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1907

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DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE



WOOD'S High Grade SEEDS

AND
GUIDE FOR THE FARM
AND
GARDEN.

GLADYS UNWIN
SWEET PEAS

WOOD'S
PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS

WOOD'S
ROYAL PANSIES

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS
RICHMOND, VA.

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LIME, SULPHUR and SALT. Concentrated. For San Jose Scale.

Millions of fruit trees are being destroyed every year by the San Jose Scale, and millions more are infested with it, and are breeding plans to supply other trees. It takes years for a fruit tree to reach a profitable age, but San Jose Scale can kill it in a single season. The only effectual remedy for this pest is a combination of Lime, Sulphur and Salt—it can be made on the farm if the proper appliances are at hand, but even then it is a dirty, mussy, disagreeable job. To overcome the many objections to the home-made article we offer a highly-concentrated preparation which is ready for use by simply adding water; no boiling. Spray the trees in the late fall and early winter, and again in the early spring before the buds open, being careful to cover the tree thoroughly. For small orchards, use the Bucket Spray Pump (price, \$3.00); for large orchards, the Barrel Spray Pump (price, \$—).

Dilute one gallon of Lime, Sulphur and Salt with from 20 to 40 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree. Price: Quart, 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gal. 75 cts.; 5 gals. \$3.00.

"BONORA." Nature's Plant Food.

This wonderful discovery is good for all living plants, lawns and shrubbery, vegetables, fruit and shade trees, etc. It invigorates the plant, promotes the growth and causes an increased crop and earlier maturity by two or three weeks. It encourages and retains moisture, thus enabling the plant to withstand drought.

BONORA contains an abundance of active plant food in a condensed form, and a trial and its consequent results will fully demonstrate its wonderful qualities. Bonora is a veritable boon to vegetable-growers, as attested by the highest-class endorsements. Put up in dry form, in attractive metal boxes, as follows:

Package making 56 pints, 25 cents; postage paid, 30 cent.
Package making 28 gallons, 50 cents; postage paid, 65 cents.
Five-Pound Package (making 140 gallons), \$2.50.

KIND WORDS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS:

Your Descriptive Catalogue for 1906 received, and will say, if I could not get another one like it, I would not take \$50.00 for it.

L. H. Goss, Albemarle Co., Va., January 6, 1906

Please send us your seed catalogue. We do not consider that a real estate office is complete that does not keep one on their table for the use of their friends and customers.

WAVEBLY FARM AGENCY, H. P. Wilder Manager.

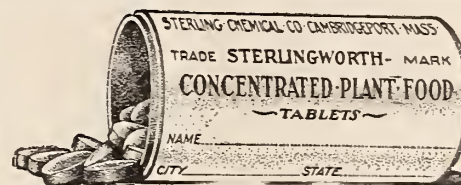
Sussex County, Va., February 13, 1906.

We like your finely-arranged catalogue immensely. Everything is so plain one can hardly make a mistake.

March 27, 1906. MRS. I. F. IRVING, Gloucester Co., Va.

The seeds you sent me some time back were really splendid, and a long way better than any obtained from other seedmen, either in England or America.

July 19, 1905. ARTHUR SWAIN, Essequibo, British Guiana.



STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Contain Nitrogen, Ammonia,
Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

A New Scientific, Odorless,
Concentrated Fertilizer
for Potted Plants.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefitted. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP USED

in the garden, Flower or Vegetable, kills all bugs that injure plants, shrubs or vines; in the Orchard, destroys all insects injurious to trees; in the Household, exterminates moths, cockroaches, bed-bugs, carpet-bugs, etc.; in the Stable, relieves horses and cows from tormenting flies; in the Kennel, keeps dogs clear of fleas and vermin; in the Sheepfold, makes an unequalled sheep-dip—highly beneficial; in the Poultry Yard, prevents all lice that infest fowl.

A POWERFUL AGENT.—In Sulpho-Tobacco Soap we offer to florists, flower-growers, gardeners and cultivators, amateur or professional, a powerful agent for the destruction of all bugs and insects. Sulphur and the Gum of the richest Leaf Tobacco are saponified with fertilizing fats; a soluble form to meet all requirements where an insect exterminator is desired.

EASILY APPLIED.—Dissolve in water, strain and apply with sprayer, or the plant may be washed with a sponge. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with the same solution as is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake. Price, 10 and 20 cents pkge.

It gives me pleasure to testify as to the merits of your seeds. Having purchased of you for several years, I always found them first-class in every respect, and had splendid success whenever I used them.

April 23, 1906. ARTHUR P. SAUNDERS, Northampton Co., Va.

I want to order all my garden seeds from your firm, for I had some of your seed last year and they proved to be the best I have ever tried.

January 4, 1906. E. C. SHUFORD, Yancey Co., N. C.

I have tried your seeds in a small way for three years, and have in every instance found them strictly first-class. You will probably get all my next spring's order.

May 14, 1906. F. B. FISHBACK Baldwin Co., Ala.

I have been buying my seed in New York, but having gotten hold of some of your seed beans, they proved so good I have turned this order to you, hoping for good results.

January 16, 1906. E. M. MONTAGUE, Marion Co., Fla.

The 28th year of our business

TIME FLIES! It is twenty-seven years since we first started in the seed business in a modest way at the corner of Sixth and Marshall Streets. Our first issue of a catalogue was four pages, giving a list and prices of the seeds we sold. Since that time our catalog has grown year by year, until it has reached its present dimensions. Our steady endeavor has always been for constant improvement, both in our methods of business and the quality of our seeds. The best evidence that we have succeeded in this is our large and constantly growing trade.

In addition to our experience and knowledge of the seed business and the care which we use in the selecting and growing of our seeds, we employ a skilled agricultural chemist, whose duty it is to examine and test all of our seeds before being sent out to our customers, so as to be assured of supplying seeds of the highest and best quality and of a thoroughly satisfactory tested germination.

We commenced, during the past year, the issue of **WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL**, a publication which we

shall issue at frequent intervals throughout the year, giving prices and timely information about seasonable seeds, with helpful hints from the practical experience of our customers. This new departure has received the most enthusiastic endorsement of our customers who have commended it as filling a long-felt want, in giving them much practical information about seasonable crops just at the right time for planting. This publication will be mailed free to customers

who request it, or whose orders indicate an interest in general farm and garden crops.

We endeavor to make all of our publications useful and practical, and we are constantly in receipt of kind words of approval from our customers, as to the aid and help which our catalogues and different publications give them in their farming and gardening operations. With our trial and seed farms, our office and general

store equipment, and our large warehouse capacity, we have, altogether, facilities for the proper conduct of the seed business that are unsurpassed in this country.

Thanking our friends and customers for their liberal and continued patronage, and with best wishes for the New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Richmond, Va., January 1907.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seed Merchants.



Our Seed Warehouse, foot of 14th St., Adjoining Mayo's Bridge.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Post Office Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

QUICK FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. Richmond is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent less than usual merchandise rates.

IN VIRGINIA, the rate on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one and one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in large quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 10 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart; except on Onion Sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

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

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter connected with seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and the money paid will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalog, will be executed on these conditions only.

CALENDAR OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR.

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

January. Prepare hot beds and sow in same early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress Grass and Clover fields or Fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for Spring crops.

February. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish; and in hot-beds sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set out Asparagus Roots, Onion Sets, Horse Radish Roots and hardy Lettuce Plants. Early plantings of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed. Sow Canada Field Peas and Oats, and towards end of month, Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

March. This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, sow Tomato, Pepper, and Egg-Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion Sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Plant out Asparagus Roots. Prepare Melon, Cucumber and Squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier, Sow Lawn Grass Seed.

For the Farm.—Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover seed, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seed. Plant Artichokes for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

April. Plant Early Potatoes, sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzel and Herbs. Put out Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets and Asparagus Roots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans, and late in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Vine Seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy Flower Seeds, and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladiolus and Cannas Bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow Spring Oats, Clover and Grass Seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzel for stock; plant Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, etc.

May. Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness: Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsley, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Black-eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed. Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper and Strawberry.

For the Farm.—Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise Corn, Peanuts and Cotton. Set out Tobacco plants.

June. Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg-Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop, likewise Late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession, Plant Late Potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant Late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown.

July. Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out Late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow early Turnips. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black, Black-eye and Whippoorwill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at last working of Corn or Cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting if the plants are large. Sow Wood's Cabbage Lettuce seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach, Kale, Turnip and Ruta Baga seed.

For the Farm.—Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow Vetch and Rape, and towards the end of the month Grass and Clover seeds can be safely put in.

Wood's Vegetable Seeds

are carefully selected and grown from the best stocks obtainable. On our Hollybrook Farm we are continually making selections and improvements of new and standard varieties of seeds, and our work in this respect has resulted in considerable improvement in different specialties, the stocks of which we control.

In Water Melons, Cantaloupes, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Cymbblings (or Squashes), and other Southern specialties, the superiority of our specially selected strains has long been recognized, and our trade with truckers and large growers all over the country has steadily increased, in a most satisfactory way. The steady increase of our trade, and the many testimonials we receive, show that our efforts to furnish seeds of superior and high-grade qualities, are appreciated by our customers.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow Lettuce, early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion Sets, Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale, Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of the month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn. Set out Strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out Onion Sets. Sow Cabbage (early sorts), Turnips for Salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards the end of the month set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant Strawberries. Put down Asparagus beds.

For the Farm.—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches. If you have not received a copy of our **Fall Catalogue** giving full information in regard to these crops, send for the same at once.

November. Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames. Set out Cabbage, Lettuce and Strawberry plants. Plant out Asparagus Roots. Lawn Grass Seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month. Potatoes can also be planted now to come in the spring, but require to be planted deeper than spring planted seed. Plant hardy Roses, and set out Fruit Trees and small fruits.

For the Farm.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Timothy and Herd's Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada Field Peas.

December. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Early Potatoes can be planted in open weather up to Christmas. Canada Field Peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

List of New & Desirable Varieties

AND SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

Hodson Green Pod Bean.

A new and remarkably prolific Snap Bean, which originated near Buffalo, New York. It is an exceptionally strong and robust grower, many of the bushes measuring two to two and one-half feet in height, and the same in width. It is an enormous yielder, often producing fifty to sixty pods to the plant, and withstanding adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. These Beans always attract attention, from their healthy, vigorous growth, and so far, have been entirely free from anthracnose, rust or blight. The roots run very deep in the ground, and the foliage continues fresh and vigorous when many other kinds wilt from heat and drought. A grower of this variety last season who planted five quarts of seed, produced 135 one-bushel baskets of fine, marketable pods, all of which sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket. The table quality is first-class, and if picked young, the pods are entirely stringless. It is an excellent shipper, and cannot fail to become exceedingly popular as a main-crop bean in the South. Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.50.

Hodson Wax Bean.

The Hodson Wax Bean is the same type as the Hodson Green Pod Bean, and is equally valuable in its class. It is a new and entirely distinct type of Wax Bean, strong and vigorous grower, particularly desirable for medium and late crop. It produces a healthy growth of foliage, resists rust and blight to a remarkable extent, and is very productive. The plant is well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the Davis Wax and the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, while the color is a clean light yellow, making them very attractive. The pods are brittle and tender, of fine texture and pleasant flavor. These good qualities, together with their remarkable productiveness, make this one of the best main-crop varieties for market and shipping, as well as for home use.. Pkt. 10 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

New Neapolitan Pepper.

This new Pepper promises to become particularly valuable for our southern shippers and market-gardeners, from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other of the large mild red Peppers. The plants are of very strong growth, very stocky, and the Peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing early and continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well, and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; pound, \$4.00.

Sunflower Cotton.

We call particular attention to this new Cotton, offered in our list of Cotton Seeds on page 83. Wherever grown, it has proved a most desirable and productive long-staple variety. Bushel, \$1.50; 5-bus. lots and over, per bus., \$1.40. Special price in large lots.

All of the varieties of Cotton which we offer have proved their superiority, both in yields and quality, and we have no hesitation in saying that our list embraces the very best kinds in cultivation. Our Cotton Seed, too, is in nearly all instances grown by the originators of the varieties; so that cotton-growers can rely on securing superior grades of seed from our stocks.



Hodson Wax Bean



New Neapolitan Pepper

Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe.

This new introduction is the result of a number of years of careful selection by one of the most noted growers of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, to produce an ideal market melon. It differs from the old Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, in that it has golden meat, instead of the yellow or greenish meat of the Rocky Ford. It has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs, covered with a closely laced and interlaced gray netting. The blossom end is protected with a well-developed button. Meat of a reddish orange, very thick, fine-grained and spicy. Seed cavity small, and triangular, the seed closely held in place in three lobes. This is one of the first points to consider in a shipping melon, for if the fibrous growth containing the seeds is not well developed, the seeds soon shake loose, and the melon quickly begins to decay. The average weight is about two and a quarter pounds, and the length six inches, and the thickness four and a half inches. The standard crate is fourteen inches wide, four and a half inches deep, and twenty-four inches long, holding twelve melons. About 80 per cent. of the crop grades nicely in the above sized crate.



Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe

Wherever placed upon the market, they have sold for more than double the price of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is also very much superior as a shipping melon, and will ship twice as far and keep in good condition much longer than the old Rocky Ford. We have some of the most remarkable reports from commission merchants where this melon has been shipped.

ped, as to the difference in prices brought by the Burrell's Gem and the ordinary Rocky Ford Gem. We recommend this variety very strongly to our customers, believing it will prove to be one of the greatest money-makers and best all-round shipping and home-market cantaloupes yet introduced. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; pound, \$5.00.

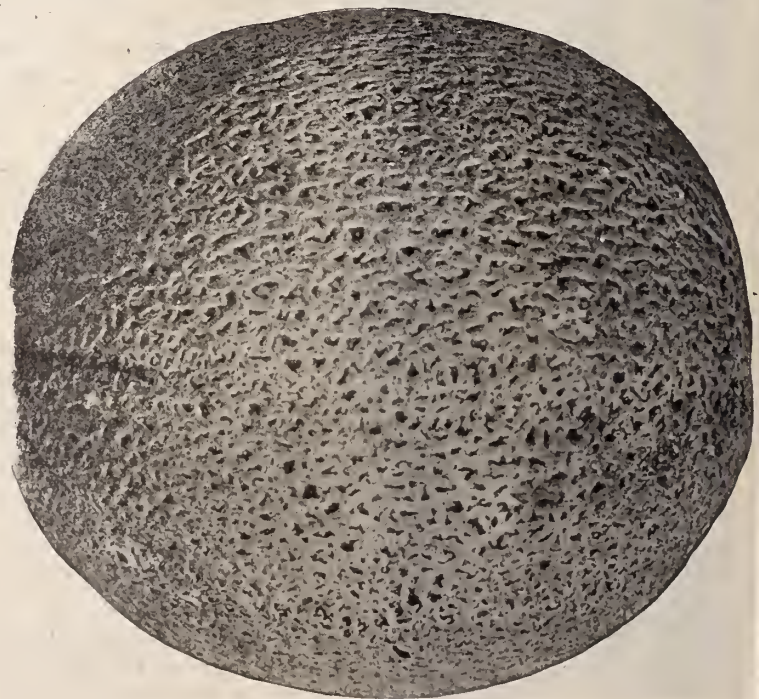
Netted Rock, or Eden Gem Cantaloupe.

The Netted Rock or Eden Gem is another fine selection of the famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. The melon is less tapering at the ends than the original Rocky Ford, and is solid net, the netting covering the spaces between the ribs. The ribs are very slight, the netting closely laced and well developed. The color and quality of the meat is practically the same as the original Rocky Ford Melon. The vines are very hardy growers, and are less liable to rust than most other varieties, being so nearly rust-proof as to be called rust-proof by some. This melon is an excellent shipper. The ripening season is about ten days later than the original Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and to plant for a succession to the original Rocky Ford, it is most desirable. It is a well-known fact that late Cantaloupes frequently bring higher prices in the home markets than the early crop. We recommend this new introduction to our customers, feeling sure that they will be well pleased with it. It has been extensively grown in South Carolina, as well as Colorado, the past year, with most satisfactory results. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Gate-Post Yellow Corn.

Illustration and full description of this desirable new Field corn will be found on page 76. We have never grown or seen a variety of yellow corn that impressed us more favorably than this. Its beautiful deep yellow grains, and solid ears, together with its growth and productiveness, promise to make it one of the most desirable kinds in cultivation. It is also of particularly healthy growth, cures up well, with practically no rotten grains, and promises to become one of our leading standard yellow varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.

The varieties of Corn which we offer in our Field Seed pages embrace the best and most productive kinds in cultivation—kinds that have been bred up and selected for their different points of value by the best corn-growers in this country. All of them are leaders in their class, for the different purposes or soils for which they are recommended.



Netted Rock, or Eden Gem Cantaloupe

Davis Perfect Cucumber.

Originated by Mr. Eugene Davis, of Michigan, a Cucumber expert, and also the originator of the Davis Kidney Wax Bean. Mr. Davis says: "This new introduction is as early as the earliest strain of White Spine, and it outyields by far anything I have ever tried. It is also unequalled for quality, shape, color and appearance. In color a dark, glossy green;



shape slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They never grow "pussy," and hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of a yellow streak on them. The quality is fine, being very tender and brittle, of exceptionally good flavor. Another strong point of merit is its splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut. It is bound to become the most popular Cucumber in cultivation, when known. I shipped out-of-door stock this season to Chicago, which brought me \$1.00 per bushel, when ordinary out-door-grown stock was only bringing 40 cents per bushel at the same time. These sold for hot-house Cucum-

bers, and even experts could not tell the difference. I shall plant all I can next year, for the Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit markets, where they brought the highest market price this season."

The trials made the past season fully confirm Mr. Davis' recommendation of this new Cucumber, and we recommend it very strongly to our customers, as a most desirable introduction. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50.

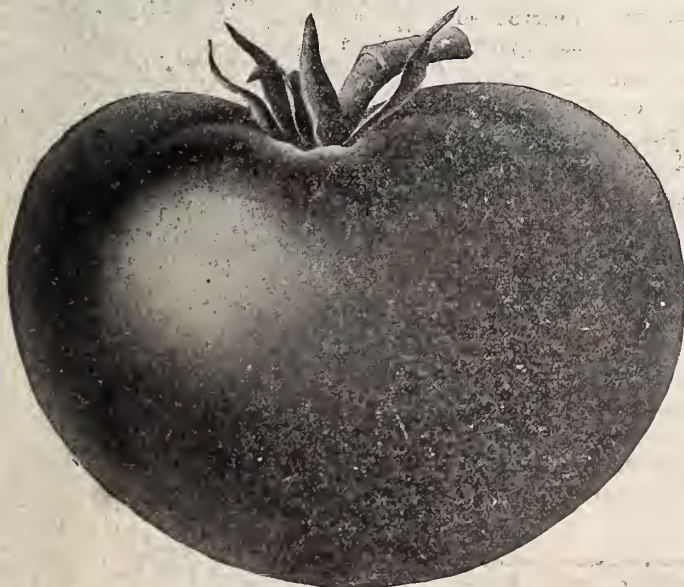
Autumn King, or World Beater Cabbage

A distinct late variety of Cabbage that has been grown very successfully by Long Island growers. It is of the Round-Head or Drum-head type. The ruffled and crimped appearance of the leaves marks it as being thoroughly distinct. It produces enormous solid heads; small outer leaves, which enables it to be planted closer than the ordinary late sorts. It is remarkable for its productiveness and keeping qualities. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that it will prove to be a most desirable addition to our list of late Cabbages.

Pkt. 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.



Autumn King, or World-Beater Cabbage



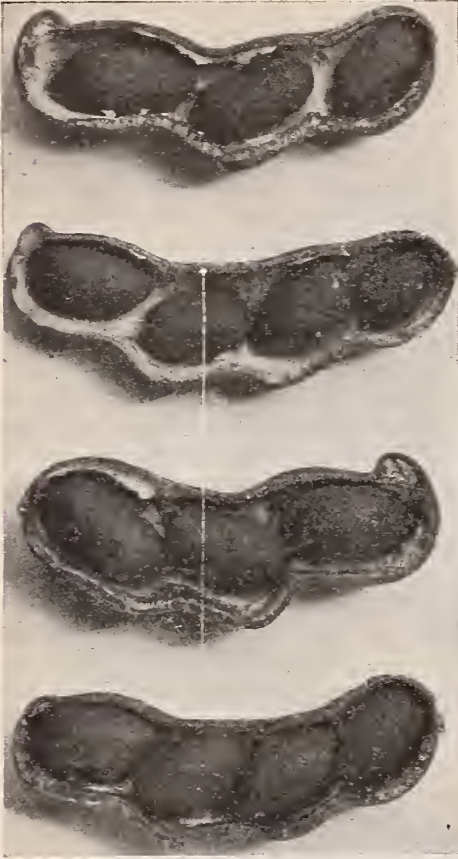
June Pink Tomato

June Pink Tomato.

The June Pink Tomato originated in New Jersey, in the same district as the Earliana, and has become in that district one of the most popular market and shipping varieties grown. In habit of growth it is similar to the Earliana; in color it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where pink tomatoes are preferred, it will bring 25 per cent. more in price than similar red varieties. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits both at the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given the Sparks' Earliana,

the June Pink yielded more fruit, and the vines, after the first crop had been harvested, were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens fully as early as the Sparks' Earliana, and has the further quality—making it especially desirable for private use—of continuing to bear and ripen fruit up until frost. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core. Altogether, the good qualities of this new introduction will soon place it in the front rank as a most profitable and desirable early Tomato. Per pkt. 10 cents; ounce 60 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.50.

Valencia White Peanuts.



Valencia White Peanuts

We have secured this new Peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section. Per pkt. 10 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck (7½ pounds), \$1.25; bushel (30 pounds), \$4.00.

Swiss Chard.

This is not a new vegetable, but is one of those desirable old kinds, the good qualities of which have been overlooked. It is particularly desirable for small gardens, because it combines two kinds of vegetables in one—the young leaves to use as greens, and the stalks to cook like asparagus. A well-known cook book asserts that Chard makes one of the most delicate and delicious of dishes. There are several points in its favor. It can be planted very early, on account of its hardiness. The young leaves will be of suitable size for greens in about six to eight months from sowing. From the time it is eight inches high, until it attains full size it is in usable condition for one dish or the other.

Chard requires the same cultivation as beets. The seed can be sown in March or April, in rows two feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart. In cutting for use, the outer leaves should be cut from the plant, and it will continue to produce throughout the season. In cooking the Chard, leaves and stalks can be used either separately or together. One rule directs that the young and tender leaves and the midribs be made into bundles and boiled and treated like asparagus on toast, and then served with Hollandaise sauce or English drawn butter. Or the stalks should be cut into inch lengths, put into boiling water with a little vinegar, and after a few minutes change to fresh boiling water containing

a pinch of baking soda. When cooked till tender, properly salted and covered with thick cream sauce, this makes a most desirable table dish. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ pound 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts.

Swedish Select Oats.

This Oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different parts of this country, and has proved to be one of the best, most satisfactory and largest yielding Spring Oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse weather conditions better than any other variety. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats weigh from thirty-six to forty pounds to the bushel, are large, thick, white, plump and heavy. In tests made in the Western States, they have yielded double as much as ordinary varieties grown under similar conditions. We have never offered an Oat that came to us with more favorable recommendations than the Swedish Select, and from its deep-rooting qualities we believe it will be found to be the ideal Spring Oat for this section. We recommend it very strongly to our customers. Per bushel, 80 cents; in ten-bushel lots and over, 75 cents per bushel.



Swedish Select Oats

SNAP BEANS' QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVENESS

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers from selected stocks—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as field crops. **QUALITY FIRST ALWAYS** is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds. Special prices to Truckers and Gardeners on both Snap Beans and Early Peas in large quantities. Prices quoted on request.

SUPERB FLOWER SEED MIXTURES.

A Collection of Flower Seeds embracing the best and most popular varieties in cultivation,

Nearly every section of our own country and Europe has contributed her choicest and best to the beauty and excellence of our Superb Mixtures, many of the varieties being the result of years of careful and painstaking selection by eminent specialists. The fine, large flowers, the handsomest that can be had, and covering a wide range of the richest and most brilliant colors, and borne on strong, healthy and thrifty plants, which produce a great profusion of bloom make these well worthy the name of Superb Mixtures.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture.

Contains all the best and newest curled, twisted, feathery and quilled varieties. The large size, graceful habit and charming colorings make them exceptionally handsome for cut flowers, especially for table decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

Wood's Special Mixed Sweet Peas.

Nothing but the choicest and largest flowering variety of each type and color is allowed in this mixture, which is made up of the best named varieties. In size and beauty of flower and diversity of color, no mixture we have ever seen or grown can equal it. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Superb Cosmos Mixture.

Made up of the largest and best varieties, often measuring 4 to 5 inches across and contains every color in which Cosmos is grown. Particularly well suited for vases and table decoration, keeping fresh in water for several days. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture.

A magnificent mixture of both double and single varieties producing unusually large and brilliant blooms of the greatest variety of colors and of delicious fragrance. Fine for cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.

We have never grown Pansies which compare with this in richness and diversity of color, size of bloom and velvety appearance. Some are a single color, others mottled and spotted, streaked, tigred veined and splashed; while many others which are specially selected for this mixture, cannot be had elsewhere; in fact, it contains the richest, handsomest and largest pansies grown by specialists in this country and Europe, and cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.

Wood's Superb Mignonette Mixture.

Includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Our seeds are saved from the strongest and healthiest plants, such as will produce robust plants that will yield an abundance of bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums.

Only the best named varieties are used in this mixture which embraces every color from pearly white to black; many spotted and blotched kinds, and some bearing many colors on single plant. We offer mixtures of both the tall and dwarf Nasturtiums which far surpass any we have ever grown in variety and brilliance of color and profusion of bloom.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Tall Peerless Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture.

In variety of shapes and colors this mixture is incomparable. The colors range from pure white to deep crimson; many spotted. The flowers are both double and single and make a most effective display especially in beds. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Collection of Superb Mixtures.

To those who send us their entire flower-seed order, or those whose order for other flower seeds amounts to \$1.00 or more, we will sell a collection of one packet each of our Superb Mixture for 50 cents. If ordered singly they would cost 85 cents.

BEDDING AND FLOWERING PLANTS.

We can supply bedding and flowering plants as per the list given below, for shipment in April, May and June. Prices named are for delivery at our stores or to the express company at Richmond. Half dozen plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates. We do not send flowering plants by mail.

	Each.	Dozen.		Each.	Dozen.
Abutilon,	\$ 10	\$1 00	Heliotropes, Purple or White,	\$0 10	\$1 00
Ageratum, White and Blue,	07	60	Hibiscus,	15	1 50
Alternanthera, Red and Yellow,	07	60	Hollyhock,	10	1 00
Alyssum,	07	60	Hydrangea,	25	2 50
Ampelopsis,	15	1 50	Ivy, Boston (Ampelopsis),	15	1 50
Artillery Plant,	07	60	Ivy, English (hardy)	10	1 00
Asparagus plumosus,	10	1 00	Ivy, German or Parlor,	07	60
Asparagus Sprengeri,	10	1 00	Jasmine, Grand Duke or Cape Jassamine,	25	2 50
Aster,	07	60	Latanas,	10	1 00
Begonia (six varieties), Assorted,	10	1 00	Lemon Verbena,	10	1 00
Candytuft,	07	60	Mignonette,	10	1 00
Carnation,	10	1 00	Moon Vine,	10	1 00
Chrysanthemum,	10	1 00	Nasturtiums, Dwarf and Tall,	07	60
Cigar Plant,	07	60	Orange, Othaheite,	25	2 50
Citronalis,	10	1 00	Peonies,	25	2 50
Coleus	10	60	Pansy,	10	75
Daisy, English,	10	75	Petunias, Double and Single,	10	1 00
Dracæna Indivisa,	10	1 00	Plumbago, Blue and White,	10	1 00
Dusty Miller,	07	60	Primrose,	15	1 50
Fern, Boston,	15	1 50	Rubber Plant (Ficus)25 cts. to \$1 each.	
Fern, Piersonii,	15	1 50	Roses, See page 44 for list and prices.		
Fuchsias, Assorted,	10	1 00	Salvia,	10	1 00
Geraniums, Double and Single,	10	1 00	Verbena,	07	60
Geraniums, Apple,	15	1 50	Vinca,	10	1 00
Geraniums, Ivy,	10	1 00	Violet, Double and Single,	10	00
Geraniums, Sweet-Scented Varieties,	10	1 00	Wandering Jew (Tradescantia),	07	60

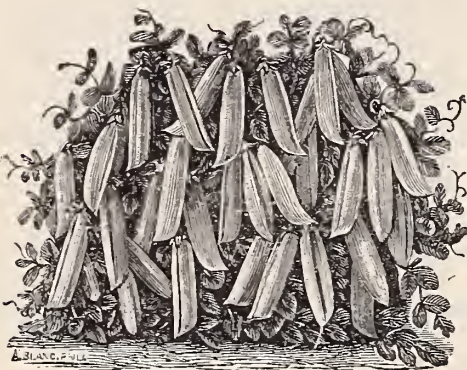
OUR ROLL OF HONOR SEEDS,

And what our Customers say about them.

In this list we call particular attention to some of our leading specialties, which are either of our own introduction or of which we offer specially improved and selected strains. We have termed this list of seeds our "Roll of Honor Seeds," because they have proved of distinct merit and have elicited so many enthusiastic opinions from our customers, extracts from whose letters we give in connection with the different varieties mentioned herein. We give here only brief notes about the different kinds. Full descriptions of the varieties here listed will be found under the respective headings through the catalog.

GARDEN PEAS.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early



Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

Customers say:

The Pedigree Extra-Early Peas procured from you last year were entirely satisfactory and produced a most excellent crop. They were early, vigorous and prolific.—THACKER DAIRY & STOCK CO., Rockingham County, N. C., November 7, 1905.

Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early Pea is the best by far that I have ever raised for very earliness and productiveness.—(JUDGE) G. E. CASSEL, Montgomery County Va., June 5, 1905.

I planted your Pedigree Extra-Early Peas last spring, and I found them most satisfactory. They were just as good as I want. I don't want to make any mistake this season, so I want you to give me the same Pea.—R. B. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas

This variety has long been one of the most popular Extra-Early Peas grown with our trucker and market-gardener customers. It is particularly valuable as a shipping and market variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 85 cts.; bus. \$3.00; 5-bushel lots and over, \$2.90 per bushel.

The following gives our customers' opinions and experience:

I am glad to state after six years' trial that your Lightning Excelsior Peas are the best I ever planted, as they are early and prolific bearers, and as a table pea they surpass all others. I shall plant most of my next crop in Lightning Excelsior.—N. Y. NORTHORN, New Hanover County, N. C., October 1, 1906.

The Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas I bought of you last season made a very satisfactory crop. They are very popular through this section with other truckers. I expect to double my order this year.—C. J. HARNSEBERGER, Alleghany County, Va., October 27, 1905.

I purchased of you, in the spring of this year, one bushel of Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas, to plant on my own truck farm. I have planted several varieties of peas, but say without hesitation that Wood's Lightning Excelsior is the best variety that I have yet planted. They are hardy, standing more cold, get ripe more uniformly, and are of a most delightful flavor as a table pea; get ripe early, and are good shippers.—L. P. CONNOR, Orangeburg County, S. C., October 18, 1905.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Peas

We call particular attention to this variety because it is worthy of more extended use than at present. It is a table pea, and should be picked when the peas are just beginning to form. They can be sliced and cooked, pods and all. They are very sugary and sweet, and make an attractive table dish. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$2.00.

Thomas Laxton Peas

For home use or for market-garden trade who appreciate high quality in peas, this splendid new variety is one of the most desirable in cultivation. It is even more productive than the Gradus, and has proved with us to be a surer cropper, while its fine table qualities will make it a prime favorite wherever it is used. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.85; bus. \$7.00.

I take pleasure in recommending the Thomas Laxton Peas as being one of the best varieties of Peas I ever planted. They are very prolific and continue long in bearing. I can recommend them to all gardeners and truckers as being superior to anything I ever planted. You can't recommend them too highly. I have been buying all my seed from you for several years, and find them to suit this climate better than any seed I can get. They come up better, grow off quicker, and your Cabbage heads better than anything that I can get. You can put me down as a regular customer as long as I raise vegetables.—W. T. DREW, Webster Co., Ga., Oct. 4, 1906.

SNAP BEANS.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine



Wood's Red Speckled Valentine

Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel, \$3.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$3.25 per bushel.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to this variety:

As we make a specialty of growing choice Snaps for our home and market and canning, we always test every new Bean offered by the leading seedsmen, but can honestly say that no Bean on the market is earlier and more profitable to the trucker than your Earliest Red Valentine, while the quality is the very best, always bringing the highest price. We shall grow no other next season.—C. H. FRIES, Rowan County, N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

In my experience with Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine Beans I have found them the strongest germinating and the best frost-resister of any Beans I have tried. They have no superior in earliness, beauty and productiveness, and, according to my taste, no better Bean was ever placed on the table, and I can recommend them to any one who wants a first-class early Bean. I can with pleasure recommend anything that comes from your house, as I have always found your seed far superior to any I have ever tried.—W. F. CAMOON, Pamlico County, N. C., Oct. 30, 1905.

Wood's Red Speckled Valentine Bean is one of the leading varieties for the South, and I would much rather have them any other kind of Snap Beans that I have ever used.—L. I. MOORE, Dorchester County, S. C., Nov. 6, 1905.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Seed Drills and Garden Tools.

We shall be pleased to send special Illustrated Catalogs of these useful and labor-saving implements to any one interested, upon request. These tools are well made, practical implements, and are very largely and generally used all over this country. See inside back cover page for prices, and write for special catalog. This catalog gives especially valuable information to gardeners and truckers.

Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe



Extra-Early Hanover

This has proved to be one of the most popular of all of our introductions. It is distinctively an extra-early Cantaloupe, ripening fully a week to ten days earlier than any other good variety in cultivation. It is of the greatest value, both for home use and market.
Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots and over, 90 cts. per pound.

From the Cantaloupe Seed I bought of you last spring—the Extra-Early Hanover—I had ripe Cantaloupes the 30th of June. I carried the first home-grown Cantaloupe to Petersburg market. They were the

best I have ever grown. In flavor they were good to the last. I shall grow them again.—NICHOLAS BECK, Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va., October 18, 1906.

I was the pioneer raiser of the Extra-Early Hanover in this section, and for several years I was the first to have Cantaloupes on the market.—J. CICERO MILLER, Rowan County, N. C., September 28, 1906.

The Hanover Cantaloupes are the earliest I have ever grown, and they sell well in the home market.—B. T. WIDGEON, Norfolk County, Va., October 3, 1906.

I used your Extra-Early Hanover Cantaloupe last season by the side of three other early varieties, and your Hanover was ten or more days the earliest.—T. C. L. SINK, Davidson County, N. C., January 29, 1906.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Our stock is specially grown for us in the famous Rocky Ford Melon district, and is a particularly valuable strain for shippers. It is uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed, firmly-fleshed and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special price in large lots.

The quality of your Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is the superior of any that I have grown, as far as growing for commercial purposes is concerned.—R. L. ELLIS, Rhea County, Tenn., September 29, 1906.

Your Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is the best, and the seeds from your house are not mixed, like some that I have bought.—JOHN WAITT, Pierce County, Ga., October 2, 1906.

Imp. Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

This is a specially selected and improved strain of the old Rattlesnake Watermelon, very much superior, and really worthy of being offered as an entirely new introduction. Our customers who have grown it are most enthusiastic in its praise. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots and over, 90 cts. per pound.

I think the Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon one of the finest melons I have seen. Good flavor, tough rind, extra good size, and very fine appearance, though rather late. I never saw a melon patch with all the melons as much alike in shape and color. I think your seed came from a pure strain.—J. L. LIRSCOMB, Lunenburg County, Va.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon surpasses all others. This is a mountain county, but people from watermelon counties say they were the finest they ever saw and I think myself they were the finest I ever grew.—M. C. CALL, Greene County Va., October 1, 1906.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

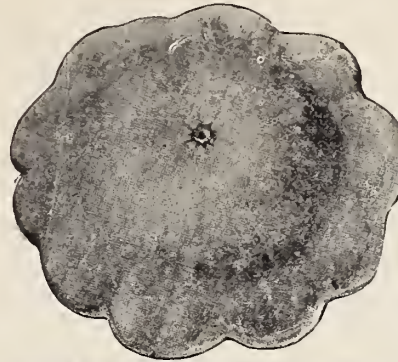
This is one of our oldest introductions, but has held its popularity wherever grown. It is really one of the best and most satisfactory cabbage-heading varieties in cultivation.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40; 5-pound lots and over, \$1.25 per pound.

I was well pleased with Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. I raised the finest heads I ever saw, and shall plant the most of my crop in same this year, and if it does as well this year, will discard all others.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 27, 1906.

I have raised Wood's Cabbage Lettuce for several years. In my opinion there is no equal to it.—CHARLES McILWAIN, Dorchester County, Md., May 31, 1905.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Cymbling, or Squash



Earliest Prolific Bush Cymbling

This is another of our own distinctive introductions, which has proved of the greatest value, particularly to our market gardener and trucker customers. Since its introduction several years ago, we have received the most enthusiastic letters from our trucker customers particularly, stating the satisfaction and advantage they have received, and the profits that they have made, from growing this variety.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. per pound.

I will want ten pounds of your Early Prolific Squash the first of September. I shipped 1,309 crates from the seed I got of you in the spring. They are fine.—W. W. MOORE, Polk County, Fla., July 24, 1906.

Concerning Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Squash, will say that I planted this variety several years back, and this year also, and I find it very early and prolific.—F. C. CLARKE, Lamar Co., Texas, Oct. 2, 1906.

I find Wood's Earliest Prolific Cymbling to be at least ten days earlier, and easily 100 per cent. more prolific than any other early Cymblings I have grown. Hereafter I shall plant only Wood's Prolific.—OTTO GERACKE, Dinwiddie County, Va.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

This has proved to be a most distinct and valuable improvement in Bush Limas, having larger pods, and being very much more prolific than the ordinary Bush Lima.

Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

We can highly recommend your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans as being the finest Bush Lima we have ever grown. It is fine size and a heavy yielder. You will please book us for two bushels of your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans, to be shipped on or about the first of March, 1906.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 24, 1905.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean is the best of them all, for I had it by the side of all the leading Bush Limas, such as the New Wonder and all of Burpee's new kinds, and Wood's beat them all. I never have seen a bush lima bean like it. It is not partial to soil. It was just what its name implies—prolific—on high land as well as on the bottom, and in my experience there is none better. This is my judgment from experience.—HERMAN SCHMIDT, JR., Amherst County, Va., October 27, 1905.

Lack of space prevents a continuation of information about numerous other varieties which are entitled to a place in our **Roll of Honor List**. Other varieties of seeds which are worthy of a place in this list are:

- Giant Argenteuil Asparagus.
- Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans.
- Wood's Crimson Globe Beet.
- Our Special Strain of Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet.
- Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.
- Wood's Jersey and Charleston Wakefield Cabbages, for early use, together with
- Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch and Solid South for summer and late planting.
- Wood's Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.
- Truckers' Favorite and Hiawatha Sugar Corns.
- Klondyke and New Model Cucumbers.
- Black Beauty Egg Plant.
- Our Special Strain of Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce.
- Jackson and Carolina Bradford Watermelons.

Descriptions of all these will be found under the headings of the respective varieties throughout our catalog.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Full-Sized Barrels.—Remember, we always ship in full-sized eleven-peck barrels, and not in the under-size barrels or cloth-head barrels, which are frequently used. Our Potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of Potatoes.

MAINE & NORTHERN-GROWN SEED

These are specially grown for us for seed purposes in the best Potato district in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine, while our Early Ohios are grown in the famous Red River district, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio Potatoes in this country. We do the largest business in Seed Potatoes in the Southern States, and our stocks have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results, causing our trade to increase very rapidly each succeeding year.

SECOND-CROP SEED POTATOES

Virginia-grown Second-crop Seed Potatoes are superior to those grown further South, being free from scab, smoother, and of better quality. The Virginia seed, too, is the TRUE SECOND-CROP SEED, and not, as is frequently offered from other sections, early varieties of the previous year's growing planted late. The true Second-crop Potatoes are the result of growing two crops in the same year, the first crop being usually grown from Maine-or-Northern-grown seed, and the seed Potatoes selected from this crop planted again in July or August.

Wherever planted, our Virginia Second-crop Seed Potatoes have unquestionably proved their superiority over Maine-and-Northern-grown seed, both in earliness and productiveness; while hitherto their use has been principally confined to large truckers and gardeners throughout the South, they are now being quite generally used in sections where they have been tried throughout the North. The crop this year is very short, and prices higher than usual.

We can furnish all the leading early varieties, both in Maine and Second-crop seed. Prices and information given under the description of each variety.

Early and Extra-Early Potatoes

IRISH COBBLER. We have never sold a variety of Potatoes from which we have had such universally satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers and we believe that this variety is destined to become the most popular extra-early variety in cultivation. It is extra-early in maturity produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than the Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in Potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality.

Maine-Grown Irish Cobbler. Pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.25.

The following are extracts from customers' letters who grew the **Irish Cobbler** the past season:

I wish to express my satisfaction at the out-turn of the Irish Cobbler Potatoes I got from you last spring. I must say that they surpass every variety I have ever planted. They are the earliest Potatoes on the market; luxuriant growth, and the Potatoes are large, smooth and white. I made more potatoes this year than I ever made in my life before, and will certainly use them again.—P. B. HARRISON, Edgefield County, S. C., June 16, 1906.

From that barrel of Irish Cobbler Potatoes I got from you last winter, I shipped 25 barrels of fine Potatoes. They netted me \$85.00. I think that they are fine.—H. W. LIVERMAN, Washington County, N. C., June 23, 1906.

I bought of you last spring one barrel of Irish Cobbler Potatoes. I must say they beat any Potato I have ever seen. The Potatoes are fine keepers. Many friends have been to look at them, and seem to be perfectly delighted.—H. B. BUTLER, Robeson Co., N. C., August 21, 1905.

The Irish Cobbler Potatoes which I purchased from you last spring were as fine Potatoes as I ever raised, and are from ten to twelve days earlier than any Irish Potatoes I ever raised. From the five barrels which I planted I dug 150 barrels, and they were as large Potatoes as I ever raised.—B. W. DIXON, Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 23, 1905.

Your Irish Cobbler Potato is the finest I have yet seen. It is undoubtedly one of the very earliest on the market. A fine shipping Potato, being smooth and of a beautiful cream color, and to add to these qualities, is the most prolific Potato I ever saw. I have seen from twelve to fifteen large shipping Potatoes to the hill. I shall use them exclusively next year.—D. J. COBBETT, JR., Pender County, N. C., Nov. 1, 1905.

I planted your Irish Cobbler Potato last season, and consider it the best Potato on the market for earliness and for table use. It will grow large where other Potatoes will not grow at all. Rev. C. J. Woodson, of our town, says he would pay \$5 per bushel, rather than be without them next season for seed Potatoes.—D. B. F. SUTTLE, Cleveland County, N. C., October 20, 1905.



Irish Cobbler Potato

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES are one of our leading specialties, and we handle thousands of barrels every year. We are always prepared to sell Seed Potatoes at the lowest prices for first-class quality seed. Prices of Potatoes fluctuate. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting lowest prices upon request, or we will always fill orders entrusted to us at lowest prevailing prices at the time the order is received.

Early and Extra Early Potatoes--Continued



Early Ohio Potato

Very popular wherever grown; productive and extra fine table quality

EARLY OHIO. Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes. It fully maintains its great popularity as an extra-early variety, giving entire satisfaction, wherever grown. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. An excellent keeper, very productive, of fine quality.

Red River Valley, grown stock, pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$3.

The Red River Valley Grown Early Ohios are considered very much superior, both in quality and productiveness, to those grown in other sections.

The Early Ohio Potatoes you shipped me were just fine.—E. A. HOUGH, Pamlico County, N. C., *March 6, 1905.*

I am very much pleased with the Early Ohio Potatoes bought of you last season. They are early and prolific, and have qualities as a table potato, which, I think, are unsurpassed, cooking nice and mealy.—S. ORGAIN, Haralson County, Ga., *October 4, 1906.*

EXTRA-EARLY WHITE ROSE. This new Potato originated with one of the most successful and experienced growers in Aroostook county, Maine. It is extra-early in maturity, yielding large crops of perfectly smooth, white Potatoes, of most superior table and market quality. In shape it is similar to the old Early Rose, but being a white Potato and superior in yield and table qualities, makes it an ideal extra-early sort. We believe unquestionably that this new Potato will prove to be even more popular than the old Early Rose was when it was first introduced.

Maine-Grown Stock, pk. 50 cts.; bus., \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS. An extra-early Potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second-crop, and sold in northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

Maine-Grown Triumph, or Red Bliss, pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.85.

Second-Crop Triumph, or Red Bliss, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.60.

I like the Second-Crop Bliss Triumph Potatoes better than any other variety I have ever tried. I have planted them for the last five years. I find that they yield the best crop, and are less apt to rot or turn black in the heart than any other sorts in this section. My neighbors all ask me why it is that I can grow such fine Potatoes. I tell them it is because I plant Wood's Second-Crop Red Bliss Seed. I am well pleased with all of the garden seeds that I have purchased from you.—LAWRENCE DUFFY, Worth County, Ga., *October 1, 1906.*

The Red Bliss Potatoes that you shipped me on March 2d have just arrived. They are the nicest I ever saw. Thanks to you for billing my order promptly.—F. W. WATKINS, Rowan County, N. C., *Mar. 15, 1906.*

WHITE BLISS, or PRIDE OF THE SOUTH. An excellent extra-early Potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss Triumph. Color white, with pink eyes. Early and popular with market gardeners.

Maine-Grown White Bliss, pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.90.

Second-Crop White Bliss, pk. 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$3.90.

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

Maine-Grown Bovee, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.25; barrel about \$3.

The barrel of Bovee Potatoes you sent me yielded 55 bushels of Prime Potatoes, 5 bushels of seconds, and 3½ bushels of culls, by June 2d, far exceeding in size and quality the Early Rose and Extra Early.—CHARLES McLANE, Dorchester County, Md., *July 3, 1905.*

WOOD'S EARLIEST. This variety continues to give the most unbounded satisfaction as an extra-early Potato, and is increasing in popularity throughout the South. It is extra-early in maturity; very productive. The Potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes; flesh pure white, skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities, a heavy yielder and produces nearly all large Potatoes. We strongly recommend it to truckers and market-gardeners as one of the best extra-early kinds in cultivation.

Maine-Grown Wood's Earliest, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel, about \$3.

Second-Crop Wood's Earliest, pk. 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.

I must have some of your Wood's Earliest Potatoes, as they excel any I have tried.—MRS. P. C. PERSON, Franklin Co., N. C., *Mar. 8, 1905.*

I have found the Wood's Earliest to be the Potato for home gardens, because of its excellent table quality, as well as its productiveness.—J. C. REESE, Randolph County, N. C., *March 6, 1905.*

I find Wood's Earliest Potatoes far superior, as regards earliness, productiveness and table qualities, to any others I have ever grown, and I have planted them every year for several years past with great satisfaction and profit.—A. A. McLEAN, Gaston County, N. C.

CROWN JEWEL. A productive early white Potato of superior table and market qualities.

Second-Crop Crown Jewel, pk. 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel about \$3.85.

I have used the Crown Jewel Potato in my family for several years, and it is my favorite Potato.—T. N. EDWARDS, Surry Co., Va., *July 4, 1905.*

PURITAN, or POLARIS. A splendid early variety; white and fine; very prolific, yielding large crops of handsome Potatoes of most superior table qualities.

Second-Crop Puritan, or Polaris, pk. 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

THOROUGHbred. A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our Potato growers. It is similar to the Old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is long, with pink skin, of extra fine quality and very productive.

Maine-Grown Thoroughbred, pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$3.00.

I hope that you have plenty of Thoroughbred Seed Potatoes this year, as I will want to plant them again. I never had finer early potatoes than of the Thoroughbred last year.—(JUDGE) G. E. CASSEL, Montgomery Co., Va., *February 24, 1905.*

CLARK'S No. 1, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.

EARLY ROSE. The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The second-crop seed which we offer has proved particularly popular with our growers of recent years, and we really believe it is superior, both as to earliness and productiveness, to either Northern-grown or Maine-grown stock. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality, and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

Northern-Grown Early Rose, pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$2.50.

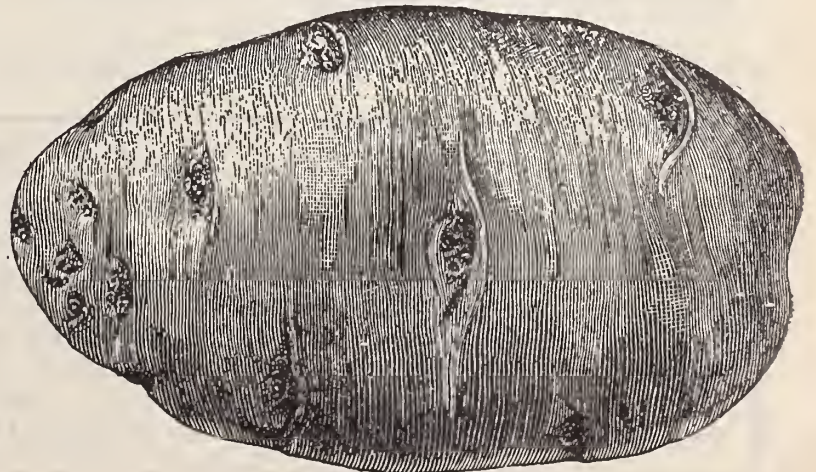
Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel, about \$2.85.

Second-Crop Early Rose, pk. 60 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.75.

I like the Maine Houlton Rose the best of any variety that I have ever planted.—J. E. AVERY, Craven County, N. C., *October 25, 1905.*

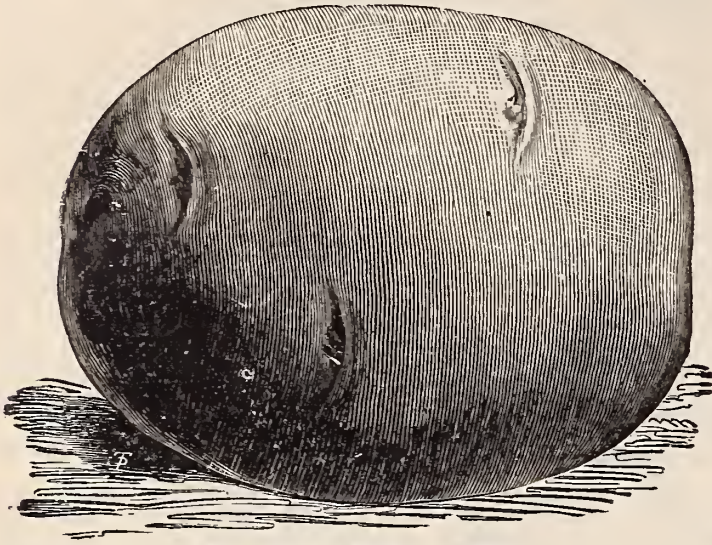
BEAUTY OF HEBRON. This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed Potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market.

Northern-Grown, pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$2.50.



Early Rose Potato

Main Crop and Late Potatoes.



Sir Walter Raleigh Potato

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

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel about \$3.

I bought one barrel of Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes from you last season for late planting, and had good success, and sold them from 15 to 25 cents per bushel higher than other kinds I raised. I will give you all my orders for same after this.—M. H. FYKE, Robertson County, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1906.

IMPROVED PEACH BLOW. The old Peach Blow used to be one of the most popular late Potatoes in cultivation. The improved stock which we offer is destined to bring back the popularity of this variety. This improved strain has been very largely grown in Surry county, Va., for several years, and it has created quite a sensation amongst Potato-growers in that section, becoming very generally planted. The Peach Blow is one of the best keeping Potatoes in cultivation; of splendid table qualities, makes a large yield, and is altogether a most desirable late variety, particularly for private use.

Virginia-Grown Peach Blow, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.25; barrel about \$3.

MONEY-MAKER. A long, white Potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive Potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown.

Northern-Grown Money-Maker, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$2.75.

I bought a barrel of your Money-Maker Potatoes. The yield was the best I ever had from Irish Potatoes, and the largest I ever raised. They sell when others fail to sell on the market.—JOHN W. STROUP, Gaston County, N. C.

CARMAN No. 3. A splendid new second-early variety, which originated as a seedling with Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of **The Rural New Yorker**. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every Potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome Potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this Potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

Maine-Grown Carman No. 3, pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$3.

The Carman Potatoes which I bought of you last year yielded finely. They are the best Potatoes we ever raised.—MRS. T. E. LOWRY, Bedford County, Va.

The barrel of late Potatoes, Carman No. 3, which I ordered of you through the Concord Drug Co., arrived in perfect condition and are as fine seed Potatoes as I ever saw.—W. A. STONE, Cabarrus Co. N. C.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A large, handsome, oval White Potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating Potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine-textured, well-flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard White Potato for late planting in this country.

Maine-Grown Green Mountain, pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$2.75.

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

Northern-Grown Peerless, pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$2.50.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2. One of the best-yielding late Potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market Potato. **Northern-Grown Rural New Yorker**, pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.20; barrel about \$2.50.

BURBANK. An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long, white; good table qualities, and well adapted for heavy soils. **Northern-Grown Burbank**, pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.20; barrel about \$2.50.

The Burbank is the best of late Irish Potatoes, and suits us here well.—JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Clay County, Ala., November 28, 1905.

FULL SIZED BARRELS. Remember, we always ship in full-sized (11-peck) barrels,

and not in the under-size barrels or cloth-head barrels, which are frequently used. Our Potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more in the 10-peck or under-sized barrels so frequently used. Special prices quoted on large lots of Potatoes.



Money-Maker Potato

POTATOES FOR PLANTING IN JUNE AND JULY

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

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Wood's Vegetable Seeds are carefully selected and grown from the best stocks obtainable. On our Hollybrook Farm we are continually making selections and improvements of new and standard varieties of seeds, and our work in this respect has resulted in considerable improvement in different specialties, the stocks of which we control.

In Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Cymplings (or Squashes) and other southern specialties, the superiority of our specially selected strains has long been recognized, and our trade with truckers and large growers all over the country has steadily increased in a most satisfactory way. The steady increase of our trade, and the many testimonials we receive, show that our efforts to furnish seeds of superior and high-grade qualities are appreciated by our customers.

OUR CATALOGUE PRICES are very reasonable indeed; still, when truckers and gardeners require large quantities of seeds, we shall take pleasure in quoting special prices on request; or, if customers will send us a list of their requirements we shall be glad to make an estimate at which we can fill their entire order.

In making up your order, remember that **half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, half-pecks at peck rates, and half-bushels at bushel rates.**

ARTICHOKES

Culture.—The seed of the Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out to 4 inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Give slight protection in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichokes are a root crop, grown principally for hog and cattle feed. They are planted and cultivated same as potatoes.

Green Globe. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous-rooted Artichoke, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. The part eaten is the petal of the undeveloped flower-head. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. Take the petal between the finger and thumb and force the delicious, nut-like substance out between the teeth. Use this vegetable once, and you will always want it. It is hardy in Virginia and States farther south, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years, which is a strong point in its favor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Jerusalem. This variety is grown like potatoes, from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. They are sometimes used as a vegetable and also for pickling. Plant and cultivate same as potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50. Special price on large lots.



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

A Bed of Asparagus Will Last for Years.

Our Asparagus Seed is southern grown, saved from healthy, vigorous crops, entirely free from the disease which has in recent years infested the crops grown in the North. Once planted, Asparagus will, with proper care and attention, last for ten or fifteen years. It is a most excellent and profitable vegetable. Asparagus is also highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, the free use of this vegetable being highly recommended as a preventive and cure for kidney diseases.

Culture.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. The quickest way to grow Asparagus is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two years old,

but one-year-old roots give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plow or dig out trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, making the trenches 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring,

and apply a dressing of pure animal bone or kainit. If White Asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up the beds 18 inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows. If Green Asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than 3 feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow all the summer, and then during the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or both, mixing same with the soil. To make White Asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

To raise Asparagus Roots from seed, sow the seed thinly 1 inch deep in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety was originally a selection from imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of our leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size of stalks produced, and it always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special prices on large lots.

I am glad to say that the Argenteuil Asparagus roots I got of you are wonders. I have cut stalks one inch in diameter and just as tender as possible.—B. F. HUDGINS, Elizabeth City County, Va.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Palmetto. A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Asparagus Roots

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Giant Argenteuil. Two-year-old roots, \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

RAFFIA. Largely used for tying up and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply of this on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

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

ASPARAGUS KNIVES, 30 cents each; by mail, 35 cts. each, postpaid; dozen, \$3.

Field Culture of Asparagus

As Practiced in the

NORFOLK AND CHARLESTON

TRUCKING DISTRICTS.

Special leaflet giving the practical experience of two of the most successful asparagus-growers in the South.

Mailed free on request. Write for it if interested.

SNAP BEANS

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers, from selected stocks—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as contract field crops.

Quality first always is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds.



Black Valentine

One of the hardiest, earliest and most productive of Snap Beans

Black Valentine. This Bean has proved very popular in the trucking sections throughout the South, where it has been grown. It is particularly desirable on account of its earliness, productiveness and hardiness. It has been distinctly proved that it will stand more frost than any other variety. Where crops are planted for earliest market, there is always considerable danger from late frosts, and this point alone renders the Black Valentine a particularly valuable sort. In addition to its value in this respect, it is fully as early as the Earliest Red Valentine, enormously productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods, of an attractive and salable appearance. Norfolk truckers, particularly, are planting this variety on an extensive scale, and it promises to become a most popular variety all through the trucking sections. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

Hodson Green Pod. For full description of this new and productive Snap Bean, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 3. The Hodson Beans were originated and first introduced in the neighborhood of Buffalo, N. Y., and have become very popular in that section, and wherever grown. The indications are that they will prove to be a most productive and desirable main crop variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel, \$5.50.

Bountiful. An extra-early Green Snap Bean of fine table qualities, and we recommend this variety very strongly as an extra-early green-podded Bush Bean, to come in at the same time as the Six Weeks or Mohawk. The plant is of remarkably handsome and thrifty growth, and is practically rust-proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are of large size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, and have a delicious flavor exclusively their own. Desirable both for home use and market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. about \$4.50.

I take much pleasure in recommending your Bountiful Beans. In my market garden I planted side by side Extra Early Refugee, Earliest Red Valentine and Bountiful, but the latter proved best of the three for thriftiness and prolificness, and was by far the earliest. I consider it a very profitable sort for the trucker and market gardener. I find you furnish good seeds of all kinds.—M. G. MARSH, Madison County, Ala., Sept. 29, 1906.

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. about \$3.50.

Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel about \$3.60.

Culture.—For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April; farther south, from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession, they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther south, as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present. For field culture beans should be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and about 3 inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to plant an acre.

Pints of Beans can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, half-bushels at bushel rates.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine. Our stock of this is very superior, being the true round-podded Valentine, selected and grown with special reference to its productiveness, size and shape of pods. Truckers and market gardeners can rely upon this as being one of the best strains of Valentines on the market. This variety is a standard, both for gardeners and truckers and for home use. Pods are round and thick; flesh of finest quality, and unequalled in uniformity of ripening. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel about \$3.50.

As we make a specialty of growing choice Snaps for our home and market and canning, we always test every new bean offered by the leading seedsmen, but can honestly say that no Bean on the market is earlier and more profitable to the trucker than your earliest Red Valentine, while the quality is the very best, always bringing the highest price. We shall grow no other next season.—C. H. FRIS, Rowan County, N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine is an extra good Bean for shipping or home market. Sorry I did not plant more of them. I also planted fall crop with the best of satisfaction.—W. S. EDWARDS, Orangeburg County, S. C., October 26, 1905.

Early Six Weeks. Extra-early, green-podded, hardy. Popular as a first-early sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel about \$3.50.

Longfellow. A most valuable new round-podded Snap Bean. Has long, green pods, always solid. Is exceedingly prolific, and is really an ideal round-podded string Bean. The pods are of an attractive green color, perfectly straight and round, and it is extra-early in maturity. This Bean promises to be one of the most desirable and profitable varieties in cultivation, both for market gardeners and truckers. It yields more snaps to the acre, is uniform in ripening, and the pods fill baskets quicker. It is also a most desirable Bean for private garden, as it is tender and of excellent flavor when cooked. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bushel about \$4.25.

I was very well pleased with the Longfellow Beans. The quality was excellent, and my customers express themselves often as to their extra fine flavor for beans.—C. K. McQUARRIE, Walton County, Fla., Oct. 25, 1905.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. A most valuable acquisition in round-pod Snap Beans. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy. Is a good bearer, and a strong, healthy grower. A most desirable kind, both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bushel \$4.25.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. The strong points claimed for this variety are that it is hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, which is tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bushel about \$4.25.

Your Golden Carmine Beans proved to be all right. I like them better for a stick bean than for a corn-field bean.—J. C. DIXON, Silver Springs, Tippah County, Miss., October 10, 1906.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main-crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1; bus. about \$3.50.



New Pencil-Pod Wax Beans

Tender, delicious and of superior table qualities

New Pencil-Pod Wax. For splendid table and market qualities this new Bean is unsurpassed. It is entirely stringless and of unusually tender and good flavor when cooked. It is a strong grower and heavy bearer, early in maturity; is quite hardy, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth of bush, bearing its beautiful round yellow pods in great profusion. The pods are of a uniform rich yellow color, making a very attractive and desirable sort, either for table, market or canning. The following are the opinions of gardeners who have grown this variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel about \$4.75.

The Pencil Pod Snaps I bought of you this spring did all you claim for them. They are the best snap I ever planted; will bear longer than any other that I ever had. I planted three kinds this spring, but the Pencil Pod excelled them all.—Mrs. E. J. MORRIS, Southampton County, Va., August 14, 1905.

Black Wax. A favorite main-crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor when cooked. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bushel about \$4.50.

Dwarf Golden Wax. The standard wax variety. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. It is of the highest quality as a snap. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bushel about \$4.50.

Crystal, or Cabbage Wax. An old-fashioned sort, which is very much appreciated for its fine table qualities. It is white-seeded, and makes a most desirable Wax Bean. Very desirable for home garden use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. about \$5.25.

Refugee, or Profusion Wax. This is an old variety, but is one of those valuable sorts that should be much more largely grown than at present. It is remarkably productive, early to mature, produces thick, fleshy, wax-like pods of fine quality, and of a clear, waxy white color. Very uniform, and a most reliable and prolific cropper. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel about \$4.75.

New Round-Podded Kidney Wax. This is an improvement over the Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean in that its pods are round or cut short, instead of flattish shaped like the Wardwell's. The plants grow tall, strong and sturdy, with long, round, stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp and brittle. It is extra-early in maturity. A good seller in our market and desirable for table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest of the wax sorts. Vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bushel about \$4.25.

Davis Kidney Wax. A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well off the ground; always matures plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the best and most profitable shipping Snaps in our list, but rather undesirable for home use, as it is not equal in table qualities to other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.35; bushel about \$4.75.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive wax sorts. The pods are long, thick and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. about \$5.

Golden Eye Wax. A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather remarkably well. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick, of a waxy yellow color, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1.20; bus. about \$4.25.

SNAP BEANS.

YELLOW, or WAX-PODDED VARIETIES

FOR HOME USE, tenderness and superior table qualities, the **Pencil-Pod, Golden Wax, Keeney's Rustless** and **Black Wax** are the best. For market and shipping **Currie's Rust-Proof, Wardwell's** and **Davis Kidney Wax** are the most popular kinds.

Hodson Wax. For full description of this new Wax Bean see **New and Desirable Varieties**, page 3. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. A vigorous growing and wonderfully productive Wax Bean of excellent table quality. Bears continuously for several weeks, if the pods are picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless, tender, and of fine quality. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it will be found to be a true Bush Wax Bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness, and the fine quality of beans produced. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. about \$4.75.

I can truthfully say that the Keeney's Rustless Wax Beans did well here. I sold them all out in a short time by my recommendation, since I had them growing in my garden and used them on my table, and know they have a fine taste.—A. BRUNNER, Irwin Co., Ga., Nov. 10, 1905.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax Bean

One of the best for shipping and market.

LIMA BEANS. Pole and Bush Varieties

Lima Beans are not only profitable to grow for sale as green shell Beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to grow to sell as dried beans on our market during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually bring very good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, both by farmers and truckers. The Wood's Prolific Bush, Wood's Improved Pole, and the Small Lima are the best kinds to grow for this purpose.

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



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

We can highly recommend your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean as being the finest Bush Lima we have ever grown. It is of fine size and a heavy yielder. You will please book us for two bushels of your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans, to be shipped on or about the 1st of March, 1906.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1905.

DWARF, or BUSH LIMAS

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. This variety, introduced by us several years ago is a most distinct and valuable improvement over the original Bush Lima. It makes a larger growth of bush than the ordinary Bush Lima; in fact, such a growth that at first it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with beans. In our opinion, it will easily yield twice as much as the original Bush Lima Bean. The Beans are also slightly larger in size, and average more beans to the pod. It is the earliest of all the Limas or Butter Beans. It bears continuously until frost, and is easily the most popular and profitable Lima Bean in Cultivation. Customers who have grown Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean speak of it in the highest terms. In addition to its value to grow for use in the green state, this variety is also desirable and profitable to grow for use or sale as a dry bean during the winter. A good pin-money crop. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50. The following are extracts from letters which we have received:

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean is the best of them all, for I had it by the side of all the leading Bush lines, such as the New Wonder, and all of Burpee's new kinds, and Wood's beat them all. I never have seen a bush lima bean like it. It is not partial to soil. It was just what its name implies—prolific—on high land as well as on the bottom, and in my experience there is none better. This is my judgment from experience.—HERMAN SCHMIDT, JR., Amherst Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1905.

Your Prolific Bush Lima Beans are the finest and most prolific I have ever grown.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean does everything it is recommended to do. It yields better than any other we ever planted, and matures early.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Lima. The original Bush Lima Bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of the same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel, \$5.25.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans makes it desirable. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

POLE VARIETIES

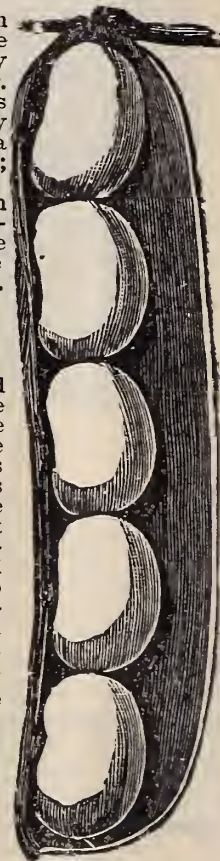
Wood's Improved Pole Lima. This Improved Pole Lima is of the same type as the Butter Bean, but the beans are a little larger in size, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, and a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and will prove to be decidedly a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing at all to find clusters of these pods all ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it to our customers as a distinct and valuable improvement in Pole Lima Beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

The Improved Pole and Prolific Bush Limas are the most productive and profitable Lima Beans I have ever seen, and my neighbors were all astonished this past season at the enormous yield they had. It is now almost the first of November, and my Pole Limas are still bearing, and will have beans until frost. Next season I will plant no other beans except Wood's Improved Pole and Prolific Bush Lima Beans.—F. ZUNDEL, Baldwin Co., Ala., Oct. 26, 1905.

Small Lima, or Butter (Sieva). Earlier and more productive than the large Lima. Very popular all through the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market-gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continue bearing until frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort, making large-sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean
The most productive of the Pole Butter Beans.

SEEDS BY MAIL,

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. If seeds in larger quantity are ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound on seeds quoted by the pound, or 15 cents per quart for beans, corn and peas, and 10 cents per quart for onion sets. Whenever the quantity will warrant, however, always order shipments by freight or express. Freight is much the cheapest on large orders, and, on routes with direct connection with Richmond, nearly as quick as express.

POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

Very Productive, and Continue Bearing Until Frost.

Culture.—Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the Bush Beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. It requires about one pint to plant one hundred hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A most valuable and prolific pole wax variety. Of vigorous growth, early, and continues a long time in bearing; of remarkably fine flavor and tenderness, the Snaps being fully equal in quality of any Snap Pole Bean. The Beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use, being an excellent variety for snaps or as a shell bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40.

New Golden Carmine Horticultural Pole. A most attractive new wax Pole Snap Bean, remarkable for its earliness, productiveness, fine table qualities, and the attractive and beautiful appearance of the pods and vines. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.60.

Lazy Wife. This is really one of the best and most popular of Pole Beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. It makes the finest flavored of all snap sorts. Green pods, broad, thick. Very fleshy and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shelled beans. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder. This is the earliest of all green-podded Pole Beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Cut-Short, or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.20.

Fat-Horse, or White Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white-seeded, and, in addition to its value as a Snap Bean, makes good, dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

October, or Horticultural (Speckled Wren's Egg). This is used both for snaps and as shell beans, and is the variety so largely used for the famous "Boston Baked Beans." Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.20.

Virginia Cornfield. A white Pole Bean for growing in the cornfield. Makes excellent dry beans for winter use; also a good snap bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20c. pk. \$1.20.

Scarlet Runner. An ornamental variety producing bright scarlet flowers. The shelled beans make an excellent dish. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.

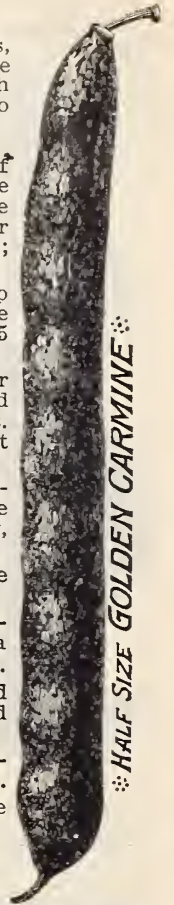
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Produces along the whole length of stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature cabbages one or two inches in diameter; excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown, as it is much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. In the fall, break down the larger leaves, so that the little cabbage will have more room to grow. Sow in May or June, and cultivate precisely like late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Perfection. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound, \$1.50.

BROCCOLI

White Cape. Closely resembles cauliflower, but is hardier, withstanding both heat and cold better. Heads white, close and compact. Culture same as for cabbage. Try it. Where it succeeds it makes an excellent vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.



THE SOUTHERN GARDENER'S PRACTICAL MANUAL.

A New Publication by Prof. J. S. Newman, Late Professor of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Department at Clemson Agricultural College, of South Carolina.

This book gives the latest and fullest information about Vegetable and Fruit Growing in the South. It gives the best methods of culture, covers very fully the questions of Fertilizers, Soils, Hot beds and Cold Frames, Insecticides and Fungicides, with much other practical information, useful to every gardener, farmer and trucker. It is a book of 220 pages, well printed and illustrated. Price, \$1.00 per copy, postage paid.

We shall be pleased to send, upon request, Circular giving list of other books on agricultural subjects, which we can supply. Write for this Book Circular if interested.



Broccoli

OUR FALL CATALOGUE, ISSUED IN AUGUST, Gives the fullest information about all Vegetable Seeds for fall sowing, also about Vetches, Crimson Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. This Catalogue will be mailed free upon request.

BEETS

Culture.—For earliest use, sow Beets in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, the seed should be sown in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to 4 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden Beets can also be sown in June and July, to come in for use during the fall and early winter.



Crosby's Egyptian

One of the most popular shipping and early market beets in our list.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. As a first-early sort, both with truckers and private gardeners, this is easily the most popular Beet in our list. It is the result of very careful selection by Mr. Crosby, a noted market-gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect outdoor, quick-growing variety. The results were, a handsome form, good size, few small tops, very small tap-root, and, above all, quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor so round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape, and looks well, even in the early stages of its growth. This is a decided advantage, both for forcing and early cropping, and accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special prices on large lots.

Your Crosby Egyptian Beets have always given entire satisfaction.—H. W. Whitney, Columbus Co., N. C.

Early Model Red Globe. In our trial grounds this variety unquestionably proved superior in earliness, uniformity and quality to all other extra-early varieties. It is early to mature, has a very deep color and perfect globe shape, with a thin tap-root. The flesh cuts a fine red color, and it is bound to be very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.

Arlington. A very desirable main crop Beet; superior both in appearance and table qualities, of a beautiful dark-red color and oval turnip shape. Recommended very highly. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Wood's Crimson Globe. This splendid new variety is a most valuable introduction. The color is most distinct, being of a rich, deep crimson; in shape uniformly a perfect globe; the skin is smooth and clean. It is extra-early in maturity, and is proving specially desirable and profitable for market gardeners and truckers. Its attractive appearance, splendid flavor and other fine table qualities make a general favorite. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. The following extracts give the opinions of practical growers in regard to the Crimson Globe Beet:

"As a gardener of 30 years' experience, I beg to say that Crimson Globe Beet is the best I have ever grown."

"Crimson Globe Beet is the best I have ever grown for flavor and color."

"I think very highly of your Crimson Globe Beet. All who wish an early crop of the best quality should grow it."

Detroit Dark Red. A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, up right tops; fine round shape. Skin and flesh dark blood-red. Very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40c.

Extra-Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early, handsome, smooth, dark, round-shape Beet. Small top, and of excellent table qualities. Makes an attractive seller in market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Dirigo. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40c.

Extra-Early Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for market-gardener and family use. Produces fine, smooth deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

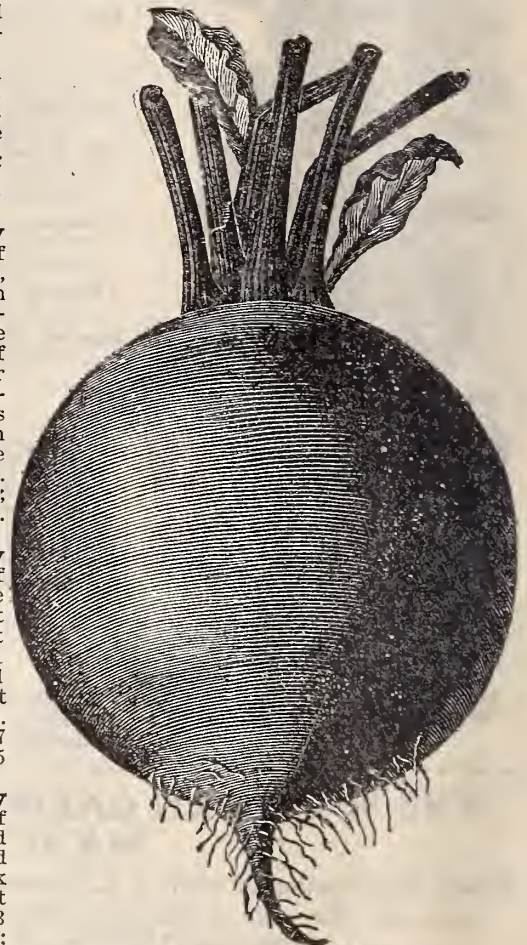
Improved Early Blood Turnip. Of a dark-red color, smooth, uniform size and of excellent table qualities. One of the best for main-crop planting, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Bastain's Early Blood Turnip. Of quick and large growth, bright red color; not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger in size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet, and remaining so when they are kept until spring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

I purchased some of your Beet seed from J. A. Long. I have the finest Beets this year I ever saw.—J. M. PHILBECK, Rutherford Co., N. C.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet

MANGEL WURZEL, or Stock Beets.

These make larger crops and much richer and more nutritious food than turnips. Sow in April for best results.

See Field Seeds page for description and prices.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—Sow in gentle hotbeds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water. This is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or early June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. For fall planting sow in September, and transplant in November, same as early cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine Cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

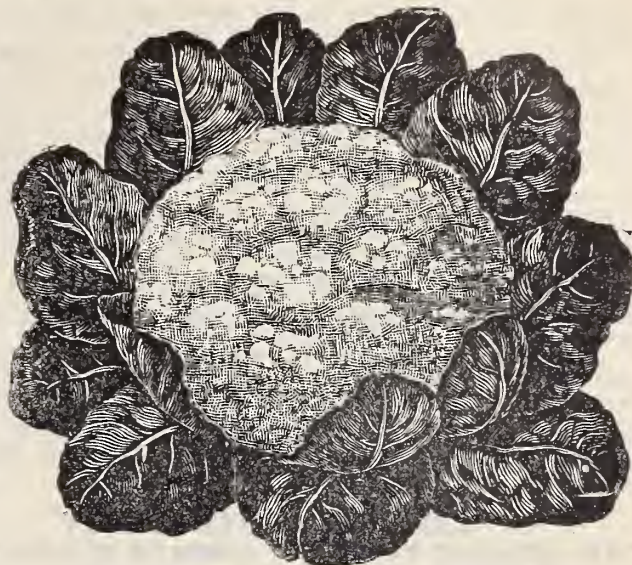
Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack Cauliflower that attack Cabbage. See under head of Cabbage for remedies. One ounce saltpetre dissolved in 12 parts of water and sprinkled on the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. This is the best of all Cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkable sure header, making large, solid perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$2; ¼ lb. \$6; lb. \$20.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.

Cauliflower Plants. 50 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. See **Vegetable Plants.**



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower
A variety particularly adapted to the South.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, and make successive sowings as often as desired. For early salad sow in September, and, when severe weather comes on, cover with clean straw or leaves. Cover lightly and tread the rows to make the soil firm. Work thoroughly and water abundantly.

Large-Seeded—pkt. 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; ¼-pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS

Every farm has some place where Water Cress can be sown to advantage, and once sown it re-seeds and spreads very rapidly. Water Cress is a most delicious salad, and is becoming very popular in our markets, and a small piece started on the farm now will not only furnish a nice salad, garnishing, etc., for the table, but may prove quite a pin-money-making crop in the future. Water Cress contains iron and other constituents which are beneficial to the system.

Culture.—Sow the Curled Cress at frequent intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress, like all salads, requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edges of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as it re-seeds and increases very rapidly.



Corn Salad

Curled. Used as a small salad, like lettuce. The leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; pound 40 cts.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; pound, \$2.50.



Water Cress

A most desirable salad, containing iron and other constituents beneficial to health.

HIGH TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF WOOD'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG.

The following letter was sent us voluntarily by Professor Andrew M. Soule, Dean and Director of the Virginia State Agricultural Experiment Station, and is very much appreciated by us:

"Your Catalogue of Seeds for 1906 has just been received, and I have examined the same with much pleasure, and wish to congratulate you on the very attractive pamphlet which you have gotten out. This book contains much information that will be of value to our farmers, and while I realize it was primarily compiled for the purpose of advertising the seeds which you have put forth, it will still be read with much profit by many of our people. I am somewhat surprised, in traveling over the State, to find that the farmers are often not familiar with some of the leading varieties of the several farm crops. In my judgment, much more grass would be grown, were mixtures adapted to the soils and locations more generally utilized.

"I am glad to see that you are giving prominence to the cow-pea and soy bean. The latter I regard with more favor than the former, because it can be cured into hay with greater ease than the cow-pea. As a soil improver, however, the cow-pea stands unrivaled in those sections of the State where red clover cannot be grown with satisfaction. ANDREW M. SOULE,

As showing the further esteem in which our Catalogue is held as an authority in the South, we supplied upon the request of Professor C. C. Newman, of Clemson College, South Carolina, thirty of our catalogues for use by members of his class in agriculture.

We have always endeavored to give the most useful, practical and reliable information in our catalogues, and we believe that the different issues of our catalogues have done more to give correct information and encourage diversification of crops than any other similar publication issued.

WOOD'S THOROUGHBRED CABBAGE SEED

The largest truckers in the South pronounce **Wood's Cabbage Seed** unequalled in profitable crop results, and our sales of Cabbage Seed, which have always been very large, are increasing rapidly every year. This is the best of evidence as to the profitable crop results from the use of **Wood's Cabbage Seed**, and as to its superiority, both for home use and market.

Culture.—For the earliest crop or earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to use plants which have been wintered over, either out of doors or in coldframes. These can be set out as soon as the weather will allow, in February or March. For setting out to follow in succession to the earliest crop, the early varieties of Cabbage can be sown in hotbeds or coldframes in January, February or March. Later sowings of the early kinds can be made out of doors in March or April. For late or winter Cabbage, the seed should be sown in April, May or June, setting out the plants in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. **Fall sowing of Cabbage**, for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made about the 20th of September. If sown earlier than that, Cabbage is likely to shoot to seed when set out in the late fall or early spring. The rows for early Cabbage should be 2½ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Late Cabbage, being larger growing, should be given a little more space than the early Cabbage; say, the rows 3 feet apart by 2 feet between the plants. One ounce of Cabbage Seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre.

Soil and Fertilizer.—Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, to grow it to best advantage, and also requires to be worked frequently and deeply. The best commercial fertilizer to be used for Cabbage is Mapes Vegetable Manure or Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate. Both of these fertilizers are made from an animal bone basis, and give excellent results on this crop.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea-beetle, which eats the plants in the seed-bed, the remedies are slug-shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm apply slug-shot. Paris green mixed with land plaster or flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land-plaster, and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water sprinkled upon the plants is also used to advantage by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burned, and the bugs destroyed in this way.

Eureka Extra-Early

THE EARLIEST FLATHEAD CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION

A new and most valuable extra-early Flathead Cabbage, somewhat similar to Early Spring, but earlier and a more reliable header



Eureka Extra-Early Cabbage

than that variety. It makes flat, roundish heads of good size, is of dwarf habit, and with few outside leaves, allowing of close planting. It is very uniform in growth, producing good, solid heads, remarkable both in size and solidity, considering its extra-early maturity. Our Long Island growers who are growing it on an extensive scale recommend it very strongly as a most desirable and profitable first-early Cabbage, both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

I have been ordering seeds of you for eight years, and your seeds have given perfect satisfaction. Your Eureka Cabbage is one of the best cabbages we have ever grown. It is uniform and medium in size.—JNO. E. EDWARDS, Henry Co., Tenn., November 7, 1905.

Wood's Extra Early. A very popular extra-early variety, making large, pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower; makes heads ready for cutting earlier than any other good Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Thorough-Grown Stock—Pronounced by Our Leading Truckers and Market-Gardeners as the Best Stock of Early Wakefield Cabbage on the Market.

The most popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks, is solid, uniform and compact growing. Has small outside foliage, and can be planted closer together than the larger varieties. Our seed is specially grown for us by one of the most successful Long Island growers, and has no superior for quality or earliness.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I regard your special strain of Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage as full of merit. It proved superior to other varieties planted by me this season; certainly in regard to running up to seed. In a two-acre lot, set out in March, only one plant sent up a seed-top.—DR. A. BROCKENBROUGH, Northampton Co., Va., July 9, 1905.

Early Spring.—A quick-growing and popular flat-headed early variety. It is compact in growth, has few outside leaves, which enables it to be planted closer than other varieties; 21 to 24 inches apart is amply sufficient to set the plants. It is tender, and of desirable table qualities, and makes altogether a most desirable first-early cabbage, both for the trucker and the private gardener. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

The Largest and Most Solid-Heading of Early Cabbages, and Best Main-Crop Early Variety.

Is only a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger in size, more solid, and not liable to burst, and is a very popular and profitable variety. Of excellent flavor, and equally valuable both for market and home use. Our stock has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

The Early Jersey Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield Cabbage Seed which I bought of you in January, 1906, I sowed them in hot beds, February 8th, and transplanted March 22nd, and was able to cut and market good-size hard-head cabbage by May 20th. I sold my crop at the home market at the rate of \$375.00 per acre. Retailed on wagon, a yield at which I was greatly satisfied; so much so, that I want nothing but Wood's Early Jersey Wakefield for first crop and the Charleston Wakefield for second, and Wood's All Seasons for the summer crop.—E. T. WHITE, Chowan Co., N. C., October 1, 1906.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Winnigstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Early York. An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

Large York. Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a very good early cabbage, of particularly good qualities for the table. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Drumhead. A medium-early round-headed Cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Henderson's Succession. A good second-early Cabbage, making large, flat heads, similar to All-Seasons. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium-early varieties. Makes large, flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.



All Seasons

is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. All who have grown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Your Solid South Cabbage will never be beaten in the South, as it is the largest, best keeping and thriest-growing cabbage I ever saw; and all your other seeds did equally well.—D. L. WALDEN, Sabine Co., La. . .

The Solid South beats the world in solidity and size. I have them now that were set out in June, and they have stood the hot summer and cold autumn, and are good and solid now; so I think them the best of all strains of cabbage for the South—WARREN AMBROSE, Washington Co., N. C.

All Head Early. A compact-growing, hard-heading, flat variety, recommended principally for summer and early fall crop, but when sown late also makes excellent, solid and good-keeping winter Cabbages. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Louisville Drumhead. For Cabbage to set out in August or early in September to head up during the winter, the Louisville Drumhead is becoming very popular. Truckers who have grown this variety claim that it is particularly adapted for growing during cold weather, and that it will ordinarily continue growing and heading up so that it can be marketed right from the fields in March, just when Cabbages are very scarce and usually selling at high prices. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main-crop Cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Danish Summer Round Head. An earlier short-stemmed type of the famous Danish Ballhead, particularly recommended for early and midsummer crop. The heads mature earlier and quicker than the Danish Ballhead, and are set on shorter and heavier stalks, and are less liable to become bent over in adverse conditions of weather. The heads average larger in size than those of the Ballhead, and are heavier in weight. They are extremely hard and solid, of sweet flavor and crisp, tender texture. The New Danish Summer Round Head has less outer foliage, and resists drought to a remarkable extent, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during hot summer as the best market type. We recommend to our customers extended experiments with this variety, as from reports from other sections we believe it will prove to be a very satisfactory and desirable sort for midsummer and autumn use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Autumn King, or World Beater. This variety is claimed to be the best keeper, the largest, and the king of all winter Cabbages. It produces large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 lbs. each. The interior is close, crisp, fine-grained and white. A very popular late Cabbage in some sections, but with us has not proven to be as desirable as our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Danish Winter Ballhead. A distinct type of Winter Cabbage, maturing later than the Flat Dutch. Especially recommended for its great solidity and excellent keeping qualities. The heads are nearly round in form, hard and solid, and weigh heavier for their size than any other Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Buncombe, or North Carolina. A variety in great favor in Western North Carolina. Makes large, firm heads, very hardy, and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a winter Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I cannot say too much in regard to the Buncombe Cabbage. I keep them all through the winter. We cooked the last of them the first day of March. I like them very well; so send me ten packets more.—BURRELL PERRY, Franklin County, N. C.

Large Late Flat Dutch. An old, popular variety, making large, solid, flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter Cabbages. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Large Late Drumhead. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

MR. FULLER, THE CHAMPION GROWER.—The most magnificent head of Cabbage that we have seen this season was on exhibition at the store of Mr. M. H. Fowler on Saturday. It was grown by Mr. A. C. Fuller, Jr., from seed bought of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va. The cabbage weighed 24 pounds, "root and branch," and was of the "Mammoth Drumhead" variety. This is a cabbage year, and everybody has nice cabbages, but this tops any we have seen.—*Laurens Advertiser*, Laurens, S. C., July 12, 1906.

Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch. This is a most superior strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, and one that has given the very best crop results and satisfaction all through the South, our customers who grow it pronouncing it the largest yielding and surest cropping of late fall and winter Cabbages. It is specially suited to the South, and we strongly recommend all who grow Cabbage for late fall and winter to use our Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

The seed I ordered from you proved entirely satisfactory. They bring more plants to the seed than any I ever saw. I have used many cabbage, but the Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch is the best Cabbage I ever used. I am going to use all of that kind the coming year.—DAVID F. COLE, Halifax County, Va., August 30, 1906.

This is the eleventh year that I have planted your seeds. I like them fine, and you fill my orders so promptly. I planted your Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage the past two years. For late summer Cabbage they beat any I have tried.—MRS. J. L. MOORE, Sumter Co., S. C., Jan. 18, 1906.



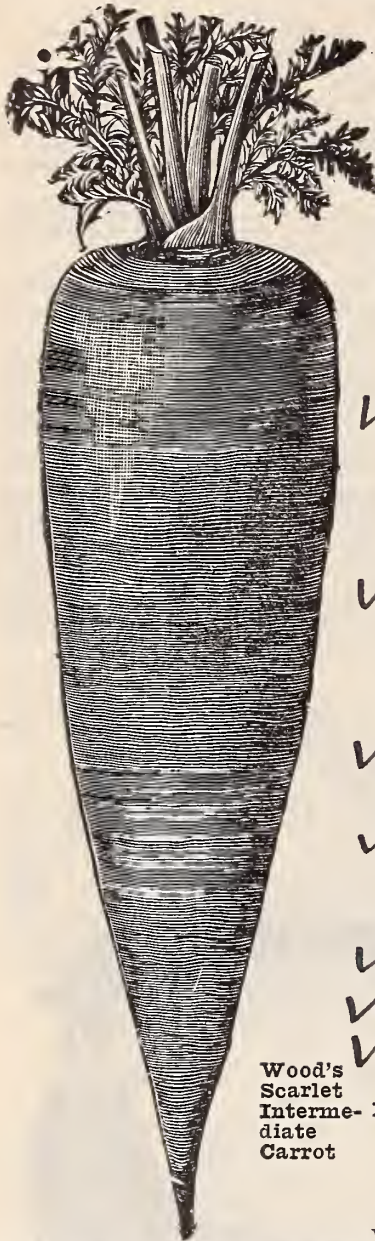
Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The Savoy Cabbages are very tender and of fine flavor; very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter Cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large-sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it an excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Green Glazed. A vigorous-growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Red Dutch. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

CARROTS



Our stock of Carrots are the very best; far superior to the cheap California seed, which produces large tops and rougher roots than our selected French-grown seed. Market-gardeners particularly desiring roots of even form and color for bunching will be pleased with the stocks grown from your seed.

Culture.—Carrots do best in a light, rich, loamy, deeply worked soil. Sow in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and afterwards thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted stable manure and a rapidly available potash fertilizer. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the Parsley or Carrot Worm attacks the foliage, use slug-shot, applying while the dew is on.

✓ **Chantenay, or Model.** This is pre-eminently the Carrot for the market gardeners or home use. It is beautiful in shape, and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow 5 or 6 inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper, and the roots are usable very early. We recommend it very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-round usefulness. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

✓ **Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.** A fine, handsome Carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

✓ **Early Scarlet Horn.** Early and popular; fine for the private and market garden. Grows about 4 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

✓ **Oxheart, or Guerande.** An entirely distinct variety, and deserving of general cultivation. Grows 3 to 4 inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

✓ **Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted.** Early, without core; smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

✓ **Half-Long Danvers.** Thick-growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

✓ **Improved Long Orange.** The most popular main-crop sort. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Wood's
Scarlet
Interme-
diate
Carrot

✓ **Large White Belgian (for stock).** Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot

COLLARDS

This is peculiarly a southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make excellent stock feed. Collards are sown both early and late, same as cabbage.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, in use in the South for years. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Sweet Pot and Medicinal Herbs

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Basil, Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Also recommended as a tonic food for chickens. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

Catnip. Leaves are used, both green and dried, for seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.

Forehound. The leaves are used for seasoning, and also in making of cough and candy remedies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Rosemary. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Rue. For medicinal purposes, for colds and croup. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

Tansy. Used for making bitters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.



Collards

CELERY

Culture.—Sow in February March or beginning of April in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine rich soil, covering to a depth of one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered out. Transplant from July to October. September plantings succeed excellently, and require less labor than setting out earlier. To prepare a bed for Celery throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. In field culture, when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, the plants are set on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and the plants set 6 inches apart in the row; or, if the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use, they may be set in rows as close as 2 feet apart. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it makes growth. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart.

New Snow-White. The New Snow-White is a pure white, self-blanching variety, without a rival in purity of color. It makes a good, healthy, vigorous growth, is easy to grow and blanch, grows remarkably solid, and keeps better than other self-blanching sorts, and so can be used both early and late. It is remarkable for its crispness and richness of flavor, and is an ideal Celery, both for home use and market. We recommend it very strongly to our customers, believing it will prove to be one of the best and most popular kinds in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Evans' Triumph. A fine new late White Celery. Superior to the Winter Queen for growing in this section. The plants make extra large bunches of broad, solid stalks, which blanch readily to a pearly white, and are exceedingly crisp, brittle and of the finest flavor. A fine keeper and desirable for late winter and spring use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Golden Self-Blanching. Originator's stock. French-grown seed. A vigorous-growing and handsome variety, decidedly better in quality than the White Plume, and is larger in size. It is of compact growth, with a large, solid heart, and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Is crisp and solid, free from stringiness, and of most delicious flavor. Color beautiful golden yellow, both stalks and leaves. Largely used by our southern truckers and gardeners. Our strain of this variety is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Golden Rose Self-Blanching. This is of the same beautiful type of Celery as Golden Self-Blanching. It has the same beautiful, rich golden yellow color, but differs in the color of the outside ribs, which are tinged with a handsome rosy pink. Its earliness, self-blanching habit and beautiful appearance upon the table recommend it alike to the private and market-gardener. (French-grown seed.) Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Improved White Plume. This matures and can be used earlier than any other Celery, being entirely white or light foliage, which requires little earthing up to blanch. It is handsome in appearance, and of good quality, but as it is not a very good keeper should be planted only for early use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Pink Plume. Similar to the well-known White Plume, except that stalks are tinged with pink; very attractive appearance and good flavor. A strong grower, requiring but little blanching to make it ready for use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Pascal. One of the most popular Celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qualities, and



Giant Pascal

A vigorous-growing and fine-flavored Celery; very desirable and popular both for market and private use.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Unquestionably the most showy and attractive Celery grown; very popular for market and shipping.

is one of the best for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.20.

Crawford's Half-Dwarf. White Celeries are still in great favor with a good many of our growers, and this is one of the best and most satisfactory of the white sorts grown. Stalks crisp and of fine nutty flavor. Of compact growth and fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Celery Seed for Seasoning. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

Celery Plants. We can supply all the principal kinds of Celery plants in season. 35 cts. per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Special price on large lots.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Giant Smooth Prague. The best of the Turnip-Rooted Celeries; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Pound, \$1.25.

To Market-Gardeners and Truckers

requiring large quantities of seeds we can frequently make special prices where quantity warrants. Shall be glad to quote prices or answer inquiries at any time.

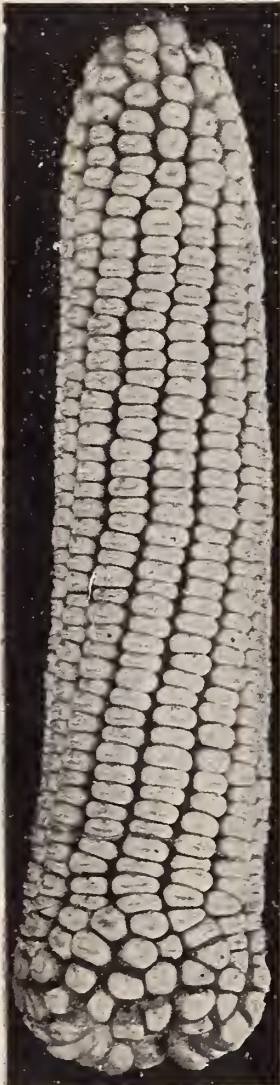
GARDEN CORN

Culture.—Plant the early Corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting-ears. The early varieties of Sugar Corn can be planted during July or first part of August for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant 200 hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Pints can be ordered at Quart Rates, Half-Pecks at Peck Rates. If to be sent by mail, add 8c. pt.; 15c. qt. to cover postage.

EARLY AND EXTRA-EARLY CORN

The first five varieties are not strictly Sugar Corns, but make most excellent Green Corn, and are especially valuable on account of their earliness.



Trucker's Favorite

Extra-Early Adams. The earliest white Corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$2; dozen ears 25 cts.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to the Extra-Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than the Sugar Corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$2; dozen ears, 25c.

I like the Adams Extra-Early Corn that I bought of you very much. I like it because the ears are large, although the stalk is small, and it will bear crowding on the row.—E. D. DANTZLER, Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 8, 1906.

Gentry Early Market. A most superior early roasting-ear Corn, very prolific; large ears, well filled out; comes in directly after Adams Early, and is a most desirable and profitable second-early variety. While not a Sugar Corn, it is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$2; dozen ears 30 cts.

Trucker's Favorite. Never have we introduced a Corn that has given more general satisfaction than this. For a second-early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white Corn, with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 70 cts.; bus. \$2.25; dozen ears 30 cts.

I am satisfied that Trucker's Favorite is one of the best early Corns on the market.—DEMPS PERKINSON, Fulton County, Ga., Oct. 24, 1905.

I am very much pleased with the Trucker's Favorite Corn, which I have been using. It comes up to your recommendation in every particular.—T. W. WATKINS, Rowan Co., N. C.

Rareripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, this variety is desirable for second-early market for roasting ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bushel, \$2; dozen ears, 30 cts.

SWEET, or SUGAR CORN

New White Evergreen. This valuable new Sugar Corn is a distinct improvement over the old Stowell's Evergreen. It produces handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round Sugar Corn in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel, \$3.25.

Your White Evergreen Corn takes the cake here, and I am more than pleased.—W. E. VANDEMARK, Kanawha County, W. Va., Aug. 13, 1906.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the size and sweetness of the New White Evergreen Corn, the seed of which I purchased of you last spring.—M. R. WILSON, Sumter County, S. C., Oct. 9, 1906.

Have had the best success this year with both White Evergreen and Country Gentleman Sweet Corn, and hope I may have next year as both were good.—A. O. TRUST, Bladen County, N. C., October 23, 1906.

Hiawatha Sugar. This is the most desirable variety of Sugar Corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and a good, large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled with grain from end to end. It makes a most desirable sort to follow in succession after the earliest kinds, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our list of Sweet Corns. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.25.

I had good results with the Hiawatha Corn. It was pronounced to be as fine in taste and quality as any I have ever planted, and I have tried a good many varieties. I beg to say that your seeds have always given me perfect satisfaction.—JAS. C. RABB, Hampton County, S. C., Nov. 6, 1905.

The Hiawatha Corn bought of you last spring proved quite a success with me. I think that the quality is equal to the Country Gentleman. I like it better than the Country Gentleman, because it does not sucker and will grow on moderately rich land, while Country Gentleman requires the land very rich, and the seasons all O. K. to amount to anything in this climate. The Hiawatha is well adapted to this climate. I shall get from you again.—O. F. CHEATHAM, Dougherty Co., Ga., Oct. 1, 1906.

Kendel's Early Giant Sugar Corn. An early, long-eared Sugar Corn, of fine flavor. Is very productive, producing large, straight ears, which are very attractive and salable. Desirable both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.

Premo. The earliest Sweet Corn of all. A pure Sweet Corn from 5 to 7 days earlier than the Extra-Early Adams, and of the most delicious sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 90c.; bushel, \$3.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the Sugar Corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 90c.; bushel \$3.

Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.

Extra-Early Cory. Next to the Premo, this is the earliest of the Sweet Corns. The ears, while not as large as later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 80c.

Country Gentleman. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.

Egyptian. A splendid sort for table and market; also largely used for canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3; dozen ears 40 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 80 cts.; bus. \$2.75; doz. ears 40c.

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest, but largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bushel, \$3; dozen ears, 40 cts.



White Evergreen Sugar Corn

CUCUMBER

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of 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. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Klondike. This new variety originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is considered one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section, which has become famous for shipping both melons and cucumbers. It is very early, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly where it is desired to grow for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

I consider the Klondike Cucumber the best that can be raised for the market.—R. L. DALL, Duplin County, N. C., October 13, 1906.

Davis Perfect Cucumber. For full description of this new introduction, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 5. The principal points of value in this splendid new variety are its earliness, perfect form and shape, fine shipping qualities and vigor and healthiness of its growth. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

New Model. Our customers who have grown this are enthusiastic in its praise, pronouncing it superior in earliness, productiveness and uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance to other varieties. It sets its fruit close to the hill, keeps its color remarkably well and is of fine flavor. It is of the White Spine typ. but a little darker in color than the regular White Spine Cucumber. We recommend it very strongly, both for truckers and for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

We are very much pleased with the New Model Cucumber, and think that it is a great improvement over the old White Spine.—R. A. & W. H. ROLLINSON, Horry County, S. C., October 20, 1906.

This season I planted three different varieties of Cucumber, and the New Model surpassed in earliness, productiveness, uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance, and I consider it the most valuable of all varieties for market or family use. I think it worthy in every respect of the name that it bears.—W. F. CAROON, Pamlico County, N. C., Sept.

Early Green Cluster. Early to mature, bearing in clusters; prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottles or jars. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

The Green Cluster Cucumber I bought of you last spring bore abundantly of nice, smooth, green well-shaped cucumbers. Will plant the Green Cluster when I want nice, smooth pickling cucumbers, and lots of them.—S. M. DELLINGER, Gaston Co., N. C., Oct. 2, 1906.

Improved Early White Spine. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The Cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

I never raised a nicer crop of Cucumbers than those Early White Spine Seed bought of you.—L. CARPENTER, Effingham Co., Ga., Sept. 30, 1906.

Arlington White Spine. A selection of the White Spine which originated near Boston, and which has proved very popular with our truckers and market-gardeners. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.



New Model Cucumber

Siberian. Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized Cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small-sized; very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size; preferred by pickle factories. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling Cucumber. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Cumberland. A most superior new pickling Cucumber, which should rapidly come into general use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Improved Long Green. The Cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market and pickling. Of dark-green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sour pickles. The riper ones for sweet pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Zwain. Originated and largely grown near Zwain, in Austria, hence its name. It is very prolific, produces uniform and short green Cucumbers of a most desirable size and quality for pickling. It is medium early in maturity, of compact growth; fruit sets close to the hill, and the uniformity in size and appearance of the Cucumbers is remarkable. While this variety is specially recommended for pickling purposes, it also makes a most desirable table sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Japanese Climbing. Distinct from other varieties, being a real climber, and can be grown on poles, trellises or porches. Vines extra strong; foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Very prolific of fruit, which is of lark green color, and of good table qualities. A valuable interesting novelty. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1. ears 30 cts.

The Japanese Climbing Cucumber I purchased of you was a success. They were the wonder and admiration of all who saw them. They are enormously productive and bear a long time. They are the finest cucumber I ever saw.—W. H. WOMBLE, Wake County, N. C., Nov. 13, 1905.

Gherkin, or Burr. Small prickly variety; used exclusively for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.

ENDIVE

Endive makes a most excellent salad or garnishing for use during the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

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

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

White Curled. Finely cut leaves; almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

LEEK

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

Large Flag. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Pt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



EGG PLANT

The Eggplant is peculiarly well adapted to our southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—Eggplants develop to the greatest perfection in a deep, rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hotbeds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slugshot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

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

Black Beauty. This splendid new variety is quicker to set and mature its fruit than

the New York Improved, it being claimed that it is fully ten days earlier than that variety. This is a very important point for our southern shippers and our home market-gardeners. The plant is broad, well-rounded, branching near the ground, and produces fruit in great profusion; and one of the largest eggplant-growers stated that in his patch of Black Beauty last season there was not a plant with less than ten fruits, while many plants bore twenty perfect fruits. The color is a rich, lustrous purplish black, its satiny gloss and rich coloring covering the entire surface. The peculiar appropriateness of its name is best appreciated by those who have seen it, while experience in growing it proves its right to an even better claim than attractive appearance, as its excellent qualities make it a most desirable introduction, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

The Black Beauty Egg Plant is about ten days earlier than the New York, and of a better eating quality, and also had about one-third more on the vine than the New York. The Black Beauty also grows to a good size, but it did not grow as big as the New York. The Black Beauties are beauties indeed, both in shape and size.—WM. E. READ, Upshur County, Texas, October 4, 1906.

New York Improved Purple. The leading market variety. Plants of vigorous growth and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock of this variety is specially selected, both for size, shape and prolific qualities, and we recommend it particularly to those who plant for profit. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Florida High Bush. A new strain of the New York Improved Eggplant, which has proved of the greatest value to our southern truckers and shippers in the section where it has been grown. It is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness; is very hardy, and will stand more cold weather than the New York Improved. The hot sun does not blight the blossoms, as is the case with some other sorts. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree, partly on account of its strong, upright growth. It is of large size, first-class shape and superior flavor. Its shipping qualities are the very best, commission men reporting that it arrives in the very best condition, and brings the highest price in the northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Plants. Ready May and June. Dozen 20 cts.; 100, \$1.

KOHLRABI

Culture.—An excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and is very palatable and tender, with a fine and delicate flavor. For early use, sow in April in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 8 inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; the flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; pound, \$1.40.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is the best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, and it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drill. It is much the best to sow the winter kinds in drills and give some cultivation.

Turnip - Rooted.

An entirely new plant, the leaves somewhat resembling, in color and appearance, the Curled Siberian kale. The salad makes a very attractive appearance and will prove very salable on our markets. When cooked, it is sweet and of excellent flavor and superior in



Green Curled Siberian Kale

table qualities to the Siberian or Norfolk Kale. In addition to its value for salad, the roots are most desirable as a table vegetable for use during the winter and early spring. It makes a long, carrot-shaped root, which, when cooked, is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabagas. The roots are of a pure white color, fine grain, cook dry, and of excellent flavor. It is hardy and stands severe winters all right, and will yield a fine crop of salad fully as early as either turnips or kale. At the same time, it will give cuttings much longer than either. It should be sown during August, or certainly before the middle of September, and is best sown in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart; although it can be sown broadcast. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

Curled Siberian (Blue Kale). The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Spring, or Smooth. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 10 cts. per lb.

POP CORN

Pop Corn grown for the local market is usually quite profitable, as there is nearly always a good demand for it for retailing at local stores. A pin-money crop for the boys and girls, as well as a crop that will give them a great deal of pleasure at the winter fireside.

Mapledale Prolific. A very prolific Corn, bearing large ears, the grains of which are pearly white. Grows about 6 feet high. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; dozen ears, 25 cts.

Rice. This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the Pop Corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3; dozen ears 25 cts.

Queen's Golden. This is a large-eared and handsome yellow Pop Corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; dozen ears 25 cts.

Pop Corn for Popping. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 90 cts.

LETTUCE

Culture.—For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July and August. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold-frames nine inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—Plant lice sometimes interferes considerably with Lettuce grown in hotbeds or greenhouses. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil, or fumigation with tobacco. For the green Lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.

Early Prizehead. This Lettuce forms a large, tender, crisp head, of superior flavor, long remaining sweet and slow to run to seed. It is of a desirable green color, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, giving it a very attractive appearance. Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Crisp-as-Ice. When grown quickly the leaves of this are exceedingly brittle and tender. Heads large, leaves thick, and nicely crimped, outer leaves touched with bronze. A very pretty Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce. Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hotbed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring 10 inches high by 18 inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves, and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon. A fine forcing Lettuce; makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Boston Market, or White-Seeded Tennisball. A splendid early Lettuce, forming fine hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Black-Seeded Tennisball. Excellent for forcing; forms close, hard heads; tender, crisp and a fine table variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Improved Hanson. One of the best summer Lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Brown Dutch. The hardiest of Lettuces, and best for outdoor fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce Plants. 25 cts. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

The best of all Cabbage Lettuces for spring planting

Early Curled Simpson. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. This is larger in size and quite an improvement over the ordinary Black-Seeded Butter and the Salamander, and is a most desirable summer Lettuce. It is a cabbage-headed Lettuce of beautiful green color, forms large-sized, compact, tender heads, creamy white inside, and of a desirable rich, buttery flavor. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity. It resists heat and drought, and is slow to run to seed. For spring or summer this is a most excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Wood's Cabbage. The best and most popular variety for outdoor growing. Makes large, solid heads, of excellent quality. Stands cold weather better than other kinds, being decidedly hardier than the Big Boston. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, it has maintained its reputation, and is to-day one of the most popular Lettuces in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

I was well pleased with your Cabbage Lettuce. I raised the finest heads I ever saw, and shall plant the most of my crop in same this year, and if it does as well this year, will discard all others.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover County, N. C., September 27, 1906.

I have raised Wood's Cabbage Lettuce for several years. In my opinion there is no equal to it.—CHARLES MCLWAIN, Dorchester County, Md., May 31, 1905.

Unrivaled. A sterling new variety of the Big Boston type, but without the brownish tinge which appears in that variety. It is similar in shape, appearance and growth to the Big Boston, but with the added attractiveness of being more desirable in color, a most decided improvement, which will be readily appreciated, particularly by those who grow for market or shipping. We recommend our Lettuce growers to plant at least a part of their crop in this variety, as we are sure they will be more than pleased with the crop results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Wood's Improved Big Boston. The best Lettuce for growing in hotbeds or coldframes for market or shipping. Tested, tried and proved, it has unquestionably taken the front rank as a winter and early spring market variety, and our sales of seed of this kind are larger than of all other varieties put together, with the exception of Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It grows quickly, makes a large, solid head, packs and carries well to market, and fully merits its popularity for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25. Special prices to truckers and market-gardeners, in large quantities.

We have never had any lettuce in our vicinity that was equal to the Big Boston. It is the only lettuce that we have ever grown successfully and profitably.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover County, N. C.



California Cream Butter Lettuce

A most desirable variety for spring and summer use.

California Cream Butter. Largely grown by shippers to northern markets. Of distinct shape heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

WOOD'S WATERMELON SEEDS

GROWN IN THE
SUNNY SOUTH

"Green rind, red meat, full of juice,—And so sweet!"

If you want quality, sweetness and the best melons that it is possible to grow plant our southern-raised Melon Seed. Northern or Western-grown melon seed doesn't begin to compare, when you consider the quality of the fruit produced.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say 10 to 12 feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

Insect Remedies.—The same remedies as used and recommended for cantaloupes.

I am so very much pleased with Watermelon Seeds I ordered of you last spring—Harris Earliest, Rattlesnake, Dark Icing and others. I find I can make better truck for market with seeds bought of you.—C. H. DAVIS, Vance County, N. C., August 7, 1905.

Halbert Honey. The strong points in favor of this new Watermelon are its superb flavor, sweetness, tenderness and fine table qualities. It has a dark, rich-colored, glossy green rind, very attractive in appearance which, with the beautiful crimson color of the flesh, and fine flavor, makes it especially desirable. It is early to mature, and will prove to be a most desirable kind, both for a home melon for private use and for near-by market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Harris' Earliest. A new Watermelon, which is unquestionably the earliest Watermelon in the market, being earlier and decidedly superior as a shipping and market melon to the Dark Icing, which hitherto has been one of the best early melons, but, owing to its tender rind, is not a good shipping sort. This melon is also remarkable for its productiveness, and will outyield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh from 12 to 40 pounds, the average being 15 to 20 pounds. Growers who have planted this variety have been remarkably well pleased with it, and are unanimous in its praise as the best early Watermelon in cultivation. We specially recommend it to melon-growers who grow for market and shipping. It will also be found a most valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.



Dark Icing Watermelon

A most desirable extra-early variety, attractive appearance and of superior quality

Dark Icing. A splendid extra-early melon, an excellent variety for either home use or near-by market. An attractive and popular melon. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Jackson. The Jackson Watermelon has long been a prime favorite wherever grown. It originated in this section, and it has been our special pride to not only maintain but improve upon its original excellence. It is really one of the most desirable melons for home use or home market in cultivation. It has mottled green rind, flesh firm and sweet of delicious flavor; it ripens close to the rind, and has a solid, tender heart. We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most superior melons on our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Duke Jones. This is somewhat similar to the Jones, but is better for a shipping and market melon, as it has better carrying qualities. It grows to a large size, is early to mature; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes, giving it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is a bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, is very prolific, and of finest flavor. Customers who have grown this variety are very much pleased with it. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cents per pound.

Eden. Originated by Mr. C. H. Mathis, one of the largest melon growers in the South. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, excepting that it has a brighter stripe and is a little more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cents per pound.

New Monarch. This new melon originated with one of our largest southern melon-growers, who is enthusiastic in its praise as a shipper and home-market melon, combining also what is so seldom found in shipping and market varieties, high quality for the table. The color of the rind is a mottled silvery gray, thoroughly distinct, and attracting attention wherever it is seen. The flesh is bright crimson, solid, tender, sweet and of fine flavor, ripening through and through. The vines are very vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

The New Monarch Watermelon turned out splendidly. It is a very large melon, with a meat almost equal to Honey, and very salable, owing to its size and flavor.—W. R. CARRER, Botetourt County, Va.

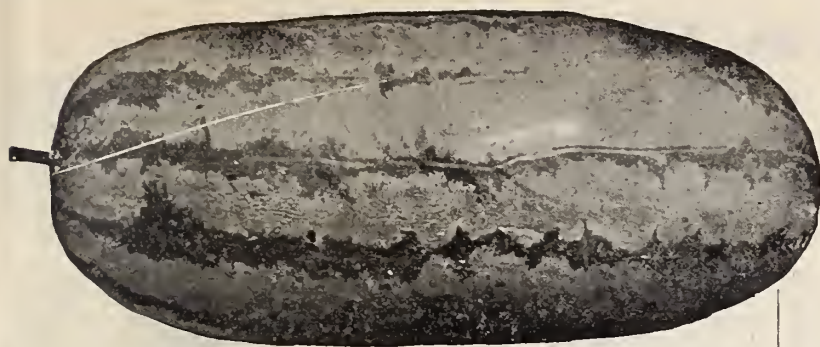


Harris' Earliest

The Harris Earliest Watermelon, seed of which I purchased of you this year, proved to be the largest early melon I raised, being about ten days earlier than the Dark Icing. It is an all-round good local and shipping melon.—HERMAN SCHMIDT, Habersham County, Ga., October 30, 1905.

Your Harris Earliest Watermelon is certainly the melon for early planting, especially for market-gardeners. I planted when all early melons are started here, and got ripe melons on the 23d of June. July 4th is considered very early in this section. We also had a late frost, which kept them back. They are very fine bearers and growers; mine averaged about seventeen pounds to the melon.—BURKE CALHOUN, Marlboro County, S. C., October 25, 1905.

Peerless, or White-Seeded Ice Cream. A most desirable home-market melon, specially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

A superior quality melon, very desirable both for home use and market.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake. The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon-grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use, combining, to an unusual degree, splendid shipping and table qualities. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per pound.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon surpasses all others. This is a mountain county, but people from watermelon counties say they were the finest they ever saw, and I think myself they were the finest I ever grew.—M. C. CALL, Greene Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1906.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is no doubt the best melon in cultivation.—R. W. HELBERT, Washington County, Va.

The Jones, or Jumbo. Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark-green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

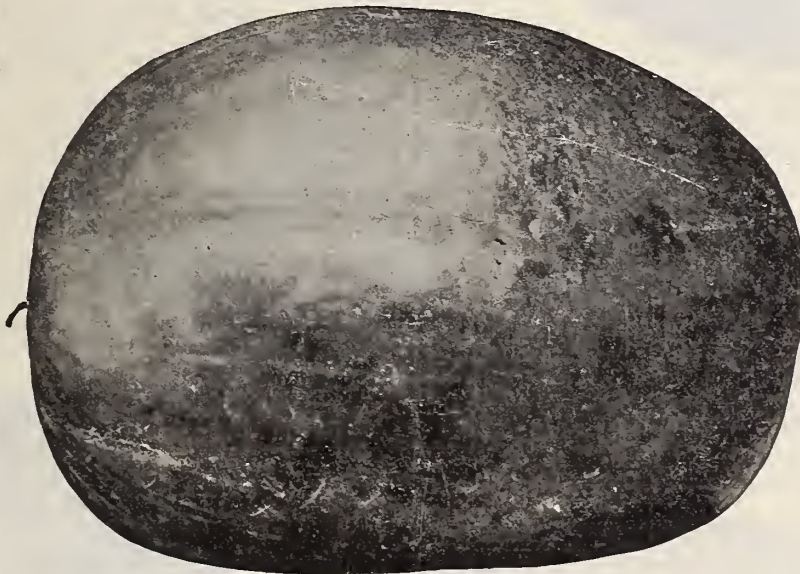
Girardeau's Triumph. A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark-green color, with indistinct stripe flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cents per pound.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the Florida Favorite, but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp, has bright red, very sweet flesh. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is a splendid melon for home use or near-by market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Carolina Bradford. A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size, elongated in shape; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, and remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. One of the most popular kinds in our list. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Your Florida Favorite Watermelon is the best Melon for family use I ever saw. I will order seeds from you again this year.—O. C. PERRY, Chowan Co., N. C., Mar. 28, 1906.



The Jones Watermelon

Blue Gem, or Glossier. Will average larger than the Klob Gem, and as a table melon is far superior. Of a dark-bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh; equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cents per pound.

Kleckley's Sweets, or Monte Cristo. This is one of the earliest melons in our list to ripen, and is also one of the sweetest and best flavored. It is hard to beat, and is a splendid melon for home use or near-by market, but, on account of thin rind, is not a good shipping melon. Color of rind dark green, flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart, crisp, sugary and melting; of handsome appearance and uniformly superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

The Kleckley's Sweet and Florida Favorite Watermelons are superior to any other that I have ever grown for market or home use.—L. A. HOLDER, Rowan County, N. C., October 3, 1906.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40c.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Pride of Georgia. One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

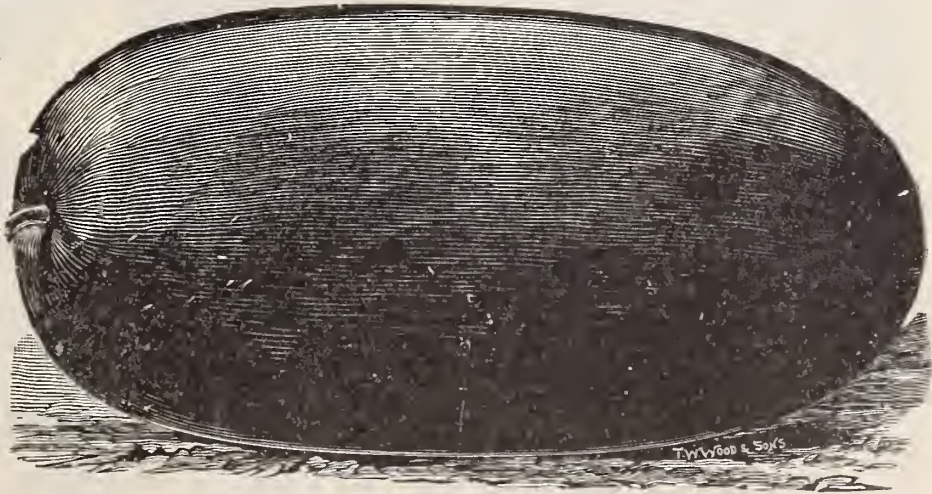
Mountain Sweet. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Citron (for preserving). Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

We will send special circular giving culture of mushrooms to any one interested, on application.

English Spawn. Pound, 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 10 cts. per lb. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per pound for postage.



Carolina Bradford Watermelon

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe

A superior strain of the well-known Rocky Ford Netted Gem.

Wood's Netted Gem. A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem, which we have been selecting and improving for years. Our stock runs a little larger in size than the Rocky Ford strain, and, both in appearance and table qualities, will produce more high-grade fruits to the acre than any other stock of Netted Gem we have ever grown; and we believe that we have to-day the best strain of Netted Gem Cantaloupe offered anywhere. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 75 cts.; per pound.

Your Netted Gem Cantaloupe is far superior to any Cantaloupe that I ever tried to raise for shipping. It beats the old Rocky Ford in all respects.—FRANK MARCK, Dinwiddie County, Va.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem. Our stock is specially grown for us in the famous Rocky Ford melon district, and is a particularly valuable strain for shippers. It is uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed, firm-fleshed, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special price in large lots.

The quality of your Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is the superior of any that I have grown as far as growing for commercial purposes is concerned.—R. L. ELLIS, Rhea County, Tenn., September 29, 1906.

Burrell's Gem. For full description of this splendid new orange-fleshed, thick-meated Cantaloupe, see **New and Desirable Varieties**, page 4. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.

Eden Gem. A specially desirable selection of the famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. For full description, see **New and Desirable Varieties**, page 4. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Extra-Early Hanover. This variety originated in this section, and is unquestionably the best extra-early Cantaloupe in cultivation. While being extra early in maturity, it also makes a good-sized melon, averaging considerably larger than the Netted Gem. It is round in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent quality, and a fine shipping and market melon. Wherever it has been grown it has become very popular, and the demand for the seed has increased rapidly each year, so much so that it has always exhausted our supply before the season was over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over at 90 cts. per lb.

The Extra-Early Hanover Cantaloupes are the best I ever planted. They yield more to the hill, ripen sooner and are fine sellers in our market. I wish to say that all the seeds I ever bought of you have always given me perfect satisfaction, and I have been planting them twelve years.—S. E. SANDERS, Richmond County, Ga., February 1, 1905.

I used your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe last season by the side of three other early varieties, and your Hanover was ten or more days the earliest.—T. C. L. SINK, Davidson County, N. C., January 29, 1906.

Jenny Lind. An extra-early variety. Small size, and makes very nice Cantaloupes, of good flavor. Largely used by shippers; also, a desirable variety for the home and near-by market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Perfection. This is another of our own introduction, which has proved to be of very superior merit. It is one of the best of large Cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, turning to salmon; well ribbed and thickly netted; unusually sweet and luscious. A splendid Cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per pound.

Extra-Early Hackensack. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly netted skin and dark thick flesh. A good market variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Large Green Citron. A most desirable green-fleshed Cantaloupe. Round shaped; well ribbed; flattened at the ends. Sweet and luscious flavor. Very desirable both for home use and home market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Baltimore, or Acme. During the season this melon is always in demand for the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick green flesh, of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Tip Top. For splendid eating qualities, this melon is certainly rightly named, for it is one of the most deliciously flavored and finest table melons in existence. It grows to a large size, has thick orange flesh, and is sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

I think the Tip Top one of the best Melons in your list.—W. B. MITCHELL, Brunswick County, Va., October 1, 1906.

Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A large-sized Cantaloupe, thickly netted and of excellent flavor. Medium early. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid melon, of medium size, oval-shaped, with salmon-colored flesh, dark-green skin. Fine flavor, and makes a most attractive table and shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Emerald Gem. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. The flavor is particularly good. Salmon-fleshed melons are becoming very popular. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Flesh very thick and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. One of the largest melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive; thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Banana. Grows 18 to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe. For high flavor and table qualities, this is the king of all melons. It grows to a very large size, has a dark-green rind, firm, deep, beautiful orange colored flesh, and is of a most delicious flavor. It is rather late to mature, but is very productive, and continues in bearing until cold weather, keeping its fine qualities up to the very last. These melons frequently grow to weigh 15 to 20 pounds each. It grows really too large for profit for market, but for a desirable home or table melon it is simply unsurpassed. This variety has been carefully grown and selected on our Hollybrook Farm, and we recommend it to our customers with confidence. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.

I recommend Hollybrook Luscious as being a strictly first-class Melon, both in size and flavor.—E. O. SWICEGOOD, Davidson County, N. C., October 7, 1906.

Glass Melon. An old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of a lemon, the color of rind a light lemon-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

ONION

Culture, Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large Onions to best advantage from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart, and 4 to 6 inches between the Onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to Onions, making them grow larger, and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop of medium-sized Onions and small Onion Sets. The medium-sized can be used or sold, and the small Onion Sets planted out either in the fall or spring to make large Onions. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed very well indeed. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

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



Yellow Globe Danvers

✓ **Southport White Globe.** True globe shape; an Onion of handsome silvery white color, flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor, and an excellent keeper. Its even, regular size, perfectly globular form, combined with the clear silvery whiteness of its skin, make it one of the handsomest Onions grown, and it commands the highest prices on the markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

✓ **Southport Yellow Globe.** Similar in shape to the Southport White Globe, but the Onions grow a little larger, and it usually makes a larger yield per acre. Is also considered a better keeper than the white, but not quite so mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

✓ **Southport Red Globe.** Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

The Southport Globe Onion is one of the best Onions I ever raised. It is a mild-flavored and good-selling Onion, a splendid Onion for pickling, to raise them from seed, and good every way that can be mentioned.—L. STAHLMANN, Wood County, W. Va., Oct. 24, 1905.

✓ **Extra-Early White Pearl.** The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white Onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large Onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

I have had splendid success with the White Pearl Onion. It comes early, develops to a nice, uniform size, is crisp, juicy and mild in flavor, and a quick seller.—W. H. REESE, Guilford County, N. C., July 7, 1905.

✓ **Silver Skin.** Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe shape. The best white Onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound, \$2.00.

✓ **Yellow Globe Danvers.** Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main-crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table Onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **Bermuda Onion.** Our stock of this famous early-shipping Onion, genuine Teneriffe-grown, is specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. They are tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use. Can be sown both in the fall and early spring, and do better sown in seed-beds and transplanted. We strongly advise the more extended use of these by our southern growers. We can supply both the White and Red Bermuda. **White Bermuda**, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75. ✓ **Red Bermuda**, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Large Red Wethersfield.** A very attractive Onion, and popular everywhere. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **White Queen.** An extra-early White Onion; very desirable for early use; also, an excellent pickling Onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Spanish and Italian Onions

✓ **Mammoth Silver King.** This is one of the largest Onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Prizetaker, or Spanish King.** Like nearly all Spanish Onions, this makes extra large sized Onions, and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive Onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Copper King.** This attains an enormous size, single Onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

I will say in regard to the Copper King Onion I purchased of you last spring: I have a very favorable opinion of this variety, although the Spanish King did better the year before.—H. J. BROWN, Williamsburg Co., S. C., Oct. 13, 1906.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish, similar to capers. Plant April or May.

✓ **Tall Mixed.** The tall varieties require to be planted either alongside of fences or trellis work, or staked, to do best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

✓ **Dwarf.** These make very ornamental plants, and are much easier to grow than the tall kinds. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

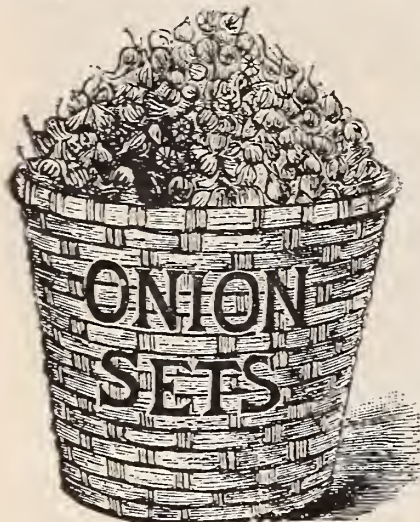


Mammoth Silver King

ONION SETS

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting of onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.



Yellow Danvers. The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15c.; pk. 85 cts. Bushel price on application.

Red Wethersfield. A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 20 cts.; peck 85 cts. Bushel rates quoted on request.

Silver Skin. The best of white Onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1. Bushel price on application.

Yellow Potato Onions (also called the **Hill Onion**). This makes a large-sized Onion, of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Is of a reddish yellow color, and a good keeper. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized Onion often dividing up and producing as many as twelve Onions, from medium size to small sets. The very smallest sets produce from one to two large Onions, while the larger sets will produce all the way from two to twenty Onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. Small size sets (averaging about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1. Medium size sets (averaging about the size of an egg), pk. 85 cts. Bushel price on application.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large Onion, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and of slightly better keeping qualities than the Yellow Potato Onion. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3.00.

Extra-Early White Pearl. An extra-early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

OKRA, or GUMBO

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used while young, and may be kept for winter use by drying the young pods on a string.



Okra

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and, when large enough, thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for the winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

French Market Prolific. A most desirable new variety, which originated in Louisiana, and is one of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans market. It is early to mature; is a cross between the tall-growing and White Velvet varieties, commencing to bear when it is twelve inches high, and producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, bearing continuously until the plant reaches its maximum height. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. It is predicted that when this variety becomes generally known it will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

until the plant reaches its maximum height. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. It is predicted that when this variety becomes generally known it will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

The French Market Okra bought of you was planted the latter part of April. It is rather late in bearing here; a productive and continuous bearer after commencing. Is now bearing, after all other varieties are dead. Finest of any kind for table; very best flavored.—J. R. BROWN, Taliaferro County, Ga., October 18, 1905.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded. A distinct, valuable new Okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length—8 or 9 inches—and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. It is also very superior for use by canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per pound.

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

Improved Dwarf Prolific. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per pound.

Tall Green. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. per lb.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

It is used the same as spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are best for general use.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill broadcast at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume. This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable Mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and very popular wherever grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Southern Giant Curled. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

White or Black. Used for salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Pound 15 cents.

PEANUTS

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in May in drills 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 pounds of shelled nuts, or one bushel (22 lbs.) of the Peanuts when not shelled to plant an acre. Can be planted either shelled or unshelled. If by mail, add 10 cts. per quart for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Qt. 10 cts.; pk. 70 cts.; bushel (22 lbs.) \$2.50. Special prices in quantity.

Spanish. A thin-shelled variety. The nuts are rather smaller in size than the Virginia, but fill the shell more compactly. The nuts are of excellent flavor, and it is a very desirable kind to grow. This variety is also largely used for feed and forage. For full information for this purpose, see Farm Seeds. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 70 cts.; bus. (30 lbs.), \$2.25. Special prices on large lots.

Seeds Postpaid by Mail. Remember, that we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. Seeds ordered in larger quantities, if ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to cover postage.

PARSLEY

Culture.—For spring seeding, sow in February, March or early in April. It is best to soak the seed in water a few hours before sowing, and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover to a depth of about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes two to three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, Parsley can be sown in August or September, and transplanted to hotbeds or cold frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row, top-dressed with well-rotted manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of Parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at remunerative prices, both at home and in northern markets, during the winter and spring. In fact, Parsley is in better demand then than at any other time.

Parsley is very desirable for use in flavoring soups and stews, and as garnishing for dishes for the table. It is also considered as a boon to dyspeptics, as it is of great value as an aid to digestion.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Plain, or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.



Sugar, or Hollow Crown Parsnip

A most desirable and healthy winter vegetable

Sugar, or Hollow Crown. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

PARSNIP

A good supply of Parsnips should always be grown, as they are most useful as a winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in for use at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for Parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Sugar. This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cents.

PEPPER

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 15 inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

Neapolitan. For full description of this splendid new, large pepper, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 6. On account of its earliness, size and fine qualities, this variety should prove one of the best and most profitable varieties for our southern truckers and shippers, and at the same time, a most desirable kind for home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.

Chinese Giant. The largest and finest mild Red Pepper grown. At the same time it is very thick-fleshed for so large a variety. The plants are vigorous and stocky in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen, and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top, and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges. The flesh is thick and very mild, and as sweet as an apple, the Green Peppers making excellent salad, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Coral Gem Bouquet. A Dwarf Pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red Peppers thickly set on the plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Ruby King These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Long Red Cayenne. Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Procopp's Giant. One of the largest Peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Tabasco. A very hot and pungent variety. Used largely for making pepper-sauce. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Red Cluster. Very hot. Color coral-red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Bell, or Bull Nose. A large early sort of mild flavor. Color, purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cents.



Ruby King Pepper

GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows two and a half to three feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. **Packets mailed free.**

Extra-Early and Early Varieties.

Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early

This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thoroughbred stock of Extra-Early Peas. Careful personal selection has been made each season, for a number of years back, until its superiority in earliness, productiveness and uniformity in ripening has been absolutely fixed. Tests made the past season with all the leading varieties of extra-early Peas confirm conclusively that this Pea is at least three to four days earlier than any other known variety and that it is remarkable for its prolific qualities and evenness and uniformity of growth. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas, of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color longer after being picked than other kinds, this being a point of particular value when they are grown for shipping purposes. We strongly recommend this Pea to our customers, believing it will bring them increased profits from their Pea crops, on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.25.

The Pedigree Extra-Early Peas procured from you last year were entirely satisfactory, and produced a most excellent crop. They were early, vigorous and prolific.—**THACKER DAIRY Co.,** Rockingham Co., N. C., November 7, 1905.

Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early Pea is the best by far that I have ever raised, for very earliness and productiveness.—(**JUDGE**) G. E. CASSEL, Montgomery Co., June 5, 1905.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior

This is unquestionably one of the best of Extra-Early Peas for the trucker and market gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters from them, speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra-Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra-early Pea we have ever grown. Ripens its crop uniformly, and is one of the most popular peas in cultivation, both for shipping and the home market, and as a first-early for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 85 cts.; bus. \$3.00. Special price on large lots.

I am glad to state, after six years' trial, that your Lightning Excelsior Peas are the best I ever planted, as they are early and prolific bearers, and as a table pea they surpass all others. I shall plant most of my next crop in Lightning Excelsior.—**N. Y. NORTHBORN,** New Hanover Co., N. C., October 1, 1906.

The Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas I bought of you last season made a very satisfactory crop. They are very popular through this section with other truckers. I expect to double my orders this year.—**C. J. HARNSEBERGER,** Alleghany County, Va., October 27, 1905.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea

The most popular Extra-Early Pea for truckers and market-gardeners. Special prices in large quantities.

Alaska

Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large Pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

First and Best. An excellent strain of First-Early Peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.75.

I have been planting your First and Best Peas for a number of years for early market, and I consider them one of the best peas for early market. The First and Best Peas can all be picked in a short time, as the whole crop matures at one time, or nearly so. I can recommend them as first-class market Peas.—**J. W. HARR,** Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Philadelphia Extra-Early. The old standard Extra-Early sort, coming in a little later than other extra-early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.75.

Eclipse, or Surprise. In the test on our Hollybrook Farm, we were very much impressed with the great value of this variety as an extra-early wrinkled pea. It proved earlier than any of the other wrinkled varieties. The vines do not require staking, grow about 2 feet high, and are covered with well-filled pods. The pods are similar to American Wonder in shape and size, but it is more prolific than that variety. Its extreme earliness, great productiveness, delicious quality and height of vine destine this variety to be one of the most popular and desirable sorts for the family garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.

Tom Thumb. This is not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent table qualities. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is very prolific, and is considered really one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.

Prosperity, or Gradus. This Pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled Peas. It is remarkable for the size and fullness of its pods, yielding an abundant supply of large wrinkled peas, which are of most delicious flavor. The vines grow about 2 feet high, have heavy stems, stand upright, and do not require staking. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach maturity. The Prosperity, or Gradus, Pea is considered, altogether, one of the most valuable improvements that has been made in wrinkled Peas in recent years. It is remarkably productive and is coming into very general use by truckers and market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$2.25.

Extra-Early and Early Peas--Continued

Sutton's Excelsior. Since the introduction of Nott's Excelsior, which is to-day probably the most popular dwarf wrinkled sort in America, we have seen no Pea that is so great an advance in this class as Sutton's Excelsior. Same habit of growth as Nott's Excelsior, bearing very large, long, broad pods, filled with large peas, tender and of most delicious flavor. Its great merit lies in the fact that in this we have an early dwarf wrinkled Pea, in the front ranks for earliness, with much larger, handsomer pods than any other dwarf early wrinkled Pea yet introduced. It takes the place in this class so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus in the extra-early class, and is bound to be in great demand when fully known. Pods long, broad, straight, seed very pale green, wrinkled. Height, 12 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$2.

Nott's Excelsior. A standard variety of Wrinkled Peas, coming in a few days later than the American Wonder, but bearing larger pods and being more prolific than that variety. Vines dwarf in habit, growing about a foot in height; of vigorous constitution and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Claudit. A new large-podded Extra-Early Wrinkled Pea, of the Gradus, or Prosperity, type. Makes pods nearly as large as the Gradus, containing seven or eight large peas. It has an advantage over the Gradus, however, in that it is several days earlier in maturity. It is pronounced by those who have tested it to be the finest and most remarkable Early Pea yet introduced. Nearly as early as the smooth extra-early kinds; pods much larger and more productive. The vines grow 2½ to 3 feet high. We strongly recommend this new variety to gardeners and truckers as a most productive and salable extra-early variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

The Claudit Pea is the earliest and best I have ever used. I planted three different varieties, and like the Claudit Pea far the best.—J. B. BARNES, Edgecombe County, N. C.

American Wonder. One of the earliest of Wrinkled Peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height, one foot. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.

Thomas Laxton. This splendid new English variety closely resembles the Gradus in habit and rapidity of growth, earliness and luxuriance of foliage. It is, however, even more productive than the Gradus, and has proved with us to be a surer cropper. The pods are large, but a little shorter than Gradus, and instead of being rounded at the point are square or blunt, being even better filled than the Gradus, while its sure cropping and extra productiveness will commend it to all growers as one of the best and most productive early wrinkled Peas in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.85; bushel, \$7.00.

Second-Early and Late

Dwarf Champion of England. This is a dwarf variety of the well-known and reliable Champion of England. It is very productive and a sure cropper, hardy, and a robust and vigorous grower. Produces handsome dark-green pods of good size and in great abundance, and in quality and flavor of the peas is unsurpassed. Height of vine, about 26 inches. Does not require staking. Comes in directly after the extra-early kinds. It proves to be a most valuable kind, both for market and for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.00.

Horsford's Market-Garden. A first-class Wrinkled Pea; second-early; height 24 inches. Does not require stakes. Is a profitable sort for market-gardeners; a single plant has been known to produce 150 pods. It is equally good for the home table. The pods are borne in pairs, and are easily and quickly picked. This variety is claimed to easily yield more shelled peas to the acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.60.

Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bus. \$3.75.

McLean's Advancer. A very prolific and excellent second-early green, wrinkled variety; pods long and well filled; tender and sweet, and desirable both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bushel, \$3.90.

Allen's Dwarf Telephone. A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the highest quality, and similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

Wood's Acme. A most superior variety for main crop, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods, and are everbearing to a greater degree than any other Pea. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the Wrinkled Peas. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.65; bushel, \$6.25.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine Pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.60; bus. \$6.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market-gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowfat Pea. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar. No edible podded Pea that we have ever grown can compare with this one. Sliced and boiled, served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow 6 to 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad. In addition to its value as an edible-podded Pea, the peas, when shelled and used as ordinary wrinkled Peas, are sweet and of most delicious flavor. It can be used either as an edible-podded pea or as a shelled pea, the same as the wrinkled varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$2.00.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late Pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.; bus. \$3.75.

Large White Marrowfat. Very prolific; largely used for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.25.

Blackeye Marrowfat. Closely resembles the above, but is considered more prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.15.



Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea

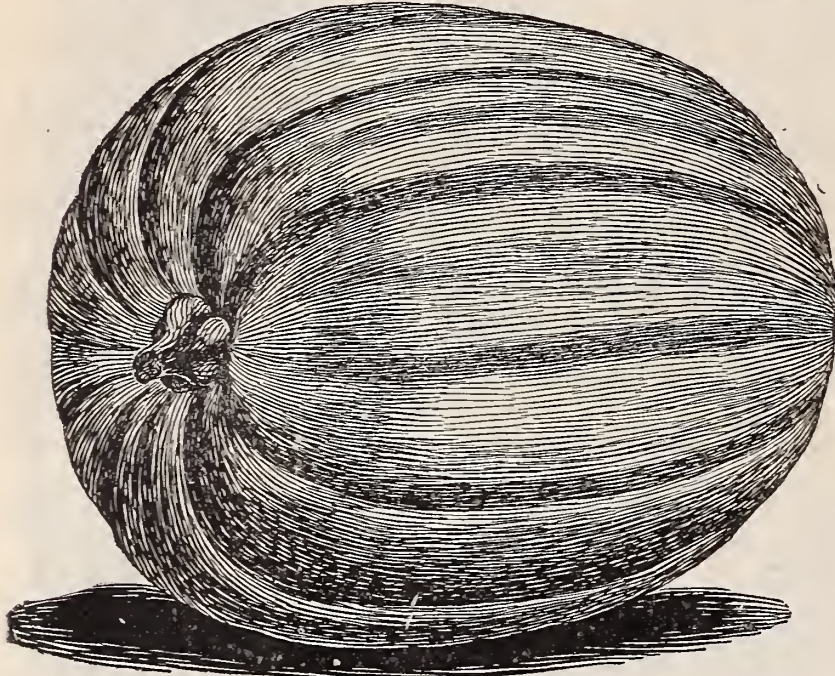


Horsford's Market-Garden Pea

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins make a very healthy and nutritious winter feed for hogs and cattle, in addition to their value for culinary purposes. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field, and fed to hogs and cattle during the winter, if desired.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, planting in every fourth row of corn, and 10 to 12 feet apart in the row, letting the hill of Pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

Virginia Mammoth. The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size. Is oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and fed or used as desired without any trouble. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is southern raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of Pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Large Cheese. A fine Pumpkin of splendid quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best Pumpkin grown. Single Pumpkins have grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. An excellent large-yielding sort of fine flavor, specially recommended for Pumpkin pie. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60c.

Connecticut, or Cornfield. Splendid for stock-feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of an orange-yellow color. A good yielder. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 25 cts. per pound.

RHUBARB

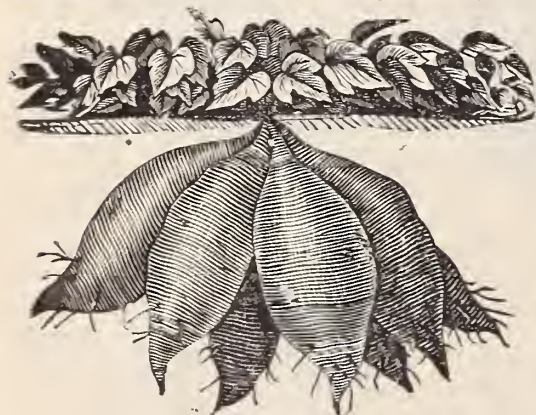
Culture.—Sow the seed in March or April, in drills, in a partially shaded or moist situation. When a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart. The roots can be transplanted either in the fall or the following spring. When transplanted, they should be set in rows 6 feet apart, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet between the plants. When set out in the fall, it is well to protect and mulch the roots with a good, heavy application of well-rotted manure. The roots should also be mulched with leaves or straw during the summer, so as to protect and retain plenty of manure and keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition throughout the summer. The principal drawback to the culture of Rhubarb in this section is the hot, dry weather which we sometimes experience through the summer. On this account it is better to seek a moist or partially shaded situation, in order to grow same it is better to seek a moist or partially shaded situation, in order to grow same to the best advantage. The new Everbearing Crimson Rhubarb which we offer, being grown in warm climates like Australia and California, should succeed better here than the Linnaeus or Victoria, which is the kind that has heretofore been grown.

Linnaeus. The standard kind in general cultivation. Makes large, fleshy stalks; vigorous growing; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. Each, 10 cts.; dozen \$1. Prices by the 100 on application. If to be mailed, add 10 cents each for postage.



Rhubarb



Sweet Potatoes

SWEET POTATOES

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

Culture.—Put the potatoes in hotbeds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Extra-Early Caroline. Very early, productive, nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Pkt. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel prices on application.

Yellow Nansemond. The most popular of all yellow Sweet Potatoes. Pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1. Barrel price on application.

Red Nose. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel price on application.

Hanover Yam, or Cluster. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel price on application.

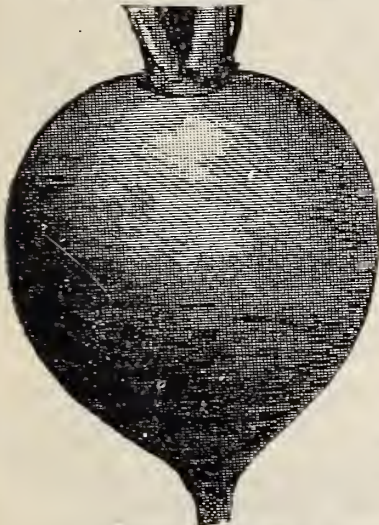
Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June; 100, 25 cents; 1,000, \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

RADISH

Culture.—To be tender and crisp Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

Turnip Shaped Varieties

Crimson Giant. A most valuable Radish, of European introduction, which is creating quite a furor wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in Turnip Radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. We are quite sure that this will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market-gardeners, as it will prove to be a most desirable and salable variety. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Crimson Giant Radish

Your Crimson Giant Forcing Radish is the finest I have ever seen. It is fully as solid as Golden Globe or White Strasburg, and keeps in good condition longer than either one. On account of its brilliant crimson color and splendid globe shape, it is an admirable sort, and sold at nearly double the price of other sorts in our market this season.—E. L. VOEGLER, Henrico Co., Va., September 6, 1904.

We were very much pleased with the Crimson Giant Radish we procured from you last season. Never had a finer crop, and have never found a better Radish. It retains its sweet, tender flavor until very large.—J. H. NEWBILL, King George County, Va., October 18, 1905.

Extra-Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe (Non Plus Ultra). One of the earliest Radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per pound.

I consider the Extra-Early-Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe, Radish to be a very fine variety, as it has the required qualities of flavor and size. I have grown this Radish, and I find it to be the very best variety I have ever grown. I expect to grow the same variety for next spring.—I. D. JOHNSON, Duplin County, N. C., October 1, 1906.

The Extra-Early Scarlet Globe Radish, in my opinion, is very fine for table use, and also is a good shipper.—E. P. MATTHEWS, Duplin Co., N. C., October 2, 1906.

Early White, Tipped Scarlet. A beautiful Radish, coming in very early; tops very small, permitting of close planting; quality excellent. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per pound.

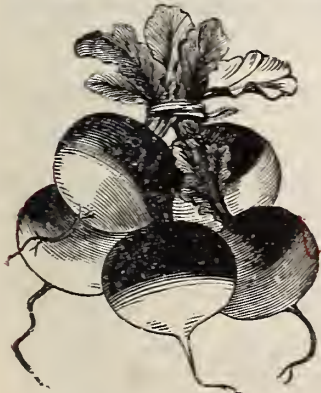
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip. A small round Radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per pound.

Your Scarlet Turnip Radish is in every respect a good kind to grow for market. Its color and shape are beautiful.—J. E. WELLS, Duplin Co., N. C., October 8, 1906.

Early White Turnip. A rapid grower; skin and flesh pure white. Good for both forcing and general garden culture. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Mixed Turnip Radishes. A mixture of all the above varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Golden Globe Summer. Grows to a large size, and, as it stands heat well, may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.



Early White-Tipped Scarlet Radish.

Olive Shaped Varieties

Extra-Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped. One of the best of early Radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, quick-growing, crisp and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per pound.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Yellow Olive-Shaped. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long Varieties

Long White Naples. A very excellent sort, much better in every way than Long White Vienna and Lady Finger. Skin white; flesh fine-grained, crisp good flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per pound.

Brightest Long Scarlet. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days, when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

I find your Long Scarlet Radishes more thrifty, earlier and more salable than any kind I have ever planted.—W. A. POPE, Pender County, N. C., September 27, 1906.

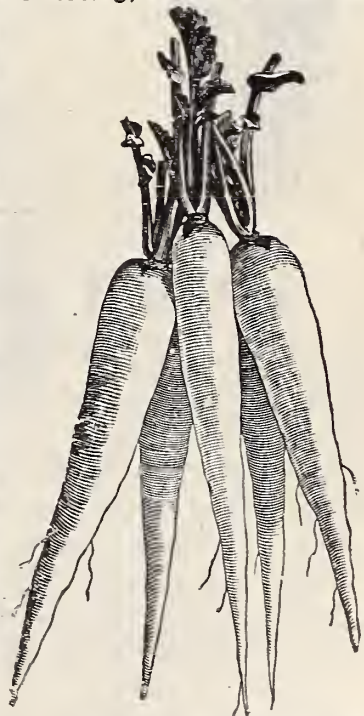
Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest Radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per pound.

Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful long Radish of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Mixed Long Radishes. A mixture of the above four long Radishes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

White Strasburg Summer. This is proving one of the best and most popular summer Radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will continue to grow without losing its fine flavor, and will remain tender longer than any other sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Chinese, or Celestial. A quick-growing white variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Shape half-long, stump-rooted. A variety of unusual merit, and can be sown either in the spring or fall. Retains its crispness and flavor longer than other sorts. Highly recommended. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



Long White Naples

Winter Varieties

Rose China Winter. Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of Radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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

3 cents per Packet.

We catalogue this year a great many of the leading varieties of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS (excepting Peas, Beans and Corn) at 3 cts. per packet. While we have reduced the price, we have not reduced the quality or quantity of seeds which we put into the packet. We still give the same full-sized packets and high quality seed that we have always supplied to our customers. Remember, too, we pay the postage on seeds ordered to be sent by mail at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT



Salsify

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or, when made into fritters, the flavor is quite similar to fried oysters.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seed up, and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is an improved type, and the largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market-gardeners and truckers. Our customers pronounce our strain of Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify quite superior. We have received some very satisfactory reports in regard to our seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

I am noted for raising the finest flavored and largest Salsify in the neighborhood. Many have already applied to me for the seed, but I had to tell them I had to get the seed from you, and told them you were the only seedmen from whom I had been able to get this kind of seed true to representation.—Mrs. M. ANNA SMITH, Rappahannock County, Va.

SQUASH, or CYMBLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Cymbling. A most valuable extra-early variety, a week to ten days earlier than the Early White Bush; is of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not as decided; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about 2 feet high, and of vigorous growth; very prolific, and a most profitable and satisfactory sort, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, as its earliness enables it to be sold at much better prices than when the later sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

I will want ten pounds of your Early Prolific Squash the first of September. I shipped 1,309 crates from the seed I got of you in the spring. They are fine.—W. W. MOORE, Polk Co., Fla., July 24, 1906.

I find Wood's Earliest Prolific Cymbling to be at least ten days earlier, and easily 100 per cent. more prolific than any other early Cymbings I have grown. Hereafter I shall plant only Wood's Prolific.—OTTO GERCKE, Dinwiddie County, Va.

Your Earliest Prolific Cymbling is the earliest I have ever tried.

R. D. THORNE,
Halifax Co., N.C.

Your Earliest Prolific Cymbling is the finest I have ever grown. I shall plant no other kind in the future.—W. B. BURNS, James City County, Va.

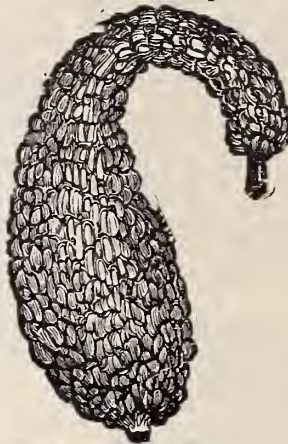


Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymbling

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymbling. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to northern and near-by markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Mammoth White Bush. Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Wood's Everbearing. The great value of this new Squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color white, but some few of the Squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines 10 to 15 feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of summer. It makes an excellent table Squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash

We have been using your garden seeds now for a number of years, with much satisfaction, and have induced several of our neighbors to use your seeds. I like your Everbearing Squash very much. It certainly has given perfect satisfaction.—Mrs. S. M. NEELY, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best summer sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50c.

Giant Summer Crookneck. In shape similar to above, but much larger and more warty. Also claimed to be several days earlier. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Boston Marrow. A very superior Squash, and one of the best for winter. Oval-shaped; flesh orange-colored, fine-grained, and cooks rich and dry. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Hubbard. A splendid-keeping winter Squash, with bright orange flesh, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.



SPINACH

Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring green, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad in our market. Is largely grown for shipping.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep. 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Round Thick-Leaved. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick dark green, crinkled leaves of finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.

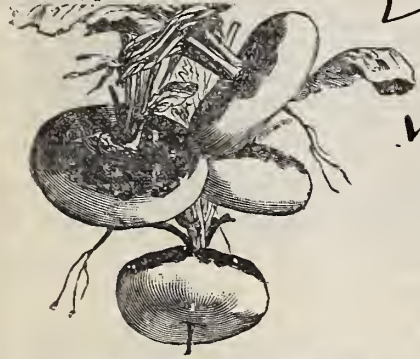
WOOD'S TURNIP AND RUTABAGA SEED

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August; and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart; thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early Turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad Turnips require three pounds per acre.

Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts., postpaid, all varieties, except Milan, which are pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 2 Octs., postpaid.

White-Fleshed Varieties

	Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over.	Lb.
Early Red, or Purple-Top (strap-leaved). Flat-shaped, quick-growing, popular for both market and private use,	\$0 30	\$0 35
Early White Flat Dutch, Similar to Purple-top, except that it is pure white	30	35
Mammoth Red-Top White Globe. Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock,	30	35
Wood's Improved Red-Top White Globe. An improved strain of Red Top Globe,		
Extra Early Purple-Top Milan Turnip. The quickest growing and best variety for earliest spring seeding.		
grown from roots specially selected for shape, size, quality and small tops. Very popular both for market and home use. Also largely used for stock feeding,		
Early Strap-Leaf White Globe. A quick-growing sort, similar to Red-Top Globe, except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor,	35	40
Extra-Early Purple-Top Milan. The quickest growing Turnip in cultivation; fine for table and market; white, with purple top,	40	45
I take pleasure in saying that the Purple-Top Milan Turnip Seed bought of you last spring gave entire satisfaction, and I consider them the best and earliest variety I have grown, although I have been growing turnips for market for ten years.—W. H. HAND, Burgaw, Pender County, N. C., September 29, 1906.		
Extra-Early White Milan. Similar to above, except that it is pure white. The Milans are nearly a week quicker in growth than the Flat Red or Purple-Top,	\$0 50	\$0 60
Southern Snow-White Globe. A superior early sort, of fine quality; one of the best for table use,	30	35
White Egg. A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table; early,	35	40
Long White Cow-Horn. Very productive; a quick grower; fine-grained and very sweet,	35	40
White Sweet German. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well,	30	35
Pomeranian White Globe. Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive,	30	35
Large White Norfolk. Makes large, round, white roots; excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad,	30	35



Hollybrook. A valuable new Salad Turnip, which originated on our Hollybrook Farm. Will yield more good cuttings of salad than any other variety of salad we have ever grown. It makes a large number of small tops, all growing out of the same turnip, instead of one top growing out of the center of the turnip, as with other varieties. It is slower to run to seed in the spring than any other kinds, a decided advantage, which will be especially appreciated by our market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

I sowed the Hollybrook Salad Turnip Seed last fall, and found them to be of great value as a salad, and also a good, large turnip for stock or market.—G. W. WOODY, Guilford County, N. C., August 16, 1905.

Rutabaga, or Swede



Purple-Top Yellow. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. Lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Yellow. An improved strain grown from selected roots, which are carefully selected for large size, uniformity in shape and quality of roots. Lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Breadstone, or Budlong. Makes handsome, medium sized roots of superior table qualities. Lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Large White, or Russian. Flesh white, solid; a good keeper. Lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over,

The Turnip Seed I purchased of you last year for fall sowing was good—the best crop I ever made, and will buy from you again.—R. L. KIRKWOOD, Marlboro County, S. C., February 6, 1905.

Wood's Improved Yellow Rutabaga

The Turnip Seed I purchased of you some time ago, it seems to me that about five came up to every one that I sowed. I have as fine as I ever had in my life—nearly an acre. I thank you for the fine turnips I have.—(REV.) A. M. BARRETT, Anson County, N. C., August 23, 1905.

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort; yellow flesh and of superior feeding qualities; hardy and productive and keeps well,	30	35
Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Produces fine-shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well,	30	35
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor,	30	35

Salad Varieties

Southern Prize, or Dixie. Makes large round white Turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular winter and spring salad Turnip grown,	35	40
Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad; very hardy,	30	35

TO TRUCKERS AND MARKET GARDENERS.

Our pound and bushel rates are our rates to truckers and market gardeners, and will be found to compare very favorably with prices quoted by other first-class seedsmen. While these prices are as low as we can sell seeds in small quantities, still where truckers or market gardeners desire to buy seeds in large quantities, we can make special prices. If you will write us, or send us a list of your requirements, we shall be pleased at any time to advise you the lowest price at which we can fill your orders.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE TOMATO SEED

Grown from Specially Selected Stocks.. Our Tomato Seed has Achieved a Splendid Reputation, Both for Productiveness and the Splendid Crops of Fruit Produced. Largely Used, Both by Truckers and Canners, All Through the South.

To Grow Early Tomatoes.—It has been unquestionably proved that earlier Tomatoes can be secured when the plants are grown to a single stem and stalk. To do this, it is, of course, necessary to keep off the suckers as they start, and allow only the original stem to grow and produce the fruit. Staking also produces more perfect fruit, and the plants can be grown closer together.

Culture.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Nolte's Earliest. In our trial-ground tests in 1905 this variety proved to be the most productive extra early Tomato of all varieties which we tested. It impressed not only ourselves, but every one who examined it, as being a most valuable kind, and one that should be generally grown as a first-early, both for market and home use. It is of a bright red color, very similar to Sparks' Earliana in earliness, size and shape of fruit, but it is more solid, the vine sets the fruit thicker, and with us it proved very much more vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.



Nolte's Early Tomato

Nolte's Earliest is the best Early Tomato I ever raised. I have tried all early varieties, but the Nolte's beats them all. The vines are stronger, and set the fruit thicker, and it is smoother.—J. A. JONES, Haywood Co., N. C., November 7, 1905.

I gave Nolte's Earliest Tomatoes a fair showing, alongside of Spark's Earliana and Livingston's Acme, and would say it was equally as early as Sparks' and more productive than either of the other two.—B. W. HURST, Pittsylvania County, Va., October 24, 1905.

June Pink. This Tomato originated in New Jersey, in the same district as the Earliana, and has become in that district one of the most popular market and shipping varieties grown. In habit of growth it is similar to the Earliana; in color it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where pink tomatoes are preferred, it will bring 25 per cent. more in price than similar red varieties. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits both at the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given the Sparks' Earliana, the June Pink yielded more fruit, and the vines, after the early crop had been harvested, were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens fully as early as the Sparks' Earliana, and has the further quality—making it especially desirable for private use—of continuing to bear and ripen fruit up until frost. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core. Altogether, the good qualities of this new introduction will soon place it in the front rank as a most profitable and desirable early Tomato. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.; lb. \$7.50.

Wood's First Early. Valuable for its extreme earliness and its remarkably prolific qualities. While not quite so large as Sparks' Earliana, it makes an ideal extra-early fruit, in shape, size and color. Particularly desirable for shipping and for earliest market. The fruits are smooth, round, of purplish red color, making most desirable and salable fruits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Sparks' Earliana. A most valuable new introduction, which has proven itself to be the earliest, large smooth red Tomato in cultivation. It is of very handsome shape, beautiful red color, very solid and of fine quality, containing very few seeds. It has received unanimous praise wherever it has been grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

After trial of several of the very early kinds of Tomatoes, we find Sparks' Earliana, obtained of you, to be the best all-round early kind, excelling in size, form, color and productiveness, and quite hardy.—JOHN IRVINE, Culpeper County, Va.

The Sparks' Earliana Tomato is from 10 to 15 days earlier than any Tomatoes I ever raised. Quality is fine, and a good seller on the market. Will use it again next year.—W. H. JONES, Haywood County, N. C.

Fordhook First. While this has never proved with us to be a first-early it is desirable on account of its earliness and the size of fruit produced, and has proved with some of our growers to be a most profitable early variety, especially where staking is practiced. It produces smooth, handsome fruits, richly colored with deep purple; firm flesh, with but few seeds and fine flavor. An excellent market or home-garden variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Acme. A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps in condition remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early to mature, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Success. A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty, and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized Tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. It is also a fine flavored Tomato, either raw or cooked, and will prove to be one of the most popular Tomatoes offered. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Beauty (Improved). We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the very best and most productive main-crop Tomatoes. Makes large-sized fruits; color glossy purplish crimson; is uniformly round and smooth; a good shipper, and most desirable market and table variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I consider the Improved Beauty Tomato superior to any that I have ever planted. It ripens better, and is free from rot, while the other varieties rot badly in this climate.—J. J. CLARK, Jefferson County, Ga., October 18, 1906.

The Improved Beauty Tomatoes did well. Had the best crop I ever raised. Shall want more seed in the spring.—J. B. FULLER, Cabell County, W. Va., November 24, 1905.

It gives me pleasure to say that I planted, cultivated and raised the Beauty Tomato this year, and am highly pleased with it. It is handsome, productive, and just fills the bill.—T. G. LESTER, Oglethorpe Co., Ga.



Improved Beauty Tomato

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE TOMATO SEED--Continued



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

Wood's Improved Ponderosa. In this we have a specially selected and improved strain of the Ponderosa Tomato, which is very much superior to the ordinary Ponderosa as originally introduced. We have been selecting this variety on our Hollybrook Farm for several years, and believe we have unquestionably the best strain of this kind in cultivation. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and has been very greatly admired by all who have seen and had the pleasure of eating this splendid variety. The old strain of Ponderosa has a very great tendency to produce many uneven and rough fruits; the selection which we have made has been for size, uniformity and productiveness, and we have succeeded in improving so much on the old variety as really to make our strain worthy of offering as an entirely new introduction. We have decided, however, to simply offer it as **Wood's Improved Ponderosa**, and we recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will be more than pleased with the superiority of this kind, particularly as a table variety for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

The Garden Seeds which I bought of you last spring have all grown to maturity, and in spite of the theory here that southern-grown seeds were not so well adapted to this latitude as northern-grown, I never planted seeds that grew as well and fruited as prolific as those I bought of you. I must add a word in favor of the Tomato—Wood's Improved Ponderosa. We are enjoying its fruit at present, and it is the finest we ever grew.—HERBERT E. JACKSON, Little Falls, Monongahela Co., W. Va.

Your Ponderosa Tomatoes are of decidedly the finest flavor of any Tomatoes I have ever grown.—JNO. WARR, Blackshear, Pierce County, Ga., October 2, 1906.

Matchless. One of the best main-crop Tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting, even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as three feet. Early and prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

The Sparks' Earliana is getting to be very popular in this section for its earliness and being a very smooth tomato. The Dwarf Champion can't be beat for its color and beauty. People don't like to buy Tomatoes unless they are the Dwarf Champion, when they come in, but the Sparks' Earliana is nearly all gone when they come in. You can recommend these two to anybody.—CALVIN GAGE, Elgin, Texas, October 8, 1906. (Bastrop Co.)

New Dwarf Stone. A dwarf, upright-growing variety, bearing a large yield of splendid fruit, similar in shape, color and appearance to the regular Stone. It makes a strong, upright habit of growth, and holds the fruit up off the ground. It also admits of close planting, at least one-half closer each way than the distance required for ordinary vining varieties. In small gardens the plants may be set 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The shape of the fruit is very desirable; it is smooth, with good skin, free from cracks, and of a beautiful red color. Very solid, ripens evenly, and is of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

The Stone. A most valuable main-crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular Tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

I am sure that the Stone Tomato is the best Tomato in cultivation for canning. I have tried different kinds. The Stone will stand more rain, will not take the black rot as bad as other varieties. Is perfectly smooth and fine flavor. The seed I bought of you gave good satisfaction.—J. A. GARDNER, Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C., October 5, 1906.

Royal Red. The characteristics of the Royal Red Tomato are that it is very nearly round in shape, a deep red in color, and colors and ripens through and up to the stem. The fruits run large in size, and the yield is very prolific. The vine is a very thrifty grower, deep green in color. A very desirable variety, both for market and canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Perfection. Early; of bright red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Favorite. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly; a good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Paragon. Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family, market or canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. Makes large, handsome, smooth Tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.



Improved Trophy

Improved Trophy. Our stock of this is very superior, and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large-sized Tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color, and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I have grown your Trophy Tomato for several years, and it has proved the best Tomato I have grown, for all purposes. It is not inclined to rot, and is an excellent canner.—J. A. STARR, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1906.

The Trophy Tomato Seed that I bought of you last spring was the first I ever tried of that kind, and it gave me perfect satisfaction. The Tomatoes grow late and large, and suit this climate well. I think I shall try some more next spring.—J. C. CORDON, JR., Martin Co., N. C., October 26, 1906.

The Improved Trophy Tomato Seed you sent me was planted in well-manured hills, and it proved to be far superior to any I have ever tried. I shall raise them again next year.—MRS. MINNIE CUNNINGHAM, Jackson County, N. C., November 6, 1905.

Tomato Plants. May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy and Yellow Plum. Hotbed plants, doz. 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

TO CANNERS, who desire to purchase large quantities of Sugar Corn, Tomato Seed, or other varieties of seeds for canning purposes, we can frequently name special prices, where the quantity warrants. Shall be glad to quote prices or answer inquiries at any time.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture.—Strawberries will succeed on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit. The nearer the soil approaches to what is called "good garden soil" the better, and for Strawberries should have been cultivated the preceding year in some other crop, and it is better if it has been well manured the previous season. All soils are vastly improved for Strawberries by increasing the vegetable matter they contain; and if the soil is deficient in vegetable matter, it is advisable to sow cow-peas or crimson clover on land that is intended for Strawberries. The rows for Strawberries, for field culture, should be about three feet apart, setting the plants about fifteen inches apart in the row. For garden culture the rows can be made closer, say 2½ feet. Stable manure is best for Strawberries. It should be applied broadcast and plowed in. For best results, the soil of the Strawberry field should be lightly stirred as soon after a packing rain in the spring as it is in order to work, and it is a most excellent plan to apply some fertilizer containing plenty of potash at the first working in the spring, which will increase the productiveness and quality of the fruit considerably. This should be drilled on each side of the Strawberry rows. Strawberries should be kept clean from grass and weeds, and surplus runners cut from same as may be necessary through the year. Strawberry plants can be set out either in the spring or fall.



Excelsior

count of its extreme earliness and excellent qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50; in 3,000 lots and over, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. For shipping and home market, this is really one of the best and most profitable berries that can be grown, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation, better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivating. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$3. Special prices on large lots.

Excelsior. This has proven itself to be the best extra-early berry in cultivation, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on ac-

Climax. A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home market and shipping. Dozen 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Haverland. This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality, and is an excellent midseason berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Brandywine. This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Bubach. One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Aroma. This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Gandy. A splendid late berry; well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered. **If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100, for postage.**

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March, April. 100, 30 cts.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Early Cabbage Plants for late planting delivery in October and November. 25 cts. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July, August and September. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hotbed plants. Dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.

Transplanted Tomato Plants. Per dozen, 15 cts.; per 100, 75 cts. Prices in larger quantities quoted on request.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75c.

Horse-Radish Roots. Dozen, 20 cts.; 100, 60 cts.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, each 10 cts.; dozen, \$1.



Sage Roots. Each 10 cts.; dozen, 75 cts.

Thyme Roots. Each 10 cts.; dozen 75 cts.

Buyers of Large Quantities will Please Write for Special Price

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insects and fungus diseases cost our farmers millions of dollars every year. How much of this do you pay by neglecting to spray? Three-fourths of this enormous amount could be saved by judicious spraying, and at small cost. Whether you grow vegetables, fruit, poultry or stock, a season's spraying will convince you that you cannot afford to neglect spraying.

Write for complete descriptive list of **Spray-Pumps, Dusters, Insecticides, Fungicides and Garden Tools.**

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT

Destroy insects and worms injurious to garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, tobacco, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Positively not poisonous and will not injure the foliage. 5-lb. package, 25 cts.; in 100-lb. lots, 4 1/2 cts. per lb.; bbl. (235 lbs. in bulk), 4 cts. per lb. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.



PARIS GREEN

A strong poison and should be used with care. Mix 1 pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables, use a larger proportion of plaster or water. Pound, 25 cts. Special price on large lots.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Ready for use by simply adding water. Prevents and cures blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungous diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely

without clogging, permitting a fine spray. Quart, 35 cts.; 2 qts. 60 cts.; gal. (makes 50 gallons), \$1.

WHALE-OIL SOAP

Recommended for San José scale and other insects which infect the bark of trees. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.

KEROSENE EMULSION

For San José scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, greenfly, lice of all kinds, and all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Mix 1 part emulsion to 25 to 50 gallons water. Quart, 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 85 cts.

TOBACCO DUST

One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants from fleas, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth of the plants. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. 10-lb. bag 25 cts.; 25-lb. bag 40 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25; 1,000 lbs. \$10.00.

THYMO CRESOL

Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip, and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. Small bottles 20 cts.; by mail 30 cts.; large bottles 35 cts.; by mail 50 cts.; quart 65 cts.; 1/2 gal. \$1; gal. \$1.75.

BUG DEATH

Recommended to kill potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux mixture. Trials have proved that where used the yield and quality have been greatly improved. Lb. 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package 50 cts.; 12 1/2-lb. package \$1; 100 lbs. \$7. Use 12 1/2 to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circular.

LEMON-OIL INSECTICIDE

The best remedy for house plants, destroying greenfly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can; 1/2 pt. 25 cts.,

by mail 35 cts.; pt. 40 cts., by mail 60 cts.; qt. 75 cts.; 1/2 gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.

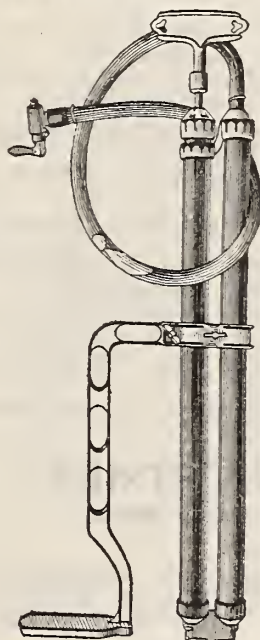
SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects on flowers, plants, etc. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes 1 1/2 gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

SPRAYERS & POWDER DUSTERS

COPPER KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP

A Knapsack and Bucket Sprayer combined. The tank holds five gallons and is made of copper; the pump is of brass and will not corrode; is fitted with bronze ball valves, large air chamber and agitator. An extra handle is provided for completing bucket sprayer outfit; also a special attachment for spraying under the leaves of plants. Works either right or left-handed. Price, \$10.



BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

Made of brass and will not corrode. The pumping is done on the down stroke; the pressure is uniform in the air chamber and hose, keeping up a constant spray or solid stream, as desired. Handy for washing vehicles and windows, extinguishing fires, watering lawns, flowers, etc., as well as for applying insecticide and fungicides. Fitted with Bordeaux nozzle. Price, \$3.

TRI-JET SPRAYER

Useful in small gardens, green-houses, poultry houses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; does splendid work. Tin, 50 cts.; brass, \$1.25.

FOUNTAIN KNAPSACK SPRAYER

Operates by suction, pressure on the rubber bulb, spraying from 3 to 10 feet. Made of the best galvanized iron. Meets every demand for a cheap sprayer, and will apply any soluble insecticide. Holds 5 gallons. \$3; extra bulbs, 50 cents each.

BARREL SPRAY PUMP

All working parts are brass; the cylinder brass lined; the piston rod brass cased, and the plunger and valves solid brass. The air chamber is large, insuring a constant stream. Fitted with automatic agitator. With each pump we furnish a wooden base, upon which the pump rests, so that it is only necessary to cut a 10x10-inch square opening in the top of the barrel, place in the pump, screw it down and the sprayer is ready for use. Price, with 10 feet of 1/2-inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.

LITTLE GIANT DUSTER

Distributes slug-shot, Paris green, London purple, hellebore, sulphur, lime, pyrethrum, dry Bordeaux mixture, or any powered insecticide effectively and economically. Dusts two rows at once, \$5.

POWDER BELLOWS

An economical and effectual device for applying Paris green and other dry powder insecticides. Intended originally for use in small gardens, but has proved quite a success in the field. \$1.00.

NITRATE OF SODA

This is the most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied, and it is specially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberry plants it should be applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, drilled close to the plants, and slightly covered with the soil. For grain and grass crops it should be applied broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds to the acre. But it should never be broadcast when the grass or foliage is wet, either with dew or rain. Nitrate of soda should also be applied at the planting season, after the plant has made its appearance, and just at the time when it is ready to make its quickest growth, or just at the beginning of the active growing season. The use of nitrate of soda will, in some instances, double the yield of the crops to which it is applied, and it is most beneficially used on strawberries, cabbage and similar crops. We recommend that our customers experiment liberally with nitrate of soda, as we know that it will largely improve the quality and yield of the crops, and prove a most profitable investment. Pound, 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs and over, 3 3/4 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

HARDY ROSES OUTDOOR-GROWN PLANTS

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. The best time for transplanting the Outdoor-Grown Roses is after they become dormant during the winter, or in February or March, before they commence to grow. We strongly recommend to our customers, however, to set them out as early as possible, and they can be set out at any time that the ground is not frozen. They will then be in vigorous, ready-to-grow condition as soon as spring opens up, and will produce a magnificent supply of flowers early next season. We can ship these Roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure, for the roots after setting out, is advisable; not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development.

Price of All Varieties (Customer's Selection). for Shipment in February or March, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These make a larger growth, larger flowers, and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer:

- Gen. Jacqueminot.** Crimson; fine. Makes very attractive flowers, both in color and form.
- Paul Neyron.** Large flowers; pink; finely scented; one of the very best.
- Magna Charta.** Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.
- Caroline Testout.** An exquisite free-blooming pink Rose.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Extra large; bold flowers, full and globular. Color rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.
- Mad. Charles Wood.** Red, passing to fine, rosy crimson, shaded with maroon. Blooms almost as soon as planted.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Finely formed; pure white; occasionally shows light blush when first opened.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Light pink; free, continuous bloomer. Straight growth.
- Mad. Mason.** Bright, rich crimson; flowers large and delightfully fragrant. Blooms first season, and continuously.
- Magnafrano (Everblooming Jacqueminot).** Bright, deep rose color; extra large flowers; tea-scented. Profuse bloomer.
- Bessie Brown.** White, faintly flushed with pink. Flowers of lasting quality; strong, upright growth.
- Mrs. E. B. Cant.** Clear, bright, rosy pink; quite fragrant. Free grower and free bloomer.

BOURBON & CHINA ROSES

Very Desirable Free-Blooming Hardy Roses

- Hermosa.** Deep pink; very profuse bloomer.
- Malmaison.** Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh, shaded clear peachy red with a rose center; flowers very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. Entirely hardy and a very desirable rose.
- Duchesse de Brabant.** A bright China Rose, vigorous-growing and free-blooming. Color an attractive shade of soft rosy pink, deepening to bright rose.
- Mosella (Yellow Soupert).** Light yellow, passing to white; constant bloomer, in clusters; plant dwarf, bushy and hardy.

Everblooming Tea, or Monthly Roses

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

- Etoile de Lyon.** Rich golden yellow; very desirable.
- Safrano.** Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.
- Catherine Mermet.** Beautiful pink; a splendid Rose.
- Maman Cochet, Pink and White.** Finest outdoor Tea Roses; beautiful buds and flowers. These two Maman Cochet Roses should be in every collection.

PRICE OF ALL HARDY ROSES for shipment in February or March, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

- Baldun (Helen Gould).** Beautiful, strong-growing and hardy. Continuous bloomer, and a fine rose for general planting.
- Marie Guillot.** One of the most reliable white Tea Roses, especially for outdoor culture. Flowers magnificently made, extra large, full and double. Very fragrant.
- Marie Van Houtte.** Pale canary-yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded with pale rose. Strong and sturdy grower and free bloomer.
- Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Garden).** Color clear golden yellow of a very beautiful shade. Flowers are extra large, full globular form, exquisitely shaped and richly perfumed.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** White; fine buds and flowers.
- Clothilde Soupert.** Color ivory-white, shaded with rose; beautiful and remarkably free bloomer.
- Bridesmaid.** Color fine clear dark pink; fine buds.
- Meteor.** Rich velvety crimson; makes fine cut flowers.
- Madame Lambard.** A fine southern bedding Rose; large flowers and free and constant bloomer; color beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.
- Gross an Teplitz.** A fine bedding Rose, remarkably profuse bloomer, color rich scarlet; fine foliage; very attractive.
- Burbank.** A grand new Everblooming rose; color cherry-crimson; large double flowers, delightfully fragrant.
- Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.** One of the freest blooming Tea roses in our list. Color creamy white. Flowers large, full and double.
- Mad. Welche.** Soft amber-yellow, with deeper center. Full, free bloomer.
- Bon Silene.** Bright, rosy crimson, changing to light rose; very fragrant; medium bushy growth and very hardy.
- Sombriell.** Pure white, edged with silvery rose. Free bloomer and strong, bushy grower. Very hardy.

CLIMBING ROSES

- Reine Marie Henriette.** Cherry-red; a beautiful Rose, and gives the very best satisfaction in the South.
- Climbing Meteor.** Produces deep rich velvety red flowers; free bloomer, and a fine climbing Rose.
- Climbing Wootton.** A sport from Souv. de Wootton, but true climber; flowers large, of bright magenta red.
- Pillar of Gold.** Rosy pink, base of petals yellow; full and free bloomer, of vigorous growth.
- Mrs. Robert Peary.** A fragrant white Rose, with long, pointed buds; hardy, and a free bloomer.
- Dorothy Perkins.** A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters. Dark green foliage, strong, vigorous and extremely hardy.
- Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.** Profuse bloomer and good, healthy grower. Bears brilliant flowers in clusters. Less subject to disease than the Crimson Rambler.
- White Rambler.** A white climber, of free foliage.
- Yellow Rambler.** Rich, golden yellow; very fragrant; absolutely hardy.
- Pink Rambler.** Of same family as Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

Greenhouse-Grown Roses Full Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Upon Request

These are well-grown and well-rooted plants, grown and started in the greenhouses, and it will not do to set them out in the open ground until after April 1st. It is too late at that time to set out outdoor-grown Roses; but greenhouse Roses can be set out any time up to June 1st. We can supply nearly all of the list of varieties the same as given in our list of outdoor-grown Roses, and we can also supply quite a number of varieties in addition. We shall take pleasure in mailing Special Catalogue of these Roses upon request, or, where the assortment is left to us, we shall take pleasure in making special selection of the best varieties for our customers. Prices are as follows:

Small-Size Plants, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; sent by mail, postage paid.

Good Roscs. Your own selection, \$1.00 per dozen and up. Sixteen Roses, our selection, \$1.00. But we will be glad to know the varieties you want that we may try to please you.

Medium Size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; sent by mail, postage paid.

Large Size. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; can only be sent by express or freight.

While we send the small-sized Roses by mail, postage paid, it is much better, where it can be done, to have them sent by express, as larger and better plants can be sent, and more earth can be left on the roots. Large-size and outdoor-grown Roses cannot be sent by mail.

General Rules for Flower Culture

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

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, either in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower pots. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes, or into the open ground if warm enough.

Cultural Information and Abbreviations

Read carefully, that a proper selection may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season

Figures 1, 2, 3, indicate the blooming season—viz.: 1, early summer; 2, about midsummer; 3, late summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used—viz.: 1-3, from early summer till fall.

- A.—Annual.** Flowers, seeds and dies the first season. Sometimes comes up year after year from self-sown seed.
- B.—Biennial.** Lasts two years. Usually blooms second season.
- P.—Perennial.** Lasts three years or more; blooms annually after first year
- H.—Hardy.** Hardy annuals (**H.A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Earlier sowings may be made in shallow boxes or pots indoors. Hardy Biennials (**H.B.**) and Perennials (**H.P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

H.H.—Half Hardy Annuals (H.H.A.). Biennials (**H.H.B.**), and Perennials (**H.H.P.**), require a longer time to establish themselves, and, being more tender when young, should, if to bloom early, be started in the house or hotbed. Sow outside the last of April or first of May. Most H. H.B. and H.H.P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (T.A.), Biennials (**T.B.**), or Perennials (**T.P.**) treat same as H.H. Annuals, but with more caution as to exposure, removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with Horny Shell. like Canna, Evening-Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning-Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Mixed Seeds for a Wild Flower Garden

Contains more than one hundred different varieties of easily grown and pretty flowers, mostly annuals, no runners. For fence-corners, unsightly spots in the garden, roadsides, kindergartens and school-yards, this mixture is very effective, yielding a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for flowers and house-plants. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects on flowers, plants, etc. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE. A safe, cheap and effectual insecticide, destroying all insects on the leaves and roots of plants without injury to the flower or foliage. Destroys green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy-bug, mildew, etc. Directions with each can. ½ pt. 25 cts., by mail 35 cts.; pt. 46 cts., by mail 60 cts.; qt. 75 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.

BONORA. A Complete Flower-Food. A highly concentrated odorless fertilizer, rendering the plants strong, vigorous and healthy, enabling them to produce flowers in greater

abundance and increased size. Bonora is soluble, and is applied in a liquid state. Directions with each package. Trial package, 30 cts., postpaid; large package by express, 50c.

Flower Pots and Saucers - Very Best Quality

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On larger orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots - Inside Measurement

Diam.	Doz.	100	1000	Diam.	Each	Doz.	100
2-inch,	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$4 50	7-inch,	\$0 08	\$0 85	\$5 75
2¼ "	12	65	5 00	8 "	12	1 25	9 00
2½ "	15	75	5 50	9 "	16	1 75	12 50
3 "	18	1 00	8 00	10 "	25	2 50	18 00
4 "	25	1 40	12 50	11 "	30	3 00	22 50
5 "	40	2 50	22 50	12 "	40	3 75	30 00
6 "	60	3 50	33 00				



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

Diam.	Doz.	100
4-inch,	\$0 20	\$1 25
5 "	25	1 50
6 "	30	2 00
7 "	40	2 75
8 "	60	4 25
	Each	Doz.
9 "	\$0 08	\$0 75
10 "	09	80
11 "	10	1 00
12 "	12	1 20

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each	Doz.
6-inch,	\$0 05	\$0 50
8 "	10	1 00
10 "	18	2 00
12 "	25	2 50

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed—6½-inch, each, 5cts.; doz., 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10c.; doz. \$1; 10-inch, each, 12c.; doz. \$1.25.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER-PLANT SPRINKLER. Can supply either straight or angle neck. \$1 each; by mail, \$1.10.

Wood's Selected List of HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

New and Desirable Varieties

Queen of Tom Thumbs Nasturtium

No Nasturtium heretofore introduced can compare with this splendid sort. The contrast between the rich, bright crimson flowers and the silver variegated foliage is strikingly handsome. Even before coming into bloom it makes a splendid bedding and pot plant, being of dwarf and compact growth. It is so very distinct from all other Nasturtiums, and of such decided merit that it was given the "award of merit" by the English Royal Horticultural Society. The demand for this new sort has been so great that it has been almost impossible to secure an adequate supply, so that we recommend that orders be placed early. Pkt. 10 cts.

The Sylph Forget-Me Not

The dainty Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite with all flower lovers, and this new addition will not be an exception. The blooms are silvery white, the plant of dwarf habit; its peculiarly broad shining dark green leaves spread low, forming a cluster of rosettes, while the daintily elegant blooms rise boldly above them. For effectiveness as a spring bedding plant it is without a peer, and it makes a very neat pot plant as well. Pkt. 10 cents.

Ragged Ranger Dianthus or Pink

A remarkable and perfectly distinct new strain of Pink, which originated in Japan. It belongs to the class known as fringed pinks, the petals being deeply cut into fine strips or thread-like fringes, for one-third to half their length; the fringes are turned and twisted in all directions. Its colors cover a wide range from pure white to deep purplish red, many beautifully striped. The flowers, which are 3 to 4 inches across, make excellent cut flowers, and are equally well suited for bedding alone or in mixed flower beds and borders. Grow 12 to 15 inches high, bearing its unique flowers in great abundance on strong, upright stems. Pkt. 10 cts.

College Colors Marigold

Few flowers add more brilliancy to the garden than the Marigold, which yield a profusion of bloom far into the frosts of autumn. The College Colors is the newest thing in Marigolds, the prevailing color being brown, striped with yellow. The plant grows to a height of 12 to 15 inches, adapting them splendidly for bedding and pot culture; the flowers are a vast improvement on the French marigold, to which class it belongs, being nearly as large as the African varieties, but of more varied and more beautiful colorings. Pkt. 10 cents.



Ragged Ranger Dianthus or Pink.



Queen of Tom Thumbs Nasturtium

Tom Thumb Wallflower

Growing only six to eight inches high, of compact build and dwarf habit, this is a decidedly valuable addition to our list of bedding plants. The plant is strong, robust and very free flowering, producing a wealth of blooms of large size and rich variety of color, ranging between light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red. Produce a beautiful effect as an edging for flower beds or massed in beds by themselves. Pkt. 10 cents.

White and Gold Aster

Imagine an Aster as large as the well-known Giant Comet, with fine curled, pure white outside petals, and the center of this large flower, sometimes four to five inches across, consisting of deep yellow tube or quilled petals, and you will at once perceive the beautiful effect of this new Aster. Aside from its qualities as a garden flower it serves splendidly for cut flowers, and for general decorative purposes. Its singular appearance and unusual coloring mark it as a distinct novelty, and the many purposes for which it is adapted will bring it into immediate popularity. Pkt. 10 cents.

Gladys Unwin Sweet Peas

This latest addition to the Sweet Pea list is without question the finest pink variety yet introduced. In England, where it originated, it has been awarded first prizes at all the large horticultural exhibitions wherever shown, and when on sale in the markets has realized higher prices by far than any other variety. The flower is large and bold, with a striking upward crinkled or wavy standard and broad wings. A most unusual and striking feature is that fully 75 per cent. of the flower stems produce four blooms each. The long flower stems make it particularly valuable for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

Curly-Head Poppy

A very unique Poppy and entirely different from any variety we have ever grown. The flowers are perfectly double and round like balls. The long petals are waved and curled together, so that they have the appearance of a curly head. The plant grows about three feet high, and bears the large, pure white flowers in great profusion. Pkt. 10 cents.



College Colors
Marigold

Holstii Balsam

A new and very handsome Balsam, quite distinct from the variety usually grown; the plant more vigorous and the flower larger and brighter. It forms elegant bushes 1½ to 2 feet high, the flowers measuring 1 to 2 inches across; these are of a brilliant vermilion color, contrasting beautifully with the dark green foliage. In a partially shaded situation out of doors they grow luxuriantly and form effective and unusually showy flower beds by their great abundance of bloom. When grown in pots they do equally as well as in open ground. If started in the house early and transplanted outside in May they will bloom continuously from June till killed by frost. Pkt. 10 cents.



Holstii Balsam.

Dwarf Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, "Sungold"

Sungold is especially attractive on account of its dense canary yellow foliage, which, particularly in the sunshine, is of such brightness that Pyrethrum, in comparison, appears quite green. Before and after the plants have flowered they resemble somewhat the large yellow alternanthera; in fact they may be used as a substitute for this excellent bedding plant, if necessary. The flowers are rosy white, regularly spotted and striped with carmine, and of such delicate tint as to harmonize perfectly with the bright yellow of the foliage. Sungold is probably the best recent addition to our list of bedding plants. A few green leaved plants will appear, but these may be picked out and discarded immediately after germination. Pkt. 10 cents.

Black-Leaved Lucifer

Dahlia

By reason of the unusual coloring of its foliage this variety occupies quite an unique place among single dahlias, the leaves, especially on the upper surface, being of a metallic black brown color, while the flower stalks are absolutely black. The shapely medium sized flowers, measuring 2½ to 3 inches across, are of a glowing dark scarlet, merging toward the center into deep blood red. These are produced in great abundance, and are borne above the dark foliage, forming a brilliant contrast. Growing about 2½ feet high, the plant is highly effective when grown alone, but much more so when several are grouped. Also makes an excellent long-keeping cut flower, the magnificent coloring showing up especially well under artificial light. Pkt. 10 cents.



Black Leaved Lucifer Dahlia



Dwarf Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, "Sungold."

WOOD'S SUPERB MIXTURES

Nearly every section of our own country and Europe has contributed her choicest and best to the beauty and excellence of our Superb Mixtures, many of the varieties being the result of years of careful and painstaking selection by eminent specialists. The fine, large flowers, the handsomest that can be had, and covering a wide range of the richest and most brilliant colors, and borne on strong, healthy and thrifty plants, which produce a great profusion of bloom make these well worthy the name of Superb Mixtures.

WOOD'S SUPERB ASTER MIXTURE contains all the best and newest curled, twisted, feathery and quilled varieties. The large size, graceful habit and charming colorings make them exceptionally handsome for cut flowers, especially for table decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

WOOD'S SUPERB COSMOS MIXTURE. Made up of the largest and best varieties, often measuring 4 to 5 inches across, and contains every color in which Cosmos is grown. Particularly well suited for vases and table decoration, keeping fresh in water for several days. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE. A magnificent mixture of both double and single varieties producing unusually large and brilliant blooms of the greatest variety of colors and of delicious fragrance. Fine for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSY MIXTURE. We have never grown Pansies which compare with this in richness and diversity of color, size of bloom and velvety appearance. Some are a single color, others mottled and spotted, streaked, tigred veined and splashed; while many others which are specially selected for this mixture, cannot be had elsewhere; in fact it contains the richest, handsomest and largest pansies grown by specialists in this country and Europe, and cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. for 25c.; ½ oz. 50c.; oz. \$3.00.

WOOD'S SUPERB MIGNONETTE MIXTURE. Includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Our seeds are saved from the strongest and healthiest plants, such as will produce robust plants that will yield an abundance of bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50 cts.

WOOD'S PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS. Only the best named varieties are used in this mixture which embraces every color from pearly white to black; many spotted and blotched kinds, and some bearing many colors on single plant. We offer mixtures of both the tall and dwarf nasturtiums which far surpass any we have ever grown in variety and brilliance of color and profusion of bloom.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Tall Peerless Mixture. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

WOOD'S SUPERB POPPY MIXTURE. In variety of shapes and colors this mixture is incomparable. The colors range from pure white to deep crimson; many spotted. The flowers are both double and single and make a most effective display, especially in beds. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SWEET PEAS. Nothing but the choicest and largest flowering variety of each type and color is allowed in this mixture, which is made up of the best named varieties. In size and beauty of flower and diversity of color, no mixture we have ever seen or grown can equal it. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

COLLECTION OF SUPERB MIXTURES. To those who send us their entire flower-seed order, and those whose order for other flower seeds amounts of \$1.00 or more, we will sell a collection of one packet each of our Superb Mixture for 50 cents. If ordered singly they would cost 85 cents.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

FOR CULTURAL DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, SEE PAGE 45

ASTERS

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring sow indoors in pots or boxes and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A. 2-3.



Comet Aster.

COMET. Flowers large, very double, the petals curled and twisted like Japanese chrysanthemums. A beautiful and distinct class.

Pure White,	Pkt. \$0 10	1/8 oz. \$0 25
All Colors Mixed,	07	20

GIANT COMET. Like the Comet Aster, but makes larger flowers with larger and broader petals, which are gracefully formed into loose but densely double half-globes, resembling the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

A splendid mixture of all colors and shades of the choicest and most beautiful varieties of Asters. These have been especially selected for this mixture, and will give the most pleasing results. The large size, graceful habit and charming colorings make them exceptionally handsome for cut-flowers, especially for table decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.

PEONY-FLOWERED. A splendid strain bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. 18 inches high. Pkt. 1/8 oz. \$0 25

Pure White,	\$0 10	\$0 25
Pink,	10	25
Glowing Scarlet,	10	25
Light Blue,	10	25
All Colors Mixed,	07	20

MIGNON. An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers. All colors mixed. Pkt. 7c.; 1/8 oz. 25c.

VICTORIA. Probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a plant. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White,	Pkt. \$0 10	1/8 oz. \$0 25
Light Blue,	10	25
Crimson,	10	25
Bright Rose,	10	25
Violet,	10	25
All Colors Mixed,	07	20



Victoria Aster.

TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Late-blooming; of many beautiful colors. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.



Peony Flowered Aster.

CROWN. Very double, showy flowers; white centers bordered with rich colors; beautiful. Pkt. 7 cts.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Produces 20 to 30 full double flowers on a plant. In size of flowers surpasses all dwarf varieties. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

GERMAN QUILLED, or CHINA. Produces freely; flowers large and of brilliant and beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTER. Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 in. in diameter. 18 in. to 2 ft. high.

Pure White,	Pkt. \$0 10	1/8 oz. \$0 25
All Colors Mixed,	07	20

Ostrich Plume Aster

A new type of Aster, resembling somewhat the well-known Comet, bearing very large double flowers 6 inches across, with long, loosely curled, feathery petals, suggestive of a curled ostrich plume, the centers being closely filled with short, erect tubular petals. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.

AGERATUM (Moss Flower)

Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Height 1 to 1 1/2 ft. 2-3.

Princess Victoria Louise. Pure white and of extraordinary beauty. The dwarf, compact and exact growth makes it specially adapted for bedding and borders. Pkt. 7 cts.

Mexicanum. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Conspicuum. Everblooming white; fine for cutting. T. P. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABOBRA viridiflora. A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark green foliage. T. A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Beautiful, strong-growing shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many attractive colors, suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T. P. Height 2 to 4 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 10 cts.

ADLUMIA (Allegheny Vine). An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.P. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABRONIA umbellata. A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendidly adapted for rock work. H.A. 2. Pkt. 5 cts.

ACROCLINIUM. Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. 2. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

ALONSOA grandiflora (Mask Flower). A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

AMARANTHUS. Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties, some valued for their handsome foliage, others for their beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy). A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant-colored flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. 2. Height 2 to 3 ft. Tall, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

SWEET ALYS SUM

Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings and winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.

Saxatile compactum. A hardy perennial of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in April or May; resists the most extreme weather. Showy for permanent borders. 9 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40c.

Little Gem. Very dwarf; each plant covering a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet Alyssum. White. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BALSAM

(Lady's Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not.)

Our Camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms, and is quite a revelation compared with the old varieties. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A. 2-3.

Double Perfection White. The finest white. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Double Scarlet. Very double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Striped and Spotted. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Mixed Colors. Extra choice. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. See Globe Amaranth.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff). Very pretty and rapid climbers, with inflated balloon shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

BALSAM APPLE. Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BALSAM PEAR. Climber; the large, prickly, pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BEGONIAS

Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window growing, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P. 1-3.

Rex hybrida. Beautiful varieties; handsome, large, variegated foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

Vernon. Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect; foliage ornamental, first green, changing with age until the plant is suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.



Camellia-flowered Balsam.

ing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. T.P. 1½ ft. 2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. 2. Height 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

CALCEOLARIA. Gorgeous



Sweet Alyssum.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Useful summer-blooming plants, bearing peculiar-shaped flowers. Grow 1 to 3 feet high, bearing 50 to 80 blossoms of various colors. H.P. 1-2.

Double. Mixed colors. Pkt., 3 cts.

Single. Mixed colors. Pkt., 3 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis. A handsome African annual, 2 ft. high, bearing all summer large, single daisy-like flowers 2½ inches across; white shaded lilac, with yellow zone at throat. Pkt. 5 cts.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold.)

Showy, free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. Succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3.

Meteor. Straw-yellow, striped with orange; very double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Prince of Orange. Resembles Meteor, but darker. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

Beautiful summer annuals with large, bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft.

Superba. Dwarf, growing 12 to 16 inches high; flowers ½ to ¾ in. across, and embrace every shade from light yellow to velvety brown and purple, different colors often borne by the same plant and in lavish profusion. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Golden Wave. Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CANARY FLOWER. A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow, fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CANDYTUFT

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Valuable for bedding, edgings and borders, being fairly covered with vari-colored blooms. H.A., except White Perennial. Height 1 ft.

Empress. Bears large pure white trusses in pyramidal shaped spikes. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Crimson. Bright color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Lilac. Free bloomer. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20 cts.

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

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

Mixed Colors. All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.



Calliopsis.

CANNA

Dwarf French Cannas are exceptional for bedding, and scarcely less valuable for pots in winter. Bloom throughout the season, bearing large clusters of showy flowers of different colors. If sown in hotbed in January will begin blooming in midsummer. File a small hole in outer shell or soak 36 hours before planting. For centers of beds and backgrounds use the tall sorts.

Crozy's Large-flowering (Dwarf French). The blooms are large and brilliant, ranging from yellow and orange to the richest crimson, some beautifully spotted and edged. Dwarf in habit; foliage luxuriant. The newest and most beautiful varieties mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties. The best tall sorts mixed, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20c.

Canna Roots. See page

CANTERBURY BELLS

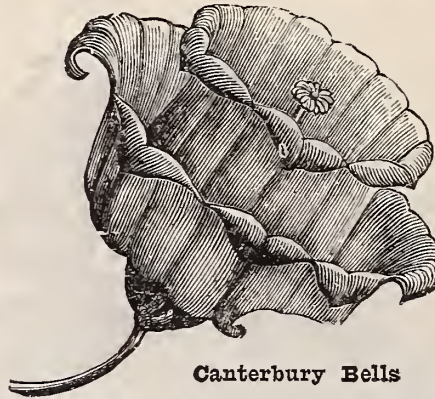
(Campanula)

Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. H. B. 1-2. Height 2½ ft.

Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

Double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer). The best variety. Flowers large and borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors—rose, white and blue. Pkt. 7 cts.



Canterbury Bells

CARNATION

General favorite for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter-flowering. H. H. P. 1-2. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Note.—To extend the life of plants, keep the blooms picked off.

Chabaud's Perpetual. Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardiness and diversity of color, it is likely to supersede most of the older sorts. Pkt. 20 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

Marguerite. Blooms four months after sowing. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely; blooms double, and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Carnations, Mixed. A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.



Carnations

CATCHFLY (Silene). Forms compact, round, little plants six inches high, densely covered with double flowers of white, pink and red. H. A. 1-2. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

CENTAUREA

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES

Splendidly adapted for mixed borders, bedding and hanging-baskets. H. H. P.

Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut silver foliage. 1 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Candidissima. Very white; dwarf. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS

Deliciously scented; long stemmed; fine for cutting, vases, etc., will last for days in water. H. A. 1-2.

Imperialis. A cross between the violet Sweet Sultan and Centaurea Margarita. Inherits the strong growth of the former and beautiful flowers of the latter, but double the size; very sweet-scented. Cut early; will last ten days in water. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Margarita (Sweet Sultan). A beautiful large white-flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only. H. P. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin, or Corn Flower) All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Centaurea

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Moonpenny Daisy)

Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Distinct from the autumnal varieties. Height 1 to 1½ ft.

Evening Star. Pure golden yellow flowers, 3 to 4 inches across; bloom ten weeks from sowing till frost. Fine cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star. The flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, of an attractive, soft, deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur, are borne in great abundance from early summer till late fall. in. Pkt. 10 cts.

Splendid for cutting. H. A. Height 10

Mixed Varieties. A splendid mixture of annual varieties, both single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Japanese. Perennial varieties, bearing fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

CENTRANTHUS. Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H. A. Height 1 ft. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

CINERARIA. Excellent pot-plants for window decoration and conservatory. Large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant for spring blooming. T. P. Pkt. 25 cts.

CLARKIA. A hardy, free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H. A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. **Double and Single Mixed**, all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower)

Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H. P.

Large-flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain. Pkt. 10 cts.

Flammula. Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

COBAEA scandens. One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. Grows rapidly; attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Place the seeds edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H. H. P. Pkt. 10 cts.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia)

Easily grown annuals, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads. Fine for summer flower-beds and pot-plants. Sow in a light soil, but not too rich.

Pink Plume. Handsome annual, forming upright, well-branched pyramids 2½ feet high, producing bright rose flower-spikes changing to silvery white; fine for garden and pot culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

COLEUS. Popular foliage plants for bedding and edging. Perennials, but attain perfection the first season if sown early in the house. Our seed is from the best strains, and will produce plants of desirable markings. Pkt. 10 cts.

COVER THE BARE SPOTS
by sowing Wood's Mixed Seeds for wild flower garden. It will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

COSMOS

A grand fall-flowering annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms at a time when other flowers are scarce. Sow in a sandy soil, not too rich, after frost is past, or sow indoors and transplant. To induce a bushy and symmetrical growth, pinch out the tops when about a foot high. H.A.

Wood's Superb Mixture. A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties; flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across, and of the most beautiful colors. Particularly suited for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh for several days. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Early-Flowering. Begins to flower in July and continues till frost. Particularly fine for vases and house decorations. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Mammoth Perfection. Double the size of the ordinary Cosmos, measuring 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are large, over-lapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed and of good substance. **Separate Colors, Yellow, White, Crimson and Pink.** Each, Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE. Rapid climber, growing 30 feet or more in one season. Thickly dotted, with fragrant, pretty white flowers, which are followed by ornamental and prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CUCUMIS (Snake Cucumber). Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

CYCLAMEN Persicum. Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, the flowers of curious shape and striking beauty; blooms continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. Pretty climber with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful star-shaped flowers. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 10 feet.

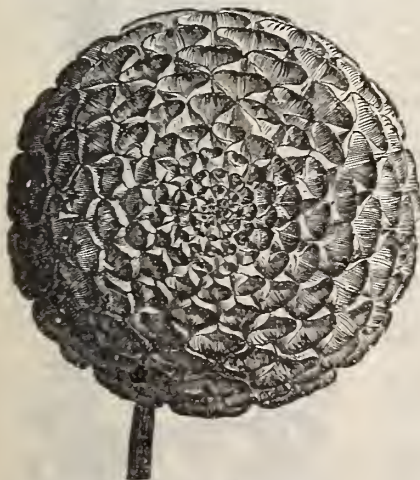
White. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Scarlet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

DAHLIA

Succeed admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. We offer a mixture of fine varieties, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. H.H.P. 2-3. Height 4 to 5 ft.



Dahlia

Double Pompon. Flowers small, compact and freely borne. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

Cactus Dahlia. Very desirable type. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

Double Mixed Colors. Large-flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.

Single Mixed Colors. Solid and variegated colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dahlia Roots. See page..

DAISY

(Bellis perennis)

An old favorite, bearing double flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will flower from April to June. H.P. Height 6 inches.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.

Double Pure White. Pkt. 10 cents.



Cosmos

mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Cannot be too highly recommended for cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

Fireball. A new variety of merit. The intense brilliant scarlet flowers are borne on strong, thickly branching plants, which are splendidly adapted for bedding. A fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double China Pink. Our strain is extra fine and contains a wide range of colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Japan Pink. Flowers large and of the brightest colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double White Japan Pink. A pure white, elegantly formed flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Imperial Pink. Robust, bushy grower; fine bloomer. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

Star Pink. A splendid new variety of great brilliancy and variety of color. Blooms entire summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Single Japan Pink. Beautiful rich colors; fine for show and cutting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Single China Pink. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Laciniatus. Fringed flowers of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Eastern Queen. Flowers fringed, marbled and stained; 2 to 4 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts.

PERENNIAL VARIETY

Pheasant's Eye. A beautiful single, clove-scented sort; flowers large and finely fringed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

DIGITALIS (Fox-glove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. 1-2. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cents.



Dianthus or Pink

SHASTA DAISY. One of the very best hardy perennials for permanent garden decoration, embodying the highest type of grace, beauty, abundance of bloom, hardiness and keeping qualities, remaining fresh for nearly two weeks. Grows well on any soil; absolutely hardy and blooms more abundantly each season. Pkt. 20 cts.

DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur, page 53.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS

One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers both for bedding and cut-flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture. A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This

NOTE OUR PEERLESS NASTURTIUM OFFER ON PAGE

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean). Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds sow thinly broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. Also useful for cut-flowers and plants.

Rose Cardinal. Intense carmine. Pkt. 10 cents.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25 cts.

FERNS. Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering seed, and keep moist. T. P. Choice varieties mixed. Pkt. 15 cents.



Escholtzia

FORGET-ME-NOT
(Myosotis)

Dainty and charming little flowers highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in a warm, sunny border, will bloom the first season. H.H.P. 1-2.

Eliza Fonrobert. Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Mixed Colors. The finest varieties mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 40c.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See Marvel of Peru.

FUCHSIA. A well-known plant of easy culture, having bright, pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

GAILLARDIA

Showy, free-blooming annuals, remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till fall. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.



Gaillardia

Grandiflora. Hardy perennial, bearing gorgeous flowers 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 7 cts. oz. 35 cts.

Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing. H.P. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

GERANIUM

One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early indoors will bloom the first season. T.P. 1-3.

Zonale. A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 7 cts.

Apple-Scented. Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. Pkt. 20 cts.

GILIA. Profuse blooming and handsome; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors. H.A. 1 ft. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Bachelor's Buttons). Popular everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-like heads of different colors. Useful also for bedding and borders. H.A. Height 1½ ft. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, producing a profusion of exquisite and gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across; many magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Bloom continually for months. T.P. 1-2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

GODETIA. Attractive hardy annuals, flowering early. Of dwarf habit; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, MIXED. Very effective for large beds in summer and for bouquets in winter. Cut before they are fully ripe. Tall varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Godetia.

GOURDS

Growth rapid; foliage luxuriant. T.A. Height 10 ft.

Dipper, Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature and Hercules Club. Separate sorts. Each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Dish Cloth. Makes excellent dish and bath cloths. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Varieties. All shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

HELICHRYSUM (Eternal Flower). Everlastings; fine for winter bouquets. Flowers large and of many colors. H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 40 cts.

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding or pot culture. Can be raised from seed as easily as verbena. Blooming the first season. T.P. Height 2 ft. 1-3.

Lemoine's Giant. Flowers are double the size of the older sorts. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue. Very dark and fragrant. Pkt. 7 cts.

White. Bears its flowers in large clusters. Pkt. 7 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS (Marsh Mallow). A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. **Africanus.** White with black eye. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

HOLLYHOCK

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

All Colors. Mixed. Double flowers on long stems. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Allegheny. In the South these bloom the year round. The nearly transparent chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin. are seldom less than 5 inches across, and range from semi-double to double. Pkt. 19 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Ever-blooming Hollyhock. If started in boxes and transplanted in April will bloom from July till frost; flowers all shades from white to black. Pkt. 10 cts.



Hollyhock

HUMULUS

Ornamental and rapid climbers for covering verandas, trellises, etc. The foliage is lovely green, stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color late in the fall. T.A. Height 15 to 20 ft.



Larkspur

Japonicus (Japanese Hop). Dark green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

Variegated. Dark green leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEANS. See Dolichos.

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants for hanging-baskets. Start in house or hot-bed. T.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR

Dwarf German Rocket. The popular annual variety for summer and garden decoration. The vari-colored flowers are borne on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting. H.A. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Perennial Larkspur. Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful flowers of many pretty shades. Invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early spring outdoors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H.P. 2-3. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

LINUM. A pretty annual covered with bright red flowers, borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing. H.H.A. Height 9 inches. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

LOBELIA. Nothing better for edgings, ribbon gardening and bedding; growth compact and bushy, 4 to 6 inches high. Annual varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. Handsome and useful plants, bearing very showy flowers of many colors. H.P. Height 2 ft. 1-2. Blooms first year. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

MARIGOLD

Easily grown and useful plants. The African are tall, about 2 feet high, and most striking in large beds; the French are dwarf and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H.A. 2-3.

French Gold Striped. Flowers rich maroon, striped with golden yellow. Very free-flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

French Double Dwarf Mixed. A splendid mixture of rich colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Eldorado. An African variety, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.



Marigold

Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

African Varieties Mixed. Old favorite in every garden, but greatly improved in size and form; a fine mixture of the best varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'clock). Flowers open only in the evening or on cloudy days. Colors white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H. A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

MAURANDIA. A beautiful summer climber, with graceful foliage and elegant dainty, pendulous flowers. Start in the house and transplant. T.P. Height 10 ft. 1-3. Pkt. 10 cts.

MIGNONETTE

In February or March sow in pots or boxes and, when large enough, thin out to make strong plants. Late in March commence sowing at intervals outside for a succession, and late in the summer sow in pots for winter blooming. Average height 1 ft.

Wood's Superb Mixture. Made up of the newest and best sorts, as well as the older and well-known varieties. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

White Pearl. Flower clear white; of strong, vigorous growth, compact and free-flowering. Equally well adapted for bedding, pot-culture and cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Goliath. Has been described as the most beautiful Mignonette in existence; growth compact; foliage rich green; large brilliant flower-trusses are borne on strong, stiff stems. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Defiance. Of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh for a long time. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Machet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.



Mignonette

Crimson Giant. One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet. The well-known Sweet Mignonette; very fragrant; large-flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

MIMULUS moschatus (Musk Plant). Leaves highly scented; bears small, yellow flowers. Quite tender, and does best in moist, shady locations. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory)

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter; open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when warm. File a small hole in one end and soak for 25 hours in warm water.

Ipomoea grandiflora alba. The original Moonflower; bears large, pure white flowers. Grows 40 to 50 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Ipomoea hybrida. Similar to above, but blooms much earlier. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

MORNING GLORIES

Rapid growers; useful for covering arbors, porches and trellises, bearing an abundance of showy flowers of all colors. Height 10 to 50 ft.



Japanese Morning-Glories

Imperial Japanese. One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across, in limitless variety of shadings, colorings and markings. The foliage is quite ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Brazilian (Ipomoea setosa). A vigorous and luxuriant annual, 30 to 40 ft., and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Convolvulus Major. The well-known Morning-Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bush Morning-Glory. Bushy plants, 12 inches, peculiarly adapted for bedding and pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

WOOD'S PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS

For the time and labor required, no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as Nasturtiums, and for brilliancy and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the



Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A. 2-3.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS

Wood's Peerless Mixture, Dwarf Varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds, and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are contained in this mixture. The colors vary from pearly white to black; every intermediate color is represented, and all equally distributed. Our seeds are saved from the strongest and healthiest plants which will give the greatest abundance of large blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Queen of Tom Thumbs. For description, see New and Desirable varieties.

Chameleon. The colors and markings of flowers on a single plant vary from yellow to deep crimson, many beautifully blotched. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Empress of India. Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Golden King. Beautiful rich dark gold. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

King of Tom Thumbs. Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

King Theodore. Black-red; the darkest variety grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Pearl. Creamy white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Rose. Deep bright rose, tinted salmon. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Ruby King. Ruby-red, with salmon tint. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Spotted. A fine mixture of all spotted varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Yellow. Bright yellow; no blotches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

COLLECTION.—One packet each of 11 distinct Dwarf Nasturtiums described above for 30 cts.; 1 oz. each for 70 cents.

TALL NASTURTIUMS

Wood's Peerless Mixture, Tall Varieties. Similar to our mixture of dwarf varieties offered above. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Chameleon. Flowers similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Dark Crimson. Deep velvety crimson; showy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Golden-leaved. Flowers scarlet; leaves yellow; very striking contrast. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Hemiphoericum. Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Lemon Yellow. Clear bright yellow. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Orange. Deep orange, blotched with crimson. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Pearl. Creamy white; the palest tall variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Rose. Soft pink; a very choice sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Scarlet. Bright orange-scarlet; free bloomer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

COLLECTION.—One packet each of Nine distinct Tall Nasturtiums for 25 cts.; 1 oz. of each for 60 cents.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS

These differ from the ordinary Tall Nasturtiums in being more free-flowering, and, although the blooms are smaller, the colorings are more brilliant and varied.

Black Prince. On opening the blooms are deep blackish, glossy purple, deepening later into velvety black; foliage rich and dark. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Hybrids of Mad. Gunther. Flowers striped and blotched; exceedingly brilliant and beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Ivy-leaved. Fine for hanging-baskets and window-boxes; flowers crimson; very distinct. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed. A splendid mixture of newest sorts and brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES



Wood's Royal Pansy

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich moist soil and cool location. For best results sow in the fall, but if sown early in the spring they bloom satisfactorily. For late summer and fall blooming, sow in June and July.

Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES CONTINUED

Wood's Exhibition. For florists and those desiring large show Pansies we recommend this strain. The flowers are distinguished by their magnificent, varied and strong marking, blotching and veining, and their unusual substance, brilliancy and attractiveness. Pkt. 25 cts.; 1/8 oz. \$1.
Masterpiece. The most distinct and novel of Pansies. The ruffled blooms, often 3 inches across, are borne well above the foliage, and are of the richest colors. Pkt. 15 cts.
Ozier, or Blotched. A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 50 cts.
Psyche. Excels in beauty of coloring, shape and number of magnificent blooms. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, each petal having a velvety violet-blue spot encircled with a broad white margin. Pkt. 15 cts.
Trimardeau. Remarkably large and distinct, blooms 3 inches across. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.
Large-flowering Mixed. A good mixture, containing all colors and styles of bloom; very showy. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLORS

Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; one pkt. each of 12 sorts for 40 cts.
Cardinal. Brilliant brownish red; very striking.
Emperor Frederick. Dark red, with orange-scarlet border.
Emperor William. Ultramarine-blue, with violet eye.
Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black.
Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.
Gold-Margined. Mahogany brown, with gold border.
Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, shading to white on upper petals.
Light Blue. Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.
Meteor. Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.
Silver-Edged. Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.
Snow Queen. Beautiful large pure white.
Yellow. Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

NEMOPHILA. Dwarf plants, bearing in great profusion pretty delicate shaped blue and white flowers. H.A. Height 6 inches. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

NICOTIANA SANDERAE. Whether grown in flower beds, shrubby border, in the background or the open ground, this is without an equal, bearing thousands of handsome carmine red blooms on a single plant all the summer and fall. Pkt. 10 cents.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). Interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. Mixed colors. H.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

OXALIS. Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rockwork or edgings. Mixed colors. H.H.P. 2. Pkt. 5 cts.

PASSION FLOWER. Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

PENTSTEMON. Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.



Petunia

PETUNIA

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers, sow in boxes and transplant when weather is settled warm, or later sow outside in a warm sunny place. H.H.A. 2-3. Height 1 to 2 ft.

California Giants. This splendid large single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15 cents.

Snowball. For an ever-blooming white flower, suitable for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears very profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Petunias. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.

Single Petunias. A choice mixture, including many large-flowering, striped, blotched and fringed sorts. All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

PHLOX

Very hardy annuals, unsurpassed for bedding and cut-flowers. If sown in open ground in April, they bloom throughout the summer, or they may be started earlier indoors. The double Phlox comes truer if sown in sandy soil.

Silver-leaved Star. The flowers are of the star variety; some fringed; of rose or carmine shades, making a delightful contrast with the beautifully variegated foliage. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.



Phlox

Dwarf. Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.

Double. The blooms range from semi-double to double, are borne profusely, and are specially desirable for cut-flowers. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Star and Fringed. Dwarf varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 c.; 1/8 oz. 20c.

Perennial. Excellent for permanent beds and borders; grows 3 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 35c.

Mixed. A splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.

GRANDIFLORA PHLOX (Large Flowering)

The large-flowering kinds are a decided improvement on the ordinary Phlox, flowers nearly twice the size of the latter, with most brilliant colors.

Pure White. Very fine large bloom. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 40c.

Scarlet. A profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 35c.

Yellow. Novel and distinct; a fine flower. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Dark Purple. The darkest of all. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 35c.

Striped. A fine collection of striped sorts. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 35c.

Mixed Grandiflora. A splendid mixture of large-flowering sorts. Pkt. 7c.; 1/4 oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.

COLLECTION.—One package each of 5 separate colors for 30c.

POPPY

Hardy annual of quick growth, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly in a sandy loam where the plants are to bloom, and cover lightly. Sowings made in the fall and at intervals in the spring will give a long succession of bloom. Cutting the flowers regularly insures a longer blooming season.



Poppy

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single varieties, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES H. P.

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson; the foliage very rich dark green. If sown early will bloom the first year. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 40 cts.

Iceland. A beautiful fragrant strain which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin; continues to flower for 3 or 4 years. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

- The Golden.** The effect produced by the many colored flowers against the bright golden yellow foliage. Colors principally scarlet, crimson, purple and scarlet with white edge. Pkt. 7 cts.
- Cardinal.** Grow about 18 inches high, bearing large, very double glowing scarlet flowers, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
- White Swan.** A splendid variety, with immense double white flowers, beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- Mikado.** (Striped Japanese Poppy). A beautiful sort; the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Colors scarlet and white; fringed edges; very distinct. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- Carnation-Flowered.** A magnificent poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; flowers beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- Peony-Flowered.** Splendid, large double flowers, resembling double peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

- Tricolor.** Very showy and attractive poppy, bearing large, fine flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of the most brilliant colors. Fall-sown seed produces a constant succession of bloom the following summer. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.
- Miss Sherwood.** The large satiny white flowers are fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
- Danebrog.** Large, bright scarlet, with a white spot on each petal, forming a cross. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- Umbrosom.** Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; of dwarf, branching habit. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.
- Tulip.** Bears in abundance large bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as a bed of scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
- Shirley.** Very free-flowering and remarkably brilliant. Range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young will last several days. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

PORTULACA
(Moss Flower)

Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches. 2-3.

- Single, Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
- Double, Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.

PRIMROSE

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). Perennial plant for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow during May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

Evening Primrose (E. Nothoflora). For summer and autumn flowers. Suitable for margins or shrubberies and mixed border. Flowers are large, showy and fragrant; easily grown. H.A. Height 1 to 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PYRETHRUM (Feverfew). A dwarf plant extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders and edgings. Grows as a half-hardy annual.

Aureum (Golden Feather). Beautiful yellow foliage. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

ROSE CAMPION (Agrotemma). Splendid dwarf plant for dry situations, bearing pretty flowers of all colors. Good for massing. H.P. Height 1 ft. Blooms first season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

RICINUS
(Castor-Oil Plant)

Luxuriant annual with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centers of beds of foliage plants. H.H.A. **Zanzibariensis.** Leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc.; stems from green to various shades of red. Pkt. 5 c.; oz. 15c. **Sanguineus.** Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c. **Mixed Varieties.** The best sorts mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot-plant. Start early indoors or in frames and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.



Salvia Splendens

Splendens (Scarlet Sage). The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.

Patens. Splendid rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 15c.

SANVITALIA. Dwarf, free-flowering plants, suitable for borders or rock-work. Bears double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, in the greatest abundance. H.A. Height 6 inches. 2-3. Pkt. 3c.

SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabious). Bears large, double flowers of many colors on long, graceful stems; fine for cutting. H.A. Height 2 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa). Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves, when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window-garden. Useful for decoration and bouquet. Sow in box in March. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.



Stocks.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS (Gilliflower)

One of our most useful annuals; well adapted for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out in the open ground the end of April, at which time later sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A. 1-2.

Giant Pyramidal Perfection. A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches across. Height 2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 40c.

Dwarf Large-flowering Double. A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.

Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large-



Scabiosa

flowering Stocks, of many well-selected colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice. Of enormous size and extra fine for cutting; 1 foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing large funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, exquisitely veined and laced. H. H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). A charming, hardy perennial 1½ to 2 ft. high, bearing throughout the summer and fall large single lavender-blue flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Makes an excellent cut-flower, and fine for garden decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.

SUNFLOWER

Luxuriant plants for centers of beds or as background for smaller plants. H.A.

Miniature Mixture. All varieties—some a single color; others black, centered with golden yellow petals, while others resemble Cactus Dahlias. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Perkeo. Perfectly dwarf; suitable for open ground and pot culture, and makes an excellent cut-flower. 1 foot high, 14 to 16 inches across, free bloomers, flowering uninterruptedly from June till frost. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Stella. A miniature Sunflower covered with small, bright orange, single flowers of dwarf pyramidal growth fine for bedding and cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Stella. A double form of miniature Sunflower, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers on long stems. Fine for decorating. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double California. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Mammoth Russian. The giant Sunflower. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM

Beautiful free-flowering plant of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. P. Height 1½ ft. 2-3.

Single. Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

TRUNBERGIA. A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in great profusion. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

TORENIA Fournieri. Pretty plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. Bloom continuously during the summer in open ground, and in winter in the greenhouse. Blue, with yellow throat. T.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

VERBENA

An annual for beds, borders, massing and window-gardens, also useful for covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours in tepid water and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds are always thrifty and do not rust.

Miniature. Plants only 6 inches high, 12 inches across. Blooms continuously and profusely. Fine for bedding and pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mammoth. Produces blooms of large size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing un-



Double Sweet William



Verbena



Vinca



Zinnia

usually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

Defiance. Intensely rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 1.

Mammoth White. A splendid strain of large, purest white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.40.

All Colors Mixed. Contains all colors in fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE

Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and border. The foliage is a very distinct, dark rich, glossy green. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T.P. Height 2 ft. 2-3.

Rosea. Pink, crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Alba. White, with rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

VIOLET

Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue. Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

White. Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. White and Blue mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

VIRGINIAN STOCK. Beautiful, free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeed well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. 1-2. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

WALLFLOWER

A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single. A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Double. Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)

Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly, or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. The flowers are perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A. 2-3.

Crisp and Curly. Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Miniature. The smallest zinnia in existence, only 8 inches high, with a perfection of bloom not usually found among Zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.

Curled and Crested. A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Grandiflora. Giant Zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Striped, or Zebra. Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Mixed. A fine mixture of the best tall Zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas have all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied color—and delicate perfume. Early in February, in a situation not too sunny, plant 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank soil against the roots. Sow also in October, giving the plants slight protection during winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them, the more they will flower.

The great number of varieties introduced in recent years has made the list confusing and cumbersome; many of the old sorts are not worth growing compared with the newer and improved kinds. We have discarded the worthless varieties and offer below what, in the opinion of Sweet Pea experts, are the **very best and most improved varieties of each color**, every inferior kind and duplicates being discarded. Our selection contains a complete range of color from pure white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit.

PRICE: All varieties, pkt. 3 cts.; any 10 pkts. 25 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 pkt. each of 25 distinct kinds for 60 cts.; 1 oz. each for \$1.50.

Aurora. White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry. Standard deep pink; wings nearly pure white; three flowered; stems long and strong.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly true blue; flowers large, three or four on good stems.

Coccinea. Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Lathom. A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.

Dainty. Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford. Pure white, extra large and borne three to the stem.

Duke of Sutherland. Dark purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.

Emily Henderson. Large, pure white; profuse and continuous bloomer; early.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large flower.

Janet Scott. Rich deep pure pink; very pretty.

Jeanie Gordon. Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII. The best dark red; large flower on strong stems.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Best of all lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Roseberry. Rosy magenta; fine form, very free flowering.

Lottie Eckford. White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope-blue.

Lovely. Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink.

Mont Blanc. The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot. Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Navy Blue. Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello. Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form and size; three-flowered.

Prima Donna. Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales. Intense bright rose color; the finely formed flowers are borne three and four to a stem.

Stella Morse. Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus. Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.



Sweet Peas

Bush Sweet Peas

A type of Sweet Peas midway in growth between the tall and Cupid sorts, of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and producing a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cents.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid. Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Pink Cupid. Pure bright rose-pink. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors. Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Sweet Pea Mixtures

Wood's Special Sweet Pea Mixture. A peerless mixture, made up of the cream of the very best named kinds, all of them choice, large-flowering sorts of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

All Colors Mixed. A very good mixture containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Double Sweet Peas. Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. Once planted, these come up year after year. Colors, red, white and blue. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Three Cents Per Packet

While we have reduced the price, we have not reduced the quality or quantity of seeds which we put into the packets. We still give the same full-sized packets and high quality seed that we have always supplied to our customers. Remember, too, we prepay the postage on seeds ordered to be sent by mail at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

We catalogue this year a great many of the standard varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, excepting Peas, Beans and Corn, at 3

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS

CANNAS

Dwarf French Cannas grow about 3 feet high, are excellent for bedding and massing. Their pyramids of bright flowers are very attractive during the summer and fall months. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one most closely resembling the variety ordered.

Large Roots, each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.25; postage 5 cts. each extra.

Austria. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; five-petaled, three pure yellow and two slightly spotted carmine.

Allemania. Upper petals scarlet, broad yellow border.

Alphonse Bouvier. Deep velvety crimson; very fine.

Alsace. The white Canna. Pale sulphur yellow upon opening, changing to pure white.

Charles Henderson. Deep crimson; yellow at the throat.

Egandale. Brilliant orange-scarlet; dark bronze foliage.

Florence Vaughan. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red.

Italia. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; rich flaming scarlet, with broad yellow border.

Mad. Crozy. Crimson-scarlet, bordered with yellow.

Paul Marquant. Extra large deep salmon flower.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson, banded with canary yellow.

Salmon Queen. A pleasing and peculiar shade of salmon.

Mixed Cannas. Named sorts from which labels have become detached, equally as good as the above. All colors, each, 10 cts.; dozen, 80 cts., postage 5 cts. each.

CALADIUMS

Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear). A most effective plant for lawns and groups. Of easy culture, but requires good soil and plenty of water. Extra large bulbs, each, 15 cts.; dozen \$1.50. Medium size bulbs, each, 10 cts.; dozen, \$1.00. Postage extra, large bulbs, 8 cts.; medium 5 cts.

Fancy Leaved. May be grown either in greenhouses, window-boxes or out of doors, making elegant decorative plants. Plant when ground has become warm in a partly shaded situation, in well-enriched soil. Each 25 cts.; dozen, \$2.25, postage paid.

DAHLIAS

Large Roots, 15 cts. each; doz. \$1.50. If by mail, 5 cts. each extra.

A. D. Livoni. Soft pink; petals quilled, full center.

American Flag. Pure white, crimson stripes.

Arabella. Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.

Brunhilde. Rich plum color; an exceptionally fine flower.

Clifford W. Bruton. Finest canary yellow; 4 inches across.

Eloise. Blush pink shading to white; each petal margined with deep glowing maroon.

Fashion. Crimson maroon, flamed purple; single.

Kreimhilde. Pure pink cactus dahlia, shading to white in center.

Nymphae. Clear bright pink, shading darker toward outer petals.

Olympia. Deep rose pink, pencilled rich crimson; 6 to 7 inches across.



Dwarf French Cannas



Dahlias

DAHLIAS—continued

Queen of Yellows. A beautiful clear yellow.

Queen Victoria. A splendid large deep yellow; finely quilled.

Winsome. Creamy white, of good size, and perfect form.

William Agnew. Intense rich dazzling red.

Zulu. The Black Dahlia. Jet black, which changes to black-maroon.

Mixed Dahlias. A large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. First class in every way, only the colors are not kept separate. Each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00.

GLADIOLUS

One of the most attractive of summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

Scarlet and Red—each 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100 \$1.75.

White and Light—each 5 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100 \$2.25.

Pink Shades—each 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100 \$1.75.

Striped and Variegated—each 5 cts.; dozen 30 cts.; 100 \$2.50.

Yellow—each 5 cts.; dozen 40 cts.; 100 \$3.50.

Mixed, Extra Large Bulbs—each 5 cts.; dozen 20 cts.; 100 \$1.50.

Mixed, Second Size Bulbs—3 for 10 cts.; dozen 15 cts.; 100 \$1.10.

If by mail, add 5 cents per dozen for postage.

MADEIRA VINE ROOTS

On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run 20 feet or more in a season. Each 5 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100 \$2.25. If by mail, add 5 cts per dozen for postage.

Tuberose

Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberose prefer a strong, rich warm soil. To ensure perfect development, they require plenty of heat and water. If by mail, add 10 cts. per dozen for postage.

Excelsior Pearl. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. Large bulbs, each 5 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100 \$1.50. Second-size bulbs, 2 for 5 cts.; dozen 20 cts.; 100, 90 cts.

Albino. A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower-stalks, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, making the flowers resemble some species of jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as that of the ordinary Tuberose. Each 5 cts.; dozen 35 cts.

Variegated-Leaved. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. Each 5 cts.; doz. 35 cts.

BONORA PLANT FOOD

Makes strong, healthy plants—the kind that yields the largest blooms in great abundance.



WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Our Lawn Grass Mixtures are specially adapted to our southern soils and climate, and are put up with practical knowledge and experience as to the grasses which will give best results and satisfaction in our section. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** is the best that can be used. For large lawns, where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** will give excellent results. For the South, particularly on lighter soils and in sections where Bermuda Grass thrives well **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Grass** is specially desirable. Lawn Grass can be sown any time during the months of February, March or early in April. The earlier it is put in the better.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards one quart to 300 square feet. Price per quart, 25 cts.; if sent by mail, 30 cts.; peck of 5 lbs., \$1; bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.50.

The Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed I bought of you came up nicely. I got as good a stand as you ever saw. I am well pleased with the seed, and can recommend it to any one wanting to sow a lawn.—J. B. SHARP, Rockingham Co., N. C., *October 26, 1905.*

The Evergreen Lawn Grass purchased from you last fall, on which I used your fertilizer exclusively, is as fine as I have ever seen—about four inches high now, and a beautiful color.—F. H. JONES, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., *April 6, 1905.*

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not so fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to the same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1; bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.50; per 100 lbs. \$17.

Your Permanent Lawn Grass Seed, sown July 15, is now a heavy sod. Have mowed it with the lawn mower twice. The growth of grass was simply phenomenal.—JOHN HOAGLAND, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., *October 30, 1905.*

WOOD'S DROUGHT-RESISTING LAWN MIXTURE

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other Lawn Mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. Pound, 30 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cents per pound.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of lawn enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients, which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer, scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 5 lbs. to each 300 square feet. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; ton \$48.00.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING

All of the Clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain lands during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop, so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the Clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up in the grain fields, they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the Clover.

A good time to sow Clover on grain fields in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of March, while the land is frozen, or covered with snow. When the land thaws out, the seed sinks in, and is covered sufficiently, and it grows off when mild weather comes on.

The Red Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these Clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of Clovers when sown at the last working of corn are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better, than sowing at any other time. A firm seed-bed is of prime necessity, and when sown at the last working of a corn crop, the conditions are usually very good for giving good stands of clover. Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa, or Lucerne, are March and September. Alfalfa, or Lucerne, should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, Clover or grain crop.

A Firm Seed-Bed is of First Importance in seeding both Clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and Clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and, if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and Clovers.

For Late Summer and Fall Seeding, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and Clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

One of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. Red Clover is perennial, and will yield crops several years from the one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses, both for hay and pasturage. Information as to quantities required per acre, when sown in combination with other grasses, will be found under the headings of Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Timothy. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed**, the choicest and cleanest quality, about \$8.65 per bushel; choice quality seed, about \$8.40 per bushel. Price fluctuates very much. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed.

My Clover seed which I bought from you last year has given me entire satisfaction. I have the largest and best fields of Clover in the county.—JOHN S. JONES, Wake Co., N. C., February 24, 1905.

I bought \$50 worth of grass and Clover seed of you last spring, and I have as fine a stand as I ever saw.—JAMES BLYTHE, Swain Co., N. C., January 5, 1905.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth, or Sapling, Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Price for our **Trade-Mark Brand** is about \$8.75 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$8.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates.

INOCULATED CLOVER SEED

We can supply any of the Clovers—Red, Mammoth, White, Alsike, etc.—inoculated with the bacteria required for their best growth and development. The price for inoculating the seed in 100-lb. lots and over is 3 cts. per lb.; in 25-lb. lots, 3½ cts. per lb.; in less quantities, 4 cts. per lb. This in addition to the price of the seed.

Inoculation is not necessary on land that has been previously grown to the clovers; but on land that is deficient in the bacteria for their best development and growth, the sowing of inoculated seed is likely to prove of decided benefit in securing a better stand and better crops. Our seed inoculation is done by an expert agricultural chemist in our own employ, and from cultures procured from the United States Department of Agriculture.



Red Clover

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*)

Alsike Clover is increasing in popularity all throughout this section. The particular advantages claimed for it are that it lasts longer, is hardier, standing more adverse conditions of weather than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes, and it should be a constituent part of nearly all grazing mixtures. It is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but has a lighter colored bloom. It is well adapted for sowing with Timothy or Herds Grass for a hay crop. A good many of our farmers have in recent years been sowing Alsike Clover in mixture, both with the Red and the Mammoth, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Red or the Mammoth alone. When sowing Alsike alone, sow at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs. per acre; sown in mixtures with other grasses or clovers, 5 or 6 lbs. per acre is sufficient. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per lb., 15 cts.; bushel of 60 lbs., about \$8.40.



Alsike Clover.

successfully grown in other grasses or Clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Lb. 25 cts., bus. of 25 lbs. \$5.00.

I have sown Japan Clover seed for several years, and never failed to get a good stand on poor corn land, and after it is started it grows spontaneously. It makes good grazing. For poor land it is the best Clover a farmer can sow. With Japan Clover seed I sow Red Top seed on poor land, and on improved land I sow Red Clover seed and Orchard Grass.—DANIEL J. PAYNE, St. Mary Co., Md., February 7, 1904.

Japan Clover is an important plant, and it is never found intruding itself upon cultivated fields. It does not want any plow about its roots. It will grow on the uncultivated lands, on the roadsides and on abandoned lands, making pasturage almost as good as cultivated clover. The *Agriculturist* thinks it one of the greatest boons that has been brought to the land owners of America.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

CRIMSON CLOVER

The Crimson Clovers are only adapted for Summer and Fall Seeding.

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—a good early forage crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

Trade-Mark Seed—the best quality obtainable—bushel, \$4.00.

LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER. Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$5.00.

I am well pleased with the White-blooming Crimson Clover. Being about twenty or more days later than the regular Crimson Clover, it fills in and carries you with feed until red clover is ready.—T. H. MEREDITH, Brunswick Co., Va.

White-blooming Crimson Clover makes very fine feed, and should be grown by every farmer. It comes in first rate to follow the early Crimson Clover, and by sowing both we are sure to hit the season and have green feed six to eight weeks at a time in the spring when feed is very scarce.—W. D. NEWMAN, Warren Co., N. C.

BURR CLOVER

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August.

Trade-Mark Brand quality, clean seed; pound 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per pound.

INOCULATED CLOVER SEED—EXPERIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

My Inoculated Red Clover is fully three times as large, at this time of the season, as that uninoculated, though this has been an awfully hard fall on all clovers, and all stands have been reduced fully one-half on account of the exceedingly dry weather. I expect to resow all in February. I am strictly a convert to inoculation. I sowed the clover on as poor red land as you ever saw.—GEO. M. PHIFER, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1906.

Last fall Mr. Parr, of this place, got me some of your winter oats. At the same time I got direct from you a quantity of Inoculated Clover Seed. The oats and clover were sown September 15, 1905. In the spring of 1906 I sowed more clover seed, also obtained from you. Very little of the oats could be cut with the binder, and the clover was as tall as the oats. It is a perfect mat of clover, and I have had it cut with a mower for hay. My land is right on the Southern railway, and you ought to have a sign up, saying that this clover is supplied by your firm. All the Clover I used was inoculated.—EDGAR FREEMAN, Culpeper County, Va., July 9, 1906.

For Information, Price, etc., of Inoculated Clover Seed see preceding page.



ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

The acreage of Alfalfa is increasing very largely all over the South; our farmers are fast beginning to realize what a valuable crop it is for this section. Alfalfa, under favorable circumstances, after a good stand is secured, gives three or four cuttings per year, and will easily yield, on good land, from four to six tons per year of splendid hay. It ranks higher than timothy hay in feeding value. In fact, it might be termed "both corn and hay," as it is almost a complete food. Experiment stations place the value of Alfalfa hay at \$20.00 per ton, as against timothy hay at \$12.00 per ton.

Alfalfa is a crop which does not stand grazing very well, and some farmers who have tried it report that it is injured by grazing. It is not desirable to take risks in grazing so valuable a hay crop as Alfalfa.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL FOR ALFALFA

It is most important to give thorough preparation to the soil before sowing Alfalfa. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and harrowed and cross-harrowed, so as to put the surface soil in as fine tilth as possible. Alfalfa also does best on land with a gravelly or porous subsoil. If sown on land with a clay or heavy subsoil, it is most desirable to use a subsoil plow, in order to break up the ground as deeply as possible. Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre, although some of our customers claim that thicker seedings give better crop results. Alfalfa can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be clipped several times during the first season, to kill weeds, and left to mulch the ground.

Our Alfalfa seed is the highest grade, strong-germinating seed, entirely free from dodder, and the best and cleanest quality it is possible to procure. The quality and germination of the seed is a prime requisite for success with this crop.

Price of **Trade-Mark Brand**, per lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 14½ cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

About a year ago I bought of you some Alfalfa seed, and it proved to be all that one could desire. Gave me nine tons from five acres, and very soon will be cut again.—(DR.) C. C. HENKEL, Shenandoah, Co., Va., *June 20, 1906.*

We have had splendid success with Alfalfa. We will cut the fifth crop of hay this season in about ten days. The field was seeded five years ago. We are also breeding hogs on a rather large scale, and using the rauga successfully.—LESLIE D. KLINE, Frederick Co., Va., *September 27, 1905.*

The Alfalfa I bought of you and planted last October did well. Have cut it twice already this spring, getting 1,200 pounds to the acre at the first cutting, and about 1,000 at the second. Have a fine acre of it.—W. E. HARROLD, Sumter Co., Va., *May 31, 1906.*

I cut and housed my ten acres of Alfalfa this week. \$2,000 won't buy my ten-acre patch to-day.—T. WM. HEWITT, Charles City Co., Va., *June 2, 1906.*

INOCULATED ALFALFA SEED.

We are prepared to supply Alfalfa Seed inoculated with the proper bacteria cultures necessary for its best growth and development at an extra cost of **3 cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and over; 3½ cts. per lb. in 50-lb. lots and over, and 4 cts. per lb. in less quantities.** This is in addition to the cost of the Alfalfa seed. Land well set in Alfalfa is better than a bank account, producing continuously increasing crops for years to come, so that it is worth a little trouble and expense to secure first-class stand.

The Inoculated Alfalfa I bought of you is up and looking fine thus far. I hope to order more of you next spring.—R. R. ROBINSON, Kowaliga School, Elmore Co., Ala., *Dec. 8, 1905.*

I sowed twenty pounds of Inoculated Alfalfa seed on a trial plat. Thus far the inoculation seems a perfect success, as it has a good growth, though a very dry season.—J. A. THOMASON, Rowan Co., N. C., *November 7, 1905.*

My experience with Inoculating Alfalfa began with last year's planting. The prospects were so pleasing that I have repeated it this year, and find that the outlook for the present crop is equally satisfactory. Six years ago I made several attempts to get a stand on a small plat, but failed entirely. I am willing now, with the use of inoculated seed, to plant any part of my farm, provided I can get the season.—(REV.) H. B. DELANEY, St. Augustine School, Wake Co., N. C., *November 8, 1905.*

I sowed six acres in Alfalfa this summer for the first time. I bought the inoculated seed of you for this sowing. Have a fine stand and vigorous growth.—J. P. TAYLOR, Orange Co., Va., *October 24, 1905.*



Plants of Alfalfa inoculated and uninoculated sown at the same time.)

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEED

Wood's Grass and Clover Seeds are high-grade, new crop seeds, carefully selected and tested, so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

The Best Time for Seeding Grass and Clover Seeds in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding, if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower—the latter is best—and then cover by rolling; or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effects.

September is the best month for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further south.

Special Grass Seed Circular Mailed on Request.—It gives full information as to the soils adapted to the different grasses; time of seeding; preparation of soils; adaptability of the different grasses to various soils and conditions; care of pasture and meadows, etc.

The descriptions that we give in this Catalogue are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

Prices on Grass and Clover Seeds Fluctuate.—The prices named here are those ruling at the time this Catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

ORCHARD GRASS

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the middle and southern states, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on uplands, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and is relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre, if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and a half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.50; choice seed, bus. \$1.40. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

It may be of service to your customers in the mountain sections to call their attention the wide spread in recent years of the daisy and other new weeds. The fact that Orchard Grass is cut early, before the weed seeds ripen, and again later for a second crop, keeps Orchard Grass upland meadows relatively clean.

We have a small field which has been used as a meadow since about 1897.—It was originally set in Orchard Grass, and still gives two good annual crops. Although surrounded most of the time for ten years past by fields completely covered with daisy and wild carrot (belonging to adjacent land owners), it has maintained its cleanliness perfectly, our first crop being mown early in June, before the daisy blossoms ripen, and the second later on, before the carrots and second daisies ripen. No doubt the seeds from adjoining fields blow into this Orchard Grass meadow in great quantities, but as the young weeds never have an opportunity to mature, they are practically harmless. Timothy fields are full of daisies within two years after setting. Our experience with your seeds has been uniformly satisfactory.—A. H. & C. E. LYMAN, Buncombe, Co., N. C., June 1, 1906.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS ALSO CALLED EVERGREEN GRASS

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. On our own farm it always impresses us as being really the most valuable grass, both for hay and pasturage, that we can sow. It seems to make more leafage and grazing than Orchard, and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than any other grass. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the springs and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than timothy, but it is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with orchard grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (14 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass,

and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of five pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, lb. 18 cts. **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, bus. \$1.60; choice seed, bus. \$1.50. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

Read what our customers have to say about this splendid Hay and Pasture Grass:

I sowed two acres of the Tall Meadow Oat Grass I got from you last fall, and cut two crops. The first one was cut the last of August, and I got three tons. I think it a very fine grass.—F. D. MONCURE, Stafford Co., Va.

While I think that Orchard Grass is fine for hay and pasture, I believe that Tall Meadow Oat Grass is better for meadow, as it grows so much larger than Orchard Grass in my section of country. I raised Tall Meadow Oat Grass this year that was from 4 to 5 feet high. I think it is a splendid meadow and hay grass.—L. B. PIERCE, Wilkes Co., N. C.

I think Tall Meadow Oat the finest pasturage grass on the market; also fine for hay. I like it much better than I do Orchard Grass. It is more leafy, and furnishes more hay.—C. T. POOL, Person Co., N. C.



Orchard Grass

MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Price, **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$1.40.

I got a good catch of Randall Grass, sown in connection with oats, timothy and alsike clover; sown the 25th of May, 1905. My opinion is that for low, marshy lands no better grass can be sown for hay and late pasture. It does equally well on our uplands here in southwest Virginia, yielding fine crops of feed in succession, and furnishing fine late pasture.—S. F. PARTER, Wise Co., Va., October 23, 1905.

I have a very good stand of the Tall Meadow Oat and Meadow Fescue bought of you, which I hope will improve. They seem to have stood the winter and summer very well indeed, and the impression of my tenant, who is a good, practical farmer, is that they will suit the land in lower Fauquier County better for hay and grazing than Timothy or Red Top or Orchard Grass. There was a drought in the early summer, which checked the growth of the grasses and prevented them from making the proper growth and seed. We consider both varieties sufficiently promising, however, to wish to give them a further test, and have agreed to order some more seed from you this fall, to give them a further test.—HUGH W. HENRY, Augusta Co., Va., August 28, 1905.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*)

An excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Fancy clean seed, lb. 20 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs., \$2.25. Special prices in quantity.

NATIVE, or CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa compressa*)

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasturage grass. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. Lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 15 lbs., \$1.40.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Pound, 35 cents.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS (*Agrostis vulgaris*)

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and lowground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quality each successive year. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Cleaned Red Top as usually sold. It requires about 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 5 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade-Mark Brand** Fancy seed, lb. 12 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over 10 cts. lb. Choice grade in 100-lb. lots and over, 9½ cts. per lb. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

I have had experience in grasses seventy years, and I can say that Herd's Grass is the most reliable crop for hay, both here and in Michigan, and also New York. Timothy is the leading market hay, and probably the best horse hay of any grass, but in Virginia—this part—Herd's Grass is more reliable than any other grass. It will grow and stand on thinner land. While it is not so great an improver of the soil as the clovers, it will improve land with a great deal less expense by forming a seed. I am seeding all my land that I sow to small grain with Herd's Grass. I think it the most profitable.—D. HOWARD, Hanover Co., Va.



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass



Red Top, or Herd's Grass

TIMOTHY (Phleum pratense)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly so well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 8 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six lbs. Timothy, 4 lbs. clover, 4 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ bus. Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good, loamy clay, or low-ground soils. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 8 cts.; bus. of 45 lbs. about \$2.25. Price fluctuates.

The Herd's Grass and Timothy Seed purchased of you has given perfect satisfaction. The seed has shown remarkable vitality. For low, damp soils I think them admirably adapted. I shall want more seed for fall seeding.—C. HARDY, Floyd County, Ga., June 30, 1905.

Rye Grasses for Spring Seeding

The Italian and Perennial Rye Grasses are really the quickest growing of any of the grasses, and will furnish a quick growing, most nutritious and leafy pasturage, at the same time making very good hay grasses. On account of their quick, early growth, they should be a constituent part of nearly all hay and pasturage mixtures. They are really better adapted for fall seeding than for spring seedings; but, at the same time, give excellent results sown in the spring, where quick and early pasturage is desired. The Perennial is more lasting than the Italian, but the Italian will probably make quicker and larger growth early the first season than the Perennial. The low price of the seed and their excellent and quick germinating qualities are also a strong point in favor of the Rye Grasses.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Lolium perenne)

A quick-growing very early-maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. This grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in the South in connection with Bermuda Grass, being sown on the scarified Bermuda sod in the fall, furnishing a quick and most excellent green sod all through the winter and spring until crowded out by the Bermuda the following summer. When sown by itself,



Timothy

sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (Lolium Perenne)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed upon request. Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts.

We have used Italian Rye Grass for ten years with much success. It germinates easily and withstands the coldest winters. We generally use it in the following mixture—viz.: 20 lbs. orchard grass, 10 lbs. clover, 10 lbs. Italian Rye Grass, a total of 40 lbs. per acre. We have never sown any land without including the Italian Rye. Cattle are very fond of it.—GEO. L. PHIFER, Burke County, N. C., June 21, 1906.

HUNGARIAN, or AAWNLESS BROME GRASS

(Bromus Inermis)

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils, or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass for sowing alone, but it is valuable for use in mixtures with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures on pages 68 and 69.) It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Pound, 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.75.

I think Brome Grass is a fine pasture grass for Western North Carolina, and that farmers will get stands on drouthy lands, where other grasses fail. At least, that has been my experience, and I shall always sow Brome and Orchard Grasses for pasture.—W. T. RHODAMER, Haywood County, N. C., November 13, 1905.

I have sown your clover seed for two or three years, and have never failed to get a good stand. Last year I bought half a bushel of the best Baltimore seed. It did not give me as good a stand as yours.—WM. L. PAYNE, Fauquier Co., Va., January 19, 1905.

I find your grass seed always grows, while that I buy on the local market does not. Have influenced one or two parties in this section to send you grass seed orders.—FRANK D. FULLER, Davidson Co., Tenn., February 17, 1905.

Your grass seed made a fine crop. We have just cut it. I want to order some more grass seed.—W. P. MARTIN, Caldwell Co., N. C., July 29, 1905.



Hungarian, or Aawnless Brome Grass

PASPALUM DILATATUM (Golden Crown Grass)

This is proving a particularly valuable grass for the South, especially in the Coast regions and in the Gulf States. It is well adapted for grazing, and also makes excellent hay grass, either by itself or mixed with other grasses. It makes its best growth during warm weather, and has great drouth-resisting qualities. Customers who are growing this grass are very much pleased with it, and are putting in increasing quantities each year. We recommend our customers all through the South to experiment with at least a small patch of this grass, as we feel quite sure they will be well pleased with the results from same. It is particularly adapted for moist low grounds and swampy places, but does well on uplands also.

Reports from farmers who have grown this grass are as follows:

"*Paspalum Dilatatum* has proved itself worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. Its great vitality and wonderful fodder-producing powers, as well as rapid propagation, are thoroughly convincing of its great value to the dairy farmer. It would be impossible for me to overestimate its value."

"*Paspalum Dilatatum* is probably the best fodder or pasturage grass yet introduced, resisting both heat and cold, and yielding enormously. It is much liked by cattle, and is shown by analysis to be of excellent quality."

Paspalum Seed should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily. If the ground is cold, it will lie in the ground until warm weather, so it is best not to seed it until after the middle of March or during April, so as to catch the spring and summer rains. Sow at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre, on well-prepared land, and it will soon present a thick and well-set pasture. We strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to sow at least a small patch of this in their pasture fields, so as to become acquainted with the great merits of this valuable grass. Pound, 60 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 50 cts. lb.; large trial package 25 cts., postpaid.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Pound, 25 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$2.50.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Pound, 20 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE

Where it succeeds to advantage, this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine growth, covering the ground with a close, compact and beautiful emerald-green turf. It grows short, and seldom requires cutting. Pound, 30 cents.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Pound, 35 cts.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Pound, 35 cts.

BERMUDA GRASS

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE SOUTHERN PASTURAGE GRASSES

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and foamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops. The only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of cowpeas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sod, that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Pound, 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per pound.

Bermuda Grass

makes splendid, nutritious summer pasturage; will yield more and stand better during hot, dry weather, than any other grass.

JOHNSON GRASS

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting, equal in nutritive qualities to the best Timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can be sown to advantage only in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the southern farmer can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop for the South. The only caution we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen, in order to confine it to the fields where it is grown. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close cutting and grazing and late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and exposure of the roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectually eradicate it wherever freezing cold weather occurs. Sow at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in the spring. Thick seeding (one and a half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make the stalk coarser and not so desirable for feed. Besides, a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Johnson Grass Seed, bushel of 24 lbs. \$1.75. Special price on large lots.

FERTILIZERS

We carry in stock at all times Standard High-Grade Fertilizers for different crops; also Mapes Manures, Listers' Celebrated Fertilizers, Land Plaster, Pure Ground Bone, Nitrate of Soda, etc. See pages 84 and 85 of this catalogue for full and interesting information about Fertilizers.



THE PRODUCT OF A GOOD, PERMANENT PASTURAGE

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Yield from 50 to 100 per cent. more hay and grazing than sowing one or two grasses or clover alone

Wood's Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures give the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers, and our trade in them is increasing rapidly every year.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South.

Where suitable mixtures are sown, the yield, both in hay and pasturage, is largely increased, over the sowing of one or two grasses alone. All experiments have conclusively proven the great advantages of sowing land in suitable grass mixtures.

We are the pioneer seedsmen in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been eminently satisfactory, resulting in largely increased crops both of hay and pasturage. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to the same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and uses for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties as best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration. The quantity handled enables us to give our customers the benefit of a very low price, even lower than if they purchased the seed separately.

We give below the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5--For Permanent Pasture, but Can be Mown

25 pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE NO. 1

For light, dry, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Eye Grass
Crested Dog's Tail	Hungarian Brome Grass
Sheep Fescue	White Clover
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Fancy Red Top	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs. 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail	Fancy Red Top
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Orchard Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Sheep Fescue
Perennial Eye Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs., 12½c. per lb.

I have had great success with the Grass Mixture I got from you three years ago. I have had 60 acres in excellent pasture ever since, and it has been continually grazed by horses.—WM. C. EUSTIS, Loudoun Co., Va., April 26, 1906.

Your Grass Mixture the Finest I ever Saw.

Your Grass Mixture which I bought of you last spring, is the finest I ever saw, considering the dry weather we have had here. All other grasses are burnt out, that were sown last spring. I have tried for five years to get a set of grass on this land, but have failed till now.—CHAS. McLAIN, Doddridge Co., W. Va., September 27, 1904.

MIXTURE NO. 3

For heavy loam or clay soils. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail	Alsike Clover
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Fancy Red Top	White Clover
Italian Eye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Eye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Creeping Bent

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs. 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass	Meadow Fescue
Kentucky Blue Grass	Fancy Red Top
Meadow Foxtail	Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass
Timothy	Italian Eye Grass
Orchard Grass	Perennial Eye Grass
Alsike Clover	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs. 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5

For wet bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Timothy
Fancy Red Top	Perennial Eye Grass
Italian Eye Grass	Alsike Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Creeping Bent Grass
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs., 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9--For Mowing for Hay, but Can be Grazed

25 pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates

MIXTURE NO. 6

For light, dry, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed of the following grasses:

Orchard Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Red Fescue	Fancy Red Top
Perennial Rye Grass	Meadow Fescue
Sheep Fescue	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs., 12½c. per lb.

The No. 6 Grass Mixture you shipped me last season has given highly satisfactory results. I take pleasure in recommending it for the soil it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTRICK, Buncombe Co., N. C., October 28, 1903.

MIXTURE NO. 7

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail	Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sheep Fescue
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Fancy Red Top	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs., 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 8

For heavy loam or clay soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Fancy Red Top
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Meadow Foxtail	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14c.; 100 lbs., 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top	Sapling Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Rough-Stalked Meadow
Meadow Fescue	Italian Rye Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 12 cts.; 100 lbs., 11 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not so fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Price, 25 cts. per pound; 5 lbs. for \$1; bus. of 20 lbs. \$3.50; per 100 lbs. \$17.

Your Permanent Lawn Grass, sown July 15, is now a heavy sod. Have mowed it with lawn mower twice. The growth of grass was simply phenomenal.—JOHN HOAGLAND, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., October 30, 1905.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS (See Page 60 for Prices and Full Information)



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder, manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price. \$3.00.

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest and most effective hand seed-sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, where much seeding is to be done, the Premier will give entirely satisfactory results. Price of Premier Seed-Sower, \$1.25.

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring gives perfect satisfaction. It is a great labor saver over the old way of sowing by hand.—E. S. LINVILLE, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.



PARK MEADOW MIXTURE

Specially prepared for good loam soil in partially shady situations. An admirable permanent pasturage mixture, but will also yield large crops of hay. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Pound 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. 14 cts. per pound.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac Co., Va., October 23, 1905.

I used one of your mixtures several years ago, and cut two good crops of hay, and am using it now for pasture. I think it is the best pasture I ever had, and as good or better than any I ever saw in this section.—E. B. LEWIS, Brunswick Co., Va., September 8, 1904.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

Tobacco Seed is one of our leading specialties, and we sell it in the largest quantities, and have built up quite a reputation for the superior quality of our seeds. We also supply the same in large quantities for export to other countries, and our trade in this particular line is of considerable importance. While Virginia is noted for producing the finest Tobacco in the world, still there are some varieties which succeed better in other sections. Where this is the case, we have had seed of these particular varieties specially grown for us in the section where the varieties do best, so as to supply our customers with the very best strains of seed that it is possible to obtain.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the Tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off Tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, examining for worms, etc. The methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of 50 square yards.

One of the best books of Tobacco Culture, cure, marketing and manufacture that we have read is "The Tobacco Leaf," by J. B. Killebrew and Herbert Myrick. We can supply this book for \$2, postpaid. It gives most valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco-grower.

CIGAR VARIETIES

Florida Sumatra. Makes the highest grade of cigar-wrapper Tobacco, and brings a very high price in our markets. Our



seed is grown specially for us, by one of the largest American growers, and is of a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Ohio Zimmer Spanish. Grown specially for us in the Miami Valley, Ohio, where this variety succeeds to the greatest perfection, and with the most profitable results. It makes one of the best and most desirable cigar Tobaccos grown in this country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Vuelta De Abajo.—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana Tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Fine crops are also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Imported Havana. The finest Cuban stock, imported from the famous Virelta District. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf; makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Comstock Spanish. A variety of great value in the West; used in Ohio, Maryland and New York State for cigar fillers and wrappers; also in the extreme West, Wisconsin, etc. It does best on good, rich chocolate soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

SELECT VARIETIES

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

Warne. A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and makes the finest quality Tobacco when properly managed. It has become very popular in Halifax county, where it originated.

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

Improved White Stem Oronoko. Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. It is best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Improved Hester. A variety adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Is best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright Tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

White Burley. The best Filler Tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has a long, wide leaf, very porous; makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to limestone soil.

Kentucky Yellow. A very fine, large, broad-leaved Tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other sort.

Ragland's Conqueror. One of the best bright Tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape, and makes the finest bright. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid...

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

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

Sweet, or Little Oronoko. Makes the finest fillers known. Cures a rich red, long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. It is best adapted to rich red and gray lands.

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

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

Medley Pryor. A very rich, heavy Tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Gold Leaf. A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large as that variety, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling. A fine silky bright Tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers; but of rather too much body for cutters. Best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lacks. A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

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

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

Hycor, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Tuckahoe, Tillery and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry.

In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used. Lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per pound; 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per pound.

I think very highly of the Dwarf Essex Rape I bought of you last season. I think it makes a fine pasture for hogs and cattle, and expect to sow quite a lot this season.—DR. W. L. DALBY, Northampton county, Va., July 31, 1905.

We have used Dwarf Essex Rape in our poultry yards the past two years, sowing both spring and fall. We find poultry prefer it to any green feed they can get. The yield is immense on rich land, and on thin land it affords ample grazing. We purpose to never be without it as long as we have thoroughbred poultry. For sowing, we prefer August and September, but February and March will give fine yields. When sown in the spring, it will afford grazing for poultry fifteen months, or until the spring and summer following. We prepare the land just as we do for turnips, and sow it the same way. In four weeks we can graze it. We have never had weather cold enough in this section to kill it, though it has reached about zero. We unhesitatingly recommend it for poultry.—OCONEE POULTRY YARDS, Oconee, Co., S. C., June 22, 1905.

I have used Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and find it a most excellent food for all stock (not including horses). It also makes the best spring greens of anything I know.—J. W. MINTEE, Mathews Co., Va., July 2, 1906.

I planted the Dwarf Essex Rape early in the spring, and used it as hog pasture, and will say I never used anything as good. It was a fine pasture almost all the summer. I shall use it again.—J. FRED. BURTON, Pittsylvania Co., Va., July 2, 1906.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Canada Field Peas

We recommend that our customers make more liberal seedings of the Canada Field Peas, but for the best results they must be sown early and also be sown in connection with oats. Canada Field Pea Hay cures easily and makes the best and most nutritious feeds, which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Under favorable circumstances it will yield more good hay to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded early in the spring, and it makes a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed oat-pea hay. These peas should be sown in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, and the same quantity of Rust-Proof Oats.

Price for best quality peas, about \$1.50 per bushel; cotton sacks, holding two bushels each, 18 cts. extra. Special price on large lots.

For two seasons I have broadcasted 1½ bushels of Canada Field Peas, plowed under, then broadcasted one sack acid phosphate and 1½ bushels of White Spring Oats, harrowing three times. In ninety days I get a heavy crop of half-ripe oat-pea hay, which stock relish highly.—DR. WM. C. JOHNSON, Frederick County, Md.

The seeds I bought of you this spring germinated and did fairly well, and the Canada Field Peas especially. I think them a fine land improver. I sowed them the first of May, and cut them about the middle of July, and on the same land planted stock corn, which will make me about four tons per acre.—D. R. HUMPHRIES, Albemarle Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1906.

I used your Canada Field Peas last year with fine results.—MONROE B. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg County, N. C., January 20, 1906.

ENGLISH SPRING VETCH

This is similar in growth to the Hairy, or Winter Vetch, but is better adapted for spring seeding. Well adapted for seeding with Spring Oats, making a large-yielding, nutritious hay crop. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. with one bushel of spring oats per acre during February or March or early in April. The earlier they are sown the better. Pound 6 cts.; in 50-lb. lots and over 4½ cts. per pound.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably, sown at the last working of corn or cotton, with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre, with ¾ bushel of oats or ½ bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat helps to hold the Vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Present price of Hairy Vetch, lb. 10 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

I have been planting Vetch for three years, and I think it very good hay.—W. L. STALLINGS, Edgecombe Co., N. C., June 2, 1905.

Vetch will make fine feed, and is a nice growing crop. I think that there should be something sown with it, such as winter oats, so that it will have something to climb and help it to stand up, as the top grows too heavy to stand by itself.—L. B. PIERCE, Wilkes Co., N. C., July 5, 1905.

RYE AND BARLEY

These crops are recommended for late summer and fall seeding only. Full information in regard to same will be given in our fall Catalogue, which we will mail on request. Spring seedings of Rye and Barley are to be recommended only for pasturage purposes, as these crops do not give satisfactory yields of grain or forage for spring seeding in this section.

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our Wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.



Canada Field Peas

BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS

The Earliest, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats--Far Superior to Ordinary Spring or Rust-Proof Oats for Spring Seeding

Burt Oats



Wherever this Oat is grown, it speedily comes into favor, and ever since we have been selling it our sales have more than doubled each succeeding season. For a spring Oat for seeding in March and April it is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring Oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkably good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it escapes the hot, dry weather which we frequently experience in June, and is, on this account, one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof Oat but it is a little lighter in color. Bushel, 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

The following are Extracts from Customers' Letters about this Valuable Spring Oat:

The Burt Oats I bought from you are all right; *eighty days*.—J. D. BECKHAM, Dale Co., Ala., May 29, 1905.

The Burt Oats I bought of you last spring made a good crop; matured in eighty days, grew very tall, and were free from rust, while the old spring oats by the side of them were ruined with rust.—D. ALPHEUS CLODFELTER, Davidson Co., N. C., February 27, 1906.

The Burt Oats give the best satisfaction and are the surest cropper that we have ever offered for sale.—BEAM BROTHERS, Cleveland Co., N. C. January 6, 1906.

The Burt Oats I bought of you last spring, for myself and neighbors, gave better satisfaction than any oat we ever used. I shall want more next spring.—J. T. HIGH, Wilson Co., N. C., October 27, 1905.

For spring sowing I prefer the Burt Oats to all others. They come to maturity early, which is greatly in their favor in escaping early summer droughts and rust. They are splendid yielders, and the straw is always clean and nicer than other oats. Owing to wet weather, I did not sow until April, on rich bottom land, and made a fine yield of oats, and now have a fine crop of corn on the same land, that will mature before frost.—S. M. GILMORE, Union Co., S. C.

We sowed a large crop of Oats last year, but the rust took all but the Burt Oats. They were as good as we have ever had. They mature before the hottest weather, which seems to ruin the Oat crop in this country.—WOOD & BARROW, Pitt Co., N. C.

I sowed the Burt Oats side by side with other Oats, and they proved far the best, being much earlier and superior in productiveness.—J. A. HUFHAM, Duplin Co., N. C.

A Word of Caution.—On account of their similarity in appearance, some unscrupulous parties have been selling Rust-Proof Oats for Burt Oats, to some of the dealers throughout the South. The Rust Proof Oat is fully two weeks later than the Burt Oat, and nothing like as desirable or sure cropping an oat for spring seeding. Rust-Proof Oats are better adapted for fall seeding than for sowing in the spring. We think it well to caution our customers in regard to this matter, as Rust-Proof Oats can this season be sold at a much lower price than Burt Oats. Our stock of Burt Oats is genuine and first-class quality.

BLACK TARTARIAN OATS

The Heaviest Yielding Black Spring Oats in Cultivation.

We have been enabled to procure this season a particularly fine crop of this heavy yielding Spring Oats. The Oats which we have secured are jet black in color, and will weigh about 40 pounds to the bushel. The grain presents the finest appearance of any black oats we have ever handled. The Black Tartarian is very popular in sections where it has been grown, and we recommend it to our customers as one of the best and heaviest yielding of Spring Oats. The grain is of remarkably fine appearance, infinitely superior to the ordinary black spring oats, and our customers who desire to make extra fine crops will do well to sow it extensively. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) 40 cts.; bus. (32 lbs.) \$1.00; in 5-bushel lots an dover 90 cts. per bushel.

Black Oats are always considered more productive than white oats, and among the advantages of this splendid oat is that it makes a stiff straw, standing up well, and does not lodge. In England it has yielded as high as 122 bushels per acre, and is considered the hardiest and most productive of all spring oats. It has succeeded remarkably well in this country, and we recommend it very strongly to our customers.

Prices: 85 cts. bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. bushel.

The Black Tartarian Oats I received from you a few days since are the finest grain oats I ever looked at, and I want five bushels more.—OSCAR ODDIE, Rowan Co., N. C., February 6, 1906.

WHITE SPRING OATS

More Extensively Used and Sown than Any Other Spring Oats

Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 55 cents per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

BLACK SPRING OATS

These are usually considered to be surer cropping and larger yielding than the White Spring Oats. It is almost impossible, however, to supply pure black seed Oats, and the best crops we get in usually contain quite a percentage of brown or light-colored Oats. We shall be glad to send samples on request, or any orders entrusted to us will be filled out of best quality that it is possible to supply. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, the heaviest and cleanest quality, about 55 cents per bushel; choice quality, 50 cents per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time.

Black
Tartarian
Oats



VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, or TURF OATS

When sown early, before the middle of March, these Oats will far outyield the ordinary Spring Oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow Winter Oats in the spring, as they make a better and cleaner seed Oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown Oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these Oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these Oats to our northern farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the Spring Oats usually sown in the northern and western States. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price, **Trade-Mark Brand**, bushel, 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel; choice quality, bushel, 80 cts. Prices quoted at any time on request.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS

These Oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other Oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. They are usually sown from September through March. Price fluctuates. Present price of our southern grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, bushel, 60 cts.; choice quality, bushel, 55 cts. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

MANGELS, or STOCK BEETS

Make Splendid Winter Hog and Cattle Feed. Yield Much Larger Crops and Richer Feed Than Turnips. Sow in April for Best Results

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep so well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. per pound.

Yellow, or Orange Globe. Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per pound.

Golden Tankard. Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk-producing sorts. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per pound.

Silesian Sugar. Will make equally as large a yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive, and a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per pound.

I planted some of your Mangel Beets, and made 340 bushels per acre. They are the finest feed for cattle I have ever used. They have kept all winter. I am satisfied I can raise them for five cents per bushel, and my cattle would rather have them to eat than anything I ever fed.—M. R. SAMS, Union County, S. C.

Awards of Prizes for Best Mangel Wurzel Roots Grown in 1905 from Our Seed

FIRST PRIZE.—\$10 awarded to William Lenher, Fair Oaks, Va., root weighing 20 pounds, 9 ounces.

SECOND PRIZE.—\$5 awarded to R. W. Clark, R. F. D. No. 6, Richmond, Va., root weighing 17 pounds, 4 ounces.

THIRD PRIZE.—\$2.50 awarded to J. A. Campbell, Fort Spring, W. Va., root weighing 16 pounds, 12 ounces.

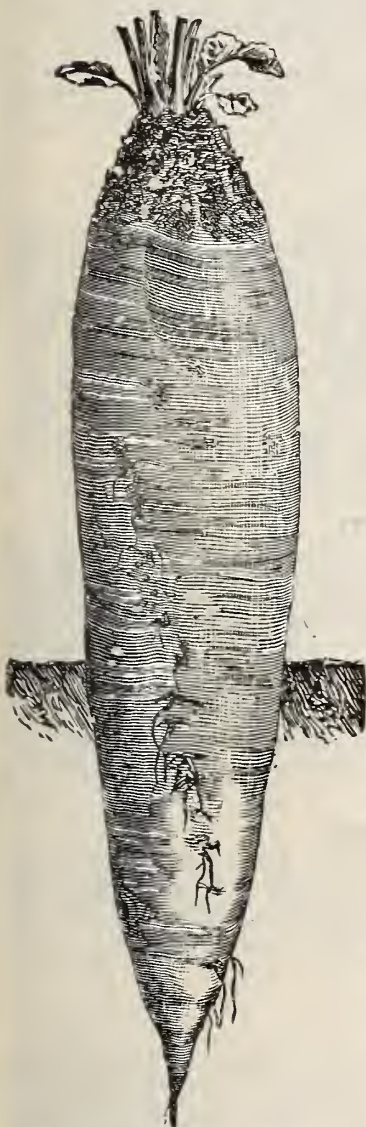
The interest in the contest for these prizes was very gratifying to us, and we congratulate the contestants upon the size of the roots which they succeeded in raising. At the time of going to press with this part of our catalogue awards for 1906 have not yet been made, and announcements of the awards will be made later.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse-owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horses an occasional feed of Carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle, and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit to all cattle. The White Belgian is the best variety of stock Carrots. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cents.

I feed roots to all kinds of stock, and I never have a hide-bound horse, a steer with wolf in the tail, a cow losing her cud, an ewe disowning her lamb, nor a sow eating her pigs. Roots are essential for a properly-balanced ration.—J. J. RENNO, Buckingham County, Va., September 28, 1906

The heaviest Mangel Wurzel Beet I raised from seed ordered from you weighed eleven pounds. I took the premium at the Alamance County Fair.—GEORGE T. MORROW, Orange County, N. C., October 30, 1905.



Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel

\$ 10.00 PRIZE

For the Largest and Heaviest Mangel or Stock Beet grown from our seed.

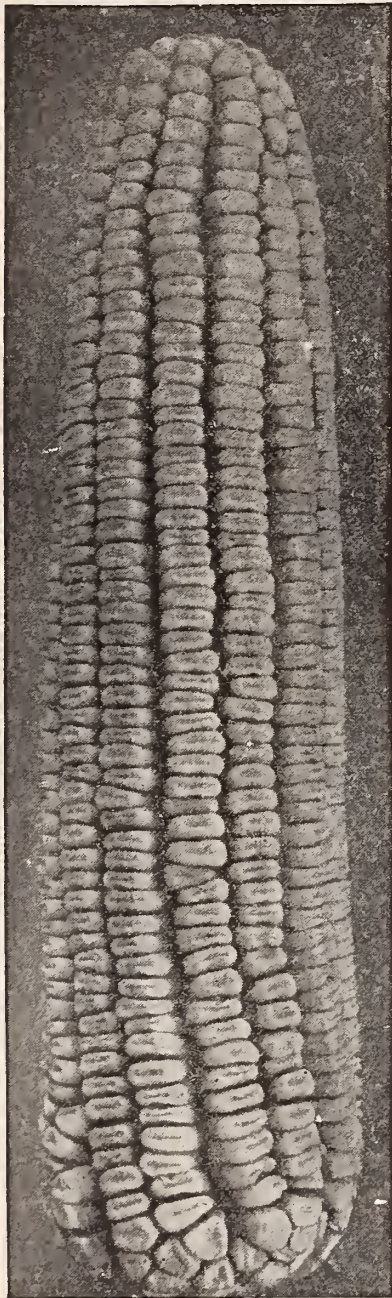
We also give a prize of \$5.00 for the second best, and \$2.50 for the third best.

After the Beets are grown, report weight to us; but do not send them unless we request it, as we desire only the heaviest roots sent in to us.

All reports must be in by December 1, 1907.

SEED CORN - White Varieties

Our Virginia-grown seed Corn gives the very best and most satisfactory results all through the South, succeeding and giving much better and more satisfactory yields than Corn grown in the North and West. We are constantly receiving large numbers of voluntary testimonials from our customers, testifying to the fine results from planting our Seed Corns, and our sales have increased to a very large extent all through the South. We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever offered a better selection of the varieties of Corn adapted to the South than we offer in the following list. All of them have been thoroughly tested, and can be recommended and planted with confidence:



Columbian Beauty Corn

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred White Corn of extra large size, originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn-growers in Western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping Corn, producing one to two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white grain, and is of a most attractive appearance; large ear, medium small red cob. The size and depth of kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing Corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and is one of the most satisfactory and promising of all the varieties of Corn in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40.

The Columbian Beauty Corn purchased of you last spring I regard one of the finest varieties of field corn I ever saw. While I did not give it a fair test, it proved to be far superior in every respect to two other varieties I had in cultivation. I shall raise it exclusively hereafter.—B. M. DEVIN, Charlotte County, Va., September 27, 1906.

Concerning my success with the Columbian Beauty Corn, I tell you the whole story, when I say that I want to plant my whole crop of Columbian Corn next year. I am not a large farmer, but what I planted this year was very good, most stalks having two ears. Stalks very large and tall; fodder long and blades close together. It thrives better in this soil and climate than any corn I have planted.—T. H. BUTTS, Brunswick County, Va., October 11, 1906.

Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of White Corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy Corn. Our stock of this Corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over \$1.25 per bushel.

Holt's Strawberry Corn

This Corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other Corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white Corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appear in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; 5-bushel lots and over \$1.40 per bushel.

Albemarle Prolific Corn

A remarkably prolific corn, which, in comparative tests with other leading kinds, has shown the most satisfactory results. It originated with one of our leading farmers in Albemarle county, Va., and is considered in that section as one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory field varieties grown, making a large sized ear and producing several ears to the stalk. Makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder, and, in addition to its

value as a field corn, is also an excellent ensilage variety. For low grounds or good corn-lands, this is one of the most productive varieties in our list. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40.

White Majestic Corn

This splendid White Corn gave the most satisfactory results the past season, and we received a number of letters from customers who planted it, who are enthusiastic in its praise. It is one of the best-yielding white Corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large-sized, and always fills out well to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop Corn on upland or light soils it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40.

Your White Majestic Corn has proved to be the best corn with which I am acquainted. Every stalk has two ears, and it has no barren stalks. These ears weigh 16 to 18 ounces each. White Majestic Corn gives six bushels more per acre than any other corn on record. It stands at the head of all corns. It is the purest, the soundest, the densest, the most perfect, the heaviest yielding, and in every way the best corn known.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln County, Ky., November 3, 1905.

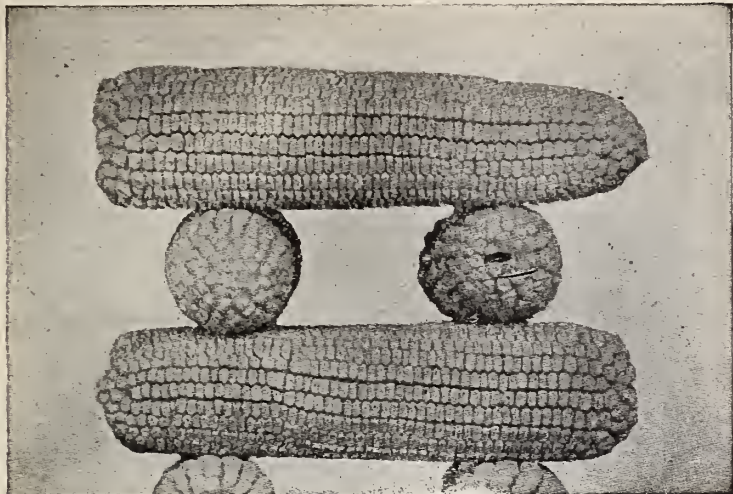
Eureka Corn

This Corn is a selection from the famous Cock's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 12 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard Corn; fine keeper; an excellent Corn for market or milling. Also a fine Corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This Corn, like all two- or three-eared sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom lands. For this class of soil this is one of the largest yielding white Corns that can be planted. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40. Special price on large lots.

The Eureka Corn was all I could ask. It was very prolific and of a fine quality. J. L. GRAY, Nelson County, Va., October 20, 1905.

BOONE COUNTY CORN

Our stock of this Corn was carefully grown for seed purposes by Dr. C. U. Gravatt, of Caroline county, Virginia, and took the First Premium at the Fredericksburg Fair, Professor A. M. Soule, of Blacksburg, being the judge. The yield from this crop was over 90 bushels per acre. The Boone County Corn was originated and bred by one of the most careful and scientific corn-growers in the West, and is offered as the typical thoroughbred corn. The seed which we offer, grown in this State, is thoroughly acclimated, and we recommend this variety very strongly for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are remarkably well filled from but to tip. It has white cobs of medium size, the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine, large germ. The great depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Prices: Qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50. Special prices in large lots.



Boone County Special Corn

Farmer's Interest

A deep-grained White Corn, which has proved particularly well adapted to this section. Stalks are strong, close-jointed and leafy. Produces mammoth ears. Grains very deep; color pure white; firm and good texture; cob medium size. Matures in about 100 days. Yields very heavily. Our customers who have grown this Corn are remarkably well pleased with the crop results and pronounce it an ideal Corn for the South. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40.

I have not been able to harvest my Farmers' Interest Corn yet, but if it is as good as it seems, I think it an ideal Corn, and shall use it exclusively next season.—H. R. WAGSTAFF, Mecklenburg County, Va., November 7, 1905.

Virginia Ensilage Corn

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For northern planting, climatic change makes Southern Corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.00. Special price on large lots.

I have used your Virginia Ensilage Corn for several seasons, and it has given good satisfaction, the crop this season being excellent. Nearly every grain grew that was planted. I procured considerable seed from you for my neighbors, and all have given satisfaction. Half a dozen new solos erected this season in this (Starke) county, Ohio. Have fed ensilage for twenty years, the first in this county, perhaps. Any one in this section of Ohio having ten head of cattle to feed cannot afford to be without a silo. More will be erected next season.—CLAYTON HALL, New Berlin, O., October 2, 1906.

Your seeds have all given first-class satisfaction. The Virginia Ensilage Corn gave me the best showing and finest fodder I ever raised, with broadest leaf.—WM. TEN Eyck, Middlesex County, Va.

Blount's Prolific

This remarkably Prolific Corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this Corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the Corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green Corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green Corn to sell for roasting ears. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.

The Improved Southern Snowflake is a splendid variety, vigorous and healthy, and very productive, with no barren stalks. The last is an important matter.—J. C. STOCKLEY, Kent County, Delaware.

Your seeds have always given me entire satisfaction. The Dent and Snowflake Corns I got from you have been the wonder of the neighborhood.—G. C. WILLIAMS, Greensville County, Va., August 19, 1905.

Hickory King

A very popular and productive White Corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

I want the Hickory King Corn. I have been planting it for the past few years, and find it the best corn I ever tried.—JOHN W. MCPHAIL, Robeson County, N. C., January 4, 1906.

The Hickory King Corn I bought of you last season did real well. I think it is the best corn for high upland that I have ever tried.—W. A. MOORE, Jeerson County, Tenn., April 12, 1905.

WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND SEEDS

Our Trade-Mark Brand of Grass, Clover and Other Farm Seeds are the best and cleanest qualities it is possible to procure. In addition to the care which we use in the selecting and growing of our seeds, all are carefully examined, analyzed and tested by a skilled agricultural chemist, and we use every possible care to send out seeds of only the very highest percentages, both as regards purity and germination. Our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds will average much better, both in quality and germination, than ordinary market grades, and are decidedly worth the small advance we charge for the seeds sent out under this brand. We are the only firm in this country, so far as we know, that employs regularly a skilled agricultural chemist, and we use every possible precaution to insure our customers always receiving the very best seeds, both of high germination and quality.

The seeds sent out under our Trade-Mark Brand always have a Red Tag or Label on the bag. Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand, appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade of seeds obtainable.



SEED CORN - Yellow Varieties

Yellow Seed Corns are usually considered profitable for planting on high light lands or medium soils, experience showing that Yellow Corn will produce a much larger crop on medium or poor soils than white corn. Yellow Corns, particularly our Improved Golden Dent and the Leaming, are also quicker to mature, and cure up better than white corns. Our Improved Golden Dent is a particularly valuable Corn in this respect. Our sales of this variety have increased every year very largely, especially in the South. We sell thousands of bushels every year of this one variety for southern planting.

Gate-Post Yellow Corn

Our attention was attracted to this splendid variety of Corn at the St. Louis Exposition, an exhibit of it there attracting the greatest attention from all who saw it. We secured some of the corn, and have grown the seed in this section, so as to have it acclimated, and it has proved to be one of the most productive and desirable yellow field corns we have ever grown. It makes a very large ear, 16 to 18 rows to the ear, and fills out well to the tip; solid, deep grains, small cob and early to ripen; color of corn a beautiful yellow, and it makes a particularly sound and well ripened corn; medium growth of stalk, nearly always producing two large-sized ears to the stalk. Altogether, we consider it a most decided acquisition, and a variety that is likely to prove one of the best in our list. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.

Surprise, or Ninety-Day Corn

An early, yellow, deep-grained Corn, remarkable for its large yield and quick maturity. It produces good-sized ears, small cob, and is a very nutritious feeding Corn. Customers who desire to plant a quick-maturing, large-yielding yellow field corn will be very much pleased with this variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

I like the Surprise or 90-day Corn very much. Grows well; fills out to tips, and is a heavy corn. I think it will compare favorably with any other kinds.—J. T. WALTON, Gates County, N. C., October 4, 1906.

Improved Golden Dent

We have sold this splendid Yellow Corn for many years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing Yellow Field Corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. It produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, quick-growing and large-yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

The best Corn for live stock, horses, cattle, hogs, etc., is the Golden Dent, which I raised last year. There is no rot and no worms in it, and the ears are filled with solid grains from end to end.—DANIEL HESS, Spotsylvania County, Va., April 9, 1906.

Your Golden Dent Corn is the finest Golden Dent Corn we have ever seen.—B. F. REEVES, Pike County, Ga., March 13, 1906.

Improved Leaming

One of the largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this Corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this Corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all Corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping Corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other Corn they have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over \$1.25 per bus.

The Improved Leaming Corn I got from you did immense. It is the talk of the whole neighborhood.—E. S. COLLINS, Surry County, Va.

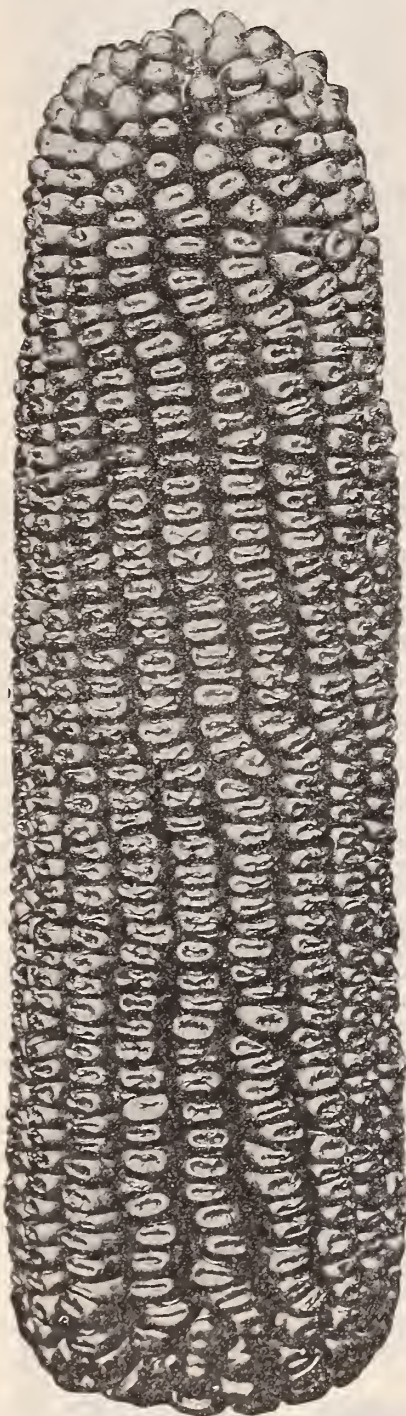
I am well pleased with your Improved Leaming Corn. In fact, I have fine returns from all seed obtained from your house.—G. L. WHEELER, Stafford County, Va.

The Improved Golden Dent Corn was fine. I won't plant any other kind.—WILLIAM LAW, Talbot County, Md., March 22, 1906.

Virginia Yellow Dent

A standard variety of Yellow Corn; quick-maturing and large yielding. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.10.

The Corn purchased of you last season gave perfect satisfaction. The Farmers' Interest Corn I think is fine, and will stand a drought all right. The yield was splendid. Blount's Prolific did fine. It was planted the 15th of June, and made good, hard corn, notwithstanding a severe drouth the last of August. I am well pleased with it.—H. J. HESTER, Person County, N. C., January 19, 1905.



Gate-Post Yellow Corn.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM-CORN

Oklahoma is now the principal center of the Broom-corn growing industry, and this valuable strain is the most popular of all the varieties grown in that territory. It possesses several features of merit which distinguish it from others, and place it at the head of them all—viz., its earliness, dwarf habit, robust growth, extreme productiveness, long, well-fibered brush, and, above all, its ability to resist drought. It grows to an average height of five feet, which makes it very convenient to pull the brush. The Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn is a great yielder. Seed can be allowed to ripen on brush without damage to the latter, which does away with much of the danger of heating when seed is stripped too green. If cut at once after brush is pulled, the stalks make excellent fodder and are relished by stock. Our seed is Oklahoma grown, by experienced growers, and we can offer it with full confidence in its purity and vitality. Lb. 8 cts.; 25 lbs. or over, 5 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. or over, 4 cts. per pound.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM-CORN

An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; bushel, \$1.75. Price of book, "Broom-Corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cents, postpaid.

PEANUTS

For medium, light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of fifty bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.



HARVESTING PEANUTS
Showing Method of Stacking and Curing Roots, with Peanuts on the Center, Leaves Outside.

Culture.—The peas can be planted either shelled or in the hull, although it is best to plant the shelled nuts. They should be planted in May or early in June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one to two inches deep. Work with harrow once, and cultivator or cotton plow once, and then leave alone, as late cultivation frequently injures the formation of nuts. It requires 15 to 20 lbs. of shelled nuts, or one bushel (22 lbs.) of nuts in the hull, to plant an acre.

In Harvesting, plow the peanuts, and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots, with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

SPANISH PEANUTS

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far south, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine, and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easy to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 70 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.) \$2.50 Special prices on large lots.

The Spanish Peanuts I have not gathered, as I am leaving them for my hogs to pasture on. I have examined them closely, and I find they are heavily fruited. I am perfectly satisfied with them. Will plant ten acres next season, and will of course get my seed from the Old Reliable. Wishing you continued success.—
JOE CABELL DAVIS, Marlboro Co., S. C., October 30, 1905.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA PEANUTS

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The Peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bus. (22 lbs.) \$2.00. Special prices in quantity.

SPANISH CHUFAS

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or, rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a subsoil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potatoe plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel, \$3.75.

The Chufas I purchased of you have made a very good crop, and I find they are excellent for hogs. I have also in the same place the Spanish Peanut, which did very well. I find that the hogs will eat up the Chufas first before troubling anything else. They certainly make a most excellent pasture, and I am well pleased with them. D. McL. BETHEA, Marion County, S. C., September 28, 1906.

We think Chufas are undoubtedly the best crop we have ever planted for hogs. They will make more per acre, and will fatten hogs faster than any other crop we have ever planted.—
BRIDGERS & GARRISS, Northampton County, N. C.

I consider Chufas the best and cheapest crop to raise to fatten pork with that I know of. One acre will fatten 1,000 pounds of pork.—
RICHARD KING, Lenoir County, N. C.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

These make an enormous crop of most healthful and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Artichokes can be planted, cultivated and harvested same as potatoes; although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food. Artichokes are said to be the best of hog feeds to prevent cholera. Prices; Qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

My crop of Jerusalem Artichokes yielded more, far more, than anything we ever planted on the same ground. The hogs are fond of them. I think it is a very cheap way to feed hogs.—
E. FLORENCE KOINER, Augusta County, Va.

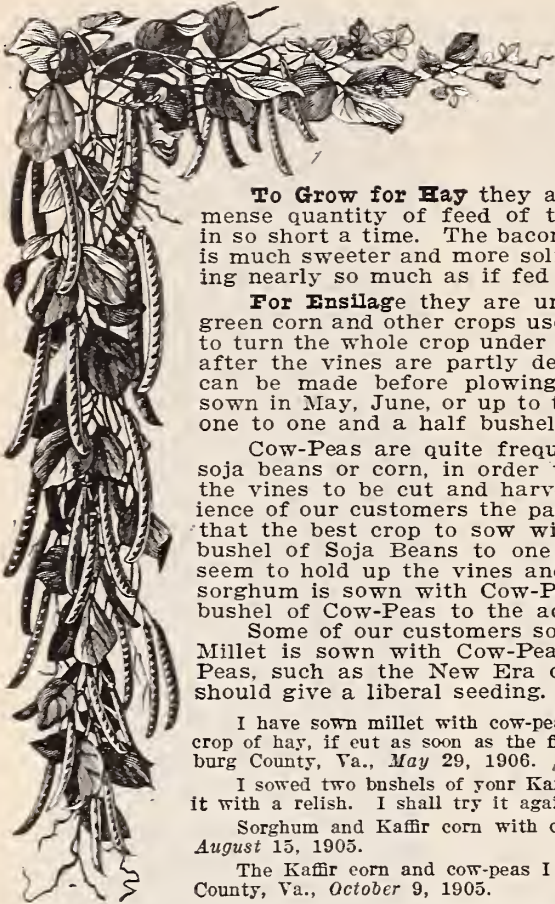


Jerusalem Artichokes

FIELD, or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil-Improvers—Make Poor Land Rich—Make Good Land More Productive—Also Make a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even When the Crop is Cut Off.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.



To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For Ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Cow-Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with Cow-Peas is Soja Beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of Cow-Peas. Both make a most nutritious feed, and the Soja Beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with Cow-Peas than any other crop. Where Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with Cow-Peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of Cow-Peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow Millet with Cow-Peas for a hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where Millet is sown with Cow-Peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of Cow-Peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German Millet and the same quantity of Cow-Peas should give a liberal seeding. The following letters give our customers' experience with sowing different crops

I have sown millet with cow-peas for hay for the last three years, mostly in crimson clover stubble, and always made a good crop of hay, if cut as soon as the first bloom of millet is out, and do not like to be without this hay crop. OTTO PAERTZ, Mecklenburg County, Va., May 29, 1906.

I sowed two bushels of your Kaffir corn last year with eight bushels of black peas, and am well pleased with the hay. Stock ate it with a relish. I shall try it again. J. P. HAMBLETON, Louisa County, Va., February 1, 1905.

Sorghum and Kaffir corn with cow-peas, bought of you last spring, made immense crops. J. A. T. HULL, Fairfax County, Va., August 15, 1905.

The Kaffir corn and cow-peas I bought of you and planted for hay is the finest for stock I ever had. WILLIAM F. WISE, Norfolk County, Va., October 9, 1905.

New Era This new extra-early Cow-Pea has proved one of the best and most satisfactory varieties throughout this section, and is also particularly well adapted for planting in the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than they are in the South. It is quicker in growth than any other Cow-Pea in cultivation; makes a very large growth of vine and prolific yield of peas. The vines stand upright, enabling the peas to be easily cut and harvested. The peas are fully one-third smaller in size than the ordinary Cow-Pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre as of the ordinary varieties. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. Three-fourths of a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request.

The New Era Cow-Peas I bought of you last year did fine. They are at least three weeks earlier than our old cow-peas, and the yield is much better. I tried them side by side, in the same field. M. W. SPARR, Yadkin County, N. C., January 22, 1906.

Red Carolina In the immediate section where this has been grown for several years past, it has proved to be one of the most satisfactory and surest cropping Cow-Peas in cultivation. It is early to mature, very prolific of peas, and makes a thick, bunchy growth of vines, which completely covers the ground. On account of the nature of its growth, this pea can be more easily cut and cured than most other kinds. It makes a most superior grade of hay, that might almost be termed a perfect feed for horses and cattle. While, as a rule, light or sandy soils are best for any Cow or Stock-Peas, the Red Carolina succeeds and does excellently on clay, slate or other stiff soils, and is better adapted for this class of soils than other varieties. The pods are long, containing from 18 to 20 peas, and yield better and are easier and less expensive to pick than varieties having small or short pods. The seed of this variety is a dark red, kidney-shaped pea, very attractive and thoroughly distinct in appearance. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 65 cts.

The Red Carolina Peas I procured from you did fine. Others planted by them were a total failure, with same manuring and cultivation. I consider the Red Carolina the best. J. N. BLACK, Yadkin County, N. C., October 31, 1906.

Bushel prices of Cow-Peas quoted on request. Crop is short and prices not settled at time catalogue is printed.

I planted Red Carolina, Red Ripper and Taylor Peas after wheat. The wheat could not, owing to continuous rains, be taken from the field until July 10th, at which time the peas were planted in adjoining plats. The Taylor matured its peas the first week in October, losing all its leaves. The Red Carolina and Red Ripper were then in vigorous growth, with first pods nearly ripe, and were mown for hay. Wm. T. WOODLEY, Henry County, Va., November 16, 1905.

Iron A new variety of Cow-Pea, which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities. It will retain its leaves and foliage better and longer than any other kind with which we have had experience, a most valuable consideration where the crop is sown for forage. It is also specially valuable in that it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt fungus, the root-knot worm, or nematode, and will produce a good crop on land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. This is of the greatest value to some sections of the south, where the parasites above mentioned are widespread, causing the condition of the land known as "pea-sickness." Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety, and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early to mature, and is therefore adapted for sowing in the North. It is a very prolific bearer of peas, and its vines keep green, and it retains its leaves when other varieties will be practically dead, with the leaves all shed and the vines rotten. This is a most important consideration, where the crop is to be sown and used for forage. Another valuable point, both in regard to this and the New Era Peas, is that the seed peas are smaller in size than those of other Cow-Peas, and do not require anything like so many to seed an acre. Two-thirds of a bushel will give a thicker seeding than one bushel of the ordinary varieties. Remember this in considering comparative price. We strongly recommend this new pea for all sections of our country. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request. Prices fluctuate, and values not settled at time catalogue is printed.

The Iron Cow-Pea proved with me entirely disease- and drought-proof; vine and leaf stayed green till frost, leaves never fell off nor peas shattered out. The vines stand erect, so that they can be cut easily. I think very highly of this variety.—S. M. BRID, Polk County, Ga., Dec. 1, 1904.

FIELD, or COW-PEAS, Continued

Red Ripper

Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

Red Ripper Cow Peas made an extra large growth of vines; much larger than the Taylors. But the Taylors bore much more peas and matured earlier than the Red Ripper, and as I cut them for hay, I believe it would be a good plan to mix these two varieties together and cut them when the Taylors are right, though I can tell better when I have fed them by watching results.—J. B. FULLER, Cabell Co., W. Va., November 24, 1905.

I think the Red Ripper one of the finest Cow Peas I ever saw, and I want to get them on my farms again.—W. E. JEFFREYS, Edgemont Co., N. C.

Black

This is the variety most largely grown in this section. It is very prolific, quicker to mature than the Wonderful, or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. In small quantities: Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts. Bushel price quoted on request. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

Taylor

This is a large speckled pea, making a larger growth of vine than the Black Cow-Pea, and maturing about the same time. It makes a very much larger yield of shelled peas to the acre than the Black Pea, and on account of its superiority, both in this respect and the growth of its foliage, is bound to become very popular wherever grown, and when its merits become fully known we believe that it will supplant, to a very large extent, the popular Black Pea. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

Wonderful, or Unknown

This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow-Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. In small quantities: Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.

Whippoorwill

A favorite early bunch-growing variety. Has brown speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West, on account of its early maturity and upright habit of growth, enabling it to be cut and cured for dry forage to best advantage. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.

Clay

A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.

Mixed Cow Peas

The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other southern varieties. A great many southern farmers prefer to sow Cow-Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. Pk. 60 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

The fourteen bushels of Mixed Cow Peas I bought of you last spring gave best results of all the pea crops I ever raised. On some of the best ground they turned out four tons to the acre.—ROBERT M. MONTAGUE, Middlesex Co., Va., May 22, 1906.

The Ensilage Corn and New Era Peas we bought from you last spring have proved a great success, and we have the best crops of both we have ever seen. The Teosinte was very late starting, but is advancing rapidly now.—J. A. MARSHALL & SON, Fauquier Co., Va., August 22, 1905.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary Cow-Peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Early, or Ram's-Horn Blackeye

A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and yield to the Large Blackeye, but quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. Qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

Large Blackeye

The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow-Peas. While, of course, allowing the peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried peas, detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time to improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3.25. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Rice

This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and will make a larger yield per acre. They are somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are much larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50. Price fluctuates.

Gallavant, or Lady

This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bushel. \$3.50.

COW-PEAS INOCULATED

We are prepared to furnish Cow-Peas, Soja Beans, and Navy Beans inoculated with the proper bacteria for their best development and growth, at an extra cost of 60 cents per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 50 cents per bushel, over and above the price of the seed.

Nearly all the lands in this section contain the bacteria for Cow-Peas, and it is not necessary to inoculate land that has been previously sown to cow-peas, soja beans, etc. In the Valley of Virginia and in the North and West, however, a great deal of the land is deficient in the proper bacteria, but where this bacteria is deficient the use of Inoculated Cow-Peas will prove of decided benefit.

The Cow Peas you inoculated for me are growing "out of sight." First time they ever did any good for us.—R. F. LAREW, Augusta Co., Va., August, 1906.

On swamp or dark heavy land, Bacteria Culture on cow peas will pay a handsome profit. Where I used it this year it made about four times the amount that grew where there was no Bacteria Culture used. I strongly recommend it for this class of land.—L. M. TUTEN, Beaufort Co., N. C., November 3, 1905.

Healthy Winter Food

Every farmer should sow largely of root crops to feed horses, cows and hogs during the winter. Our farmer customers who grow these crops report that there is nothing to equal root crops to keep cattle in good health and free from disease; that they seem to fill in to a very large extent the lack of green food during the winter. The most satisfactory root crop is the Mangel, or Stock Beet. Our Belgian Carrots are also particularly desirable, especially for horses. Turnips, of course, are valuable, but are nothing like as good for stock as the carrots and stock beets. Every farmer should make liberal seedings of these root crops, in order to insure good, healthy, vigorous stock during the winter time.

SORGHUMS AND KAFFIR CORN

FOR FORAGE CROPS

The sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every southern farmer.

It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasturage for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The Rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow the sorghum. For forage purposes, sow thickly, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooing out thicker each time it is cut. This saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. about \$1.50.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50. Bushel price fluctuates.

KAFFIR CORN

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and thus causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out. Pkt. 5 cts. postpaid; lb. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. of 50 lbs. \$1.25. Special price in quantity.

German Millet Choice Southern-grown

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalk gets hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can



Early Amber Sorghum

be sown any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Our southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than western-grown seed. Price of our **Trade-Mark Southern-Grown Millet**, about \$1.25 per bushel of 50 pounds.

I never had millet seed to come up so well before, and never had such a splendid stand. I certainly appreciate getting it very much. I consider the seed I got from Richmond worth as much again as any seed I ever had before.

W. H. JACKSON, Wicomico County, Md., June 26, 1906.

HUNGARIAN MILLET (*Panicum Germanicum*)

For good low-ground or rich soils, this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. On uplands or light soils, German Millet makes larger yields than Hungarian. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Bushel, about \$1.25.

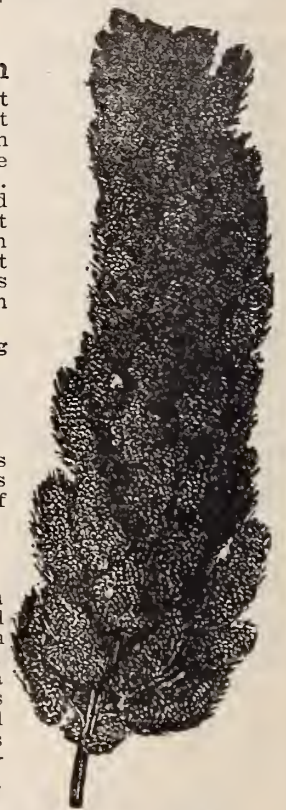
PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing their green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three

"Pearl Millet Beats Anything I Have Ever Planted for Green Forage."

I have planted almost every kind of green forage crops, but Pearl Millet beats anything that I have ever planted. I keep some fine stock—horses, Jersey cows, hogs and chickens. I feed them all on millet all the summer. As I have but little pasture land, I have to depend on millet as the cheapest and best feed that I can plant.—DR. F. C. JAMES, Pitt Co., N. C.

times during the season from one seeding. Sow 5 lbs. of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 7 cts. lb.; 100 lbs., 6 cts per pound.



German Millet

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS.

The use of this crop is increasing very rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half



a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever, when feeding Soja Beans.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the

Soja Beans is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent.

For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in in this way. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts. Bushel price quoted on request. Crop short and values not settled at time this catalogue is printed.

We give below extracts from letters from customers, giving their opinion in regard to our Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans:

I am pleased to say that your Mammoth Yellow Soja Bean is by far the best forage plant ever grown here. It makes more hay, richer hay, and is a sure cropper, a drought-resister and soil-enricher. It is a nitrogen-gatherer, and sends a tap root deep into the subsoil. On June 30, 1905, I sowed four bushels on a two-acre lot, which made me twelve large frame-loads of the best hay ever harvested in this community, and was the admiration of all who saw it. I just turned the land with a one-horse turn-plow, and sowed the beans down by hand on the fresh-plowed earth, and dragged them in. They came right up, and kept their nice dark-green color from start to finish. I mowed the beans on October 24. I used no fertilizer of any kind at all. The land had been sown to Burt Oats in the spring, from which I reaped a bountiful crop. VANCE YORK, Randolph County, N. C., June 9, 1906.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Bean is really the most valuable forage and hay crop grown in this section, not even excepting the great southern Cow-Peas and Clovers, because they will thrive and do well on land that is too poor to grow either cow-peas or clovers. My experience is that they are also unsurpassed as an improver of poor, impoverished, worn-out lands. The roots just team with the nodules. My further experience is that this crop needs to be grown a year or two on a piece of land, or the seed inoculated before they will do their best. I have Soja Beans now growing on land from which I harvested a crop of wheat this year. The growth of the bean is so densely thick and luxuriant that they entirely obscure the land from sight, and are about waist high to a man, and will double in value that of the wheat crop and now ready to harvest for hay. D. L. CLEMENTS, McDowell County, N. C., September 27, 1906.

SOJA BEANS INOCULATED

We can supply Soja Beans inoculated with the bacteria necessary for their best development and growth, at an extra cost of 60 cents per bushel; in ten-bushel lots and over, 50 cents per bushel. This is in addition to the cost of the beans.

HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJA BEANS

Make a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes fully as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or a hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to the Hollybrook Early Soja:

I am more than pleased with the Hollybrook Early Soja Beans. Though neither ground nor seed has been inoculated, I made a fine crop. Never saw such a showing of grain to the stalk, and I find my stock are going for it eagerly. I am going to sow more extensively the next year. I think they will take the place, to a large extent, of peas; they stand up better and seem to be richer.—N. E. SCALES, Rowan Co., N. C., October 22, 1905.

VELVET BEANS

The Famous Forage and Soil-Producing Plant

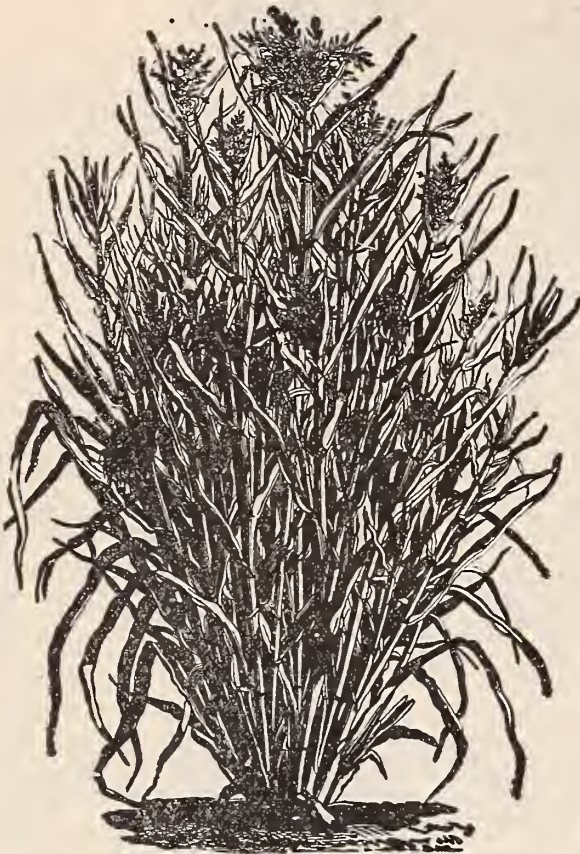
Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cowpea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cow-peas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above the ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$5 cts.; bus. about \$3.00. Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bus. about \$2.25. Special price on large lots.



Velvet Beans



Teosinte

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop, Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July or early in August.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but, owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Pkt. 40 cts.; bus. about \$1.10.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.10 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

The Silver Hull and Japanese Buckwheat which you sent me last spring yielded in such richness as I never saw in the North. Chickens, hogs and even our horses delight in eating it. I wish you would recommend in your catalogue the culture of Buckwheat. I just counted the kernels of one stem, there were 761. We were afraid we would have no grain in this, our first year, but now we have plenty. For many new settlers Buckwheat would be a great help, and for the old ones it would be a good substitute for corn, as Buckwheat grows where corn refuses to yield.—Mrs. ELISE PFEIFFER, Cumberland Co., Va., August 31, 1905.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of Sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a Sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventative of malaria. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb lots and over 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over 7 cts. pound.



Russian Sunflower

TEOSINTE

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre, in drills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart. Oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45c. Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

The Teosinte seed that I bought of you last spring outyielded anything I ever saw, and all stock like it. It is splendid for milch cows, and makes lots of milk.—B. F. SARGENT, Houston Co., Tenn.

I like Teosinte very much for my cows. Have been using it for several years.—ARTHUR A. FINDLEY, Wilkes Co., N. C., April 24, 1906.

TEOSINTE
can be cut when 2 or 3 feet high. It stools out more and grows off better after being cut.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER (Desmodium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.



“On the sandy pine lands for the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.”

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or, broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops, or cutting. Pound, 45 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per pound.

I am delighted with the Beggar Weed, the seed of which I purchased from you. I got four good cuttings. I judge the yield a-half. My stock eat it with great relish, on the one-half acre to be about a ton and I want to plant about five acres next season. The above was planted on a low, sandy piece of land which was very poor and so-bby.—JOE CABELL DAVIS, Marlboro Co., S. C., October 30, 1905.

New & Improved Varieties of Cotton Seed

SUNFLOWER COTTON

The Sunflower Cotton is the earliest long-staple variety known. It is a heavy yielder, and commands the highest price. In 1903 the United States Department of Agriculture grew this cotton, together with all other principal varieties of long-staple cotton, on its Test Farm at Columbia, S. C., and Dr. Weber, the cotton expert of the department, says: "It is certainly a distinct variety, being about ten days earlier than any long-staple tested in comparison with it." Since its distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture, it has become very popular wherever it has been grown. The plant grows tall and quite shapely, producing big bolls, and very prolific. In 1906 one lot of 17 bales of Sunflower lint was sold in Charleston at 16c. per pound. The seller, who was an expert long-staple man, reported it as being one inch longer than Floradora, and that it would sell for two cents per pound more than lint from that variety. From the reports received from various sources, we recommend this variety as likely to prove one of the best and most profitable long-staple cottons in cultivation. It is also particularly valuable on account of its earliness.

Price, \$1.50 per bushel; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bus. Special price on large lots.

Sunflower Long Staple Cotton is much superior to the Floradora, on account of its productiveness, and farmers here have discarded Floradora and taken up Sunflower. The Floradora is a big boll cotton and a hybrid of the Sea Island, while Sunflower is from Hawkins' Extra Prolific and Sea Island. 1,500 pounds seed cotton made me a bale of 500 pounds over and above bags and ties, and staple this season is shorter than usual.—R. R. TEAM, Kershaw County, S. C., October

Toole Cotton

This has been very successfully grown for the past three or four years in Georgia and South Carolina, where it has given the most satisfactory results. Mr. R. F. Bradley, of Greenwood county, S. C., in a letter to us, under date of November 8, 1904, says:

"No seed has ever interested this community as much as the Toole. I made this year the largest crop, except one, that I ever made in my life, and my neighbors, who saw this Cotton make its quick growth and produce its large quantity of fruit in a season that had a long drought at both ends of it, want the seed, and some have already gotten it. The Seed Cotton turns out lint well, and the seeds are small. I believe this Cotton will please the people wherever it is grown."

The Toole Cotton is early to mature, easily picked, long-limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over \$1.10 per bushel.

The Toole Cotton Seed was placed No. 1 in a test of 24 varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station last year. It will yield two bales per acre, and give from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint.—R. F. BRADLEY, Greenwood County, S. C., February 13, 1905.

The variety of Cotton that has succeeded best with us the past year or two is Toole's Prolific. This variety has averaged 40 per cent. lint in our test on the station grounds last year, and led all other varieties in point of yield.—C. L. NEWMAN, Associate Professor of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C., October 12, 1906.

The Toole Cotton Seed I bought of you last spring has proved to be all right. It is as good a cotton as I ever raised. I think it will suit this section all right. I want to plant my whole crop of it next year.—D. E. SNIDER, Rowan County, N. C., October 1, 1906.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton

A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open-growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common Cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pkt. 40 cts.; bus. (30 lbs.) \$1.10.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

Since its introduction, this Cotton has been very generally grown throughout the Cotton States, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weight one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This Cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this Cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other Cotton, and many farmers have told us that this Cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common Cotton has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this Cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-



"Picking Cotton"

fourth of a cent per pound more than the common Cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the bur, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.25; 5-bus. lots or more, \$1.10; per bus.; 10-bus. and over, \$1 per bushel.

Hawkins' Extra Prolific Cotton

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia Cotton-growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This Cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' Cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fiber of the Cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island Cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best Cotton-growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over \$1.10; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1 per bushel. (30 lbs.)

The Hawkins' Prolific Cotton which I bought of you proved to be just as early for our climate as any other, and the yield this year, though the worst year for many on cotton, I am sure will be 3,000 lbs. in cotton to the acre. I know I can make three bales to the acre of it.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren County, N. C., September 27, 1905.

Allen's Long Staple

One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. (30 lbs.) \$1.25.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same.

The materials from which these fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

STANDARD HIGH GRADE TRUCKER

Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$3.90; per ton \$38.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high analysis, even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis, and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item. We recommend this brand with the fullest confidence for profitable results.

STANDARD VEGETABLE FERTILIZER

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$27.00.**

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

I have used nearly every brand of fertilizer that is manufactured, from New York to Charleston S. C., and I think your Standard Vegetable Fertilizer the best I have ever used for the money.—T. W. SOUTHWORTH, Hanover Co., Va., October 14, 1905.

STANDARD POTATO FERTILIZER

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides of muriates. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 pounds in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

I used your fertilizer on potatoes last year, and had 100 per cent. better yield than I ever had before. I want to plant 20 bushels this year. I got a barrel of your Early Rose Potatoes, and raised 30 bushels for seed from it.—P. E. BROWN, Rockbridge Co., Va., March 3, 1905.

STANDARD CROP GROWER

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$19.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

STANDARD TOBACCO

Ammonia, 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 3 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$2.75; per ton \$27.00.**

A splendid fertilizer for the tobacco crop. Put up from the best materials specially adapted for this crop.

STANDARD CORN FERTILIZER

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.90; ton \$18.00.**

This is specially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

Your Standard Corn Fertilizer, used two years in succession, proved superior to stable manure for corn. Your Bone and Potash does well for Carolina Peas.—P. I. RAWL, Lexington Co., S. C., February 8, 1906.

STANDARD GRAIN AND GRASS

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.35; ton \$22.50.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

STANDARD HIGH-GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE

Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$14.00.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

STANDARD BONE AND POTASH MIXTURE

Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.60; ton \$15.00.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. This fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes, and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow in all together.

I have been using your Standard Potato and Standard Vegetable Fertilizers for some years, and found them both to be very fine.—H. H. CHRISTIAN, Henrico Co., Va., October 10, 1904.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A First-Class Article of Finely Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Analysis—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; bone phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3; ton \$30.** Special prices on large lots.

I used Wood's Pure Animal Bone, which I got from you last fall, with first-class results.—H. B. SMITH, JR., Hanover Co., Va., July 2, 1905.

I used your Pure Animal Bone Meal last fall, and I can say that I think it is the best fertilizer made.—J. WINFREE, Forsyth Co., N. C., July 4, 1905.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

has an established reputation for uniformity, high quality and profitable results.

MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES.

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.**

During the past five years there has scarcely been a recognized authority on potato growing who has not stated as a result of practical experience that a commercial fertilizer like the Mapes Potato Manure excelled stable manure in economy and in the yield and quality of potatoes.—*The Practical Farmer*, on Mapes Potato Manure in the Prize Potato Contest.

MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, or Complete Manure for Light Soils

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent., soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leaueing truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$4.25; ton \$42.**

MAPES' COMPLETE MANURE, "A" BRAND

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.**

MAPES SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Mapes Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them, if ordered.

Full descriptive Pamphlet of the **MAPES MANURES** mailed on request.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Listers' Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone Basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs. \$2.60; ton of 12 bags \$30.00.**

I consider Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and whenever used it gave most satisfactory results.—J. Y. EATON, Vance Co., N. C., October 3, 1904.

After using Listers' Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Listers' Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. McELROY, Henrico Co., Va., October 12, 1904.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate is unexcelled for cotton.—P. I. RAWL, Lexington County, S. C., February 8, 1906.

LAND PLASTER

Land Plaster should be used to a much greater extent than at present. For grass and clover crops, the use of plaster is decidedly beneficial, and while it is usually used as a top-dressing in the spring, it is also very beneficially used when seeding grass and clover, either in the fall or spring, incorporating it with the soil the same as fertilizers. Nearly all the lands throughout the South are deficient in lime, and the form in which it is applied in Land Plaster, as sulphate of lime, is more beneficial than the ordinary agricultural lime. Land Plaster can also be used to advantage when plowing under crops like cow-peas, crimson clover and other soil-improving crops, and it also gives most excellent results for fall use on turnips, kale, etc.

We also strongly recommend the liberal use of Land Plaster with stable manure whenever and wherever it is applied, as it serves to fix and hold the ammonia, and render it more available for use by the growing crops. It can also be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia, and at the same time stop the foul odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables, etc., where it is used, and will increase the value of the natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent.

Land Plaster is also most useful as an insecticide, as it is undoubtedly true that plaster is unpalatable to all insects, as all sulphur compounds are, and that it is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungous growths. Truckers and fruit-growers should use Land Plaster liberally.

When incorporated with the soil, Land Plaster should be applied at the rate of from 200 to 400 pounds per acre. As a top-dressing for grass and clover crops, it should be applied at the first open growing weather in the spring, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre.

The low price at which Land Plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to come into general use everywhere. **Bag of 200 lbs. 85 cts.; ton \$8.00.**

Mapes' Manures

are made from bone and high-grade materials. For splendid crop results, high quality and large yields, they are unequaled.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

Descriptive Poultry Supply Catalogue Mailed Upon Request

GENERAL LIST OF POULTRY FOODS

Wood's Poultry Grain Food. This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls. Wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Hollybrook Chick Food is scientifically prepared to meet all the requirements of the chicks. It contains the necessary animal food, seeds, grains and other ingredients, carefully proportioned to keep their system in good order, and make them strong, healthy and quick-growing chickens. Hollybrook Chick Food is compounded to fully nourish the chick from the time they hatch until they are from eight to ten weeks old. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25. Special price in ton lots; samples mailed on request.

Cyphers Chick Food is a mixture of eleven different grains and seeds, proportioned so as to meet all the needs of growing chicks and to fully nourish them. Chick foods, as a rule, contain too much fat-forming and not enough bone-forming elements, and in consequence the chick develops indigestion and diarrhoea (which ultimately means no digestion at all), and quickly starves to death. Cyphers Chick Food fills all requirements, as the food is a complete and properly-balanced ration, ready for use. If chicks are to be developed into breeders, no other food is required for the first eight weeks. Prices: 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. sealed bag, \$2.50.

Wood's Practical Rations. A Mash Food for laying hens. Is put up from ingredients which experience has shown to give the most satisfactory results, and it is largely used by the best and most experienced poultry raisers in the country. It is a complete food, containing all the elements necessary for egg-production. 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.

Cyphers Forcing Food. Where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters, a highly concentrated food can be fed, and for this work we recommend Cyphers Forcing Food. 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.

Cyphers Laying Food. Cyphers Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, whether for chickens, pullets, hens, cockerels, capons, ducks, turkeys or geese. It is made from the best selected grains, and contains no oat hulls or waste. 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.

Cyphers Scratching Food. In combining grains to be used as an exercise food, scattering in the pens to make the hens work for what they get, a good scratching food must be composed of material that will be regarded with especial favor, in fact, something they crave, and at the same time must not contain material which will defeat the purpose of a balanced food. 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.

Darling's Beef Scraps. For profit and success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose, beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. It analyzes 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$2.90.

Meat Meal. Animal food is very necessary for poultry in winter to keep them in good laying condition. This Meat Meal (analysis 65 per cent. protein) is a splendid meat food; should be mixed with wet food. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25. We can also supply a mixed **Bone and Meat Meal** at same price.

Crushed or Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Fine Bone Meal. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with cornmeal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Blood Meal. If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg-producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bags, each, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bags 85 cts.; 50-lb. bags, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag \$3.25.

Green Cut Alfalfa Clover for Poultry. We can supply cut clover, shredded clover and mealed clover, which is very necessary for the laying hen. It will insure a greater number of eggs, also a larger percentage of fertile ones. Clover is also used to keep laying and breeding fowls in good health,

and adds to the luster of the fowls' plumage. Especially desirable for use during the winter. Cut Clover—50-lb. lots, \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75. Shredded Clover—50-lb. lots \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75. Mealed Clover—50-lb. lots, \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.

Charcoal. No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry, at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated), for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.

OYSTER SHELLS AND GRIT

Crushed Oyster Shells. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts. Special prices in large lots.

Mico Spar Cubical Grit. This grit can be supplied in three sizes, suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese and small chickens, and is the sharpest and hardest grit known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and the absence of plenty of grit often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. 5 lbs. 15 cts. 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

EGG-PRODUCERS

Lee's Egg-Maker and Chicken-Grower. A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Excellent both for grown fowls and young chicks. A 25-cent package of this contains more than double the quantity of similar preparations. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts., by mail 65 cts.; 25-lb. pails, each, \$2.

Bust's Egg-Producer. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16 2-3 tablespoonfuls. ½-lb. pkg. 25 cts., by mail 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts., by mail 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Full-Nest Egg Food is the standard condition powder for all ages of poultry. It is a concentrated meat food possessing tonic properties which promote good health and fine condition. This food is compounded according to a scientific formula, and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a highly concentrated form, evaporated, then combined with vegetable and mineral products, possessing high tonic and medicinal value. It is the only condimental food that will take the place of insect life, when the bugs, worms and insects, which are the natural animal food, cannot be obtained. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts., by mail 67 cts.; 25-lb. pail, \$2.

LICE AND INSECT POWDERS

Cyphers Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Cyphers Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. It can also be used on plants and bushes postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

Lambert's Death to Lice. A powdered preparation for dusting on sitting hens and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size), 25 cts., postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size), 50 cts., postpaid, \$1; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

Cyphers Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. Qt. cans 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.; gal. cans \$1.

Lee's Lice Killer. Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective and recommend it in the highest terms. Qt. size 35 cts.; ½-gal. size 60 cts.; gal. size \$1; 5-gal. size \$4.

Lee's Insect Powder. A safe and effective remedy, for dusting on your chicks, pet dogs, cats or domestic animals of any kind. An excellent preparation for using in nests of sitting hens. Put up in 1¼-lb. boxes, with top perforated for sprinkling. 25 cts., postpaid, 45 cts.

Remedies for Roup and Other Diseases

Rust's Haven's Roup Pills. An almost sure cure for roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Box of 50 pills 25 cts., postpaid; 112 pills 50 cts.; 250 pills \$1.

Cyphers Roup Cure. This is positively guaranteed by its manufacturers to cure roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water, and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds, and is unequaled for canker, especially in pigeons. Small size pkg., makes 25 gallons of medicine, 50 cts., postpaid, 54 cts.; large size pkg., makes 75 gallons of medicine, \$1, postpaid, \$1.08.

Lee's Germozone Tablets. A preparation that cures sick fowls, and prevents contagion in roup, canker, swelled heau, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc. It is used simply by adding a little of the Germozone to the water furnished the fowls to drink, and not only cures diseases, but prevents the contagion from extending to other poultry. A most valuable and reliable preparation. Large 12-oz. bottle, each 50 cts.; same in tablet form 50 cts., postpaid.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES



Napcreol is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilets or any place where a good germ or odor-destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. Half gallon can, 85 cts.; 1-gallon can, \$1.50.

Dry Food Hopper. These Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. They have two compartments, one larger for grain mixture, holding about 6 quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, etc., holding about 3 quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scrap, cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. Price, 75 cts.

Sanitary Feed Boxes. Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. Each 50 cts.

Cyphers Wall Fountain. 1-gal. size, each, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains. These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cool. The small-sized fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Prices, small size, each 20 cts.; medium size 25 cts.; large size 35 cts.

Gape Worn Extractors. Each 25 cts., postpaid.

Perfect Poultry Marker. Makes a good clear cut, and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

Philadelphia Poultry Marker. 25 cts., postpaid.

Poultry Killing Knife. Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

The Practical Egg Tester. The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and strong reflector. \$1.00.

The X-Ray Egg Tester. The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand-lamp. 25 cts., by mail 35 cts.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily, and will last a lifetime. Two for 5 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 3 cts. each, extra for postage.

Medical Nest Egg. A lice-destroyer and nest egg combined. Placed in corner of the nest, under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. 5 cts. each; dozen 50 cts.; 3 cts. each, extra, for postage.

Ovinapthal Nest Eggs. A lice-destroyer and nest egg combined. Placed in corner of the nest, under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. 10 cts each; dozen 75 cts.; 5 cts. each, extra for postage.

Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. Prices by mail, postpaid, 12 for 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

Eyrie Egg Boxes. Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and, at the same time, protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than three pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.25 per dozen boxes; 30-egg size, \$2 per dozen.



Eyrie Shipping Coops. Light, strong coops for shipping fancy poultry. These coops protect the poultry in transit and save express charges. Price, A coop, 1-bird size, each 25 cts.; dozen \$2.50. B coop, 2-bird size, each 30 cts.; dozen \$3. C coop, 3-bird size, each 35 cts.; dozen \$3.50.

Brooder Stoves. Improved pattern insulated brooder stoves, with heavy galvanized iron placed between burner and oil bowl, so that the oil remains cool at all times. \$1.50.

The 1905 style, with water pan, which extends over entire surface of oil bowl, is just the stove for the home-made brooder, \$1.25.

Pedigree Egg Trays. For use in the Cyphers Standard Incubator only. Price for No. 0 incubator, \$1; No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$3.00.

Lamp Wicks. For use in incubator lamp only. State size when ordering. For No. 0 or No. 1, per doz., postpaid, 15 cts.; No. 2 or No. 3, per doz., postpaid, 20 cts.

Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles. Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. Price, complete with water pan, each 15 cts.; by mail 25 cts.; dozen, by express, \$1.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters. We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green-bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8; No. 7, on stand \$12.00.

Black Hawk Grinding Mill. A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh graham meal, as well as cornmeal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells, \$3.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells, and coarse grain like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. \$5.00.

Banner Root Cutter, No. 7. A most useful machine for cutting up any kind of root crops of vegetables for feeding to poultry, hogs or cattle. A great time-saver, and increases food value materially. The machine will pay for itself in a short time. \$5.00.

Conditions Powders for Poultry & Cattle

Rust's Haven's Climax Condition Powders. A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box 25 cts., if by mail 40 cts.; 32-oz. box 50 cts., if by mail 85 cts.; 5-lb. box \$1; 8-lb. box \$1.50.



Lee's Best Conditioner. A splendid food and condition powder for horses, colts, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, swine and poultry. It not only prevents and cures diseases, but puts stock in a healthy, vigorous condition. A most valuable preparation, and should be constantly used by every farmer and stock raiser. It is really a most superior stock food and conditioner, and gives excellent satisfaction. 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 70 cts.; 25-lb. pails \$2.50.

Lee's Hog Remedy. The most popular and extensively used remedy for hogs in the world. Prevents and cures worms, indigestion, coughs, fevers and stomach and bowel disorders. It is also a preventive and cure for cholera in early stages. 25-lb. pail, \$2.

Lee's Worm Powders. A most valuable preparation to prevent and remove worms in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and destroy stomach and other internal parasites, which work much damage with all kinds of stock. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 41 cts.

Tobacco Dust for Melon Bugs

An experienced melon-grower writes: "The best cure for melon bugs that I have ever found is Tobacco Dust. It is cheap, harmless and effective. I do not think it kills the bugs, but they surely leave, and that is all I care for."

"Dust liberally, as it will not hurt the plants. It contains potash and acts as a fertilizer on the plants, and helps to keep them growing."

Our price for Tobacco Dust is, per bag of 10 lbs., 25 cts.; 25 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.25; 1,000 lbs., \$10.00.

The Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators

The celebrated **CYPHERS NON-MOISTURE INCUBATORS**, of which we are authorized agents, are guaranteed by the manufacturers as follows:



1906 PATTERN STANDARD CYPHERS

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg-chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg-chamber is more equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubator in the world.

Eighth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs, in good, healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us within 60 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory price free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

No. 0, 66 hen-eggs,.....	54 duck-eggs,.....	\$13 00
No. 1, 140 hen-eggs,.....	110 duck-eggs,.....	20 00
No. 2, 240 hen-eggs,.....	200 duck-eggs,.....	29 00
No. 3, 390 hen-eggs,.....	300 duck-eggs,.....	35 00

LOW-PRICED INCUBATORS

While we unhesitatingly recommend the Cyphers Incubators as the best on the market, and one that is used by the largest and most experienced poultrymen throughout the country, we realize that there is a demand for lower-priced incubators, and we have determined to offer the following two popular-priced machines, in order to meet this demand. These machines are made of first-class materials, on the same general principles as the Cyphers, and will be found to work practically and give very satisfactory hatches. They have been thoroughly tested by practical poultrymen, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to those who want popular-priced machines.

Boys' Choice, capacity, 50 eggs, \$7.50. **Farm Economy**, capacity, 110 eggs, \$12.

Storm King Brooders

These brooders are made in two sizes, and are adapted for either outdoors or indoors. While they are lower in price than the Style A, they will be found to care for the young chicks very satisfactorily. They are arranged so that they can be run as a warm brooder, cold brooder, or colony house combined. Full instructions for the management and care of the young chicks sent with every brooder.

Size No. 1, capacity, 50 chicks, \$7.50; Size No. 2, capacity 75 chicks, \$9.00.

Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue, telling all about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, and how to raise Poultry for profit, mailed on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage. This book gives most valuable information about raising poultry both for market and home use.



Cyphers Three-Apartment Outdoor Brooder Style A. Price \$14.00.

CYPHERS BROODERS

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell **CYPHERS BROODERS** at factory prices free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

Style A, Outdoor Brooder

Briefly, the special merits of our Style A, Outdoor Brooder are:

First. It is rain-proof and storm proof, having a heavy tin-covered roof over both the hover chamber and the feeding apartment, or exercise room.

Second. It is fire-proof, being equipped with a Cyphers Insulated Brooder Stove, the entire lower floor of the hover chamber being protected underneath by a solid sheet of galvanized iron with an air space between it and the wooden floor.

Third. The fumes from the brooder stove cannot pass into either of the chick apartments, but are carried out at the sides of the brooder by an infallible device.

Fourth. The surplus brooder stove heat preserves all the lower woodwork of the brooder, by warming and drying the soil underneath the brooder, thus making the brooder not only safer and more comfortable for the chicks, but also more lasting.

Fifth. The brooder stove is easy of access, being above ground. The Cyphers Insulated Brooder Stove combines a heater proper with a chimneyless burner, an insulating plate (which is also the stove slide) and a galvanized plate which forms the stove door. The wick-rod extends to the outside of the stove door, and the height of the flame may be adjusted without opening door. By use of the reflector attached to outside of stove door the height of the flame may be observed by operator from an upright position. This stove avoids the necessity of a water-pan. The oil bowl (which is seamless) remains cool at all times, being protected from the radiating heat of the flame and burner by the insulating plate.

Sixth. This brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder stove, hence a saving in labor and in the trouble thereafter of caring for the stove.

Seventh. When the temperature underneath the chick hover, is at 90 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the front apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore, may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will.

Eighth. The cylindrical chick guard prevents crowding of the chicks, and also prevents their coming in contact with the heat dome or drum, to their injury.

Ninth. In this brooder there are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning the way in and out.

Price, complete (with thermometer and stove), \$14.

Cyphers Hygienic Brooder

We offer this brooder with the opinion that it is the best device in the form of an individual indoor brooder thus far conceived and invented for the safe and healthful rearing of chicks. It is composed of three compartments, allowing the chicks to seek whatever temperature suits them best.

Price complete (with thermometer and lamp), \$8.00.

Our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue, telling all about Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Foods and all kinds of Poultry Supplies, will be mailed free upon request.

Eggs for Setting from Thoroughbred Poultry

We can supply the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best birds in this country and carefully cross-mated, so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain:

Barred Plymouth Rock.—America's popular favorites. Splendid general-purpose fowls, recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs.

Brown Leghorn.—The Leghorns as egg-producing fowls are better known than any other existing breeds. The young chicks reach maturity early, and commence laying at the age of five to six months. The strong recommendations of this breed are their non-sitting and prolific laying qualities. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs.

White Leghorn.—Similar to Brown Leghorn, except that the plumage is pure white. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs.

Rhode Island Reds.—This breed of fowls originated in Rhode Island, and is proving immensely popular wherever they are bred. They are most attractive in appearance, of desirable size and shape, prolific layers, and healthy, vigorous stock. Our stock is from the very best strain of this breed. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Partridge Wyandottes.—This breed of the Wyandottes is proving very popular wherever introduced. The fowls are full size, averaging larger than the White and Silver-Laced, and are most beautifully marked, attracting the most favorable comment wherever they are seen. They are prolific layers; the young chicks develop and grow rapidly, and they have proved with us particularly healthy and vigorous. Our stock is from prize-winners. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

White Wyandotte.—Similar in all respects to the Silver-Laced Wyandotte, except in color of plumage, which is pure white, and on this account it is more desirable for market fowls, as they do not show any dark pin-feathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best in this country. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Silver-Laced Wyandotte.—The Wyandottes are coming into great popularity. They are proving to be the best of general-purpose fowls. Very prolific layers, even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make fine spring chickens or broilers. The Silver-Laced Wyandottes are beautiful and attractive fowls; hardy, vigorous and healthy. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Buff Orpington.—An English breed, of recent introduction here. Splendid layers, averaging about the size of the Plymouth Rock, and somewhat resembling that breed in shape. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Black Minorca.—One of the best laying breeds known. Non-sitters. Chiefly valuable for their remarkable production of eggs, the eggs being uniformly white and of large size. \$1.00 per sitting of 13 eggs.

These Prices Include Packing and Delivery from Our Stores, or to Express Office in this City.

EGGS FOR INCUBATORS.

To those desiring to purchase Eggs in large quantities for incubators, we shall be pleased to quote special prices on request.

Write us your wants, stating kind and number of eggs required.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS.

We can usually furnish Cockerels and Pullets of most of the above breeds of poultry. Prices quoted on request.

PLANET JR. and IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

The modern hand garden tool should be in every garden, however small. The time saved and the more thorough manner in which the work is done will many times repay the cost. They will do the entire work of the garden, from the breaking of the ground up to the last working.

Write us for complete Catalog of Iron Age and Planet Jr. Garden Tools—Mailed Free.

PLANET JR. HAND TOOLS

No. 1.	Combined Drill, Cultivator, Rake and Plow, ..	\$ 9 00
No. 2.	Drill Seeder,	7 00
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No. 12.	Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow,	6 50
No. 16.	Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow, ..	5 35
No. 17.	Single Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator,	4 50
	Firefly Hand Garden Plow,	2 25

IRON AGE HAND TOOLS

No. 16.	Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder,	\$ 7 50
No. 6.	Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	11 00
No. 15.	Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Rake and Plow,	10 00
No. 1.	Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow, ..	6 50
No. 9.	Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow, ..	4 75
No. 12.	Wheel Plow and Cultivator,	3 25
No. 11.	Wheel Hand Plow,	2 25

LANG'S HAND WEEDER. Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. 25c. each; by mail, 30c.

FRUIT PICKER. Picks fruit without bruising, preventing injury to delicate or overripe fruit. \$1 each.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHER. Adjustable to any sized bunch required. See price under Asparagus.

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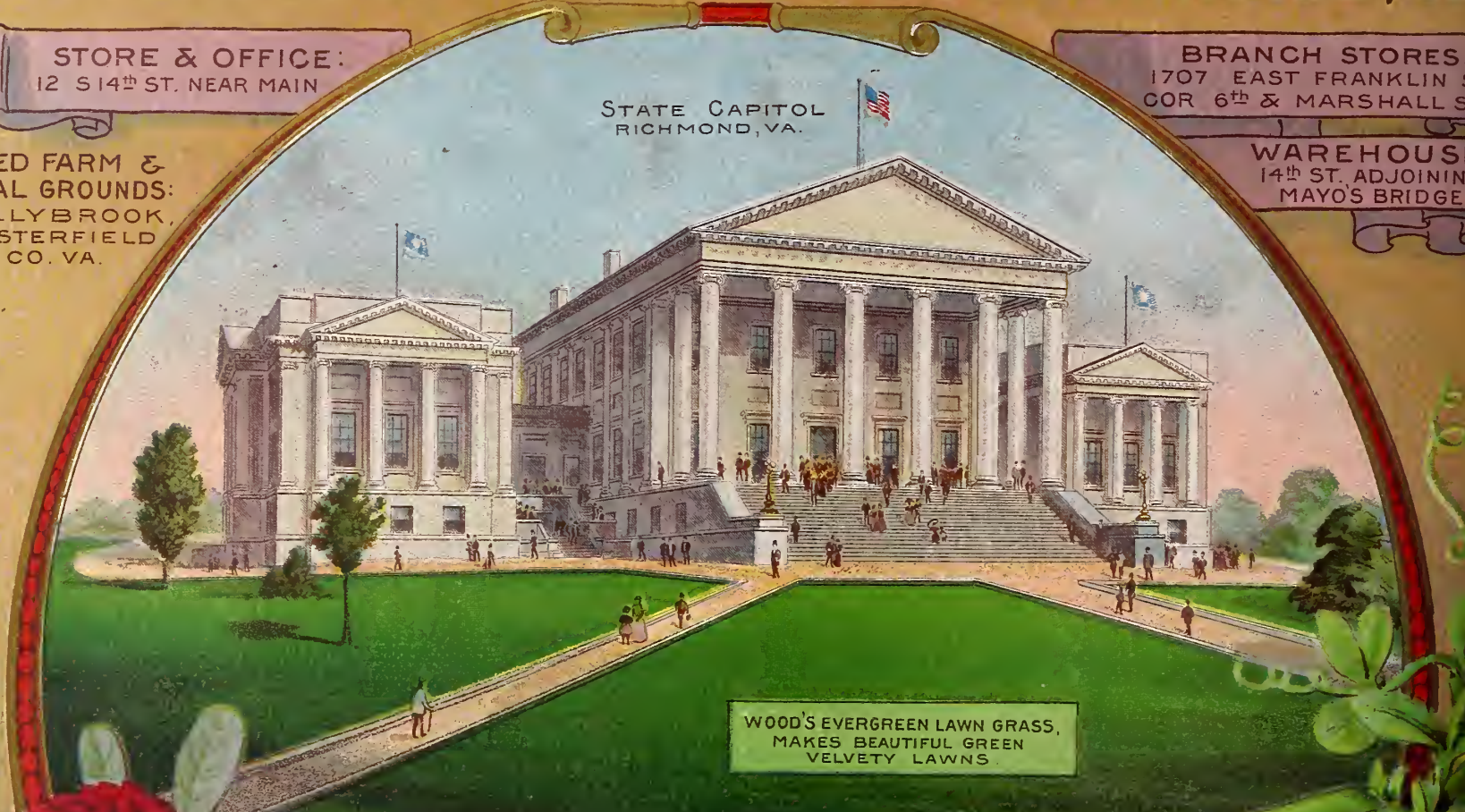
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