside section slides into the bottom section or base. The water is kept clean and pure at all times. The extra-large drinking space makes this fountain easy of access to a number of fowls at the same time. It is thoroughly insulated and keeps the water at an even temperature. It will not freeze.
- **Price:** BY MAIL POSTPAID, 3-gal. size, $4.25 each; 4-gal. size, $5.50 each. NOT PREPAID, 3-gal. size, $4.50 each; 4-gal. size, $5.00 each.

### Insulated Lucky Feeder
- **Description:** An ideal baby chick feeder. Strong, durable, sanitary. The revolving roller prevents the chicks from perching on it or scratching out the feed.
- **Price:** BY MAIL POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT PREPAID, 25c each.

### Round Baby Chick Feeders
- **Description:** 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. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.
- **Price:** No. 27—Length 10 inches. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 30 cts. NOT PREPAID, 30 cts. each; $1.10 per dozen. No. 28—Length 20 inches. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 45 cts. NOT PREPAID, 45 cts. each; $3.25 per dozen.

### Eclipse Feeding Trough
- **Description:** 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 the trough fill and keep clean. Made in two sizes.
- **Price:** No. 27—Length 10 inches. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 30 cts. NOT PREPAID, 20 cts. each; $2.25 per dozen. No. 28—Length 20 inches. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 45 cts. NOT PREPAID, 30 cts. each; $3.25 per dozen.

### Large Capacity Feeder
- **Description:** A wonderful feeder for young, growing poultry, and when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse, weather and dust proof. Made in two sizes.
- **Price:** No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 12 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 35 cts. each; $3.25 per dozen. No. 12—Diameter 8½ inches with 12 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 45 cts. each; $3.25 per dozen.

### Economy Feeder
- **Description:** Can be used with any make fruit jar. It is made for vitreous enamel, which is rust-proof and non-corroding, just the fountain for feeding sour milk or medicine. Made in one size only.
- **Price:** By mail postpaid, 30c each; $2.25 per dozen. Not prepaid, 25c each; $2.25 per dozen.

### Dry Mash Hopper
- **Description:** 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 makes it a shelf saver when chicks are raised in large numbers. Sliding top cover; easy to fill and clean, made of heavy galvanized iron.
- **Price:** No. 27—10-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, $1.10 each. NOT PREPAID, $1.25 each. No. 141—17-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, $2.00 each. NOT PREPAID, $1.75 each.

### Double Feeding Troughs (For Chicks and Growing Stock)
- **Description:** 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.
- **Price:** No. 58—Length 12 ins. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 45c. NOT PREPAID, 30c each; $3.25 per dozen. No. 60—Length 24 ins. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 80c. NOT PREPAID, 60 cts. each; $6.70 per dozen.

### Grit and Shell Box
- **Description:** Manufa-tured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, grit, and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 1.00 each. NOT PREPAID, 80 cts. each.
WOOD’S TESTED SEEDS
RICHMOND—VIRGINIA

WOOD’S HIGH-GRADE DAY-OLD CHICKS

Wood’s Baby Chicks are hatched only from layers selected for their known breed characteristics and fine laying records. They went into ten states last year and our shipments were over 100% greater than the previous season. Our shipping dates are Mondays and Thursdays throughout the season, beginning January 16th. Customers are urged to send in their orders some time ahead of the wanted shipping date. This avoids disappointment.

BARRIED ROCKS

Wood’s Barred Rocks possess early maturity and egg producing qualities, thus making for a profitable return on your investment. Because of their quick development to the broiler stage they provide a handsome income, bringing from three to seven cents per pound in most markets over other breeds.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Rhode Island Red’s ability to withstand cold and perform during the winter months makes for their great popularity. Wood’s Rhode Island Red Chicks will develop into true-to-color adult birds. The hens will lay large, brown eggs and many of them. Their fine flavored meat commends them for table use.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Wood’s White Wyandottes are noted for their beauty, health, and vigor, and for their wonderful egg laying qualities. They are good broilers, having a yellow skin, free from pin feathers and are easy to prepare for the table.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Wood’s Heavy Mixed Chicks are recommended for broilers. They possess the same health and vigor qualities as the purebred sort.

HEAVY MIXED CHICKS FOR BROILERS

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Calcium Arsenate — Magnesium Arsenate

For Sucking Insects and Poultry Lice. — Kills plant lice on roses, shrimberries, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Most concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent. * of nicotine sulphate, guar¬

An annual report has shown that the use of calcium arsenate and magnesium arsenate for the control of a number of insects and diseases is increasing. Calcium arsenate is effective for a wider range of pests than magnesium arsenate. Calcium arsenate is generally used for the control of sucking insects, while magnesium arsenate is recommended for the control of leaf-eating insects. Both calcium and magnesium arsenate are effective for the control of aphids, scale insects, and certain mites. Calcium arsenate is also effective for the control of damping-off disease in seedlings.

Black Leaf 40% Nicotine 37% Arsenic

— For Sucking Insects and Poultry Lice. — Kills plant lice on roses, shrimberries, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Most concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent. of nicotine sulphate, guar¬

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted “postpaid.”

Scale Oil (For San Jose Scale.) — A high grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water, and is a standard practice for treating over dormant state. For San Jose scale it is even more effective and spreads better than lime sulphur, and will control other scale to reduce or kill scale at 10 parts oil to 15 parts water. It does not show up and is not readily controlled by lime sulphur. Its oil nature allows it to spread freely, adapting it better than lime sulphur for spraying oil rough trees. A 2 lb. package contains 7.5 gallons of solution. A 4-lb. package contains 15 gallons of solution. A 10-gal. drum contains 50 gallons of solution. A 50-gal. drum contains 250 gallons of solution. A 1,000-gal. drum contains 5,000 gallons of solution. A 10,000-gal. drum contains 50,000 gallons of solution. An empty 10,000-gal. drum costs $15.00. Cannot be mailed.

Lime-Sulphur Solution — For a very general use we recommend using lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 15 lbs. of water. Summer spraying, 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $2.75. Not prepaid, lb. 55c; 10 lbs. $3.15; 25 lbs. $4.50; 50 lbs. $8.00; 100 lbs. $14.00.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap) — Effectively destroys eggs and larvae of many house insects, and is almost all on both indoor and outdoor plants. Very effective as a dormant spray and soft-bodied sucking insects. It penetrates the crevices where the eggs and larvae are hidden and destroys them. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.50.

Semenas — 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, wild fire in tobacco and black rot, blights, anthracnose and blackleg in many garden vegetables. 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of cereals, 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco, 1 lb. treats 100 pounds of tobacco; 2 oz. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. pkg. $2.75; 5 lb. pkg. $13.00. Cannot be mailed.

Semenas Jr. For Corn. — Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces a better stand of corn in the garden. For fall and spring spraying, 1 1/2 ounces treats 1 bushel of hard or soft and stalk rots. Makes the stalk stand up better. Improves the ear and increases the yield. 2 ounces treats 1 bushel of shelled corn. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. 1.75; 5-lb. pkg. 8.00. Cannot be mailed.
Ceresan—Controls loose and covered smuts in oats and barley, artichoke, sugar beet and asparagus. Three ounces treat a bushel of oats or barley; 2 ounces treat a bushel of wheat or sorghum. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. $2.50; 25-lb. pkg. $10.00.

Cro-Tox—Protects seed corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, wireworms and grubs. Sometimes called Para; for peach trees, plum trees, nuts, apples, cornmeal, wheat, rice, hay, oats, barley, and grain. 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $2.50.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach trees, plum trees, nuts, apples, cornmeal, wheat, rice, hay, oats, barley, and grain. 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $2.50.

Thy-Cresol—For cut-worms, sow-bugs, grasshoppers, field mice, woodchucks, moles, wireworms and grubworms, stinking smut in wheat and kernel smut in sorghum.

StimulPlant—A highly concentrated, liquid, fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubbery, and trees. 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. $2.50.

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive).—Makes the spray spread, makes it stick and protects crop from rain. A broad-spectrum fungicide that covers a greater area of plants. 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. 50c; 10 lbs. $2.25.

StimulPlant Makes Wonder Garden

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

Per 100 500 1000
4 inch...$.35 $.11 $.02
6 inch...$.45 $.14 $.03
8 inch...$.65 1.25 2.50
10 inch...$.95 2.00 4.00
12 inch...$.95 2.00 4.00
14 inch...$.95 2.00 4.00
16 inch...$.95 2.00 4.00

Waterproof Paper Pots. Blanks, 2 cent each; 100 to a paper; 5000 to a box; 10,000 to a box.

Double Cut Pruner

Cuts from both sides of the limb. Most pruners have a single cutting edge, the other, being dull, bruises instead of cutting the bark.

Double Cut Pruner

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. 50c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 25 lbs. $2.50; 100 lbs. $5.00; 1000 lbs. $50.00.

Ratnip—Kills rats and is equally effective against mice, roaches and water bugs. Price, 35c. Cannot be mailed.

Cyanogas—Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. Cyanogas A DUST—Kills moles, rats, mice, gray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, carots, wampas, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can $3.00. Cannot be mailed.

Cyanogas G VIGILANT—For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fungization. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevils, rats and mice. 5 lbs. $3.00; 25-lb. tin $10.00; 100-lb. drum $30.00. Cannot be mailed.

DUSTERS for applying Cyanogas. $1.25.

Asparagus Buncher

Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, $4.25. Not prepaid, $4.00.

Asparagus Knife

16 ins. long; made of the finest grade tool steel with polished, tempered blade; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, $1.10. Not prepaid, $1.00.

Pruning Shears—No. 1. A first quality shears with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered, 6 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, $1.60. Not prepaid, $1.50.

No. 3. A well-made and satisfactory shears; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, $1.10. Not prepaid, $1.00.

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

Cuts from both sides of the limb. Most pruners have a single cutting edge, the other, being dull, bruises instead of cutting the bark.

Double Cut Pruner

Powdered Sulphur—Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and blight; 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Piece Garden Set</td>
<td>Three piece garden set</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 35c  Not prepaid, 25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Garden Trowel</td>
<td>Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 30cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized Garden Trowel</td>
<td>Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transplanting Trowel</td>
<td>The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion Weeder</td>
<td>A fine tool for getting up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn Weeder</td>
<td>The slotted steel prong holds the weed firmly, and a slight pressure on the handle removes</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 35 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Weeder</td>
<td>A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard steel; ground edges.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Piece Garden Set</td>
<td>A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel and a weeder. All are made of good material, each</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Tooth Weeder</td>
<td>Light in weight, but strongly made of the best material. They are practical and durable,</td>
<td>Not Postpaid</td>
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<td></td>
<td>time and strength savers.</td>
<td>Postpaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mole Trap</td>
<td>Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 35c  Not prepaid, 25c.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>trimmed to prevent rusting.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spading Fork</td>
<td>Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handles</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 35 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 307 ENGLISH</td>
<td>High grade steel blade.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 1.40  Not prepaid, .60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 357 AMERICAN</td>
<td>6-inch steel blade.</td>
<td>By mail postpaid, 1.00  Not prepaid, .35.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| No. 304 POTATO PLANTER       | For the small garden as well as in fields of several acres 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, .25. Not prepaid, .20. 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 adjustable from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. By mail postpaid, .25. Not prepaid, .20. 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. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.20. Not prepaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. $1.95; 10 lbs. $3.80. Jute String For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, .25 per ball. Not prepaid, 15c per ball; 5 balls for 80c. -ADVERTISEMENT-
Germico

—Protect plants from frost, wind and rain. Protects the crops earlier, keeps off insects and keeps the soil moist. These individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

Roll of 1,000 Kaps—By mail postpaid, $11.00.
Roll of 250 Kaps—By mail postpaid, $3.00.
Roll of 100 Kaps—By mail postpaid, $1.50.

Plant Bed Cloth
—For tobacco plant beds, and for vegetable plant beds where glass is not necessary. Protects the plants from frost and insects, hastens growth and allows earlier transplanting; saves time and labor and increases production. Bolts 125 yards long, 26 inches wide. By mail postpaid, $7.85 per bolt. Not prepaid, $7.50 per bolt.

Berry and Fruit Baskets
—For shipping and marketing berries and other small fruits.

1 Pint Size. (Oblong.) By mail postpaid, $1.10 per 100. Not prepaid, $1.10 per 100; $8.50 per crate of 1,000.
1 Quart Size. (Square.) Wood rim. By mail postpaid, $1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, $1.10 per 100; $8.50 per crate of 1,000.
1 Quart Size. (Square.) Metal rim. By mail postpaid, $1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, $1.10 per 100; $16.50 per crate of 2,000.

Special price on lots of 5,000 or more.

Mulch Paper
—USE IT TO GROW BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS.

Tomatoes planted at the same time. Those grown under mulch yielded 44 per cent more.

After preparing the soil, lay the mulch paper over the row and plant the seeds or set the plants through holes punched in the paper. For drilled crops lay the paper about 2 inches apart on both sides of the row.

Every crop grown in rows both in the garden and field, except peanuts, can be grown under mulch paper. Get Hotkaps, 18 inches wide, 200 yard long, $3.50 per roll.

Grafting, Budding and Pruning Knives

No. 703. PRUNING KNIFE. Made of the finest grade of heavy gauge steel; one blade, stand handle, polished steel rivetted, polished steel rivets and lining. Length, closed, 5% ins. Price, $1.00.

No. R1437. GRAFTING AND BUDDING KNIFE. Has strong keen cutting edge; high tempered white bone handle; length, closed, 4 inches. Price, $1.25.

No. R353. BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIFE. Finest quality steel: two blades, one for pruning, the other for budding: stand handle; brass lined and riveted; polished steel bolster; length, closed, 4 ins. Price, $1.50.

Perfecto Flower Box
—Made of coppered steel which neither rusts nor deteriorates. When the soil is run through the perforated box and poured in either end and quickly seeks the level of the concreted troughs and soaks into the earth at the root of the plants, finished in dark green.

Length Width Depth Not Prepaid By Mail Postpaid
20 inches 7 inches 6 inches $1.00 $1.25
26 inches 7 inches 6 inches 1.50 1.75
22 inches 7 inches 6 inches 2.00 2.25
38 inches 7 inches 6 inches 2.50 2.75
44 inches 7 inches 6 inches 3.00 3.25

LAWN SPRINKLERS

UNIVERSAL. Throws the water from the perforated head, as well as from the arms; waters a 25-foot circle.

By mail postpaid, $2.95. Not postpaid, $2.75.

HARPOON. Has a sharp point so that it can be stuck in the ground. The head revolves at great speed, watering a 50 to 60-foot circle.

By mail postpaid, 2 feet $1.35; 4 feet $1.50. Not prepaid, 2 foot $1.20; 4 foot $1.35.

NEW DOLLAR. The smallest of all revolving sprinklers, but a good one; waters a circle about 30 feet in diameter.

By mail postpaid, $1.15. Not prepaid, $1.00.

RING SPRINKLER. Does not get out of order; has no moving parts to wear or get loose; waters a circle 30 feet in diameter.

By mail postpaid, $3.65. Not postpaid, $3.50.

RAIN KING

Each nozzle a complete sprinkler with full range of direction, distance and volume. Nothing to get out of order. Built for hard work and built to last. Bearings are hardened and machined to precision standards. Instantly set for either stationary or whirling spray, coarse or fine, fast or slow, to cover large or small circles; sprinkles perfectly under any pressure.

By mail postpaid, $3.65. Not prepaid, $3.50.

MOULDED RUBBER HOSE

We are offering a very high quality of hose in two colors, black and red. Diffs from ordinary hose in that it is made with two double weaves of stout cord instead of the usual construction of one double and one single weave.

Can be supplied in 25-foot or 50-foot coupled lengths, 3/4 inch.

UNPROOF—Red. 25-foot lengths 13c/ft; 50-foot lengths 13c.

CRACKPROOF—Black. 25-foot lengths 13c/ft; 50-foot lengths 12½c/ft.

BUCH’S WATER BALLAST LAWN ROLLERS

It is very essential to roll the lawn when the frost is out of the ground, and again several times during the season. A first-class roller will prove a good investment, as it will last almost a lifetime. Fill it with water, which will weight it to any number of pounds desired. It is equipped with ball-bearing axle, scraper and a device for keeping the "handle stationary.


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 saving 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. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts. 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.

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 rows, 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 attached to 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. 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 16-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, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, $4.75.


No. 35. Seeder Attachment. Fits any Planet Jr. single and doublesingle 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.

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

Continuous Sprayer

—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning. By mail postpaid, $1.00. Not prepaid, 85c.

Hand Sprayer

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. By mail postpaid, 85c. Not postpaid, 50c.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

Self-operating, durable, high pressure sprayers; easy to carry and easy to operate. Will spray all spraying solutions, whitewash and water paint.

Perfection Sprayers —A splendidly built high pressure sprayer, easy to operate and economical to use. Capacity 4 gallons; the tank is made of first quality copper bearing brass or galvanized sheets; all seams are riveted and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive. Has a brass automatic shut-off valve in the nozzle that operates perfectly under all pressures; an efficient and durable automatic brass air valve; equipped with 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. Every tank is tested under pressure of 90 to 100 pounds. By mail postpaid. Prepaid.

Galvanized Steel Tank—— $6.90 $6.50
Brass Tank————— 9.90 9.50

Leader Sprayer —A strong practical sprayer that will spray all liquid insecticides, whitewash, water paint, etc., and does splendid work. Galvanized steel tank, 3 1/2 gallons capacity; pump cylinder seamless brass locked into tank or released by a half turn of pump handle; ball valve; the tank seamless and sweat soldered. Equipped with automatic shut-off nozzle and 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. Does fine work in the truck garden, orchard, vineyard, on vegetables, flowers and ornamental shrubs, around the dairy barn, chicken house, milk house, creamery and hog pen. By mail postpaid, $4.60. Not prepaid, $4.25.

Junior Sprayer —In all respects except the size of the tank, which holds 2 1/2 gallons, the Junior is exactly like the Perfection described above, is equally as well made, has the same equipment and will do the same work. The workmanship is of a high order throughout and the materials of first quality. The pump is sealed into the tank by a malleable cap which screws onto the brass tank collar with heavy threads, easily removed for filling and cleaning, a rubber gasket seals the union of pump and tank; the shoulder strap is adjustable. Every Junior Sprayer is tested under actual working conditions before it leaves the factory. It is designed for the home garden, the small truck farm, the dairy barn, etc. By mail postpaid. Prepaid.

Galvanized Steel Tank———— $5.30 $5.00
Brass Tank————— 7.80 7.50

Extra Nozzle for All Compressed Air Sprayers $1.75 Postpaid.
Knapsack Outfit—

A perfect combination that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting and is practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from pump and attaching the strainer you have a first-class sprayer. Fine for applying whitewash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants. 

Knapsack Outfit:
- Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer. 
- Price: $7.50

Bucket Outfit—Same as above, without tank. 
- By mail postpaid, $4.70. Not prepaid, $4.50.

Feeny Dust Gun

A double-acting gun that will apply all kinds of powdered insecticides and insect powders in a cloud to all parts of the plant. A child can operate it. Model B, by mail postpaid, $1.00. Not prepaid, $0.90.

Major Duster

Fitted with a powder strainer to prevent clogging. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles for spreading the dust under the leaves of low-growing plants. 

Autocrat Duster

—Of larger capacity than any of the above dusters. The powder is kept agitated to insure a uniform flow. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles of different sizes for dusting under low-growing plants; both nozzles will dust under the leaf, the wider nozzle for use when a larger and wider cloud of dust is needed. 

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. 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. The insecticide is applied to both sides of the leaf. 

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, has agitator and brush to break up lumps and apply a uniform constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cone-shaped head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Makes an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. 

Vermorel Duster

—A duster that will last a lifetime. The construction of the Vermorel is so simple, compact and efficient that there is practically nothing to get out of order. There is no dry powdered insecticide that it will not handle in the most thorough manner. It is double acting, applying the dust on both the up and down stroke. It is exceedingly easy to operate, is carried on the back like a knapsack, one hand operating the lever, the other directing the application of the insecticide. It has an extension pipe by which the dust can be applied under the leaf as well as covering the entire plant. 

(Wood's Tested Seeds)
**Parcel Post Shipments**

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and pay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog; if you live an F.D.R. route, your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

**Not prepaid** means you pay the cost of transportation.
WOOD’S
TRADE MARK BRAND
SEEDS

Well deserve the slogan

“Better Seeds, Better Crops”

No brand of seeds offered on the market today has a higher reputation for quality and dependability. This record is due to our fifty years of serving the South with seeds that have proven their crop-producing ability.

Wood’s Seeds are shipped in new bags, readily identified by the three red stripes and circle. They are your guarantee of seeds you can trust.