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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

WOOD'S

1908

High Grade Seeds

AND GUIDE FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN

FEB 1 RECEIVED



CANNAS



OUR MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES COME TO US DIRECT IN SPECIALLY CHARTERED VESSELS WE ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN SEED POTATOES IN THE SOUTH

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



ASTERS

Wood's Seeds—Foreword *for* 1908

THE year 1907 has been the best in our history, and the increase in our trade has been most gratifying. The promise for 1908 is for a continuation of this growth in our trade. Farmers and truckers throughout both the Middle and the Southern States have, speaking generally, made good crops and received good prices for their products, and are in a better condition than ever before.

The financial flurry of November, 1907, will have passed into history ere this catalog reaches our customers' hands. The country at large is in too sound a condition, and the people generally are too prosperous, for any serious setback to result therefrom. While there may be some curtailment in work on public improvements, railroad building, etc., it ought to result in better labor conditions throughout our agricultural communities, and thus enable our agriculturists to procure the labor necessary for carrying on their operations on a more reasonable basis.

The constant and steady increase in the population of our country, and the fact that our fertile

prairie lands of the West are practically all taken up, is almost bound to insure good prices for all agricultural products in the years to come; and these facts should give every encouragement to our farmers and gardeners to extend, rather than to diminish, the scope of their operations.

"Optimism and Improvement" should ever be the watchwords of the farmers; Optimism, or the habit of looking on the bright side of life, and a full determination that each successive year shall see a steady Improvement in the methods and the conditions on the farm.

For our part, it is always our steady endeavor to IMPROVE both the quality of WOOD'S SEEDS and our methods of business, and thereby increase the volume of our trade each successive year. That we have succeeded, the present extent of our business and the large increase in the number of our

customers each year is the best of evidence.

Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and promising the best attention to all orders entrusted to us for the future, we remain

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED WOOD'S SEEDS
Jamestown Exposition 1907 Paris Exposition 1900
Grand Prize at St. Louis in 1904

Richmond, Va., January 1908.

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. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

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.

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, fifty cents; larger packages twenty per cent. lower than usual merchandise rate.

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.

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 use great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade, and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

(From the "Times-Dispatch," Richmond, Va., October 25, 1907.)

T. W. Wood & Sons Get the Gold Medal

Finest Exhibit of Seeds Made by the
Famous Seedsmen of Richmond

A BIG EDUCATIONAL SHOW

Information of Untold Value to Farmers
Went along With the Exhibit

The Jamestown Exposition is getting down to one of its most interesting periods. The jury of awards is as busy as a hive of bees in the season, for the blossoming of the fruits and flowers and the worthy exhibitors are getting their gold medals, diplomas and other evidences of the merit of their exhibits.

One among the first of the highly-prized gold medals awarded by the jury comes to T. W. Wood & Sons, the noted seedsmen of this city. A jury, composed of the thousands of people who enjoyed their splendid exhibit, had already awarded Wood & Sons the highest premiums on seed exhibits, and the jury of awards had nothing else to do but to hand over to them the gold medal, the highest award that could be made. This they did on Saturday last.

Their Splendid Exhibit

The exhibit of Wood & Sons, which has attracted attention from the opening day of the Exposition until now, and will continue to attract attention of farmers and gardeners to the end of the show, is one of the most elaborate and certainly the best of its kind in the great Exposition.

A feature of the exhibit, but not the only feature by any means, is the exhibit of cowpeas. This comprises the largest number of distinctive varieties of this valuable pea ever exhibited anywhere in this country. The exhibit also covers all the desirable varieties of grass and clover seeds known to the soil of the South and the West. An exhibit that is very attractive is that of the seeds of forage plants used throughout the entire country, and right by the side of these may be found the very best varieties of cotton seeds in use in the South.

Seeds from Far Away

Another very attractive feature is the display of seed corn. This comprises the white and yellow field corns; also the sugar and garden corns that are now becoming so popular in the South and West. A most instructive exhibit is the large show of seeds from all parts of the world, giving the farmers of this country a true conception of what the agriculturists in other parts of the world grow from year to year. These show what the people of India, Australia and all parts of Europe raise. Messrs. Wood & Sons obtained these seeds at great expense, with the view of making tests to determine which of these crops may be profitably grown in this country.

The Woods at Home

The establishment of T. W. Wood & Sons is one of the best known in Richmond, and one that all of Richmond, and all of Virginia, as for that matter, is proud of. The business of supplying the State and then the whole country with seeds of all kinds was started in 1879 by Mr. T. W. Wood, who trained his boys for the business. The present members of the firm are Henry W. Wood, William P. Wood, Thomas Whiffet, and Robert W. Wood. The business under the management of these energetic men has shown steady growth each successive year until to-day it has reached the position of being one of the largest general businesses in the seed line in this country.

The main warehouse of the concern, which is located on Fourteenth street, in this city, is an immense building erected for the special business of handling seeds, and is undoubtedly one of the best equipped and most complete seed warehouses in the entire country. It has a capacity for loading and unloading on railways tracks alongside the warehouse of nine carloads at one time, and is equipped with all modern seed-cleaning machinery, elevator machinery, etc., for the proper handling of the seed business in all of its departments.

The Business is World-Wide

In addition to the splendid warehouse on Fourteenth street, the firm also occupies two other warehouses, which carry the supplies of seeds required for their trade and two retail stores, one at each of the city markets, to take care of the local farmers' and gardeners' trade.

While the business of T. W. Wood & Sons is principally in the South, they have a business which extends all over the country, and they also do a considerable export business in different specialties. They were the first seedsmen in the United States to give full descriptions and general and specific information in their catalogues and other printed matter in regard to the use and value of cowpeas. It is not saying too much to assert that the extended cultivation and use of this valuable pea throughout the entire country is in a large measure due to the accurate and reliable information furnished in their catalogues and circulars.

Distributors of Valuable Information

The catalogues and other publications issued from time to time by this enterprising and energetic firm have long been noted for the correct and valuable information which they give in regard to the different crops, and a large share of the credit is due to them for the encouragement of the diversification of crops and the increased attention now paid to grass and clover culture throughout the South.

"Wood's Crop Special," issued in due seasons by this firm, has become a standard publication, and the farmers of Virginia and the entire South have learned to rely upon it for accurate and timely information as to just when and how to plant various seeds in order to produce the very best results.

Messrs. Wood & Sons maintain two seed and trial farms—one in Chesterfield county and one in Amelia. These farms are used and kept in active operation all the year round for testing seeds of all classes and for experimenting in grass and other forage and field crops. The farms are utilized also for growing their selected seed stocks, which require very special care and from which they have crops of seeds grown every year in this section and other parts of the country.

Taken altogether, there is nowhere in the United States, nowhere in the world, in fact, a better equipped seed establishment than that of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, and located as it is at the gateway to the South, the greatest agricultural part of this great country, there is no wonder that it has prospered beyond the fondest hopes of its founders, and there is no wonder that it led the van at the Jamestown Exposition. It led because it deserved to lead.—*Times-Dispatch*, Oct 25, 1907.

CALENDAR OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS

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

Apples 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 early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give 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, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow 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. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, 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. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. 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, early turnip, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangel wurzels for stock plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May.

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June.

Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn. Mangel wurzel beets can yet be sown.

July.

Plant snap beans and radish for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow ruta bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian millet for hay or fodder, 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, sparge, 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 and big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, ruta baga and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. 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.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing 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, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy sown in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches. 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, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month. Potatoes can be planted now to come in spring, but require to be planted deeper than if spring planted. Set out hardy roses, fruit trees and small fruits.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass 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.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT WOOD'S SEEDS:

For ten years more we have been raising vegetables for market, all kinds that are generally grown. A few years ago we added the canning business. We think your books will show that we have bought of you more than \$100.00 worth of garden seeds each year for ten years or more. We cannot now recall a single instance of a failure of any vegetable that we could attribute to faulty seeds. Your seeds have always come up to the standard and given entire satisfaction; hence we are still sticking to you, because we had rather plant seeds we do know than those we do not know.—AGEE CANNING CO., Botetourt Co., Va., Oct. 21, 1907.

The seeds that I ordered of you last fall gave the best results of any that I have used in the last six years, and were true to name. I have used seed from half a dozen seed houses, and am convinced that for North Carolina, South Carolina and adjacent territory. WOOD'S GARDEN SEEDS are the best that can be obtained. I speak from actual experience, having been engaged in trucking for the last ten years.—W. O. BLAKE, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan. 3, 1907.

I have used your seeds in Louisiana for five years, and always found them true to name and description; so will try them in this western country this year.—J. P. PICKENS, Mitchell Co., Texas, Jan. 6, 1907.

It is a pleasure for me to say that so far my dealings with you have been entirely satisfactory to myself. All the seeds I have purchased from you have come right square up as represented. Long may you live and prosper.—R. J. RICE, Lee Co., Ala., July 25, 1907.

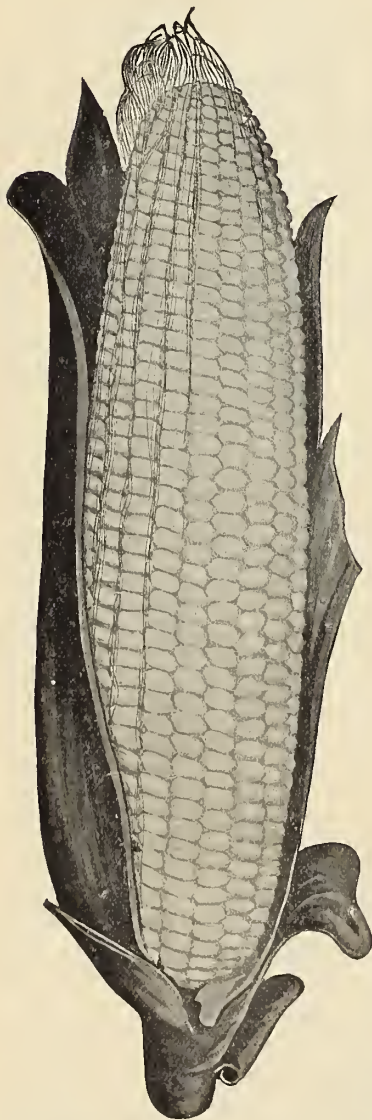
T. W. Wood & Sons Seeds of Special Value

For Gardeners and Market Growers

New Introductions and Distinctive Varieties of Superior Merit.

Bland's New Extra Early Corn.

The earliest garden corn in cultivation. Ready for use a week earlier, and makes more uniform sized ears than Adam's Extra Early.



This new corn originated with one of our gardeners in this State, who sent us samples two years ago to test. We were so much impressed with its extra earliness and quality that we at once made arrangements to grow a crop of this corn to offer as a new introduction to our customers. It is dwarf growing, somewhat similar to the Adams Early Corn, but is remarkable for its extreme quickness in growth and its earliness to mature. In our tests of this corn in 1905 we pulled roasting-ears ready for use ten days earlier than our Adams Extra Early, and tests which we have since made prove it to be fully a week earlier than that kind. It grows from two to three ears to the stalk, rather small in size, but still better and more uniform than the Adams Extra Early Corn. The rows are straight on the stalk and it makes an attractive appearance, and is of excellent table qualities. Its great value is, of course, in its extreme earliness, and in this respect it should prove to be a money-maker for the trucker and market gardener. It is a well-known fact that there is nothing that is relished more than the earliest green corn, and to gardeners and truckers who secure a variety that will come in a week ahead of the ordinary varieties it will prove a

tremendous advantage. Price: 10 cts.; per pkt. 50 cts. per quart; \$2.50 per peck

New Long Season Spinach



New Long Season Spinach

We were very much impressed with the growth of this variety on our Hollybrook Farm the past season. It not only makes a more attractive spinach and better growth than the ordinary varieties, but will stand longer without running to seed and remain in an edible condition. It is the best variety to be sown in the spring and at monthly intervals for a succession of summer supply. It forms a dense rosette of thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves of intensely dark green color, their great substance and short-leaf stalks enabling them to stand up in hot weather, retaining their freshness for a long period after cutting. While we recommend it very strongly for spring seeding, it is also equally as hardy as other kinds, and we recommend it also for fall seedings. We think very highly of this new spinach, and believe when its good merits become known it will supersede very largely the older varieties in general use. Price: 10 cts. per ounce; 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 60 cts. per lb.

Chinese Petsai

A new vegetable, introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have grown it two or three seasons on our Hollybrook Farm very satisfactorily. It is very attractive in appearance, growing something like a thick-leaved kale. In color its leaves are somewhat like mustard leaves. Cut for a salad and boiled like kale or mustard, makes a most desirable table vegetable. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will agree with us that it is a most desirable acquisition to our list of vegetables. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Ideal Adams Early Corn.

A selection and improvement over the old Adams Early. Makes larger and handsomer ears, deeper grain, and of remarkably sweet and tender quality for table use. The stalks average 6 to 7 feet in height, and are well bladed. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with twelve or more rows to the ear. It makes a larger and more attractive ear than the old Adams Early, and will prove a most decided acquisition, particularly for market growers. Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.

Cleveland's Early Perfection Potato



A new early potato, which originated with one of the most prominent potato growers in the State of Maine. It was originated direct from a series of experiments from seed balls, and in a comparative test last year with over sixty early varieties showed the largest yield and less susceptibility to blight or rot. It is medium early, very handsome in appearance, white skinned, and ideal in shape, being what might be termed between a round and a long potato, and blunt at the ends; shallow-eyed; flesh white, fine grained and of splendid table qualities. It is of a robust, healthy growth, and is of remarkable vigor and productiveness. Considering altogether its handsome appearance and superior qualities, we believe it will prove to be one of our most popular early potatoes, both for market growers and private garden. Price: Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00; barrel \$5.00. Our stock of this new variety is limited, and early orders are advisable.

New Watson Watermelon

A variety originating in Georgia, which promises to become very popular when its good merits become known. Color of rind medium green, thickly netted all over; flesh a bright attractive red, very sweet and delicious. Has thin but very tough rind, and should make a first-class quality shipping or market melon, while the superior color and quality of the flesh commend it also as a table melon for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Improved 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots and over 90 cts. per pound.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is no doubt the best melon in cultivation here. I can recommend it to all who have not tried it, to be one of the finest melons that I have ever cultivated.—T. G. Cook, Horry Co., S. C., Aug. 5, 1907.

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.

Sweetheart Watermelon

A very popular melon in some parts of the South, particularly for shipping purposes. The skin is a pale mottled green, with distinct lines of slightly darker shade. Solid flesh, of deep rich red color, crisp and melting. Its fine qualities have made it a leading favorite wherever it has been sold. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

May King Lettuce.



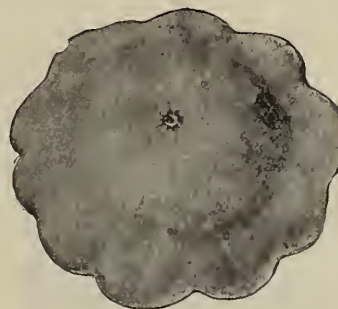
May King Lettuce

We recommend this new lettuce with confidence, believing it will prove to be one of the most valuable varieties, both for spring and fall use, and also for growing in cold frames during the winter months. It makes round, solid heads, of diameter of six to seven inches, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded, so that it makes an excellent shipping and home market lettuce. The center of this lettuce blanches to a rich golden yellow, and it has a specially fine, rich buttery flavor. It is quick growing, early in maturity, and really makes an extra fine-headed cabbage lettuce, which we believe is destined to become very popular wherever it is grown. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Delicious Squash.

This new fall and winter Squash resembles the old Hubbard, having a dark olive-green, hard shell. Average weight, between five and ten pounds. Seed cavity small; flesh exceedingly thick and compact, fine grained; color golden orange. The paramount merit of this variety is in its surpassing quality. The flesh is meaty, granulated, tender, almost of mealy dryness, cooking sweet and rich, whether steam-baked, boiled or made into pies. This variety can be used in the fall, but in winter the quality is at its best. We recommend this new winter Squash to our customers, and we urge the more extensive growing of these winter squashes in the South, as they add so decidedly to the list of vegetables available for use during the winter, when, on account of the scarcity of growing vegetables, this class of vegetables is most appreciated. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.



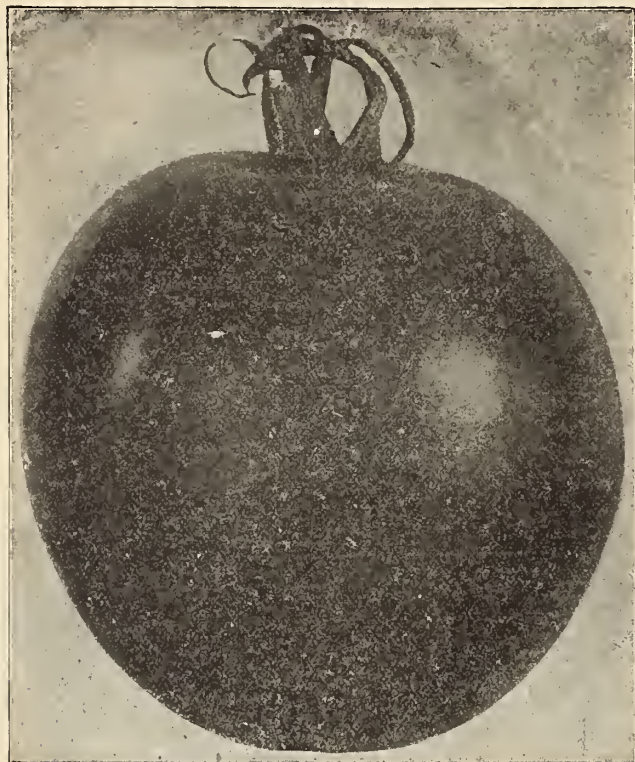
Earliest Prolific Bush Cymling

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 they have made from growing this variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 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 Bush Squash the earliest and most prolific that I have ever grown. It is all it claims to be.—C. R. Mason, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1907.

We can say without hesitation that Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the best on earth.—J. H. Moore & Son, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1907.



A NEW TOMATO *Livingston's Coreless.*

The most perfect shaped for slicing or canning. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper.

Growers requiring a bright red sort will be pleased with the Livingston's New Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way, as shown in our illustration. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All of the fruits are of marketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to fifteen ounces. Always free from green core. A grand, good slicing variety; the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh, which is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. Its color, that bright rich red so important to canners. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of loss in material and labor. The strong outside and inner walls of flesh of the Livingston's Coreless render it a very firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. Ripens all over and through and right up under the stem, all at the same time. Every canner, market gardener or lover of good tomatoes certainly cannot miss it in trying liberally a variety so strongly endorsed. Offered this season in packets only. Pkt. 20 cts., 3 packets for 50 cts.; 7 packets for \$1.00.

Livingston's Globe Tomato.

This is another of the Livingston introductions, which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe, which permits a greater number of slices to be taken than is possible with flat varieties of the fruit. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Chalk's Jewel Tomato.

One of the newer introductions in tomatoes. It is extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper than that variety, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of a bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, while it is distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage claimed for this variety is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier planting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tenderer sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is rapidly growing in favor everywhere. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

English Salad Peas.

These peas have been quite generally grown in Florida and some sections of the South with very satisfactory results. They can be used either as an edible-podded pea or shelled, and are of decidedly superior flavor. We have only a limited quantity of these peas this year, and can offer them in packets only. Price: Per packet 10 cts.

June Pink Tomato.

The June Pink Tomato is proving to be 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. 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. It ripens 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 much longer than that variety. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

The June Pink Tomatoes were all right. If we had planted all of our crop in them, we would have made a great deal more than we did.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1907.

My June Pink Tomatoes proved to be the best and earliest I ever grew, and also the Ponderosa was the finest I ever raised.—MRS. E. P. HAYNES, Randolph Co., N. C., Feb. 8, 1907.

The June Pink Tomatoes are the earliest and best I ever raised, and will bear till frost. Excellent for market.—MRS. B. M. JEFFRESS, Mecklenburg Co., Va. Oct. 19, 1907.



June Pink Tomato.

New Tomato Pepper.



New Tomato Pepper

A most decided acquisition, and one that is proving to be a money-maker in market peppers, it having been sold to great advantage and profit by our leading shippers to New York and Boston markets, or wherever it has been introduced. It is of upright growth, enormously productive, and of mild and delicate flavor. It excites the admiration of all who see it, and proves, wherever it has been grown, a most profitable and desirable variety. It stays in bearing right through the season, from early July until frost, and is claimed by those who have grown it to outyield any other variety. If you are raising peppers either for market or home use, you should by all means raise some of the New Tomato Pepper. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, which is a week or ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger and of superior quality. The earliness of this strain of the Rocky Ford is a distinct advantage, and it is bound to make it very popular with truckers, market gardeners and shippers. The disadvantage heretofore of the Rocky Ford with shippers and market gardeners has been that it has come in later than other early cantaloupes. Earliness is always a prime necessity for profitable market growing, and the grower who succeeds in having Rocky Fords on the market first usually gets considerably higher prices than when the main crop comes on.

In shape and characteristics it is similar in all respects to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep, thoroughly covering the melon, protecting its keeping and shipping qualities. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small, flesh thick, smooth and firm, and of an attractive green color. This new melon is altogether a most decided acquisition, and should prove a money-maker to our market growers. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb \$2.00.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

Our strain of the Rocky Ford is grown for us by one of the best growers in the Rocky Ford Valley in Colorado, and our stock has given the best of satisfaction to our shippers and market growers wherever grown. The great advantage of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is its uniform size, enabling it to be packed and shipped to advantage. The quality of the Rocky Ford, as is well known, ranks among the best, and has given it a distinct reputation wherever grown or sold. Per oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over 55 cts. per pound.

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 Co., Tenn., Sept. 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 WATT, Pierce Co., Ga., October 2, 1906.

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. 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.

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.

Our market growers who grew this variety the past season are enthusiastic in its praise, as it was readily salable at much higher prices, both for shipping and on local markets, than other varieties. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

The Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe is fully equal to the Rocky Ford in flavor, and more desirable on account of its larger size. It is also more uniform in size and more prolific. Excellent for shipping or for home use.—C. E. GREEN, Grundy Co., Tenn., Oct. 29, 1907.

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 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Your seeds have always given me perfect satisfaction in every respect and come right square up to catalogue descriptions. Last season I cultivated a few of the Burrell's Gem and the Eden Gem Cantaloupes, and both varieties are fine; but I consider the Eden Gem the better melon—at least my customers like it better. The Burrell's Gem is a very heavy yielder, and the melons grow to a good, even size.—R. J. RICE, Lee Co., Ala., Oct. 21, 1907.

I am highly pleased with the Eden Gem Cantaloupe. The Burrell's Gem also is a nice melon, while the Hanover is the earliest cantaloupe we can raise.—A. M. G. TERRELL, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 5, 1907.

Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe.

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. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots and over 90 cts. per lb.

Your Extra Early Hanover is the earliest and best cantaloupe I ever tried, and I have tried about all the early kinds. It is the first on the market here. I don't plant other early kinds since I got this.—J. D. BOLICK, Catawba Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1907.



Extra-Early Hanover

Your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the earliest and best we have ever tried.—SYLVESTER MURA, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

I find Wood's Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe to be the earliest and most prolific I have ever grown.—C. R. MASON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1907.

SNAP BEANS

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled

Valentine.



Wood's Red Speckled Valentine

the Early Red Speckled Valentine Beans grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

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

I planted one bushel of your Red Speckled Valentine Beans, and the yield was far above my expectations. I put up 2400 three-pound cans from one acre of land. I was also well pleased with the Black Valentine Beans.—W. G. MORTON, Halifax Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1907.

I got some fancy prices for the Red Speckled Valentine Beans. Expect to send you another order this winter.—D. D. ANDERSON, Horry Co., S. C., Nov. 16, 1907.

The Red Speckled Valentine Bean I bought of you, I like very much as a snap bean. I think it is all any one could wish in a first-class garden bean.—A. H. ALDREDGE, Henry Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

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 Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Black Valentine Snap Beans.

This is another of the newer introductions in snap beans that is proving particularly valuable and satisfactory to our customers. One great advantage claimed for this snap bean is that it is hardier and will withstand a light frost and cold weather better than any other snap bean in cultivation, and consequently can be planted earlier, both for shipping and earliest use, than other kinds. We give below some of the opinions of our customers who have grown this bean the past season:—

The Black Valentine Beans are one weak earlier than the Earliest Speckled Valentine, and remain stringless until full grown. We planted three kinds of green-pod beans; the Black Valentine came up during cold, rainy weather; the other two failed. This one particular makes it the best for early planting.—J. H. MOORE & SON, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1907.

We like your Black Valentine Beans for an extra early planting, for they withstand more cold than any beans we ever saw.—H. TODD STEWART, Sales Manager, Stewartville Farm, Anderson Co., S. C., Oct. 23, 1907.

I think the Black Valentine Beans were the best I have ever planted, and expect to plant them next season. I picked at least twice as many beans as any other kind I ever planted.—FRILEY CHESSON, Washington Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.

Black Valentine. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

Longfellow Beans.

This is another variety which gives very satisfactory results to those who have planted it, and we recommend it to our customers as a most valuable round-podded kind.

The following are extracts from customers' letters:

The Longfellow Bean has proven better than the Valentine or any other round-podded bean with us.—MRS. NANNIE AGEE, Botetourt Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I consider the Longfellow the very best early snap-bean on the market to-day. Have always gotten excellent results from it.—C. K. McQUARRIE, Walton Co., Fla., Oct. 9, 1907.

Longfellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

Ito San Soja Beans.

This has been one of the most popular varieties for northern and western growing. It is too weeks earlier to mature than the Hollybrook Sojas, but does not make as large or leafy a growth. It is very productive, however, in yield of beans, and for early crop or for late planting, or for growing in districts where the seasons are shorter than in this section, the Ito San is of considerable value. It is similar in size, shape and color of beans to our Hollybrook Sojas. Price: Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

Hodson Snap Beans.

Both the Hodson Wax and the Hodson Green Pod Snap Beans which we introduced last season have proved decided acquisitions. The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to these snaps:

I planted some of your Hodson Wax Beans. Have never planted any to equal them. I found them to be free of rust in the bean and vine. They bear abundantly, and the flavor is superior to the other kinds that I have used. All the seeds I bought of you were of the best quality.—B. M. CUTCHIN, Southampton Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1907.

The Hodson Wax Beans are very fine. We have to second crop full of young beans at this date. Everybody admired them.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss., Oct. 20 1907.

The Hodson Green Pod Beans are fine.—MARCUS JOCELYN, Somerset Co., Md., Oct. 29, 1907.

Hodson Green Pod Beans are fine.—MRS. W. D. STOCK, Rockingham Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1907.

Hodson Green Pod. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.

Hodson Wax. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.

Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover.

Beggar Weed, when used for hay, should be cut about the time it is beginning to bloom. The second cutting can be made a few weeks later. When cut at the right time and properly cured, it has no superior for hay, but it must be handled with care, and should be windrowed as soon as wilted, to prevent the leaves from dropping. If allowed to become too old before it is cut, many of the leaves are lost and the stem becomes hard and woody. The hay, especially that cut from the second cropping, is usually mixed more or less with crab grass, cocksbur and other fall grasses. When cured, the hay is very fattening, and dairymen prize it highly for the flavor which it gives to milk when fed during the winter, and they often sow the seed with cow-peas for that reason. Although not sufficiently bulky for use alone in filling a silo, a little Beggar Weed adds greatly to the value of silage, as it gives a marked June flavor to butter, even when fed in mid-winter. It is also valuable as a grazing plant for late summer and fall. All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and make rapid gains in flesh while pasturing on it. While Beggar Weed is usually considered a crop of secondary importance, it is a welcome addition to any hay crop, and when it is so abundant as to afford good grazing it will fatten horses, mules and cattle more quickly than any other plant.—Extract from Farmers' Bulletin, No. 300, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

See page .. of this Catalogue for further information.

Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 40 cts. per pound.

TO MARKET GROWERS AND LARGE INSTITUTIONS

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

Swiss Chard, or Spanish Beet

This is not a new vegetable, but is one of those desirable old kinds, the good qualities of which have been overlooked.



Swiss Chard

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 weeks 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 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

A fine lawn is a most important consideration, both for city and country homes. We have ever given the subject of supplying satisfactory lawn grass seed our most earnest consideration, making constant tests and experiments in order to supply the most satisfactory grass seeds for lawn in this section and further South. Our Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the result of years of experience in this particular line, and we do not believe that where proper care and attention is given a more satisfactory lawn grass can possibly be obtained for our southern soils and climate. Under favorable circumstances it gives a most satisfactory green lawn, which, with reasonable care and attention, will last for a number of years. Further information in regard to lawn grass will be found on page 59. Price of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed: Quart 25 cts.; if sent by mail 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00; in 100-lb. lots and over 19 cts. per lb.

Special Grass Seed. Circular, giving information in regard to preparation and care of lawns, will be mailed to any one interested, upon request.

The Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass that I got from you two years ago is simply fine. Our lawn is the talk of the town, and caused you to sell some seed this fall to a gentleman of this place.—J. M. MERRITT, Lincoln Co., N. C., Nov. 6, 1907.

Our lawn was lovely the past summer and fall, after being renovated and sown with your Evergreen Lawn Grass. The fine grass is coming on well now, and we wish to enrich the surface with your lawn enricher and sow more seed over the present stand.—Mrs. A. G. BRICE, Chester Co., S. C., Nov. 12, 1907.

Alfalfa

The importance of Alfalfa to the South is becoming more and more realized every year, and the chances of success in growing this crop have been wonderfully increased since a practical way of furnishing the bacteria required for its proper development has been perfected. Experience has proven that a good many of the lands throughout the South are lacking in the necessary bacteria for the proper growth and development of Alfalfa, and hitherto this has been one of the principal reasons why Alfalfa has failed to give satisfactory stands and satisfactory crops in many sections. The supplying of the proper bacteria, either through seed or soil inoculation, removes this difficulty, and our customers report that they are enabled to grow Alfalfa in sections where it had hitherto proved to be a failure. When we realize that land well set in Alfalfa produces four to five cuttings per year of most excellent and nutritious hay, and that land well set in Alfalfa is really worth \$100 to \$200 per acre, we can easily realize what a valuable crop it is, and that it is worth a little extra trouble and expense to secure stands of it. We recom-

mend thorough preparation of the soil and the use of our inoculated seed, in order to insure success. Prices for our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed—the very best quality obtainable—lb. 16 cts.; bushel about \$8.50, price fluctuates.

The extra cost for inoculating Alfalfa is 24 cts. per lb.; in 25-lb. lots and over 3½ cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over 3 cts. per lb. See page 60 for further description of Alfalfa, and 3 for information about the inoculation of this seed.



Alfalfa

I have bought all the alfalfa seed I have sown from you, and received entire satisfaction. Got fine stands, and free from noxious weeds. The one and a half acres I sowed last fall has been cut three times, and will have to be cut again in a few days.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood Co., S. C., Aug. 24, 1907.

I got some alfalfa seed from you last year that did very well. I made a cutting of 2½ tons to the acre from it last month, and it is nearly ready to cut again.—G. D. BUDDECKE, Baltimore Md., July 13, 1907.

My alfalfa seeded in 1905 was mown four times in 1906, and in May 1907. It is growing finely. I am well pleased with the crop and shall increase the acreage.—DR. H. V. DUNSTON, Bertie Co., N. C., June 12, 1907.

"Wood's Crop Special"

A new departure, which has proved to be one of the best features of our business. It supplies reasonable information about different crops just at the right time for planting, giving information based upon our own practical experience and upon the experience of our customers who have made a success in different branches of agriculture.

We are the first seedsmen to issue a publication of this kind; we were the first seedsmen to introduce Special Mixtures of Grasses for different soils; the first seedsmen to offer inoculated Alfalfa, Vetches and other Seeds, the crops of which are improved by being inoculated with the proper bacteria, where it is deficient in the soils where they are to be sown; the first seedsmen to give full and complete descriptions and information in regard to Cow Peas and Soy Beans. Our catalogs and other publications which we issue have long been noted for the full and practical information which we give, and it has always been our constant endeavor, not only to be first in the quality of seeds which we supply, but first in the up-to-date methods of business which we employ for the benefit of our customers.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL is issued at frequent intervals throughout the year, and mailed about once a month free of charge to our regular customers. The **CROP SPECIAL** contains also current prices of seasonable field seeds, and we will take pleasure in mailing it to our customers at any time free upon request.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL is different from other publications. There is no subscription price. It is mailed regularly to customers who purchase of us seeds to the amount of five dollars or more annually, free of charge. If any of our customers fail to receive it regularly, and will advise us, we will cheerfully put them upon our regular mailing list.

Strawberry Plants--New Varieties

New varieties highly recommended, but which have not as yet been fruited on our own farms. Full description and information about all standard varieties of strawberry plants will be found on page 42 of this catalogue.



Red Bird
Red Bird

A new strawberry of southern origin, which is proving a most valuable introduction. It is extra early in maturity and very productive. It is of a bright red color and makes a most attractive appearance, grows to a large size, firm, and stands shipping remarkably well, and it is claimed that it will soon become one of the leading market and shipping varieties wherever it is grown. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it, in order to fertilize it properly. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of the strawberry crop.

Price of the Red Bird, per dozen, 40 cts.; \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000 (500 plants at the thousand rate).

Chesapeake. This new variety secured the prize of \$100.00 in gold, offered by one of our largest strawberry growers for the best twelve strawberry plants sent to him in 1903. We have not fully tested its fruiting qualities, but have a limited stock of the plants growing on our own place, which we can supply to those who desire to test this new sort. The description as given by the original introducer says:

"It is as late as the Gandy, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to it in size, while its shipping qualities far excel that popular standard variety. In eating qualities the Chesapeake ranks among the best. The plant is a strong, upright grower, with thick, leathery and dark green foliage. Leaves almost round, and entirely free from rust. The stems or fruit stalks are upright and unusually strong, holding almost the entire crop from the ground."

Price: Per dozen, 75 cts.; per 100, \$3.00.

Cardinal. A new variety which originated in Ohio, and was considered of such value, after investigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as to be worthy of a color plate in the Year-Book for 1904. The description as given by Mr. Brackett, Pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

"General appearance very attractive, size medium to large, very desirable, form variable, roundish conical, color light crimson, market value very good, shipping quality good, keeping qualities good, dessert value very good, texture firm, flavor rich, sprightly, slightly acid, quality very good. Special merit noticed, uniform size, color, texture, quality; defects noticed none. Productiveness apparently among the best."

We have not fruited this variety ourselves, but offer it as a new variety of decided promise. Price: Per dozen, 50 cts.; \$2.00 per 100.

Virginia. A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform large size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes very attractive appearance, both on the vines and after it is picked. We have not

yet fruited this variety on any considerable scale, and offer it to our customers only for trial as a variety originating in this State, and one that is highly recommended by the original introducer. Price: Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$2.00.

Hollybrook Collection of Strawberry Plants for Home Use

Varieties that we would recommend as particularly satisfactory for home use are: the Excelsior for extra early, Klondyke and Brandywine for medium early or main crop, Bubach and Gandy for main crop and late maturity. We will send 500 plants, made up of 100 of each of these varieties, for \$2.50; or customers can select 500 plants of any three of these varieties for \$2.50, or 1,000 made up of any of these five varieties for \$3.50. See page .. of this catalogue for full description and information.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the thousand rate; or customers can select three different kinds of any varieties in an order for one thousand at the thousand rate.

Hollybrook Collection of Hardy Out-door Grown Roses



TWELVE OF THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR KINDS FOR \$2.00.

Made up from the following kinds, embracing the best Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses Grown.

Coquette des Alpes,	Giant of Battles,
Burbank,	Safrano,
Malmaison,	Magna Charta,
Pink Cochet,	Paul Neyron,
Ulrich Brunner,	Clothilde Soupert,
Duchess de Brabant,	Caroline Testout.

We grow the varieties here named in our Hollybrook Collection on a larger scale than we do our general list of Roses on page 44, and so are enabled to offer them at a reduced price.

We cannot allow substitutions for this collection at the one dozen at the price. If you desire to make any changes or low price at which they are offered, nor can we sell less than substitutions, the Roses can be ordered from the list on page 44 of this catalogue at the prices named thereon.

REMEMBER, these out-door-grown roses should be planted out while dormant, in February or March (the earlier the better). Out-door-grown roses are thrifter, hardier, grow off and bloom better than green-house-grown roses.

Ordinarily, roses of the size and kinds we offer sell easily at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per dozen, and the HOLLYBROOK COLLECTION of twelve for \$2.00 is the best value offered anywhere.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

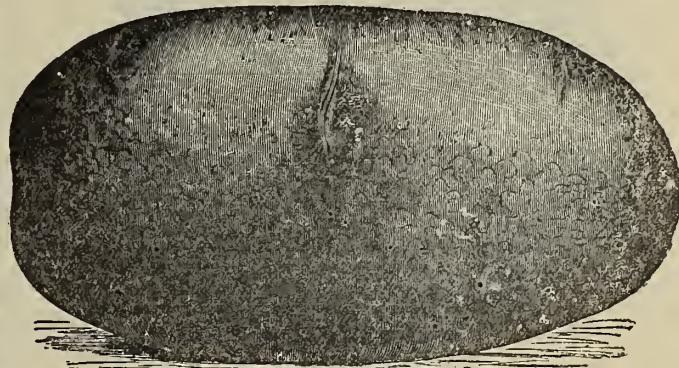
We are the largest dealers in Seed Potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, due to the fact that our stocks are the best that can be obtained, and that they give our customers the most satisfactory crop results, both as to earliness and productiveness. Our potatoes are specially grown for seed purposes, and are not to be compared to the stocks ordinarily sold.

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, double head 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 and Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes

Our Maine and Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes 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.



Extra Early Sunlight Potato

Second-Crop Seed Potatoes

Our 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. Second-crop Seed Potatoes are very largely used by our truckers everywhere, and are very highly esteemed on account of their vigorous growth, earliness and productiveness.

The crop is very short this year, 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

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT. A new Potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white Potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

Maine-Grown Extra Early Sunlight—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

Second-Crop, Extra Early Sunlight—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75; bbl. about \$4.50.

The following are letters from truckers who have grown this variety on a large scale, giving their opinion of its great value and merits:

I bought one barrel of your Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes last year. They were the best I ever planted. I made twenty-five barrels from the one barrel, and received the highest prices on the local markets. Every one who saw them was taken with them, and would have planted them this year. I can recommend the mas to earliness, productiveness and superior table qualities.—Z. L. ROBERTSON, Lancaster Co., S. C., Feb. 2, 1907.

The Sunlight Potatoes bought of you gave perfect satisfaction, both in quality and yield, and sold in market for highest price.—E. L. REED, Perquimans Co., N. C.

Your Sunlight Potatoes did well with me. They made a large yield of good, large Potatoes, and sold better than any others that were raised here. You can recommend them for this part of the South.—L. W. PLANK, Walton Co., Fla.

NOROTON BEAUTY. This new potato has been very widely advertised and introduced in different sections of our country. Our tests of it did not show it to be superior either in extra earliness or productiveness to other varieties of potatoes which we handle, but it seems to have done very well in some sections of this country. We have secured a limited quantity of both the Second-crop and Northern-grown seed. This new variety has a pink-tinged, mottled skin, and is claimed as a most productive extra early kind. From our own experience and the reports of our customers, we recommend it as likely to prove a valuable acquisition to our list of extra early potatoes. Northern-grown seed; Per peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel about \$6.00. Second-crop seed; Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.25; barrel about \$5.50.

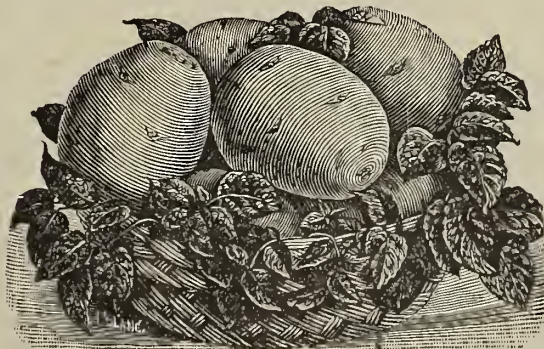
EARLY OHIO. Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes. It fully maintains its great popularity as an extra-early variety, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. An excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine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

Red River Valley—Grown stock: Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

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 fine.—E. A. HOUGH, Pamlico Co., N. C.

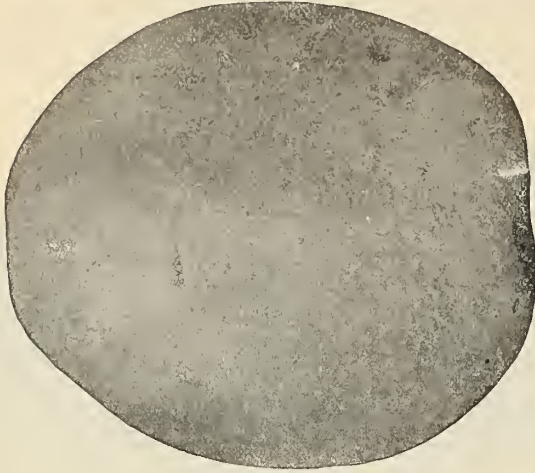
I am very much pleased with the Early Ohio Potatoes bought of you. They are early and prolific, and have qualities as a table potato which I think are unsurpassed, cooking nice and mealy.—S. ORGAIN, Haralson Co., Ga., Oct. 4, 1906.



Early Ohio Potato

Very popular wherever grown; productive and extra fine table quality.

Early and Extra-Early Potatoes--Continued



Irish Cobbler Potato

IRISH COBBLER. We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety, of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality.

Maine-Grown Seed—Per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.75.

I purchased fifteen barrels of Irish Cobbler Potatoes last spring, and they were the earliest potatoes planted in this section, and yielded well. The spring was cold, I let others have a few barrels of them, and they were delighted with them.—C. M. BABBITT, Pamlico Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

My crop of Irish Cobbler Potatoes has just been harvested, and I never saw a lot of as fine potatoes, even North. They are from seed purchased of you. The largest potato I weighed was one pound; many weighed one and a half pounds. The Irish Cobbler is the finest flavored and most mealy of any variety I have ever grown, of the many kinds I have tried.—Mrs. J. B. INGRAM, Anson Co., N. C., July 18, 1907.

The Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes we got from you last spring were first-class seed; never had better seed, and will also say that we got a good crop of nice, large potatoes. They are excellent keepers. We have potatoes yet, at this date, which are in good shape for table use. We have a nice second crop of them which is now ready for digging.—THE MYERS ORCHARD Co., Tift Co., Ga., Nov. 18, 1907.

The Irish Cobbler Potato certainly does heat any that I ever saw, and under very ordinary culture. They are the finest, largest, best in quality, biggest yielders and earliest that I ever saw. I could easily sell them for 25 cents more on the bushel than the ordinary varieties. I think the Bliss Triumph almost as early as the Irish Cobbler, and next to it in yield.—A. W. PRESTON, Wayne Co., W. Va., Oct. 23, 1907.

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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

Second-Crop Triumph, or Red Bliss—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.70; barrel about \$4.00.

The Second-Crop Red Bliss Triumph Potatoes bought of you last spring produced the best crop I have ever made, considering quality and quantity. I expect to plant seed from you next year.—F. W. MONROE, Marion Co., S. C., Oct. 10, 1907.

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 Co., Ga., Oct. 1, 1906.

The Maine Red Bliss Potatoes I got from you this year were the best I have ever grown. In fact, all seeds bought of T. W. WOOD & SONS have always given the best results.—OMER H. WYCKOFF, Warren Co., N. C., Oct. 15, 1907.

My Red Bliss Potatoes are turning out 400 bushels per acre, one peck of six hills.—CHARLES MOORE, Spartanburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

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—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

Second-Crop White Bliss—Peck 65 cts.; bushel \$1.75; barrel about \$4.50.

The crop of potatoes realized from the seed potatoes bought from you was enormous, and such lovely potatoes.—Mrs. ANN F. BALL, Runcombe Co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1907.

I used five barrels of your seed potatoes last year with good results. Cau use eight this year.—S. P. WALKER, Union Co., N. C., Jan. 5, 1907.

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.

Second-Crop Bovee—Peck 65 cts.; bushel \$1.75; barrel about \$4.50.

Maine-Grown Bovee—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

The Bovee Potatoes were very fine. Will cook dry at any stage of growth. I find them good keepers in this climate.—H. J. MEXSON, Attala Co., Miss., Oct. 23, 1907.

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

Maine-Grown Crown Jewel—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

Second-Crop Crown Jewel—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.70; barrel about \$3.75.

Our Irish Cobbler and Second-crop Crown Jewel Potato crop, planted from your seed, is the finest, by every one's account, to be seen hereabouts. Perfect stand, uniform, and vigorous growth.—J. A. TILLINGHAST, Burke Co., N. C., May 21, 1907.

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.

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

Maine-Grown Polaris—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

Second-Crop Puritan, or Polaris—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.70; barrel about \$4.25.

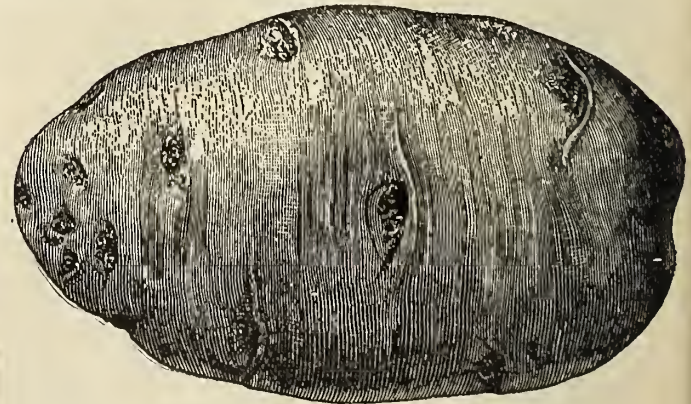
EARLY ROSE. The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The second-crop seed which we offer has proved particularly popular with our growers of recent years, and we 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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.60.

Second-Crop Early Rose—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.70; barrel about \$4.00.

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



Early Rose Potato

(See following page for other early varieties of Potatoes.)

Early and Extra-Early Potatoes--Continued

BEAUTY OF HEBBON. 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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

CLARK'S No. 1. 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 Clark's No. 1—Peck 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

JUNIOR PRIDE. This extra early potato continues in prime favor on the Eastern Shore and in other trucking sections. It has a great advantage in being a pure white potato, making a most presentable and attractive appearance, thus making it especially desirable for shipping, as its appearance makes it readily salable at the best market price. It is extra early in maturity, round in shape, somewhat similar to the Bliss Triumph, and produces nearly all its crop in large sized, marketable potatoes.

Maine-Grown Seed—Per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.75.

Second-Crop Seed—Per Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.70; barrel about \$1.25.

The potatoes I bought of you last year did the best of any I have ever planted. Such a fine crop, and kept so well. Also the garden seeds did well. Shall continue to grow them.—W. H. JONES, Orange Co., N. C., March 29, 1907.

I am well pleased with my seeds. My neighbors say my potatoes are the finest seed they have seen. Will let you hear from me later, whenever in need of anything in the way of seeds.—E. K. CHANNELL, Nausemond Co., Va., March 14, 1907.

WOOD'S EARLIEST. This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with 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.

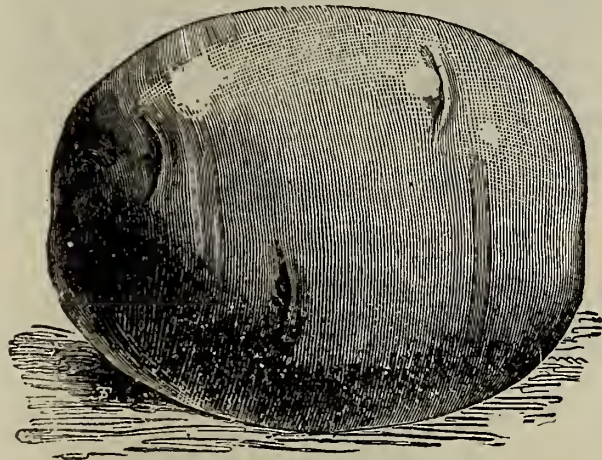
Maine-Grown Seed—Per peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

Second-Crop Seed—Per peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75; barrel about \$4.50.

I planted your Second-Crop Wood's Earliest Potatoes this spring, and must stay that they are undoubtedly the best I ever saw. They were planted and cultivated exactly like the balance of my potatoes, and the yield was double, and the quality unsurpassed.—ST. JAMES B. ALEXANDER, Tattall Co., Ga., June 8, 1907.

I used Wood's Earliest Potatoes last season, and made the finest potatoes that were sold in Williamsburg during the first of the season. They were very fine. They are an early potato, and will be ready for market ten days before most of the others that you can get.—GEO. E. WALTER, James City Co., Va., March 6, 1907.

Main Crop, or 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 practices vigorous, thrifty and free from disease. It comes in call only small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and 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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

The Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes I obtained from you last spring were extra fine.—D. S. HALE, Scott Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I feel quite sure there are no better Irish potatoes in cultivation than the Sir Walter Raleigh. I only made 125 bushels of these potatoes, but they are the largest and finest potatoes that I have seen in this section of the country. Therefore, you can expect a much larger order from me for seeds next spring.—E. R. BRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1907.

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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

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 Co., N. C.

CARMAN, No. 3. A splendid second-early variety, of perfect form, 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 white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very 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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

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—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

The Green Mountain Potatoes have excelled all other varieties I have tried, nearly forty in all. They run the largest size and are the best yielders of fine eating potatoes we ever planted. I had one patch of three-fourths of an acre. Planted in March, we dug them in September, and I got 305 bushels of fine marketable potatoes, some weighing one a half pounds each.—COSMO BENSON, Rockingham Co., N. C., Nov. 6, 1907.

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 as good as some other kinds.

Northern-Grown Peerless—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel about \$3.00.

BURBANK. An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long, white; good table qualities, and well adapted for heavy soils.

Northern-Grown Burbank—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

I have never yet met with a potato for table use superior to the Burbank.—A. J. DARE, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1907.

Full Sized Barrels. Remember, we always ship in full-sized (11-peck, double-

head) barrels, and not in the undersize 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 10-peck or undersized barrels so frequently used. Special prices quoted on large lots of Potatoes.



Money-Maker Potato

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 has resulted in marked improvement in different specialties, the stocks of which we control.

In watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, tomatoes, egg plants and cymplings or squashes and other southern specialties, the superiority of our selected strains has long been recognized, and our trade with truckers and large growers all over the country has steadily increased. This 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.

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

ARTICHOKE

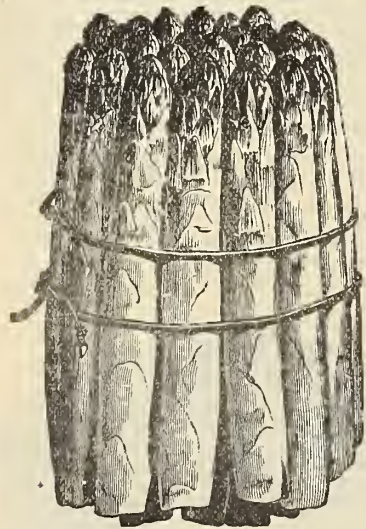
Culture.—The seed of the green globe artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a root crop, grown for hog and cattle feed and pickling. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes.

Green Globe. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous-rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. Use this vegetable once, and you will always want it. It is hardy in Virginia and farther south, and should be largely grown. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Jerusalem. Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like 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

A Bed of Asparagus Will Last for Years



Asparagus

Our asparagus seed is southern grown, saved from healthy, vigorous crops, entirely free from the disease which infests the crops grown in the North. Once planted, asparagus will last for years. Asparagus is also highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, its free use being highly recommended as a preventive and cure for kidney diseases.

Culture.—Succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. The quickest way 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, 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the

furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and 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 two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up 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, and 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 thinly 1 inch deep in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

Giant Argenteuil. Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. Special prices on large lots.

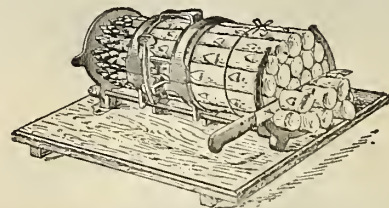
Conover's Colossal. An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Palmetto. A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Asparagus Roots

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.25 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000



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.

RAFFIA. Largely used for tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply 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.

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.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS. GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

FOR HOME USE we recommend Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine, Giant Stringless Green Pod, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod and Refugee. **FOR SHIPPING AND MARKET**, Longfellow, Black Valentine, Wood's Earliest Red Valentine, Extra Early Refugee, Bountiful, and Hodson Green Pod.



Longfellow Bean

One of the biggest yielders and best shippers.

Culture.—For the earliest crop plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more grown. For field culture plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and about 3 inches between the beans, covering 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. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre.

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

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine

The most popular and one of the best beans in cultivation. Our stock is the true round-podded sort demanded by growers for shipping, nearby market and home use, and has been selected and grown with special reference to productiveness, size and shape of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.60.

I planted one bushel of your Red Speckled Valentine Beans, and the yield was far above my expectations. I put up 2,400 three-pound cans from one acre of land. I was also well pleased with the Black Valentine Beans.—W. G. MORRIS, Halifax Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1907.

The Valentine Beans I bought of you last spring did finely. I grew an early and a late crop of them, and they both did well. The Philadelphia Extra Early Peas and Early Adams Corn I got from you all did well. I cannot recommend your seeds too highly. I shall plant more of your seeds next spring.—J. A. BOY, Sullivan Co., Tenn., Oct. 19, 1907.

Longfellow Has every quality required in a first-class shipping bean—extra early, hardy, unusually prolific, always solid, uniform in ripening. The pods are round and perfectly straight and of an attractive green color. Will yield more snaps to the acre and fill the baskets more quickly than any other bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.60.

I consider the Longfellow the very best early snap bean on the market to-day. Have always gotten excellent results from it.—C. K. McQUARRIE, Walton Co., Fla., Oct. 9, 1907.

Black Valentine Each season this sort is becoming more extensively planted by growers for the earliest market. Will stand more frost than any other bean, is as early as the Valentine, enormously productive, makes round, straight, tender pods of an attractive appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

I find the Black Valentine Beans ten days earlier than any I ever planted. Will plant again next year.—SOUTHERLAND & MANLY, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

I think the Black Valentine Beans were the best I have ever planted, and expect to plant them next season. I picked at least twice as many beans as any other kind I ever planted.—FRILEY CHESSON, Washington, Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.

We also like your Black Valentine Beans for an extra early planting, for they withstand more cold than any beans we ever saw.—H. TODD STEWART, Sales Manager, Stewartville Farm, Anderson Co., S. C., Oct. 23, 1907.

Extra Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is 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. \$1.00; bu. about \$3.50.

Bountiful. As early as the Mohawk and Yellow Six Weeks, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are large, broad, extra long, very uniform, solid and meaty; probably the best of the flat-podded varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

Hodson Green Pod. An exceptionally strong grower and enormous yielder, often bearing 50 to 60 pods to the plant; one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of five quarts. Withstand adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. Entirely stringless if picked young and a most excellent shipper. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$5.50.

The Hodson Green Pod Beans are the most productive and best bunch beans that I have ever seen.—E. R. BRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1907.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod A most valuable round-podded snap bean. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy; a good bearer, and a strong, healthy grower; most desirable both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

We like your Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans better than any bean we've planted. We like them on our own table because of their tenderness and fine flavor. They sell best on our local market because the cooks say there is less waste in them than any beans they buy. They bring the highest prices on the market we ship to, because of their attractive appearance.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. about \$4.50.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. One of the best snaps for general use or 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. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel about \$3.60.

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. \$1.10; bu. about \$3.60.

Early Yellow Six Weeks (Green Podded). Extra early, green-podded, hardy; popular as a first-early sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bu. about \$3.50.

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.

BUSH or SNAP BEANS WAX PODDED VARIETIES

FOR HOME USE we recommend **Pencil Pod Black Wax**, **Dwarf Black Wax**, **Dwarf Golden Wax**, **Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax**. **FOR SHIPPING AND MARKET**, **Round-Podded Kidney Wax**, **Currie's Rust-Proof**, **Golden Eye Wax**, **Wardwell's** and **Davis Kidney Wax** and **Hodson Wax**.



Pencil-Pod Black Wax Beans

Stringless, luscious, tender, hardy and prolific.

New Pencil-Pod Black Wax. For splendid table and market qualities this bean is unsurpassed. It is entirely stringless, unusually tender and of good flavor. It is a strong grower and heavy bearer, early, quite hardy, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth, 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.25.

I never expect to plant any other snap beans except your New Pencil Pod Wax. I know they are the best I ever planted. Hope you will be able to furnish me as long as I live.—Mrs E. J. MORRIS, Southampton Co., Va., April 30, 1907.

Dwarf 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel about \$5.00.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. A vigorous and wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if the pods are picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrills, which appear at first like runners, but it will be found to be a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness, and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bu. about \$5.25.

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.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old, well known, favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, and very fleshy, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.

Crystal or Cabbage Wax. Highly appreciated for its many fine qualities. Pods silvery white, beans pure white and make splendid shell beans for winter use. Very desirable for the home garden and for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.

Round-Podded Kidney Wax. An ideal shipping bean, far superior to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, from which it originated. The pods are long, round, absolutely stringless, brittle, very solid and meaty, and are borne on strong and sturdy plants free from disease. A splendid seller and shipper, and should be planted by every market grower. Equally fine for private gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.30; bu. \$4.75.

Hodson Wax. A remarkably productive, new and distinct type of wax bean of strong, healthy growth, and resists

rust and blight to a remarkable degree. The plant is loaded with long, straight handsome pods resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$5.50.

The Hudson Wax Beans are very fine. We have the second crop full of young beans at this date. Everybody admired them.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss., Oct. 20, 1907.

I planted some of your Hodson Wax Beans. Have never planted any to equal them. I found them to be free of rust in the bean and vine. They bear abundantly, and the flavor is superior to the other kinds that I have used. They are not one of the earliest kinds. All the seeds that I bought of you were of the best quality.—B. M. CURCHIN, Southampton Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1907.

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. \$1.30; bushel \$4.75.

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 for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.35; bushel \$4.75.

I find that the Currie's Rust-Proof Bean is the very best bean we can plant. They stand the seasons better than any other. I find all of your seeds good.—W. A. SPIERS, Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

Davis Kidney Wax. One of the best and most profitable extra early shipping kinds; extraordinarily productive, nearly always rust-proof; it makes a beautiful pod which always sells well. The pods are uniformly long, straight and flat; the pure white beans make excellent shelled beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

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. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.



Round-Podded Kidney Wax Beans

One of the best shipping beans in cultivation.

LIMA BEANS. Pole and Bush Varieties

Lima beans are not only profitable as green shell beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to sell as dried beans during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually bring 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 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. About one and a half to two pecks will plant an acre.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans
The largest yielding of all the bush limas.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, as at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It also is a much larger bean and a larger yielder than other bush limas, the stems being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also very valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best of all the bush lima varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

I am about to pick my Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans which I bought of you. They are as full as they can stick.—W. G. WATKINSON, Accomac Co., Va., July 30, 1907.

I have been raising Lima Beans quite extensively for eight years, and consider Wood's prolific the best of all.—S. H. AVERETT, Treasurer Baptist Orphanage, Davidson Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.

I have grown Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans for several years, and find them superior to any other bush limas.—E. A. MURRAY, Muscogee Co., Ga., Oct. 19, 1907.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans did extra well this season, and I can recommend your seed to anyone.—M. H. FYKE, Gibson Co., Tenn. Nov. 11, 1907.

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. \$1.60; bu. \$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. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

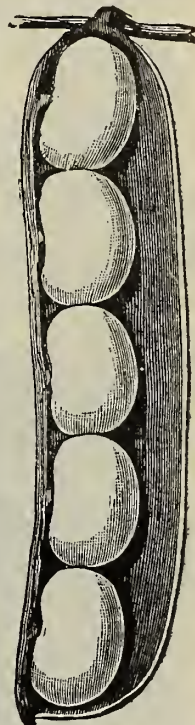
Wood's Improved Pole Lima. This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are a little larger, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and will prove to be decidedly a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods 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.

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. \$1.60.

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 vines 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. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.65.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort, making large-sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

I have been buying from you for twenty or twenty-five years, and always had satisfactory results.—H. H. BLACKWELL, Northumberland Co., Va., Mar. 14, 1907.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean



Burpee's Bush Lima Bean

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. One pint will plant about 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, being fully equal in quality to any snap pole bean. The beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.00.

Golden Carmine Horticultural. A most attractive new wax pole snap bean, remarkable for its earliness, productiveness, fine quality, and the attractive and beautiful appearance of the pods and vines. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

Lazy Wife. One of the best and most popular 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. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60.

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. One of the best in our list. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60.

I have been using your garden seed for four years, and always found them good. I get more plants from the same amount of your seed than any I ever sowed. I think the Old Homestead Bean the best flavored and greatest yielder of any bean I ever planted. If planted early and kept well gathered, you will have string beans all the summer. I would not be without them.—C. T. POPE, Charles City Co., Va., May 2, 1907.

Cuf-Short, or Cornfield. A popular bean for planting in corn. The pods are very uniform, resembling the bush Valentine. Well liked wherever grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

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. \$1.50.

I can highly recommend your Fat Horse or Creaseback Pole Beans, one of the greatest bearing beans that I have ever seen, and the sweetest in flavor.—T. G. COOK, Horry Co., S. C., Aug. 5, 1907.

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. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

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. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

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

BORECOLE. (See Kale.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Produces along the stem small prouts like miniature cabbages one or two inches in diameter. Sow in April, May or June, transplanting 1 foot apart in rows 2 feet apart and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the large leaves to aid formation of the head.

Perfection. The best variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

BROCCOLI

White Cape. Closely resembles cauliflower, but hardier, withstanding heat and cold. Sow early in the spring and cultivate like cabbage. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

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 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS

Culture.—Sow water cress in the spring in damp soil, or, better still, along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. Rightly managed, it is very profitable. Curled Cress should be sown at frequent intervals in shallow drills early in the spring, and if cut often will continue to grow.

Water Cress. The most delicious of small salad and always in demand in the city markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Curled Cress. A small salad served with lettuce, to which it adds a warm pungent taste. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

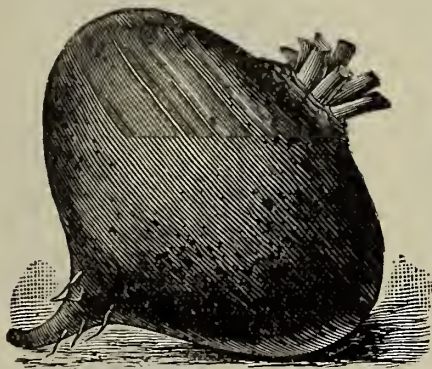


Brussels Sprouts
A delicious vegetable, better flavored than cabbage

Adapted from the original illustration.

BEETS

Culture.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early 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, or 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, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown in June and July for use during the fall and early winter.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

One of the best for shipping and early market.

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 as round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape even in the early stages of its growth—a decided advantage, both for forcing and early cropping, and accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. Special prices on large lots

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Bastain's Early Blood Turnip. Large and of quick growth, bright red color, not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.



Extra Early Eclipse Beet

Extra early and extra fine.

Wood's Crimson Globe. Whether grown by truckers or private gardeners, this has always given perfect satisfaction. It makes a rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Crimson Globe Beets could not be better than they are. They are of good size and sell well.—JACOB STAHLMANN, Wood Co., W. Va., Oct. 24, 1907.

Wood's Crimson Globe Beet is the best that we have ever grown.—MRS. NANNIE AGEE, Botetourt Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Wood's Crimson Globe was the finest beet I ever raised, and of excellent flavor.—MRS. B. M. JEFFRESS, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Detroit Dark Red. A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright 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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Early Model Red Globe. In our trial grounds this variety has proved its superiority over all extra early beets in earliness, uniformity and fine quality. It is a fine selection of blood-red beet; extremely smooth, fine rich color and desirable shape. Has small tops and is equally well suited for forcing under glass or growing outside. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Arlington. A fine strain of blood turnip beet of the very best quality. Nearly as early as the Eclipse and as sweet as the Bassano. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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 and round; small top, and of excellent quality. Makes an attractive seller. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Dirigo. Valuable on account of its earliness. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet; shape flattest round. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

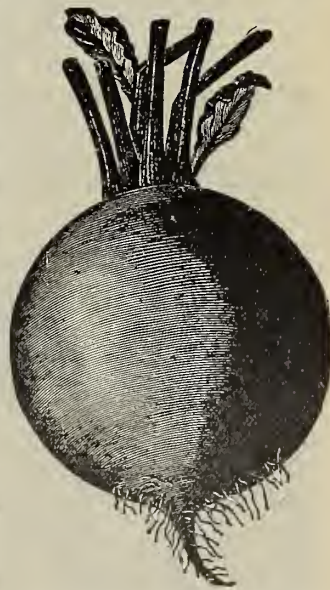
Extra Early Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for market-gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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 kept until spring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet. Used the same as spinach. The mid-rib may be stewed and served like asparagus. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Mangel Wurzel. (See page 75.)



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet

MANGEL WURZEL, or Stock Beets

These make large crops and much richer and more nutritious food than turnips. Sow in April for best results. See Field Seeds page for description and prices.

CARROT BEST FRENCH-GROWN SEED

Do not confound our selected French grown seeds with the cheap California stocks which make rough roots of a poor color and with large tops. Our stocks produce fine, smooth, even sorts of rich color.

Culture.—Sow in a light, rich, loamy, deeply worked soil, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and 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 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 will sow 100 feet of drill, three or four pounds to one acre.

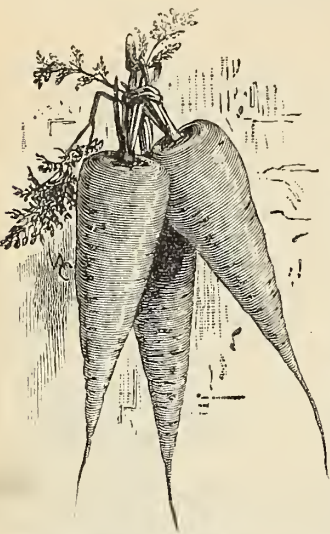
Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use slug-shot, applying while the dew is on.

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 for market and family use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Early Scarlet Horn. The earliest variety in our list. It is blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored, deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Half-Long Danvers. One of the most productive and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Oxheart, or Guerande. The best for hard, stiff soils. The roots are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter, nearly oval;



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate Carrot flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

I have planted the Oxheart Carrot several years. I find it the most desirable variety, on account of its oval shape, especially on medium soil.—R. COATES, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1907.

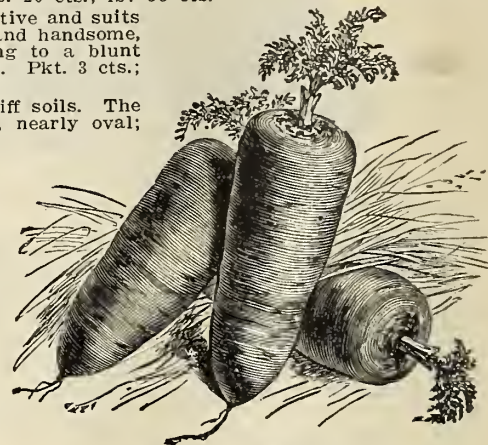
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted. Early, without core; smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Chantenay, or Model. One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65.

The Chantenay Carrot is all O. K. W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1907.

Improved Long Orange. Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth-tapering roots of a deep orange color, and free from side roots, and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

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 Danvers

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, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

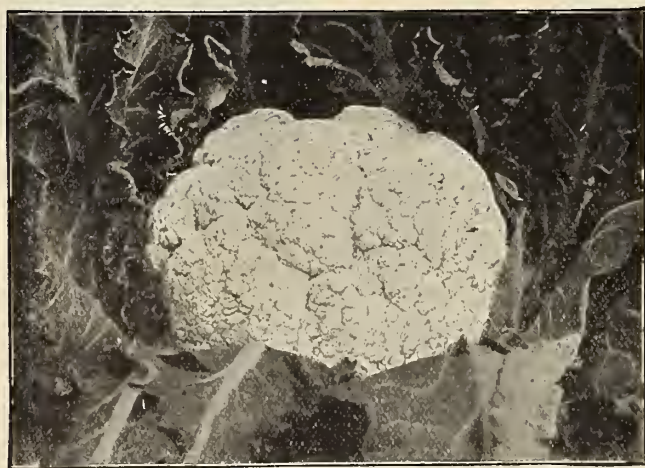
Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce saltpetre dissolved in 12 parts of water is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. This is the best of all cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.

Cauliflower Plants. 50 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000. See Vegetable Plants.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower
Particularly well adapted to the South.

COLLARDS

Peculiarly a southern vegetable generally used as green and as a substitute for cabbage, also as a stock food. Sown both early and late like cabbage.

North Carolina Short Stem. Has a very short stem and large spreading leaves; hardy, withstanding drought and cold; of the best flavor and quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

True Georgia, or Creole. The well known standard variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

CELERY



Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf Celery

- Crawford's Half-Dwarf.** Similar to Golden Heart, but lighter in color, but of equally good, crisp, nutty flavor and keeping qualities. 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. One of the best for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.
- Celery Seed for Seasoning.** Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Self Blanching Varieties

This class of celery grows quickly, blanches easily, and are especially adapted for fall and early winter use.

- Improved White Plume.** A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor it is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.
- Pink Plume.** Practically identical with White Plume except that the stalks are tinged with pink and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.
- Snow White.** Without a rival in purity of color, a field of 6,000 plants has been grown without a single green stalk. In vigor of growth, ease of blanching, size, richness of flavor, crispness and purity it is ideal; grows solid on all kinds of soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.
- Golden Self-Blanching.** Our seed is grown in France by the originator. One of the best celeries for early use. It is of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow color. Do not, under any circumstance, use the American grown seeds; they produce hollow stalks. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.
- 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 recommend it alike to the private and market-gardener. (French-grown seed.) Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.
- Celery Plants.** We can supply all the principal varieties in season. 35 cts. per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Special price on large lots.



Improved White Plume Celery

Celerciac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

- Giant Smooth Prague.** The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

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.

FERTILIZERS

We carry in stock at all times Standard High-Grade Fertilizers for different crops. See pages 34 and 35 for full and interesting information about Fertilizers.

Culture.—Sow in February, March, or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine rich soil, covering 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. Transplant from July to October. September settings succeed excellently, and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed 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, and earth up when the plants are large enough. Earth up two or three times, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, when for early use, the plants are set out on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the row; or, if to be taken up and blanched in the cellar, 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 grows. Celerciac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seed germinates slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

My celery bought of you is fine.—H. H. POWELL, Moore Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.

Winter Varieties

Dwarf Golden Heart. A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

WOOD'S THOROUGHbred CABBAGE

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

Culture.—For the earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot bed or cold frames in January, February, or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. **Fall sowings**, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

Soil and Fertilizer.—Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. The best commercial fertilizer for cabbage is Mapes Vegetable Manure or Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate. Both are made from an animal bone basis, and give excellent results.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea-beetle, which eats the plants in the seed-bed, use 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. Mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land-plaster, and apply after a rain, or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water is also used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the 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.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Thoroughbred Stock—No Better Strain of Jersey Wakefield Can be Had at Any Price

We have grown Wakefield cabbage for years, but have never seen a strain which equalled our Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield in uniformity of heads, solidity, compactness and earliness. It is the ideal Wakefield for truckers. Has blunt-pointed heads and small outside leaves, permitting close planting. Growers will make no mistake in planting our strain. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is all I desire for an early market cabbage.—A. A. GANDY, Darlington Co., S. C., June 13, 1907.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage was all I could ask for. Every seed up, I think. I will want some more next season.—JOHN H. DOUGHTY, Northampton Co., Va., June 10, 1907.

Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of All Cabbages.

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Eureka Extra Early

The Earliest Flat Cabbage Grown.

A flat-headed cabbage as early as the Wakefield is sure to be a winner. The heads are of good size with few outside leaves, very uniform, and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend our customers to grow it extensively. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Spring. A quick flat-headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves, admitting of close planting—21 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of fine quality, and in every way a most desirable first early sort for the trucker and private gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Winnigstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, hard-pointed 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 earliness, 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 good early cabbage, of particularly good quality. 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. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Drumhead. A medium-early, round-headed cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Only a few days later than the Wakefield, but larger, the heads often averaging 15 pounds. Our strain is of exceptional purity and cannot fail to please, as it combines all the good qualities of a first-class, early, long-keeping sort; especially fine for shipping. We recommend it both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

The Charleston Wakefield Cabbage I bought of you last fall did fine I had the finest cabbage in the neighborhood, and many of my neighbors bought plants early in the spring and had them out ahead of me; but I beat just the same, with larger and better cabbage.—S. E. HERRING, Pender Co., N. C., Oct. 12, 1907.

I have had several years' experience with Woods' Charleston Wakefield Cabbage, and they have always proved a great success.—J. T. HIGH, Wilson Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield



Henderson's Succession Cabbage
Fine for mid-summer.

Henderson's Succession. A good second-early cabbage, making large, flat heads similar to All-Seasons. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

All Head Early. A compact, hard-heading, flat variety, recommended principally for summer and early fall crop, but when sown late makes an excellent, solid and good-keeping winter cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

All Seasons. An "all-season" variety, equally good for fall and winter as for summer use; nearly as early as Early Summer, and much larger. The heads are large, solid, round, flattened on top, and of best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Sure-head. As its name suggests, a sure-header, and one of the best for late crop. The heads are firm and hard, keep well, and is a fine shipper. Thoroughly reliable. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Danish Summer Round-head. Resembles the famous Danish Winter Ball-head in all respects except that it is earlier and somewhat smaller. Distinctly a hot-weather cabbage, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any summer variety. The heads are solid and beautifully white when trimmed. Our stock is imported direct from Denmark, and is extra fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.



Louisville Drumhead Cabbage

Autumn King, or World-Beater. A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. May be classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Danish Winter Ball-head, or Hollander. The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; a sure header; a good seller and a fine keeper. These are the qualities that have made it so popular. Our stock is the original Danish grown seed known as the best the world produces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Buncombe, or North Carolina. In some sections of the South the Buncombe is preferred to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Louisville Drumhead. Some of our growers make large profits by marketing this sort from the field in March, when cabbage is scarce and brings top prices. The plants are set out in August or early September. It also makes an excellent sort to put away for winter use. Heads very hard and solid. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead. A favorite winter cabbage especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid and good keepers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage
A hard-header; a sure-header; a long keeper

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock and maintaining the high standard we have attained. It is indeed a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a **first-class, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage.** No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large and satisfactory profits. You will make no mistake in growing Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

I have used your seed for seven or eight years, and will say that they are the best seed that I have ever used. I grew 10,000 lbs. of cabbage on half an acre last year from your Late Flat Dutch Cabbage seed. The best is the cheapest in the long run, so I will order from you this time.—J. A. McCorn, Alleghany Co., N. C., Feb. 25, 1907.

Large Late Flat Dutch. The strain as generally sold. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Green Glazed, or Worm Proof. Resists insect attacks to a greater degree than any other variety and makes a heavy, solid head of very good quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Red Dutch. The best red pickling cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

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 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.

Early and Extra-Early Corns

The first five varieties are not strictly sugar corns, but make most excellent green corn, and are especially valuable on account of their earliness.

Bushel prices quoted on request.
Improved Early Adams. (See New and Desirable Varieties, page .) Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1; bushel \$3.25.

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.; peck 75 cts.; dozen ears 25 cts.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to Extra-Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; dozen ears 25 cts.

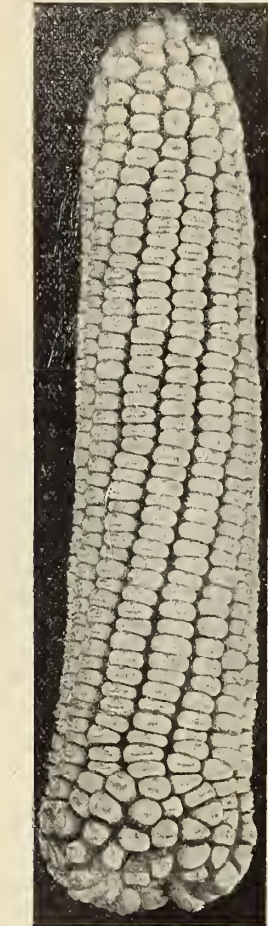
Trucker's Favorite

Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. 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.; peck 75 cts.; dozen ears 30 cts.

I have planted Trucker's Favorite Corn for four years, and I think it a very fine corn for truckers.—J. B. THOMASON, Fulton Co., Ga., Oct. 19, 1907.

Trucker's Favorite Corn is all you claim for it, and much better than I expected. In fact, I have always found any seed bought from you is all you claim for it.—E. A. MURRAY, Muscogee Co., Ga., Oct. 19, 1907.

Gentry Early Market. A fine corn to mature after Early Adams. It makes a very superior roasting ear, very prolific, has large well-filled ears, tender and of most excellent quality. A profitable corn for market gardeners and equally well suited for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; dozen ears 30 cts.



Trucker's Favorite

Rareripe, or Long White Flint. Makes a splendid long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.00; dozen ears 30 cts.

Sweet, or Sugar Corns

White Evergreen. A distinct improvement over the 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.; peck \$1.50.

Hiawatha Sugar. This is the most desirable second-early 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 from end to end. A most desirable sort to follow after the earliest kinds, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our list of sweet corns. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.

If to be sent by mail, add 8c. pt.; 15c. qt. to cover postage.

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.; peck \$1.20.

Premo. The earliest of all sweet corns, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams and of the most delicious sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20.

Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20.

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. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20.

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 quality is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.

Egyptian. A splendid sort for table, market and canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; dozen ears 50 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; dozen ears 50 cts.

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.30.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; dozen ears 50 cts.



Hiawatha Sweet Corn.

POP CORNS

Maple Dale Prolific. Very prolific, bearing large ears, the grains are pearly white. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.

Rice. This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.

Queen's Golden. A large-eared and handsome yellow. The grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.

Pop Corn for Popping. Quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

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

Klondike. A variety of white spine which holds its attractive dark green color long after pickling, a quality that will be appreciated by shippers and market gardeners. Its other good points are extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy, resisting unfavorable weather conditions, attractive shape and very dark green color. We recommend it as a most profitable sort, especially for shipping to distant markets. The quality is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

I prefer the Klondike Cucumber to any that I ever planted for market. I think it comes some earlier than the White Spine.—R. H. DALL, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1907.

The Klondike Cucumber came up to standard O. K. An excellent quality and very uniform in size and color.—C. K. McQUARRIE, Walton Co., Oct. 9, 1907.

New Model. Our customers pronounce superior in earliness, productiveness and uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance to all 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 type, but darker in color. We recommend it very strongly, both for truckers and for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Arlington White Spine. A selection of the White Spine 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. 65 cts.

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. 60 cts.

Improved Long Green. We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all-purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, but make fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent; a great bearer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Emerald. Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome, long, straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Davis Perfect. The introducer, by whom our stock was grown, describes the Davis as extra early and unequalled for quality, shape, color, appearance and large yielding. Shape slim and symmetrical, averaging 10 to 12 inches, color a dark glossy green, holding their color till nearly ripe, turning white without yellow streaks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

We have never grown a better cucumber than the Davis. It has the finest color of any cucumber we have ever grown.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1907.

Green Prolific. An ideal pickling cucumber, uniform in shape, color dark green and very productive; 200,000 pickles have been grown to the acre. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. Preferred to all others by many pickle factories because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early Green Cluster. Early and productive; bears its fruits in clusters. Fine for small pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early Siberian or Russian. The earliest and hardest kind, producing fruits 3 to 4 inches long. Very productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Makes small pickling cucumbers which it keeps on bearing right up to frost. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Cumberland. One of the best and most prolific varieties, whether wanted for small, medium or large pickles or for slicing. The fruits average 9 to 10 inches long, 2 inches thick, and are yielded very freely. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Japanese Climbing. Does best on poles or trellis, keeping its fine dark green fruits off the ground. Bears continuously throughout the season, withstanding heat and drought exceedingly well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Zwain. Just the size and quality for the finest pickles. Uniform in size, and yields abundantly; also fine for the table. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Gherkin or Burr. Used exclusively for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



Klondike Cucumber

ENDIVE

A most excellent salad or garnishing for the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

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

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

White Curled. Finely cut leaves; almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

Culture.—Leeks is generally considered superior to onions 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 Leek **Large Flag.** Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Pt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30.; lb. 90c.



EGG PLANT

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

Culture.—Egg plants do best in a deep, rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hot-beds, and when two inches high transplant 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.

New York Improved Purple. The most popular variety. Plants vigorous 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 yielding qualities, and we recommend it to both market and private gardeners. Crop is very short. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.



Type of Our Selected Egg Plant

Black Beauty. Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish, black fruits of the very finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. Although not as large as New York Improved, its earliness will commend it especially to market gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Florida High Bush. A variety which has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree; very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper, commission men reporting that they reach market in the best of condition and always command high prices. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Plants. Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen; \$1 per 100.

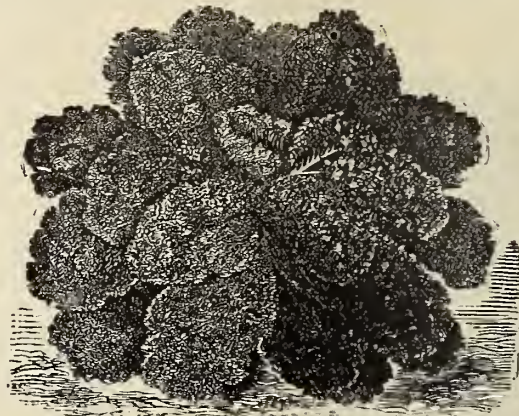
KOHLRABI

Combines the flavors of cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when the bulbs are 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow early in hot-bed and transplant and sow outside in April in rows 18 inches apart, thinning to 8 inches; for winter use, sow in June or July. Also make fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Early White Vienna. The best variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Culture.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sort for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Spring sowings should be made in February and March. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.



Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk. The dwarf-spreading kale, largely grown around Norfolk for shipping. The leaves are bright deep green, beautifully curled and crimped, very tender and fine flavored. Very hardy and can be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 50 per lb.

Green Curled Siberian (Blue Kale or German Greens). Larger than the Scotch and not as finely curled. The leaves are bright green, tinged with purple. Very popular in the Norfolk trucking district; very hardy and will stand the winter without protection. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 40 cts. per lb.

Turnip Roasted Kale. Entirely distinct from all other kales, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a long carrot-shaped root which is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabaga, and makes a most excellent and palatable dish for winter and early spring use. The roots are pure white, fine grained, cork dry, and are of fine flavor. The kale somewhat resembles the Siberian in appearance and color, but, in our opinion, is superior in quality to both the Siberian and Scotch. It stands the winter, makes salad as early as turnips and other kales. Sow from August 1st to September 15th, either broadcast or in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Spring Kale A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. The best for spring sowing, but largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.

Ealm. A hardy perennial, used for making balm tea in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Basil, Sweet. The clove-flavored seeds and stems are used in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bene. Excellent for dysentery. 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.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.

Catnip. Used, green and dried, for seasoning; also grown for bees. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

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

Fennel. Excellent for soups, fish sauces, garnishing and salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.

Horshound. The leaves are used for seasoning, and in making cough remedies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 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. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Summer Savory. A culinary herb. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

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

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 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, transplant and protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or transplant to cold-frames 9 inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

The hardest and best lettuce for out-door growing

Insect Remedies.—Plant lice sometimes interfere with lettuce in hot-beds and green-houses. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil, or fumigation with tobacco; for the green lettuce worm pyrethrum mixed with three times its bulk of flour applied while the dew is on.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, it has maintained its reputation, and is to-day without a rival for out-door growing, and the equal of any other lettuce for growing in frames. In fact, we know of no lettuce that gives such general satisfaction under all conditions, whether grown in open ground for summer and fall use, in frames or forced in green-houses. It makes large, solid, buttery heads, as crisp and tender as can be. No other lettuce will stand cold weather as well as Wood's Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

I have found Wood's Cabbage Lettuce satisfactory in every way.—CHAS. BELL, King William Co., Va., June 15, 1907.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce has always given me satisfaction, and heads up well.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

Early Prizehead. One of the best for the home garden, forming a large, loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment long distance. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Deacon. There is no surer heading summer variety. Makes a good solid head; the inside leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

California Cream Butter. 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. \$1.00.

Cos, Romaines, or Celery Lettuce-Trianon. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, they blanch pure white and makes solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Crisp-as-Ice. A very superior family and home market lettuce; so crisp, tender, and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich creamy-yellow hearts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. Forms large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich buttery flavor. A fine summer lettuce, resisting heat and draught and slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

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. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

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. \$1.00.

Improved Hanson. One of the best summer Lettuces. Grows to a large size; sound and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Brown Dutch. The hardiest of Lettuces, and best for out-door fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

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

Wood's Improved Big Boston

To much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce, throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce, in my opinion, is the best lettuce on the market. It will stand as much cold or heat as any other variety. We have grown them so large, until it has only taken from 45 to 50 heads to fill a basket. We are only too glad to recommend them to all our friends.—A. THORNTON, Marion Co., Fla., June 11, 1907.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is far superior to any lettuce I ever raised, and stands more cold than any lettuce I ever raised.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

The last crop of lettuce, as we all know, had a very trying time in the spring of 1907, and out all the lettuce seed I planted, Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce made the healthiest and hardiest plants, and all headed nicely. I will plant them again, as they gave me the best satisfaction, and I was well satisfied with the variety. I sold some of the lettuce as high as \$4.56 per basket.—J. A. PEMBERTON, Hollydale Farm, Cumberland Co., N. C., June 11, 1907.



Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce

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-grown 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 make the hills 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Do not grow them near pumpkins and gourds. Use some insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; three pounds one acre.



Harris' Early Watermelon

I got Rev. J. A. Trim, to order for me some melon seed from you, and had the first on the market last year.—A. P. ESTEST, Marion Co., Ala., Feb. 5, 1907.

The Jackson, Monarch and Harris Watermelons just can't be beat.—JAS. C. ALEXANDER, Oconee Co., S. C., Oct. 18, 1907.

Harris' Earliest

Not only the earliest melon on the market, but the largest and most productive of all the early varieties. These qualities should recommend it to all growers for early market as well as private gardeners for first early use. The melons vary from 12 to 40 lbs. in weight, uniform in shape, have a mottled green and white skin and deep red flesh. We specially recommend it to growers for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Your Harris Earliest Watermelon is certainly the finest melon that I have ever planted. I grew eighteen that weighed 487 pounds, and six weighed 234 pounds. Will order seed from you again. Your cabbage is also fine. I grew the finest crop that I have ever grown.—E. K. GURGANOUS, Beaufort Co., N. C., Aug. 17, 1907.

Peerless or Ice Cream. Fruit oblong, mottled green color, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Halbert Honey. The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. It is a long, early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and a sweetness that is unsurpassed. It is a fine melon for home use and home market, but the rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

The Halbert Honey Watermelon is the finest melon for home use that I know. I plant no other.—S. H. AVERETT, Treasurer Baptist Orphanage, Davidson Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.

The Halbert Honey Watermelon is the best melon that we have ever tried. Its dark green color makes it very attractive, and as an early home market melon it is unexcelled. Your customers will be delighted with this melon, once they give it a trial.—BOONE BROS., Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1907.

Dark Icing. A splendid extra-early melon for either home use or near-by market. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Florida Favorite. A prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Exactly like Florida Favorite, but larger. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Jackson Watermelon

If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in sweetness of flavor. It is a long melon, with mottled green skin, firm red meat and ripens close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

The Jackson is the finest Watermelon grown. Makes you forget all your troubles.—W. C. COOK, Nottoway Co., Va., Oct. 29, 1907.

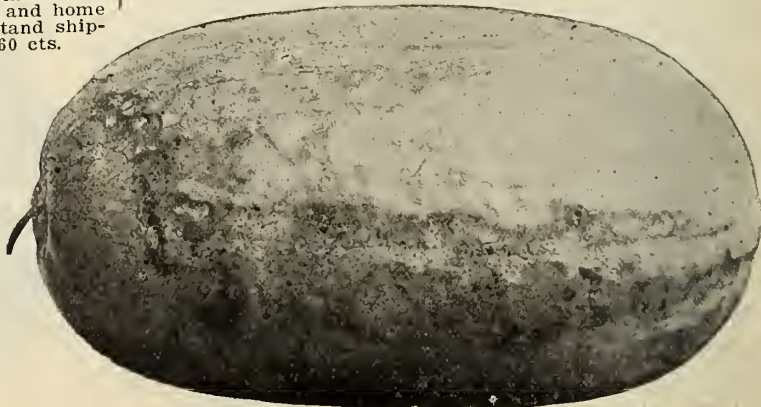
New Monarch. Combines all the necessary qualities of an all-purpose melon—for home use, near-by market and shipping. The color is a mottled silvery gray, thoroughly distinct, and attracting attention wherever seen. The flesh is bright crimson, solid, tender, sweet and of fine flavor, ripening through and through. Very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Kleckley's Sweet, or Monte Cristo

A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary and melting to the highest degree and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

The Jones or Jumbo. For several years we have carefully selected our stock of Jones until we have as fine a strain as money can buy. The melons are large, round, dark green, with faint stripe; the flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and juicy. A first-class melon for both home use and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Duke Jones. Similar to the Jones or Jumbo, but a better shipper and market melon, as it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color, and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



New Monarch Watermelon



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon
Our Rattlesnake is the best strain that money can buy

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 ooth 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. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over 90 cts. per pound.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is no doubt the best melon in cultivation here. I can recommend it to all who have not tried it to be one of the finest melons that I have ever cultivated.—T. G. COOK, Horry Co., S. C., Aug. 5, 1907.

Eden. Every year becoming more and more popular. 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, except that it has a brighter stripe and more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. per pound.

Sweetheart.—We would like all of our customers to plant at least a part of their crop in Sweetheart, for once you have tried it you would not willingly be without it. The melons are large and heavy, oval in shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is a deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

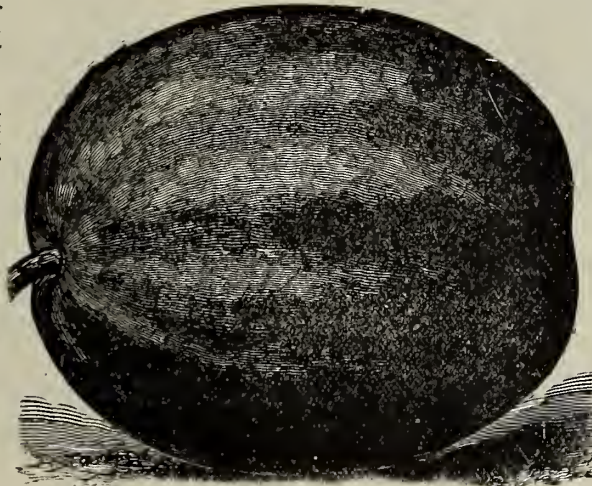
Blue Gem, or Iceberg

In general size, shape and appearance similar to the Kolb Gem, but the skin is darker and the quality is far superior. It has a very firm, hard rind, is as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored, extend nearer the rind, and is more tender and sweet. The best colored shipping melon yet produced. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts.

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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per pound.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distance. It is long, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per pound.



Blue Gem, or Iceberg Watermelon

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 per pound.

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. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per pound.

Preserving Citron. Fine for sweet meats and preserves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Carolina Bradford

The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use, but we do not recommend it for shipping. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

The Carolina Bradford Watermelon was just grand, and also the New Favorite.—L. E. ASHBURN, JR., Lancaster Co., Va., Oct. 21, 1907.

I raised your Carolina Bradford Watermelon last year. It was the best melon I ever saw.—J. C. TYLER, Amherst Co., Va., April 25, 1907.

Mushroom Spawn

May be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses, in sheds or wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept through the winter. We will send a special circular on mushroom culture with each order if requested.

English Spawn. Pound 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb. If to be mailed, add 10 cts. per pound for postage.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods are gathered while green and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish. Plant April or May. Tall Mixed. Planted alongside of fences, trellis or stalks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Dwarf. Pkt. 3 cents; ounce 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cents; lb. 60 cents.



Carolina Bradford Watermelon

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Culture.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well rotted manure. When frost is gone plant 10 to 12 seeds one inch deep in each hill. Pinch the vines when blossoming begins, to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks dust with ashes, lime or road-dust. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills two pounds one acre.



Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe

Extra Early Hanover

The best extra early Cantaloupe in the world is not too much to say of our Extra Early Hanover. It is so good that we have not heretofore been able to supply the demand for seeds. Not only is it extra early, but extra fine, the thick and luscious green flesh being as sweet and sugary as one could want. Its earliness, attractive appearance, shipping qualities and luscious flavor commend it alike to the market and private grower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots 90 cts. per lb.

I find Wood's Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe to be the earliest and most prolific I have ever grown.—C. R. MASON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1907.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem.

No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very similar to our Wood's Netted Gem, but smaller; very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and is the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots 55 cts per lb.

Netted Rock, or Eden Gem. The rust proof melon. Another fine selection from the famous Rocky Ford, less tapering at the ends and so thickly netted that the netting completely covers the spaces between the ribs. A most excellent shipper. About ten days later than the Rocky Ford and very fine to follow that variety in succession. The quality is equal to the best Rocky Ford. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Burrell's Gem. The golden fleshed Rocky Ford, but even better for shipping, and in the market where the orange-fleshed melons are in demand they bring much higher prices. The melons average 6 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and will crate more exactly than any melon grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Wood's Netted Gem

We have the most thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem to be had anywhere or at any price, and will produce more perfect fruits to the acre than any stock we have ever tested. Our seeds are saved only from the best and finest melons grown from stock selected for purity for a number of years and cannot fail to please the most critical growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; 5-lb. lots 75 cts. per lb.

The delicious Netted Gem Cantaloupe seed you sent me proved a fine melon, sweet and of uniform size. All the seeds I received from you proved very satisfactory.—D. BOUGHNER, Columbus Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

Jenny Lind. A favorite with truckers for extra early shipping. Well netted and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Extra Early Hackensack. Smaller than Large Hackensack of same shape and fine quality, but ten days earlier. A splendid market variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Green Citron. Sweet and luscious; fine for home use and home market. Round, flattened at the ends; well ribbed, green fleshed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Baltimore, or Acme. Always finds ready sale at the best hotels and restaurants. Oval shaped; very thick green flesh and of the finest flavor. One of the best shippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe. Medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Hollybrook Luscious. For flavor and size combined this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market,—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues in bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Tip-Top. Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. Large, has thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid orange-fleshed melon with dark-green skin. Large, oval shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Emerald Gem. Similar to Osage, but flatter at the ends. The flavor is particularly fine. Crop short. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular, large, medium, early melon with thick, sweet flesh. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Montreal Nutmeg. The largest nutmeg variety; very fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Banana. Eighteen to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Glass Melon. For preserving, pickling, mangoes and pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Perfection

This is one of the stocks that has made Wood's Seeds famous. It has every good quality that could be required of a first-class melon—size, shape, netting, flavor, thickness of flesh, a large bearer and splendid shipper. The melons are large, somewhat elongated, with beautiful deep rich green flesh, turning to salmon; unusually sweet and luscious. In every way a splendid variety, whether grown for market or home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots 90 cts per lb.

Your Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is the best I have ever eaten.—Mrs. ANNA H. LEWIS, Oconee Co., S. C., Aug. 26, 1907.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe

ONION SEED

Culture—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, 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, 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 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 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 retained for planting.

I have bought seed from you for sixteen years, and always found them excellent. All business relations entirely satisfactory.—T. J. WALLER, Stafford Co., Va., June 20, 1907.

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.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Silver Skin, or White Portugal. 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. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60.

I cannot say too much for the Pearl Onions.—S. P. MALLETT, Wake Co., N. C., Sept. 6, 1907.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Recognized as one of the best standard onions both for home use and shipping. It attains a good size, with small neck, very solid and heavy. Has a thin yellow skin, white flesh, very fine grained, mild flavor and most excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield. One of the most popular onions in cultivation. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white and of stronger flavor than the Danvers. Very productive and a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

White Queen, or Barletta. An extra early onion, especially valuable for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Bermuda Onions

Genuine Teneriffe Grown

These are the onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct, and we know there is no better stock to be had. They may be sown either in the fall or early spring; for best results sow in beds and transplant. We offer both the white and red varieties.

White Bermuda. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Red Bermuda. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Southport Globe Onions

The Southport Onion is becoming more extensively grown each year as their many good qualities become more generally known. Their even regular size, perfect globe shape and handsome appearance make them ready sellers at top prices, while the tremendous yields and splendid keeping quality make them especially profitable. Our stocks are very carefully grown from hard, assorted bulbs, and will please the most critical growers.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King Onion

Southport White Globe. Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Southport Yellow Globe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Southport Red Globe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Spanish, or Italian Onions

This class of onions are especially adapted for growing during the winter for early spring market. Sow in August or September and transplant in October or early November. They also do well from spring sowings. The flesh is more tender than the American onions, and not as hard, so it is best to market them soon after harvest.

Mammoth Silver King

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.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King

Like nearly all Spanish onions, large and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh 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.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

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.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



Mammoth Silver King Onion

ONION SETS

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents 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, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced. Price per bushel fluctuate.

Write for prices.

Yellow Danvers. The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.

Red Wethersfield. A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.

White, or Silver Skin. The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.

The finest crop of Silver Skin Onions ever raised about here is now in my field, ready to market. I have always had better results from your seeds than any I can or even bought.—CHARLES MOORE, Spartanburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

Yellow Potato, Multiplier, or Hill Onion. Make large, reddish brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking and keeping qualities. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions, medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty small sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut): Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.

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

OKRA, or GUMBO

Okra 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.

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. One of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans market. It is early, commencing to bear when 12 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and bears continuously till full grown. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. When better known it will probably supercede all other okras for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

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 Green 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.

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 of its height. 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. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 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. It is used like 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 six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill or broadcast 5 or 6 pounds per acre.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Southern Giant Curled, or Chinese. 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. 45 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

For medium, light loamy, or sandy land peanuts are a very profitable crop. They yield largely, both of nuts and hay; 50 bushels of nuts and a ton of hay has been grown on land too poor to make a profitable corn crop.

Culture.—Plant the shelled nuts in May or early June in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts one to a hill 8 to 10 inches apart, and cover 1 to 2 inches. Cultivate three or four times, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow, throw the earth to the vines. Do not cultivate too late. Just after planting scatter lime on the top of the rows, and after the last working top over with land plaster. When harvesting, plow up the vines and stack them against stakes, putting the roots to the inside of the stack.

Improved Valencia. For full description of this fine new Spanish variety, see Field Seed pages. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel (30 lbs.) \$4.00.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel (22 lbs.) \$2. Special price in large lots.

Spanish. A thin-shelled variety. The nuts are smaller than the Virginia, but fill the shell more compactly. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$2.50. Special price in large lots.



White Velvet Okra

PARSLEY

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

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September, and transplant to hot-beds or cold frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row. Top-dress 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 than at any other time.

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. 45 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. 40 cts.

PARSNIP

A good supply of parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful 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 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 two inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

Wood's Improved Sugar. This is a 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 cts.

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.

PEPPER

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed 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. Particularly valuable for our southern shippers and market gardeners, from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild, red peppers. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing 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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

I find your Neapolitan Pepper seed true to the variety and a fine early pepper. I can recommend your Ruby King Pepper seed also to be true to variety, and the best pepper to plant for market, as it is a fine bearer.—H. L. FAISON, Calypso, N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

Chinese Giant. The vigorous, stocky, well branched plants are thickly set with enormous, brilliant, glossy, scarlet fruits 4 to 5 inches across at the top and of equal length. The flesh is thick, very mild and as sweet as an apple. The green fruits make an excellent salad when sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Bell, or Bull Nose. A large early sort of mild flavor. Color purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

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. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

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. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

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. 20 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

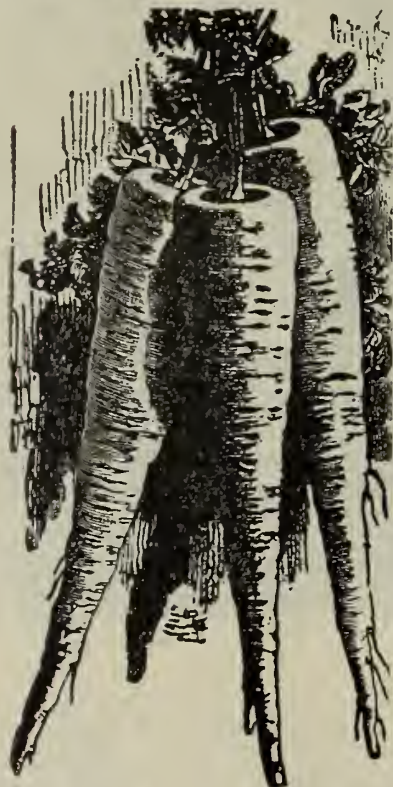
Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Red Cluster. Very hot. Color coral-red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

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



Ruby King Pepper



Sugar, or Hollow Crown Parsnip

A most desirable and healthy winter vegetable

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 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 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

I have been very successful indeed with the Pedigree Extra Early and Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas, and they deserve the highest recommendation.—JAMES K. DANCE, Chesterfield Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1907.

Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early

Extremely Early—A Uniform Ripener

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, until its superiority in earliness, productiveness and uniformity in ripening has been absolutely fixed. Tests made 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 long after being picked, a point of particular value when they are grown for shipping purposes. We strongly recommend this pea, believing it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

The Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Pea was the best that I have ever raised for very earliness and productiveness. They were ready to pick six days before any other in my section.—E. W. TURPIN, Perquimans Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Peas are far ahead of any early peas I have ever planted for earliness and productiveness. They are two weeks earlier than any of the so-called "extra early peas" our neighbors plant.—JAMES E. FERGUSON, Marshall Co., Tenn., Feb. 5, 1907.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior

The Pea for the Market Gardener

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.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea



Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early Pea

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.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.25. Special price on large lots.

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. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.

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. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$4.00.

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. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$4.00.

Eclipse or Surprise

Repeated tests have proved conclusively that the Eclipse is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, requiring no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and quality that is not found in any peas yet introduced. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.25.

Prosperity or Gradus

Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the size and fullness of its large shapely pods, which are as large and well filled as the late wrinkled varieties. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years, and recommend it highly where earliness, size and quality are desired. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.

Extra-Early and Early Peas--Continued

Nott's Excelsior. An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.

Thomas Laxton. Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large rich-flavored peas of a deep green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.

American Wonder. One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows only 10 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; 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. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

Tom Thumb. Not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent quality. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is very prolific, and is considered one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea

Without an equal among edible podded sugar peas for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced and boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The vines grow 5 or 6 feet high, requiring support; the pods are 6 to 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The peas, when shelled like other peas, are equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.25.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early is the finest early pea I ever raised, both for bearing and good table qualities.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea is surely the finest main crop pea I ever raised. I planted a pint last spring, and they made twice as large a yield as any other pea I ever raised. They are fine growers, fine bearers and fine for table use. I don't want anything better in the pea line.—S. I. MARSHALL, Johnson Co., Tenn., Oct. 17, 1907.

Second Early and Late Varieties

Horsford's Market Garden

Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only 2 feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market gardener pea and equally good for home use. The pods are borne in pairs and are easily and quickly picked. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

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.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

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.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.60.

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.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.60.

Stratagem. Only 18 inches high, but yields splendidly fine large pods packed with immense dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.40.

Yorkshire Hero. A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of fine quality. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.60.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.40.

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

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. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.

Dwarf Champion of England. The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25.

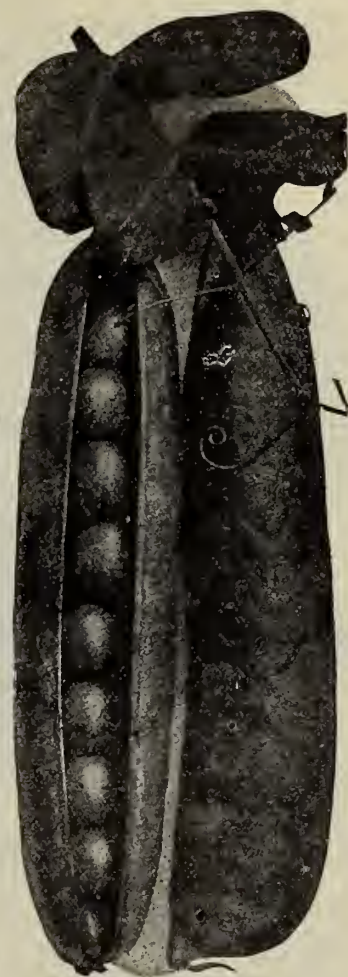
Marblehead Early Marrowfat. The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other single variety. The vines grow only 3½ feet high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of better quality than the old White Marrowfat. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

Large White Marrowfat. A big yielder for midsummer and late crop; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.60.

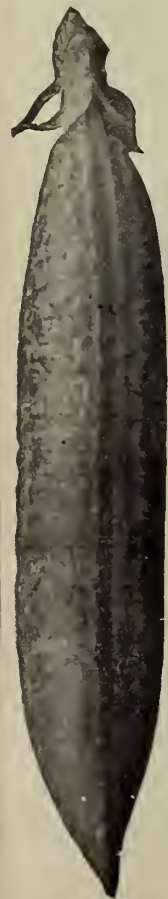
Black Eye Marrowfat. Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.60.

Three 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 cents 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 or quarter-pound rates.

We purchased seeds from you while living in South Carolina, fifteen years ago, and have purchased regularly ever since of you, and find we have the same success with your seeds here as there.—LARRY D. SNEAD, Office of Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1907.



Thomas Laxton Peas

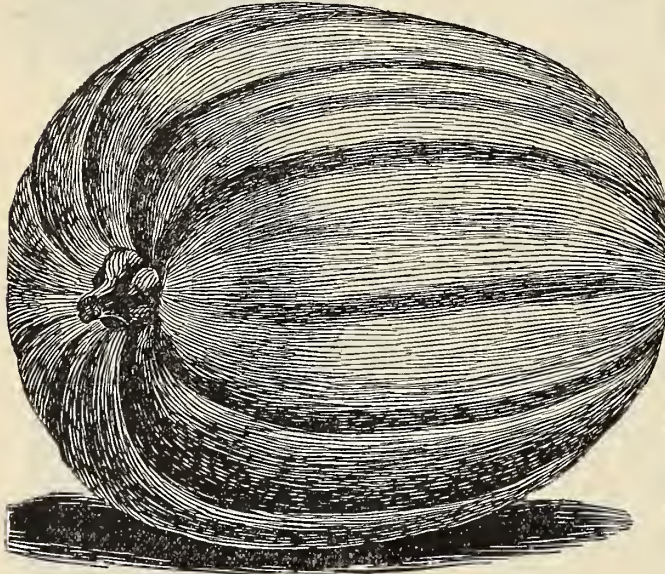


Gradus, or Prosperity Pea

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins make excellent pies also a very healthy and nutritious winter feed for hogs and cattle. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field, and fed to hogs and cattle during the winter.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row 10 to 12 feet apart in the 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; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired. 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.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Large and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Large Cheese. A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ 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 sometimes weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. An excellent large-yielding sort of fine flavor, specially recommended for pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Connecticut, or Cornfield. Splendid for stock-feeding. Large, round, and of an orange-yellow color; a good yielder. Ounce 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 30 cts. per pound.

Have planted the Connecticut Field Pumpkin for years, both on the river and uplands. Have fed my hogs on them since early in the season. They make an early feed, and I plant in succession. Plant also other varieties—Mammoth, Cashaw, Crookneck, and on bottom lands they do well. They are later than the others.—C. J. MILLING, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct 7, 1907.

RHUBARB

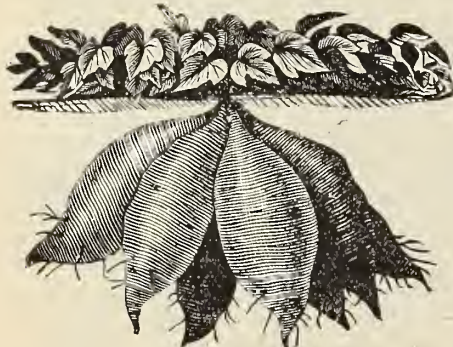
Culture.—Sow in March or April in drills in a moist or partially shaded place in order to overcome the effects of our hot, dry summer, which is the principal drawback to rhubarb culture in the South. When a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in fall or the following spring transplant 2½ or 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. When set out in the fall protect with a mulch of well-rotted manure; also mulch with straw or leaves during the summer to protect and retain plenty of moisture. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of plenty of manure, which should be applied early in the spring and at the end of the pulling season.

Linnaeus. Makes large fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. 10 cts. each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100. If to be mailed add 5 cts 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 hot-beds 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 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. 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, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

Yellow Nansemond. The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices 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. Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices 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. Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

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

RADISH

GROWN FROM CAREFULLY SELECTED AND TRANSPLANTED ROOTS

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 hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

Turnip Shaped Radishes

CRIMSON GIANT. A valuable radish, 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 remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. This will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market-gardeners. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per pound.

Your Crimson Giant Radish is the best we have ever planted. Have been planting Radishes for fifteen years.—J. H. MOORE & SON, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1907.

The Radish seed I bought of you in March (Crimson Giant) makes the finest I have ever used.—F. A. KELLY, Sullivan Co., Tenn., June 12, 1907.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish

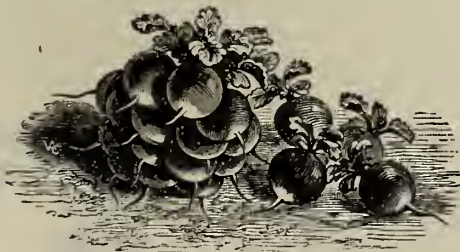
Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe (Non Plus Ultra). One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for forcing and early out-door planting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.

Early White Turnip. Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. There is no better for general garden culture. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.

Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A very early radish, very popular with market growers. Color a beautiful deep scarlet with white tip. Tops small, permitting close planting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.

Mixed Turnip Radishes. All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Early White-Tipped, Scarlet Turnip Radish

Golden Globe Summer. The best summer variety for the south, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest seasons. Uniformly globe shaped; skin golden yellow in color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Olive Shaped Radishes

Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped. One of the best 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 quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per pound.

The Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped Radish seed I bought from you last winter did well, and outsold other varieties that were grown in my neighborhood. Will buy seed again next year.—JOSEY WELLS, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long Radishes

Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Chartier Long Scarlet Radish

Long White Naples. The best long white variety, producing pure white roots of the very best quality; flesh fine grained, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Brightest Long Scarlet. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

White Strasburg Summer. An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp, and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Winter Radishes

Chinese, or Celestial. A quick growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor, crisp, and never woody. Flesh and skin white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Rose China Winter. Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Salsify

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or, when made into fritters, the flavor is like 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 course 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. We offer a very fine strain grown from the best roots. It is so superior in shape, size and flavor that we have discarded all other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

SPINACH

Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad. 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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.



We are using Spinach from the seed you sent. They are nice. I wish you could see them. It seems to me that ten to one are up. I have never seen just such. Nearly everybody here failed to get a good stand. I am pulling up, for they are too thick.—A. M. BARRETT, Anson Co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1907.

Long Season Spinach. No other spinach will stand our hot seasons as well as the Long Season without going to seed. See New and Desirable Varieties for full description. Ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Round Thick-Leaved. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.

SQUASH, or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing 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 Squash

This is of special interest to market gardeners and private gardeners who want the very earliest squash in cultivation. It is fully ten days earlier than Early White Bush, of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not as decided, the squash being better filled out and containing more flesh. The vines are of true bush form, 2 feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant good yielding power. It has proved very profitable with our market gardeners who are able to market the crop at top prices before the later sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Wood's Everbearing. Of special value on account of 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 a few will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines 10 to 15 feet long. It is best to pick as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yield until the end of summer. It makes an excellent table squash; also very valuable for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Delicious. A fine new squash for fall and winter use. For full description see New and Desirable Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Early White Bush, or Patty-Pan Cym-ling. For many years the most popular squash for shipping, nearly market, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

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. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best summer bush sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

Giant Summer Crookneck. In shape similar to above, but much larger and more warted. Also claimed to be several days earlier. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

Boston Marrow. A very superior running squash, and one of the best for winter. Oval-shaped; flesh orange-colored, fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Hubbard. The popular winter variety for squash pies. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



Summer Crookneck Squash

WOOD'S TURNIP AND RUTABAGA SEED



Extra Early White Milan Turnip

Culture.—Spring sowings should be put in early, so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are best. For the regular crop, 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. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad turnips three pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN TURNIPS. The Milans are the earliest turnip in cultivation, and the best for spring sowing. The bulbs are flat and smooth, pure white flesh. For an extra early turnip the Milans leave nothing to be desired.

Extra Early White Milan. Tender and delicately flavored, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory white both inside and out. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Similar to White Milan except the roots are a little flatter and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

All varieties named below per oz. 5 cents; ¼ pound 15 cents, postpaid.

White Fleshed Varieties

Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe. A much improved strain grown from roots selected for uniformity in shape, size, quality and small tops. White flesh, fine grained, tender and sweet. One of the very best for table use and market.

	Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over.	Per lb.
Mammoth Red-Top White Globe. Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock	30	35
Early Red, or Purple-Top, strap-leaved. Flat-shaped, quick growing, popular for both market and private use	30	35
Early White Flat Dutch. Similar to Purple-top, except that it is pure white	30	35
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..	30	35
Southern Snow-White Globe. A superior 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	30	35
Long White Cow-Horn. Very productive; a quick grower; fine grained and very sweet	30	35
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

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

	Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over.	Per lb.
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.....	45	50
Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad; very hardy	45	50



Rutabaga, or Swede

Rutabaga or Swede

Culture.—Sow in July or early in August in drills and keep free from weeds, and when full grown pull them, cut off the tops and store in the root cellar or pit for winter use.

Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow. An improved strain of the finest yellow fleshed rutabaga for table and stock, grown from roots selected for large size and uniformity in shape. Flesh remarkably fine grained and of sweet flavor. Pound 40 cts.; 5-lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Purple-Top Yellow. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. Pound 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.
Breadstone, or Budlong. Makes handsome, medium sized roots of superior table qualities. Pound 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.
Large White, or Russian. Flesh white, solid; a good keeper. Pound 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

SEED 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 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 of Potatoes from the seed supplied by us. See pages 11, 12 and 13 of this Catalogue for full information about Seed Potatoes.

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 Cannerymen, All Through the South.

Culture.—Sow in hot-beds or shallow boxes in the house early in the spring, transplanting in the beds to promote root growth, and when danger of frost is over set 3 to 4 feet apart outside. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them, and water freely when transplanting, shading them a few days from the sun until thoroughly established. Earliness may be promoted by growing in pots, shifting to larger size as they become filled with roots. Earlier fruits may also be had by allowing only the original stem to bear. If the plants are staked, they may be grown closer together and produce more perfect fruits.



Wood's Improved Beauty Tomato

Wood's Improved Beauty

The accompanying photograph was taken from our crop in the field and shows better than we can describe the smooth, uniform fruits that can be produced from our carefully selected stock. This selection has extended over a number of years, and we now offer what we confidently believe is the very finest stock of Beauty Tomato to be had at any price. Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large purple fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early, flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you, and think the Livingston Beauty the leader in the tomato line.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga., Oct. 26, 1907.

Livingston's Globe. Especially well suited for slicing on account of its elongated shape. Very early and ripens evenly. For full description, see New and Desirable Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Chalk's Jewell. Nearly as early as Earliana, and produces larger, heavier and handsome fruits. For full description, see New and Desirable Varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Wood's First Early

Where extreme earliness is desired plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes an ideal extra early tomato for shipping for the earliest market, and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, of a purplish red color and in every way most desirable for very early shipping. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Nolte's Earliest. Among first early tomatoes, this is one of the largest yielders and continues longer in bearing than other very early kind. Our test have proved it to be unusually productive for so early a tomato, and it should prove very profitable for early market. It is of a bright red color, very similar to Spark's Earliana in earliness, shape and size, but the fruit is more solid and the fruits are more thickly set. With us it proved one of the most vigorous and productive of the extra early varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Spark's Earliana

The introducer claims this to be the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

June Pink

Except in color the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

The June Pink Tomatoes were all right. If we had planted all our crop in them, we would have made a great more than we did.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1907.

The June Pink Tomatoes are the earliest and best I ever raised, and will bear till frost. Excellent for market.—MRS. B. M. JEFFRESS, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Fordhook First. Quite early, but in this respect not equal to the four varieties described above. It produces smooth, handsome, deep purple fruits; firm flesh, with but few seeds, and fine flavor. An excellent market or home-garden variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

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 soundness of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

I planted the Success Tomato largely for two seasons. I find it the most valuable main crop variety I have yet tried. It is well named. I have found your seeds and your fair dealing in every way satisfactory.—R. COATES, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1907.

Stone. One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes 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. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

I have used the Stone Tomato for several years, and have found it to be the best for canning and market, and suited to any soil, and freer from rot than any other tomato. I have repeatedly tried other varieties, and have found nothing to compare with it.—C. L. WARD, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1907.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE TOMATO SEED--Continued



Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Wood's Improved Ponderosa

The Ponderosa, as generally sold, has a tendency to produce many rough and uneven fruits, an objection which its unusual size does not counterbalance. To overcome this serious objection we have for several years selected our seeds at our Hollybrook Farm with the result that we now have a stock which for size, smoothness, uniformity and productiveness cannot be surpassed. It excels in size, often weighing 2 pounds and over; in perfection of form; in freedom from roughness. We regard it as the largest and meatiest tomato in cultivation. It is strictly an all-season variety, coming into bearing quite early and continuing till frost. We recommend it highly, particularly for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

I am trying your Improved Ponderosa Tomato this year. I have never seen such a field, or such a fine, smooth lot of fruit. It looks as if I could fill a peck measure with the clusters—nice large fruit from three to six inches in diameter. It may be the season, but I have never had or seen such before; not troubled with the rot as before. I am proud of them.—S. J. DAVIS, Pittsylvania Co., Va., July 17, 1907.

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. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

DWARF CHAMPION. A dwarf 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. \$2.00.

Dwarf Stone. Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

ROYAL RED. A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. A very desirable variety for canning, market and home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

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. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

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. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

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. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

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.

Wood's Improved Trophy

A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine flavored, rich, red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Tomato Plants. May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, dozen 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.



Wood's Improved Trophy

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. All leading kinds 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June, and July. Hot-bed plants. Dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00.

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.

Horse-Radish Roots. Dozen, 20 cts.; 100, 60 cts.

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, \$2.00.

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, 75 cts.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, each 10 cts.; dozen, \$1.00.

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.

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, setting the plants about 15 inches apart in the row. For garden culture the rows can be made closer, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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. The best time for setting out Strawberry plants in the fall is during October or early in November.

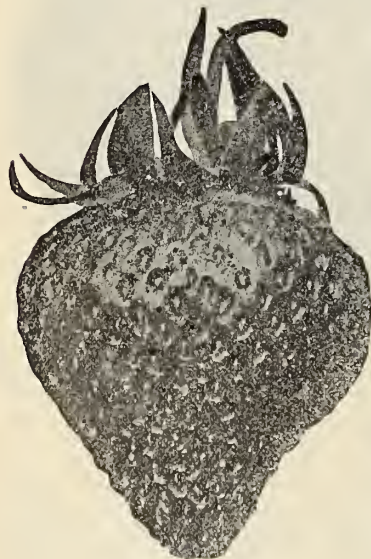
Red Bird. A new strawberry of southern origin, which is proving a most valuable introduction. It is extra early in maturity and very productive. It is of a bright red color and makes a most attractive appearance, grows to a large size, firm, and stands shipping remarkably well, and it is claimed that it will soon become one of the leading market and shipping varieties wherever it is grown. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it, in order to fertilize it properly. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of the strawberry crop.

Messrs. S. Wherry & Sons, large strawberry growers of Mississippi, write us as follows in regard to this variety:

"The Red Bird Strawberry was originated here, and has been thoroughly tested for five years, and last spring was tested with three hundred other varieties, and there was not a visitor or neighbor to our farm but what was unanimous in their praises of its merits, and all said that it showed more good points than any berry they had ever seen. Its extra earliness, immense productiveness, large size and firmness will make it the leader among all commercial varieties."

Price of the Red Bird, per dozen, 40 cts.; \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000 (500 plants at the thousand rate).

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-pollinizer; 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 account of its extreme earliness and excellent table qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.



Excelsior

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 cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.

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 green 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, 30 cts., postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Klondike The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer, originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable southern berries in cultivation, both for home market and table. It is unsurpassed in vigor of plant, growth, productiveness, large size, fine shape and splendid color of berry. It is in every way a most attractive berry, and always quoted at the top notch on the New York market, on account of its firmness and color, which it maintains longer than other sorts. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or rather, the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollinizer, a plant of remarkable vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Altogether, it promises to be one of the most valuable varieties yet introduced. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

I feel it my duty, as well as pleasure, to write you in praise of the Klondyke Strawberry. It is a berry of fine flavor and very firm. I have tried a good many berries, but the Klondyke beats them all. They are the largest berry I ever saw, and I do recommend them for size, flavor and yield. I want to set out 1,000 plants next fall of the same kind. I never buy my garden seeds from anybody but T. W. Wood & Sons, for they have the most reliable on the market.—P. B. HARRISON, Edgefield County, S. C., June 6, 1907.

Clyde. A remarkably productive and desirable main-crop Strawberry. It makes berries of large size and of excellent quality. Good shipper and an attractive salable and table variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Howell's Seeding. This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.

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, \$3.50.

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.

Sharpless. An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen, 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

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, \$3.50.

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, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

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, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insects and fungous 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.

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) \$1.00.

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT.

For San Jose Scale. It takes years for a fruit tree to reach a profitable age, but San Jose Scale can kill it in a single season. Lime, sulphur and salt mixture can be made on the farm if the proper appliances are at hand, but it is a most disagreeable job. Our mixture is highly concentrated, and is ready for use by simply adding water, no boiling. Spray in the late fall and early winter, and again in the spring before the buds open, covering each tree thoroughly. For small orchard use the Bucket-Spray (price, \$3.00), for large orchard the Barrel Pump (price, \$10.00). Dilute one gallon of Lime, Sulphur and Salt with 20 to 40 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree. Quart 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 75 cts.; 5 gals. \$3.00.

KEROSENE EMULSION

For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green fly, lice, 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.

WHALE-OIL SOAP

Recommended for San Jose scale and other insects which infest the bark of trees. Pound 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT

Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. 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 35 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.

STERLINGWORTH FLY DRIVER

A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Killer is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which, mixed readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly as effective. Per quart 60 cts.; 2 quarts \$1.00.



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 are greatly improved. Pound 15 cts.; 3-lb. package 35 cts.; 5-lb. package 50 cts.; 12 1/2-lb. package \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00. Use 1 1/2 to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

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 gallon \$1.00; gallon \$1.75.

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.

LEMON-OIL INSECTICIDE

The best remedy for house-plants, destroying green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. 1/2 pint 25 cts.; by mail 35 cts.; pint 40 cts.; by mail 60 cts.; quart 75 cts.; 1/2 gallon \$1.25; gallon \$2.00.

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, \$3.00.



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, 60 cts.; brass, \$1.25.

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 half-inch nose and Bordeaux Nozzle, \$10.

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, \$14.00.

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. \$8.00; extra bulbs, 50 cts. each.

HARDY ROSES

STRONG, VIGOROUS, 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.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These make a larger growth, larger flower, 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.

Alf. Colomb.—Clear cherry red; extra large flowers; very round and full.

Mrs. R. B. Cant.—Clear, bright, rosy pink; quite fragrant. Free grower and free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson.—White, with pale flesh center. A free bloomer.

Giant of Battles.—One of the best hardy crimson Roses, if not the best. Large, very double and sweet. One of the finest old sorts for general planting.

Coquette des Alpes.—Large, full, finely formed flowers. Pure white; sometimes faintly tinged with pale bluish. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy and beautiful.

Bessie Brown.—White, faintly flushed with pink. Flowers of lasting quality; strong, upright growth.

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.

Maman Cochet, Pink and White.—Finest outdoor Tea Roses; beautiful buds and flowers. These two Maman Cochet Roses should be in every collection.

Balduin (Helen Gould).—Beautiful, strong-growing and hardy. Continuous bloomer, and a fine rose for general planting.

Marie Van Houtte.—Pale canary-yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded with pale rose. Strong and sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—White; fine buds and flowers.

Clothilde Soupert.—Color ivory-white, shaded with rose; beautiful and remarkably free bloomer.

Monthly Cabbage.—Large flowers; pink, resembling Paul Neyron. An old and well-known garden rose.

Meteor.—Rich velvety crimson; makes fine cut-flowers.

Madame Lambard.—A fine southern hedging rose; large flowers and free and constant bloomer; color, beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.

Grass 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.

Bon Silene.—Bright, rosy crimson, changing to light rose; very fragrant. Medium bushy growth and very hardy.

Sombriuel.—Pure white, edged with silvery rose. Free bloomer and strong, bushy grower; very hardy.

BOURBON and CHINA ROSES

Very Desirable Free-Blooming, Hardy Roses

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.

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 climbers; 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.

Price of All Varieties (Customer's Selection), for Shipment in February or March, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

OUR LIST INCLUDES THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION

GREENHOUSE-GROWN ROSES. Full Descriptive Catalogue Mailed upon Request

These are well-grown and well-rooted plants, grown and started in the green-houses, 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 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; sent by mail, postage paid.

Good Roses. 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 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. 40 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, 50 cts.

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 large 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				



Saucers

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
Diam.	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 ¼ 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



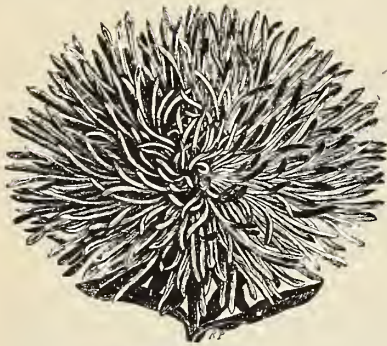
Earthenware Pots for Seeds

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 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 8-inch, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 10-inch, each 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER-PLANT SPRINKLER. Can supply either straight or angle neck. \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.10

Wood's Selected List of HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES



Unicum Aster.

Unicum Aster.

This splendid new Aster belongs to the Hohenzollern family, but differs materially from any of the large flowering kinds. When the buds begin to show color they are composed of very fine thread-shaped florets, gracefully curled and twisted toward the center. These florets, when unfolding, change into long, narrow petals regularly expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. A most excellent aster for cutting for table and house decoration. About three-fourths come true from seed, the rest will be found a fine white Hohenzollern Aster from which the Unicum originated. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 15c.

Nicotiana Sanderae.

New Colors.

Nothing we have ever offered can compare with this in the abundance of flowers, the whole plant being fairly laden with bloom from base to top—thousands on a single plant. The original *Nicotiana Sanderae* produced only carmine red blossoms while this mixture we offer contains pure white, pink, purple, light and dark red, crimson, violet and salmon. They are easily grown and adapt themselves to any soil and situation either in pots, boxes or in open ground, yielding an immense mass of blooms for cutting and all kinds of decoration, flowering from early summer to late fall. Pkt. 10c.

Hero Pansy.

Entirely distinct from any pansy heretofore offered. The lower petals are a beautiful dark blue contrasting wonderfully with the lighter colors of the upper petals. The flower is large, beautifully curled and frilled, so much so as to resemble a double flower. The blooms are of great substance and will not fade away as soon when cut as other pansies. The plants are bushy and compact and easily outrank all others for bedding while in size and beauty of flower it deserves to be classed with our Royal Mixture. Pkt. 15c.



RAY ASTER.

Ray Aster.

Among late flowering Asters none is superior to this splendid sort. The flowers are very beautiful, about five inches in diameter, and range from pure white to dark blue, some having white centers with pink, crimson or dark violet margins. The long, needle-shaped petals stand out like rays from the center of the flower, giving it very distinct and unique appearance. The plants are vigorous and healthy and bear an abundance of blooms. Valuable for beds and groups, also for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Liliput or Miniature Marigold.

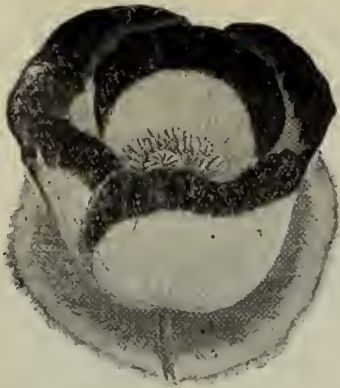
Although not distinctly a new class of Marigold there has recently been decided improvements made in the range of colors and quality of flower. We also wish to call special attention to their value for bedding, edging and massing as well as for growing in pots. The plants are only 4 to 5 inches high and 6 inches across, forming neat, compact plants that are covered with small, but perfectly double brown, golden yellow, spotted and sulphur yellow flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Very distinct from the African and French Marigolds and highly recommended for the purposes named above. Pkt. 10c.

Snowdrift Dianthus.

Snowdrift may fairly be classed among the very best of the double Japanese Pinks. The robust and freely branching plants grow about a foot high and throw up a multitude of strikingly large flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, very durable and finely laciniated or indented petals of the purest white. The name "Snowdrift" best describes the effect produced by the snow white blooms and the green foliage. Especially recommended for bouquets, vases and house decoration. Pkt. 15c.



SNOWDRIFT DIANTHUS



Admiral Poppy.

This single annual peony-flow-ered poppy is suprisingly beauti-ful. It is characterized by large, round, smooth edged, glistening pure white flowers with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top, one-fourth of the petals being of the dark color. These two colors form an extremely telling contrast similar to that seen in the well known Danebrog Poppy. When grown in groups the Admir-able produces a magnificent effect. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fancy Leaved Gaillardia.

A few years ago in a field of per-ennial gaillardia this sport from the original variety was found. It differs from all other gaillardia in having beautifully variegated foli-age which is marbled and blotched with golden yellow. This charac-teristic is displayed as soon as the leaves unfold and produces pleasing contrast with the magni-ficent flowers. Perfectly hardy, producing a profusion of bloom every summer. These are especial-ly valuable for flowers for table and house decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.



Fancy Leaved Gaillardia.

Radiator Chrysanthemum.

An extremely novel and beautiful new variety of an-nual chrysanthemum, bearing flowers of a most peculiar form, the quill shaped petals standing out all around the disk like the spokes of a wheel. Makes a most ex-celent cut flower for house and table decoration. We offer a mixture containing white and yellow with purple centres. Pkt. 10c.

New Lobb's Nasturtium.

Fringed Varieties.

A marked novelty in this popular class of nasturtium. In habit of growth and size of flower it is the same as the older strains of Lobb's Nasturtiums, but the flow-ers are beautifully fringed and extremely varied in color, including all shades of yellow and red, some spotted and blotched. So diversified is the display of colors and shades as to render a detailed description impossible. Strongly recommended for decorative purposes. Pkt. 10c.



Gypsy Girl Zinnia.

Gypsy Girl Zinnia.

Belongs to the Mexican strain of Zinnias and-totally different from all others in our list. The plants are dwarf, suiting splendidly for beds and borders. The flowers are of a distinctly new color, being bright yellow broadly blotched with brownish red, showing off strikingly on the dark green foliage and are borne in great profusion. In addition to its value for bedding and borders it is also fine for table and house decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.

"Princess Pinks" Dianthus.

A magnificent strain of the single-flowered annual fringed pinks with mottled, flaked, spotted, lined and marbled flowers in the greatest variety of colors. Whatever the prevalling color may be, whether light or dark, these markings vary in such a lovely display of shades and colors that scarcely two similar flowers may be found. The plants are bushy and compact, about a foot high and flower abundantly throughout the season. Pkt. 15 cts.



Kochia, or Burning Bush.

Kochia or Burning Bush.

Also known as the Mexican Fire Plant and Fire Ball, its several names given on account of the countless numbers of bright scar-let flowers with which the end of the branches are set and the bright autumn coloring of the foli-age which changes from light pea green to carmine and blood red. It is a highly ornamental annual, growing quickly from seed, form-ing perfect pyramids from 2 to 3 feet high, with cypress-like feath-ery leaves. Sow in boxes indoors in March and set out about the middle of April, or sow outside in April in a sunny situation, setting the plants about 2 feet apart. Makes an elegant pot and garden plant. Pkt. 10 cts.



"Princess Pinks" Dianthus.

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.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

A splendid mixture of all colors and shades of the choicest and most beautiful varieties. 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.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.

PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER. A splendid strain bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. 18 inches high. Pkt. ½ oz. Pure White, \$0 10 \$0 25 All Colors Mixed, 07 20

MIGNON ASTEE.—An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers. All colors mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED.—Late blooming; of many beautiful colors. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.—Produces 20 to 30 full double flowers on a plant. In size of flowers surpasses all dwarf varieties. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10

CROWN ASTEE.—Very double, showy flowers; white centers bordered with rich colors; beautiful. Pkt. 7 cts.



Comet Aster.



Victoria Aster.

OSTRICH PLUME ASTER.—A new type, resembling somewhat the well-known Comet, bearing very large double flowers 6 inches across, with long, loosely curled, feathery petals, suggestive of an ostrich plume, the centers being closely filled with short, erect tubular petals. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

COMET ASTER.—Flowers large, very double, the petals curled and twisted like Japanese chrysanthemums. A beautiful and distinct class. Pkt. ½ oz. Pure White, \$0 10 \$0 25 All Colors Mixed, 07 20

GIANT COMET ASTER.—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.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

VICTORIA ASTEE.—One of 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. Pkt. ½ oz. Pure White, \$0 10 \$0 25 All Colors Mixed, 07 20

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING ASTER.—Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bears on long stems, perfectly-formed double flowers 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high. Pkt. ½ oz. Pure White, \$0 10 \$0 25 All Colors Mixed, 07 20

GERMAN QUILLED, or CHINA ASTER.—Produces freely; flowers large and brilliant and beautiful colors. Height 15 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 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 1½ 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.

Conspicuum.—Everblooming white; fine for cutting. T. P. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mexicanum.—Mixed colors. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis.—A handsome African annual, 3 ft. high, bearing all summer large, single daisy-like flowers 2½ in. across; white shaded lilac, with yellow zone at throat. Pkt. 5 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 have handsome foliage, others 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 flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. 2. Height 2 to 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 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.

ABRONIA umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. 2. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height 2 to 4 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 10 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.

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.

SWEET ALYSSUM

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 in. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.

Little Gem.—Very dwarf; each plant covering a circle of about 5 in. H.A. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Sweet Alyssum.—White. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE.

A fine cut-flower and border plant; forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly. Sow in open ground either in fall or spring. H.P. 1-2.

Double.—Mixed Colors, pk. 3c.
Single.—Mixed Colors, pk. 3c.

BACHELOR BUTTONS.

See Globe Amaranth.



Sweet Alyssum.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty and rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 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 feet.

Superba.—Dwarf, growing 12 to 16 inches high; flowers ½ to ¾ inches across, and every shade, from light yellow to velvety brown and purple. 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.



Calliopsis.

BEGONIAS

Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; foliage 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 cents.

Vernon.—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. 2. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cents.

BYRONOPSIS.—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cents.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cents.

CALCEOLARIA.—Georgous greenhouse plants, producing beautiful pocket-like flowers. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. 1½ feet. 2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cents.

CANARY FLOWER.—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BALSAM

Our camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A. 2-3.

Double Perfection White.—The finest white. Pkt. 7 cents; oz. 75 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Extra choice. Pkt. 5 cents; ½ ounce 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Holsti Balsam.—Distinct variety; bears vermilion flowers, 1 to 2 inches across. Pkt. 10 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 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BALSAM PEAR.—Climber; the large, prickly, pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CANDYTUFT

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Valuable for bedding, edgings and borders, being fairly covered with varicolored blooms. H.A., except White Perennial. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Bears large pure white trusses in pyramidal shaped spikes. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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

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

Mixed Colors.—All colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

CALENDULA

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.

Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.



Balsam.



Candytuft.



Carnation.

CANNA

Dwarf French Cannas are exceptional for beds and for pots in winter. Bloom throughout the season, bearing large clusters of showy flowers. If sown in hotbed in January will begin blooming in midsummer. File a 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 newest varieties mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties.—The best tall sorts mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canna Roots.—See page 59.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Beautiful hardy plants, bearing a 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.

Calycanthemum (Cup-and-Saucer).—The best variety; flowers large. Mixed colors—rose, white and blue. Pkt. 7 cts.

CINERARIA.—For window decoration and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.



Canterbury Bells.

CARNATION

General favorite for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H. H. P. 1-2.

Chabaud's Perpetual. Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed, pkt. 20c.

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. Dwarf, flowers 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.

CATCHFLY (Silene). Compact, round little plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H. A. 1-2. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20 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.

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. H.A. 1-2.

Imperialis.—One of the best sweet-scented summer bloomers, keeping fresh for days after cutting. Sow every two weeks for a succession of bloom. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant; beautiful. H.P. Pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

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 feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; bloom ten weeks from sowing till frost. Fine cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star.—Three to four in. across; soft, deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; bloom abundantly from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, both single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Japanese. Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 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.



Centaurea Cyanus.

CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower)

Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak 24 hrs. before sowing. H.P.

Large-Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. 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; height 20 to 30 feet. Plant 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.—Yields 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.



Cockscomb.



Coleus.

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 finest markings. Pkt. 10 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 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. Fine for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Early Flowering.—Flowers from July till frost. Particularly fine for vases and house decorations. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Mammoth Perfection.—A splendid strain, bearing hundreds of beautiful blooms of the largest size and perfect form. **Separate Colors**—White, Crimson and Pink. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40c.

Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25c.



Wood's Superb Cosmos

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.—Rapid climber, growing 30 feet or more in one season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, 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. 3c.; oz. 25c. **Scarlet,** pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c. **Mixed Colors,** pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

DAHLIA

Succeeds 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 feet.

Double Pompon.—Flowers 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 59.

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 in. **Double Mixed,** pkt. 7 cents. **Double Pure White,** pkt. 10 cents.

SHASTA DAISY.—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; absolutely hardy and blooms more abundantly each season. Pkt. 20 cents.

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, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Cannot be too highly recommended for cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Fireball.—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.—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 grower; fine bloomer. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50c.

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Ragged Ranger.—A distinct new pink. The petals are cut and twisted into thread-like fringes, colors run from white to deep red. A fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10c.

Star Pink.—A splendid new variety of great brilliancy and variety of color. Blooms entire summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50c.

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 in. across. Pkt. 5 cts.



Dianthus or Pink

DIGITALIS (Foxglove).—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.

GERANIUM

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 cents.

Apple-Scented.—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. Pkt. 20 cents.

GILIA.—Profuse blooming and handsome; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors. H.A. 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Bachelor's Buttons).—Popular everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-like heads of different colors. Useful for bedding and borders. H.A. Height 1½ feet. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

GLOXINIA.—Charming greenhouse plants, producing a profusion of gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, spotted, mottled and blended. Bloom for months. T.P. 1-2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cents.

GOSETIA.—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 fully ripe. Tall varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15c.

ESCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. Also used for cut-flowers and plants.

Rose Cardinal.—Intense carmine. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

Dainty and charming little flowers highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in warm, sunny border will bloom the first season. H.H.P. 1-2.

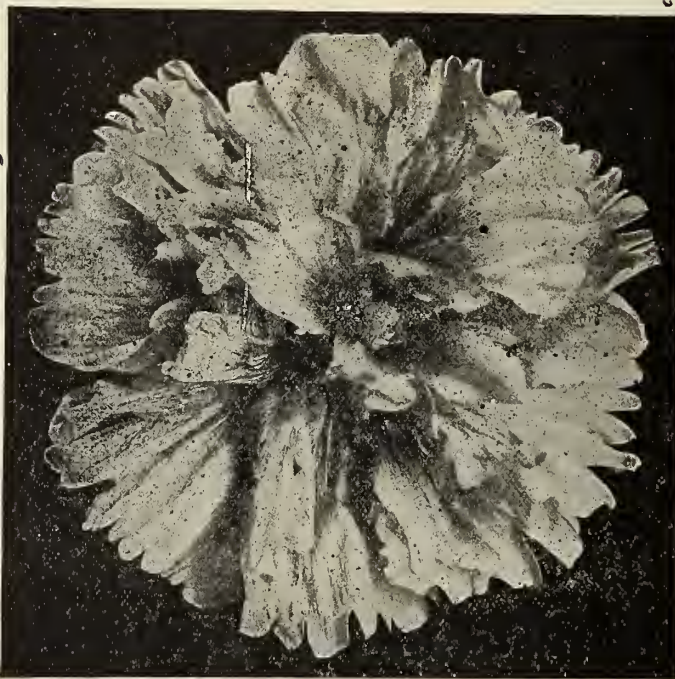
The Sylph.—A silvery white dwarf variety. Fine for bedding and potting. Pkt. 10 cents.

Eliza Farnrobert.—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. 40 cts.



Escholtzia



Allegheny Hollyhock



Geranium.

GAILLARDIA

Showy, free-blooming annuals, remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till fall. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 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.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FUCHSIA.—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

HIBISCUS (Marsh Mallow). Showy and ornamental; bearing beautiful single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. **Africanus**. White with black eye. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

GOURDS

Growth rapid; foliage luxuriant. T.A. Height 10 feet.

Dipper, Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature and Hercules Club. Separate sorts, each pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Dish Cloth.—Makes excellent dish and bath cloths. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—All shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5 cents.; ounce, 20 cents.

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant; useful for bedding and pot culture. Can be raised easily from seed, blooming the first season. T.P. Height 2 feet. 1-3.

Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers are double the size of the older sorts. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cents.

Blue.—Dark and fragrant. Pkt. 7 cents.

White.—Bears flowers in large clusters. Pkt. 7 cents.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cents; ¼ ounce 25 cents.

HELICHRYSUM (Eternal Flower).—Everlastings; fine for winter bouquets. Flowers large and of many colors. H.A. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40c.

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.

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; semi-double to double. Pkt. 10 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. Pkt. 10 cents.

All Colors Mixed.—Double flowers on long stems. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

HUMULUS

Rapid climbers for 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 feet.

Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—Dark green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

Variagated.—Dark green leaves, 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 hotbed. T.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25c.

LARKSPUR

Dwarf German Rocket.—The popular annual variety for summer and garden decoration. The vari-colored flowers are borne on long spikes; of exceptional value for cutting. H.A. Height 1 foot. 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, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. The African is best adapted for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfier and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants.

French Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

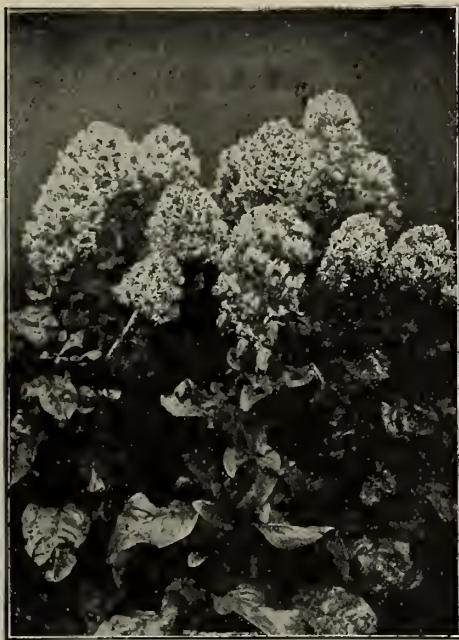
African Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'clock).—Open only in the evening or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

MAUBANDIA.—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. 10c.

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 all the summer and fall. Pkt. 7c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist).—Blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. Mixed colors. H.A. Height 1 foot 2-3. Pkt. 3 cents.



Mignonette.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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.

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 foot.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—Made up of the newest and best sorts, as well as 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 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.; ¼ oz. 20c.

Defiance.—Of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches long. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh 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.

MORNING GLORIES

Rapid growers for covering arbors, porches and trellises. Height 10 to 50 feet.

Imperial Japanese.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.

Convolvulus Major.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

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.

NEMOPHILA.—Dwarf plants, bearing in great profusion pretty blue and white flowers. H.A. Height 6 inches 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.



Marigold.

MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory)

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large 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 24 hours in warm water.

Ipomoea grandiflora alba.—The original Moonflower; bears large, pure white flowers. Grows 40 to 50 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Ipomoea hybrida.—Similar to above, but earlier. Pkt. 10c.

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 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.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Queen of Tom Thumbs.—Flowers of a bright rich crimson, contrasting beautifully with the silver-variegated foliage. Makes a strikingly handsome bedding and pot plant, even before blooming, being of dwarf and compact growth. Free flowering. Pkt. 10 cents.

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.; ¼ lb. 40c.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Golden King.—Beautiful rich dark-gold. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

King Theodore.—Black-red; the darkest variety grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Pearl.—Creamy white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Spotted.—A fine mixture of all spotted varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Yellow.—Bright yellow; no blotches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

COLLECTION.—One packet each of 11 distinct Dwarf Nasturtiums described above, except Queen of Tom Thumbs, for 30 cts.; 1 oz. each for 70 cts.



Queen of Tom Thumb Nasturtium.

TALL NASTURTIUMS

Wood's Peerless Mixture, Tall Varieties.—Similar to our mixture of Dwarf Varieties. Very fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

Dark Crimson.—Deep velvety crimson. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Golden Leaved.—Flowers scarlet; leaves yellow; very striking contrast. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Hemisphaericum.—Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Lemon Yellow.—Clear bright yellow. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Orange.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Pearl.—Creamy white; the palest tall variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Rose.—Soft pink; a very choice sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Scarlet.—Bright orange - scarlet; free bloomer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

COLLECTION.—One packet each of Nine distinct Tall Nasturtiums for 25 cents.; 1 oz. of each for 60 cents.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS

Differ from the Tall Nasturtiums in being more free-flowering, the blooms are smaller, more brilliant and varied.

Black Prince.—Deep blackish, glossy purple, deepening later into velvety black; foliage rich and dark. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

Hybrids of Mad. Gunther.—Striped and blotched; exceedingly brilliant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.

Ivy-Leaved.—Fine for hanging-baskets and window-boxes; crimson; very distinct. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of newest sorts; brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

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.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.

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.; ½ 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.

Odiar, or Blotched.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

Psyche.—Excels in beauty of colorings, 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.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Large-Flowering Mixed.—A good mixture, containing all colors and styles of bloom; very showy. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Pansies in Separate Colors, see next page.

PANSY—Continued**SEPARATE COLORS,**

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; one pkt. each of 12 sorts for 40 cents.

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, 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.

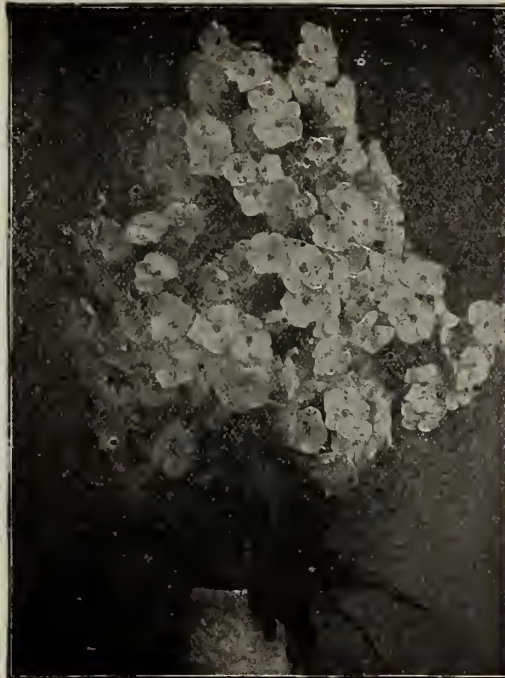
Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

OXALIS.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. 2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

PASSION FLOWER.—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Ht. 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.



Grandiflora Plox.

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 feet.

California Giants.—This splendid large single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Package, 15 cents.

Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Package, 10 cents.

Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. Package, 25 cents.

Single Petunias.—A choice mixture, including many large-flowering, striped blotched and fringed sorts. All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.



Petunia.

PHLOX

Silver - Leaved Star.—The Star variety, some fringed; of rose or carmine shades, making a delightful contrast with the beautifully variegated foliage. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Star and Fringed.—Dwarf varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Perennial.—Excellent for permanent beds and borders; 3 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Mixed Phlox.—All colors in fine mixture. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c.

Grandiflora Phlox.—(See next page.)

POPPY

Hardy annual of quick growth, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly 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.

WOOD'S SUPERB 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.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Iceland.—A beautiful fragrant strain; blooms continually from June to October. Resembles crushed satin; continues to flower 3 or 4 years. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

Annual Poppies, See next page.

PENTSTEMON.—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. Pkt. 5 cents.



Peony-Flowered Poppy.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

The Golden.—Bright golden yellow foliage. Many colored flowers, especially scarlet, crimson, purple and scarlet with white edge. Pkt. 7 cts.

Cardinal.—About 18 inches high, bearing large, double glowing scarlet flowers, a striking contrast with the deeply-cut dark green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

White Swan.—Immense double white flowers, beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mikado (Striped Japanese Poppy).—The petals are 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; beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Peony-Flowered.—Splendid, large double flowers, resembling peonies, mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Tricolor.—Very showy and attractive; bears large 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 a dwarf, branching habit. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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 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.

PRIMROSE

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Perennial 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).—Summer and autumn flowers for margins of shrubberies and mixed border. Flowers are large, showy and fragrant; easily grown. H.A. Height 1 to 2 feet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

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.; ¼ oz. 40c.

Scarlet. A profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.

Yellow. Novel and distinct; a fine flower. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 50c.

Dark Purple. The darkest of all. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.

Striped. A fine collection of striped sorts. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.

Mixed Grandiflora. A splendid mixture of large-flowering sorts. Pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.

COLLECTION.—One package each of 5 separate colors for 35c.

PYRETHREUM (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. 3c.; ¼ oz. 20c.



Salvia Splendens.



Stocks.



Scabiosa.

SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabious).—Bears large, double flowers of many colors on long, graceful stems; fine for cutting. H.A. Height 2 feet. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 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. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches. 2-3.

Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.
Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 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 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sanguineus.—Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.
Mixed Varieties.—The best sorts mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

ROSE CAMPION (Agrostemma).—Splendid dwarf plant for dry situations, bearing pretty flowers of all colors. Good for massing. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Pkt. 3 c.; oz. 20c.

SANVITALIA.—Dwarf, free-flowering plants, suitable for borders or rock-work. Bears double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, in great abundance. H.A. Height 6 in. 2-3. Pkt. 3 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.

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.

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.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Patens.—Splendid rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS**(Gilliflower)**

Useful annuals 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, when later sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A. 1-2.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice. 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.

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches across. Height 2½ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

SMILAX.—Tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window-garden. Useful for decoration and bouquet. Sow in box in March. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Hardy perennial 1½ to 2 feet 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

The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals; others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sow early; will flower the first season. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. 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.

THUNBERGIA.—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in profusion. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

TOENIA Fournieri.—Pretty plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. Bloom throughout the summer in open ground, and in winter in greenhouse. Blue with yellow throat. T.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.



Double Sweet William.



Miniature Sunflower.

VERBENA

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Miniature.—Six inches high, 12 inches across. Blooms continuously and profusely. Fine for bedding and pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mammoth.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 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 borders. 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; succeeds 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.

Tom Thumb.—Strong, robust, free-flowering plant, 6 to 8 inches high; fine for bedding. Blooms large, ranging from light yellow to dark red. Pkt. 10 cts.

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 bloom more abundantly, or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. 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, and 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.

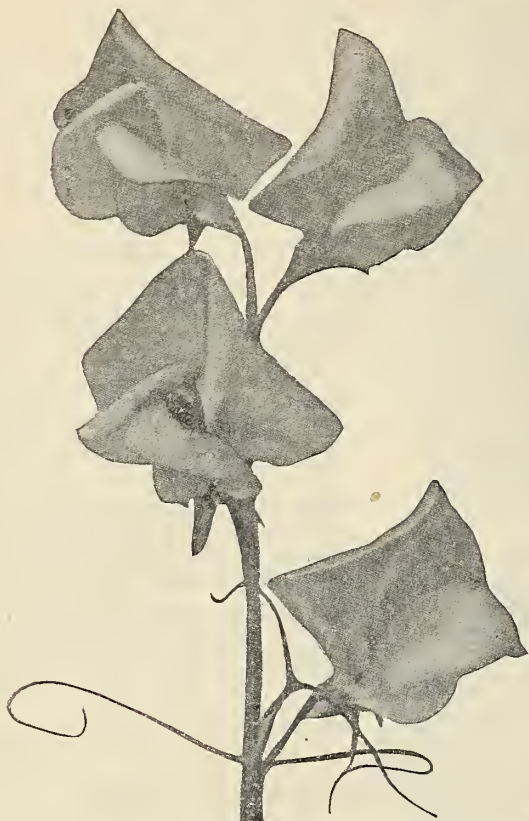
Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Mixed.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Zinnia.

SWEET PEAS.



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.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 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.

Price: The following 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.
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 shade 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.

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 cts.

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. 60 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. 40 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.

Three Cents per Packet

We catalogue a great many of the standard varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, excepting Peas, Beans and Corn, at 3 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.

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 cts.; 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 \$0 cts.; postage 5 cts. each.

CALADIUMS

Esculentum. (Elephants 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; dozen \$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.

Brunnhilde. 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.

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.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

White and Light—each 5 cts.; dozen 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.

Tuberoses

Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberoses 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.

Albino. A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up from 2 to 5 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 Tuberoses. 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.



Dahlias

BONORA PLANT FOOD

Makes strong, healthy plants—the kind that yields the largest blooms in great abundance.

PHOTO OF PART OF A 50 ACRE FIELD OF

ALFALFA

GROWN ON
CURLS NECK FARM



ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

Alfalfa can be sown either in the spring or fall. During March or early in April is the best time for seeding in the spring. Cutting should commence as soon as it attains a fair growth, before it comes into bloom. With anything like seasonable weather it will give two or three cuttings during the first year.

It is most desirable to cut Alfalfa frequently, and it should always be cut just as it is coming out into bloom. The frequent cutting thickens out the stalk and makes it stool out and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields at successive cuttings throughout the year.

The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the Southern and Middle States, as wherever it succeeds it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. On farms, both in Virginia and other States, where Alfalfa has been successfully grown, farmers are increasing their acreage to a very considerable extent, as it is proving to be one of the surest and largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops that can be put in. After it is once well established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays for a little extra care and preparation to secure good stand and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation.

Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

A Firm Seed-Bed is of First Importance.—For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 61. It is also very desirable to give a heavy application of lime to land, previous to sowing the Alfalfa.

The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre; any time during March or early in April, and the end of August or during September in the fall.

Our Alfalfa seed is the best grade, strong-germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves, both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder. Price, **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per lb. 18 cts.; per bushel, about \$10.00. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

My Alfalfa seeded in 1905 was mown four times in 1906, and in May, 1907. It is growing finely. I am well pleased with the crop, and shall increase the acreage.—DR. H. V. DUNSTON, Bertie County, N. C., June 12, 1907.

I just must write you of my little patch of Alfalfa that I planted on April 13th with the seed bought of you. There is only 1½ acres of it, but it is beautiful, and will soon be ready to cut. It is admired by all who see it. It is *all alfalfa*. A friend who has failed with his alfalfa, from seed bought elsewhere, was looking at my little patch yesterday, and was just delighted to see it, and declared that he would buy of you and try again this fall. So I hasten to beg that you send him your catalogue. The alfalfa which he planted came pepper-grass and dodder. I shall put in eight acres more next spring, nothing hindering.—MRS. LULA SANFORD, Lowndes Co., Ala., June, 3, 1907.

The Alfalfa, and in fact all the seeds I got from you last year, came up in great shape. This is more than I can say for any other seed house I bought of last year. I expect to buy all my seeds from you this year.—G. D. BUDDECKE, Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1907.

I have had splendid success with Alfalfa. I will cut the fifth crop of hay this season in about ten days. The field was seeded five years ago. I am also breeding hogs on a rather large scale, and thus using the range successfully.—LESLIE D. KLINE, Frederick Co., Va.

I have been growing Alfalfa for a number of years. It can be grown successfully in this section. I have cut it three feet high, and five times in one year. It takes land in good state of cultivation to do that. I am going to sow more this fall.—JOSEPH PIERCE, Lancaster Co., Va.,

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; in 25-lb. lots and over 3½ cts. per lb.; 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 a first-class stand.



Plants of Alfalfa inoculated and uninoculated sown at the same time.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

Wood's Trade Mark Brand Clover Seed--Best Quality Obtainable--Free From Dodder and Objectionable Weed Seeds, and of High, Tested Germination.

We employ a skilled agricultural chemist, who has special charge of the examination and testing of all our seeds. We are particularly careful to examine all clover seed, so as to supply the same free from dodder or any other injurious weed seeds. We also test the germination of all seeds before sending them out, so as to know that they will germinate first-class, with favorable weather and seeding conditions. We thus use all care to supply the best seeds obtainable, and our facilities in this respect are not surpassed by any other seed house anywhere. We do one of the largest businesses in grass and clover seeds in this country, and handling the seeds in the large quantities that we do, we are enabled to furnish the best quality seeds at as low prices as good seeds can be sold.

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 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, they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the clover.

Clover is also sown on grain fields in the spring, 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 this time are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time.

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 SEEDINGS, it is better to prepare 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.



Alsike Clover.

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.

To customers who desire fuller information about Grasses and Clovers, we will take pleasure in mailing a copy of our "Grass and Clover Crop Special," which we issued last October. It contains much valuable information, and several special articles on Grasses and Clovers. If you are interested, don't hesitate to write for it. We will cheerfully mail it free upon request.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

The use of Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly, and in some districts throughout the Middle States, and particularly in parts of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, it is superseding red Clover, as it is found to stand better and yield surer and more reliable crops. The particular advantages claimed for Alsike Clover are that it lasts longer, is harder, standing adverse conditions both of summer and winter weather better 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. 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 6 or 8 lbs. per acre; sown in mixtures with other grasses or clovers, 4 or 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient. Alsike Clover costs less to seed per acre than Red Clover as it does not require as much seed per acre, the seed being very much smaller than the Red Clover. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** seed, per lb. 18c; bushel of 60 lbs., about \$10.00.

The Alsike Clover bought of you some time ago was beautiful, clean seed, and I am ordering this now for a neighbor.—J. R. HUMPHREY, LOUDOUN County, Va., March 13, 1907.

I believe in sowing Alsike with medium Red Clover. It cost no more now than the Red Clover Seed. The seeds being so small it covers nearly four times as much ground and thickens the stand, and not only increases the yield, but greatly improves the quality of the hay. Five quarts of Red and one quart of Alsike will give wonderful returns.—E. P. SNYDER, Huron Co., O.

I bought \$50 worth of grass and Clover seed of you, and I have as fine a stand as I ever saw.—JAMES BLYTHE, Swain Co., N. C.

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 \$10.75 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$10.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates.

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 \$10.25 per bushel; choice quality seed, about \$10.00 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 has given me entire satisfaction. I have the largest and best fields of Clover in the county. John S. Jones, Wake County, N. C.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 20 cts. per lb. Special price on large lots.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*)

Japan Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands.



Japan Clover.

In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shade of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or Clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable. It is best not to graze it too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this Clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or Clover, 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 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*.

I bought half a bushel of Japan Clover seed from you through Mr. Brown last spring, sowed it on four acres of land, on broom-sedge with grass. That I sowed with grass made fine grazing; what I put on the broom-sedge killed the broom-sedge out. I think it fine for poor land.—C. W. BILLUPS, Mathews Co., Va., March 16, 1907.

CRIMSON CLOVER Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding.

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—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—lb. 8 cts.; bushel \$3.50.

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.; bushel \$4.75.

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 recedes 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 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 17 cts. per pound.

MELILOTUS OR WHITE BOKHARA. Used largely for bees; also a good soil improver. Pound 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb.

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 is 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.

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 re-sow 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.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEED

Wood's Grass and Clover Seed 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.

To those who desire further information, we will take pleasure in sending a copy of our "Grass and Clover Crop Special," issued last October. This contains special articles on grasses, and much other valuable information of special interest.

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 not 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. 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.10; choice seed, bushel \$2.00. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

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 (11 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. \$1.80; choice seed, bus. \$1.70. 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:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass has done fine for me this year. It grew five feet high, and made good hay. I think it just as good hay as Timothy, and heavier crop.—A. MUSTOE, Orange Co., Va., June 26, 1907.

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 splendid meadow and hay grass.—L. B. PIERCE, Wilkes Co., N. C.



Harvesting a Crop of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Grown for Seed Purposes in the Valley of Virginia.

MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a most excellently 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 in 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 especially 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.; bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.75.

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.


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.

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. 25c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$2.75. 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. Pound 18 cts.; bushel of 15 lbs. \$1.60.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)


Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass.

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. It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier in it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Pound, 40 cents. In 10-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

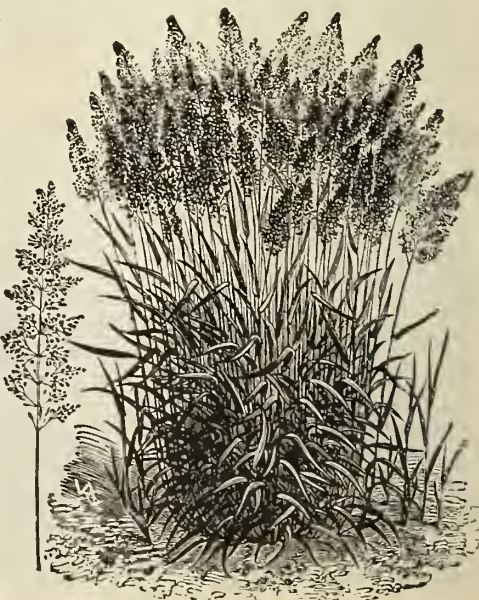
This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (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, 22 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 quantity 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 10-lb. lots and over 10½ cts. lb. Choice grade in 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb. Prices fluctuate, quoted upon application.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the Clover and Timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany County, Va., February 19, 1907.

The Herd's Grass that I bought of you last fall is doing well, as it always does for me. I sow for pasturage principally. I never find any trouble to get a stand, as I do with some of the other grasses. It is a fine grass to hold hill land. For hay, I think it should be sown with Timothy and red clover.—C. S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg County, Va., July 5, 1905.



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 \$2.50. Choice Timothy about \$2.40 bushel. Price fluctuates.



Timothy.

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., July 30, 1905.

The Clover and Timothy I got of you last year were the nicest seeds I have ever bought. My neighbors say they will have to get their seeds from you hereafter.—C. R. RHOADES, Orange County, Va., January 3, 1907.

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, 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, 6½ cts. lb.

I think Perennial Rye grass is a fine grass for winter grazing, sown in September, on either light sandy or heavy soils. I believe it would make good hay on good soil. I broadcasted stable manure and limed a red clay gall spot, and it grew about knee high on same. Very little of anything would grow there before, not even black peas.—FRANK R. LLOYD, Edgemont Co., N. C., June 12, 1907.

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, 7½ cts.

I wish you could see my clover and Italian Rye Grass. It is fine. I shall always buy my seeds from you, for I know what I am getting. I have ten acres; it is from six to eight inches high now.—MRS. H. P. HARELL, Wake Co., N. C., April 8, 1907.

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. PHIPPS, Burke County, N. C., June 21, 1906.

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.

HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS 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 63 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, 15 cts.; bush of 14 lbs., about \$1.70.



Hungarian, or Awnless 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 drought-resisting qualities. Customers who are growing this grass are very much pleased with it, and are putting in increasing quantities each year.

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 valuable grass, so as to become acquainted with the great merits. Pound, 45 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts.; large trial package, 25 cts., postpaid.

"My son, Prof. J. F. Duggar, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, wrote me you would be pleased to have sample of *Paspalum dilatatum*, the tropical American grass which has become so thoroughly domesticated here in Alabama and in a small portion of Mississippi. I am induced furthermore to write you of my observations on this plant.

"There are several varieties of Paspalum, but '*Paspalum dilatatum*' is chief amongst them. This plant naturally flourishes in meadow lands, and grows to a height of two to three feet. We find it much relished by our domestic poultry, sheep, mules horses, &c. It grows right along with and on top of Bermuda. When Bermuda is apparently scorched by dry and hot weather, or by frosts, this grass, Paspalum, gains the ascendancy right away. In fact, it takes 'the right of way.' It withstands a great deal of hard usage, grazing and trampling, making a thick, tough sward and some of my neighbors believe that it will supersede Johnson Grass in many fields. Its feeding value is very great, and it is exceptionally valuable as a conservator of the soil, preventing washes, &c."—R. H. DUGGAR, M. D., Hale Co., Alabama, Sept. 24, 1907.

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 loamy 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, 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per pound.

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 30 to 40 pounds per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Pound 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 12 cts. per lb.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hill-sides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Pound 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 32 cts. per lb.

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 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 28 cts. per lb.

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.

VELVET BLUE (*Holcus Lanatus*)

The use of this grass is increasing to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rock-bridge county, Va., having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasturage grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the first grass to furnish pasturage, and it continues to furnish excellent pasturage up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it heads out and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop of hay as orchard grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasturage. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed up. While we have usually considered this grass to be not equal in nutritive qualities to orchard grass, farmers in that section advise us that they consider the hay equal to orchard grass hay. It is particularly well adapted for light and upland soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with orchard and tall meadow oat grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasturage. Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.60.

SWEET VERNAL (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)

This makes a most pleasing growth as a lawn or pasturage grass, and it is also highly valued on account of the odor which it imparts to hay, or to lawns when cut. Price: Per lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over 15 cts. per lb.

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasturage mixtures. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 12½ cts. per lb.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*)

A valuable annual winter grass for the South, making nutritious fall, winter and early spring pasturage, and the earliest yield of hay. It is adapted only for fall seeding. Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 12 cts. per lb.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.)



One of the Finest Lawns in Virginia—Wood's Seeds used on this beautiful and historic plantation for more than twenty years.

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 qt. 25 cts.; if sent by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$1.00; 100-lb. lots and over 19 cts. lb.

I sowed the Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass I bought of you last fall on my yard, and I never dreamed that such a yard of grass could come so quick. I only wish every one who has to sow a yard could see it. No one that sees it believes it could be only nine months old. If I had to sow another yard, I would just write to you to send me what you thought best to sow. I would feel sure that it was right.—E. P. CAHILL, Rockingham Co., N. C., June 6, 1907.

I bought Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass last fall, and at once the lawn became nice and smooth, and now my lawn is simply magnificent.—ZEB. V. WALSER, Davidson Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

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 \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.75; 100-lb. lots and over 18 cts. lb.

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.

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 cts. per pound; 100-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. lb.

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. pkg. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; ton \$48.00.

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 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.

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

Mixture No. 1

For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed as follows:

Perennial Rye Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Hungarian Brome Grass	Sheep Fescue
White Clover	Meadow Fescue
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover	Fancy Red Top
Velvet Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. lb.

Four years ago, I seeded a piece of heavy loam soil in your grass mixture No. 1, with the best results. I got a first-class stand, and it has afforded ample pasturage the year around since that time. Besides grazing it regularly, I have mowed it every year, curing a nice quantity of first-class hay for winter feeding. I am highly pleased with it.—J. T. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., June 8, 1907.

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
Hungarian Brome	Timothy
Perennial Rye Grass	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. lb.

I have several times used your No. 2 Grass Mixture for establishing a permanent pasture, and find it excellent. I have now a very fine pasture of the No. 2 Grass Mixture from your seed sown last October, on which I have been pasturing my horses and mules for the last month.—R. W. WHARTON, Beaufort Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

Mixture No. 3

For heavy loam or clay soils. Composed of grasses as follows:

Hungarian Brome	Alsike Clover
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Fancy Red Top	White Clover

Sheep Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Creeping Bent

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per pound.

The Grass Mixture which I got from you is just fine. Will make more than twice as much hay per acre as any other grass sown beside it.—J. T. KOUR, Fayette Co., W. Va., July 8, 1907.

Mixture No. 4

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass	Meadow Fescue
Kentucky Blue Grass	Fancy Red Top
Sheep Fescue	Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Alsike Clover	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre; Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per pound.

I intend, next Autumn, to sow some of your grass mixture for pasture, such as I did three years ago. It succeeded admirably with me, and made excellent pasture.—WM. C. ESTIS, Loudon Co., Va., April 15, 1907.

Mixture No. 5

For wet bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Herd's Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Canada Blue Grass
Meadow Foxtail	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre; Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per pound.



MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed

Mixture No. 6

For light gravelly or sandy soils. Composed as follows:

Orchard Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Velvet Grass
Hard Fescue	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Fancy Red Top
Sheep Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. 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 sold it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTERICK, Buncombe Co., N. C.

Mixture No. 7

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail	Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sheep Fescue
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Herd's Grass	Alsike Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per lb.

I sowed your No. 7 Grass Mixture with wheat last fall, and have a good stand, and it is looking O. K.—S. L. SMITH, Franklin County Va., June 10, 1907.

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
Italian Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Timothy
Hungarian Brome Grass	

Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per lb.

Mixture No. 9

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Herd's Grass	Sapling Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Tough-Stalk Meadow
Perennial Rye Grass	Italian Rye Grass

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14 cts.; 100 lbs. 12 cts. per pound.

I have two acres of your Grass Mixture No. 9, and it has a fine stand; a perfectly green mat.—CHAS. ROUGHTON, Tyrell Co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1907.

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.

Special Grass and Clover Mixtures for Various Uses

We quite frequently have requests from our customers to put up special mixtures to suit their respective needs, particularly for **shady places, railroad embankments, terraces, putting-greens** and other special **golf mixtures**, or for soils on which peculiar conditions exist, or for which there may be special requirements on the part of our customers. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices on any special mixtures required for these or other purposes, or giving such in formation as will enable our customers to make successful seedings for their requirements. We are continually making tests of various grasses and different combinations of grasses on our own farms, and our experience in this line we feel sure is in advance of any other seed house in this country, particularly in regard to the conditions and needs of the Middle Atlantic and Southern States. We shall be glad to answer correspondence on this line at any time.

I have been buying grass seed for more than thirty years, but I have never bought of anyone who gives me the satisfaction that I get from you. Your seeds have not only proved good and reliable, but have always come in good shape and plainly marked. I always recommend your firm to my farmer friends.—C. M. FARRAR, Putnam Co., W. Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I intend next autumn to sow some of your grass mixture for pasture, such as I did three years ago. It succeeded admirably with me, and made excellent pasture.—WM. C. EUSTIS, Loudoun Co., Va., April 15, 1907.

Park Meadow Mixture

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year, or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price: Per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.

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.

Black

Tartarian

Oat



BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS

The Earliest, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats

For a spring Oat for seeding in March and April the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring Oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a 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, \$1.00; in 10-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

The following are Extracts from Customers' Letters about this Valuable Spring Oat:

I bought the Burt or Ninety-day Oats of you this spring, for spring sowing, and was pleased with them. I don't want anything better for spring sowing. They grew shoulder high, and free from smut, rust or any weeds, and were ready to cut in ninety days after sowing, and that is good enough for me.—M. H. ROBINSON, Isle of Wight Co., Va., *Sep. 6, 1907.*

Your Ninety-day Oat was the finest I ever grew. Shall want more next spring.—McG. RIDDICK, Martin Co., N. C., *Sep. 23, 1907.*

The Burt Oat has been well tested here, and proven, for spring, most satisfactory in this section. The 200 bushels of seed you shipped me last spring were true and gave a fine stand.—J. M. LAROCHE, Charleston Co., S. C., *Oct. 8, 1907.*

I bought some Ninety-day Oats from you last spring and sowed them on the 12th of April, and they are all headed out, and will be ready to cut in less than ten days, and they are something like waist high.—DR. WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, Granville Co., N. C., *June 11, 1907.*

Black Tartarian Oats

The Heaviest Yielding Black Spring Oats in Cultivation.

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.

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. Per peck (8 lbs.) 50 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.) \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over \$1.20 per 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., *Feb. 6, 1906.*

The Black Tartarian Oats which were sown last spring have proved very satisfactory indeed. Shall use them freely next year.—EDMUND C. PECHIN, Botetourt Co., Va., *Oct. 19, 1907.*

The Black Tartarian Oats were admired very much. I consider them to be a satisfactory oat to use for a catch crop where the winter seeding has failed.—M. E. BEMIS, Mgr., Washington Co., Tenn., *Oct. 19, 1907.*

Bancroft Oats

An improved strain of the Georgia Rust-Proof Oat, and decidedly superior, both in yield and appearance of grain. Price: Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.20 per bushel.

Farmers throughout this section will plant no other oat but the Bancroft, except in an experimental way. They seem to be better suited to our climate and other conditions than any other variety. They have been tested here thoroughly for the past ten years, and have always given perfect satisfaction. The Appler comes next; the only difference that I have ever been able to see was that the Bancroft was heavier and would outyield the Appler.—L. R. HILLSMAN, Dougherty Co., Ga., *Oct. 1, 1907.*

Red Rust-Proof Oats

These Oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other Oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our southern grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, bushel, 85 cts.; choice quality, bushel, 80 cts. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

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, \$1.00; in 10-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel. Prices quoted at any time on request.

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 75 cts. 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, 75 cents per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time.

Your seeds, especially Black Spring Oats, and other things, proved to be the best I ever tried.—W. G. HAMRICK, SR., Webster Co., W. Va., *Mar. 6, 1907.*

Dwarf Essex Rape.



Dwarf Essex Rape

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used. Pound 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.

I had three acres in Dwarf Essex Rape planted broadcast in the spring, well manured with stable manure, broadeasted. This carried my hogs in good condition from May until about August 1st, and was most satisfactory. I shall plant it again. I get all of my seed from you.—C. J. MILLING, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct. 7, 1907.

I sowed broadcast this spring about four acres Dwarf Essex Rape. The results were entirely satisfactory. I kept about forty hogs on this lot eight weeks with only a little corn two or three times a week. Am so well pleased shall order again.—A. F. MATTHEWS, Sussex Co., Va., Oct. 14, 1907.

The Dwarf Essex Rape has been a fine success for hogs and chickens, besides furnishing large quantities of excellent spring greens.—L. S. WALKER, Alamance Co., No. C., June 17, 1907.

I have frequently purchased and used Wood's Dwarf Essex Rape seed, and always found them good. I sow the seed several times during the year. Dwarf Essex Rape makes fine pasture for poultry, calves and pigs, and the crop comes quickly.—R. W. WHARTON, Beaufort Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

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.

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 hay to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded 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 or Spring Oats.

Price for best quality peas, about \$1.60 per bushel; cotton sacks, holding two bushels each, 18 cts. extra. Special price on large lots.

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops that I can sow. They yield abundant crop, and come at a time in the season when feed is scarce and high; besides, they improve rather than diminish the land. I am going to sow this year in December with oats and cover deep, as I find they do the best to get them in earlier in December or very early in the spring. So often the land is wet early and not in condition to work. I follow the Canada pea with the black pea, using this rotation in preference to corn. I get more feed, and at the same time improve the land.—A. V. STURGEON, Nansemond Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1907.

For two seasons I have broadeasted 1½ bushels of Canada Field Peas, plowed under, then broadeasted 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 Co., Md.

I used your Canada Field Peas last year with fine results.—MONROE B. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg Co., No. C., Jan. 20, 1906.

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 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats or three-fourths 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.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

My Hairy Vetch sown with wheat looks beautiful. Wheat just heading and vetch in bloom, and I am just about to cut it this week. Expect you will have many orders for vetch this summer, as I have shown mine to a great many, and they were highly pleased.—WM. T. HARDY, Vauce Co., N. C., May 23, 1907.

The Vetch I bought of you in November came up well. I seeded twenty acres to grass in November last with seed purchased of you, and have a good stand and a fine prospect at present. I am much pleased with the grass seeds purchased of you, and shall want more in the spring, perhaps enough to sow between forty and fifty acres.—S. B. CARPENTER, Anson Co., N. C., Jan. 8, 1907.

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 from spring seeding in this section.

SEED WHEAT

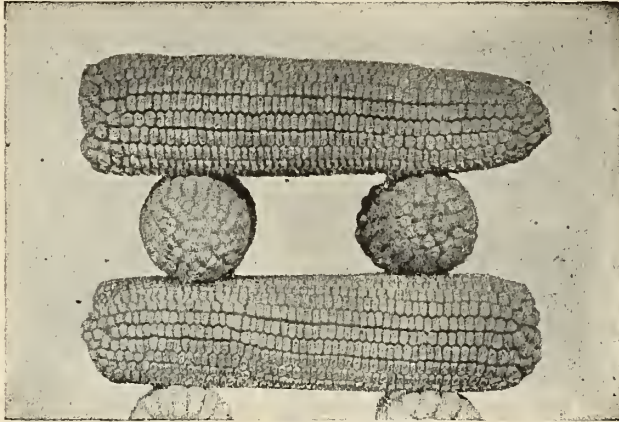
We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our Wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.



Canada Field Peas

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 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:



Boone County Special Corn

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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

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 Co., Va., Nov. 7, 1905.

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green Corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its 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.; peck 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 Co., Dela.

My improved Southern Snowflake is a very fine second early corn, and yields well.—J. P. PARKER, Sampson Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1907.

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. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

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.; peck 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.

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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

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.

The half bushel of White Majestic Corn that I ordered from you sometime ago came to hand in due time, and I planted it. It gave the best stand that I have ever seen.—T. G. COOK, Horry Co., S. C., April 28, 1907.

Boone County

Boone County. 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 an early maturing and large-yielding corn 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: Quart 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60. Special prices in large lots.

I think the Boone County Special Corn I got from you is an excellent variety, having large ears with very deep grains. The stalks are not so large and tall with me as some varieties I have seen, but I like it all the better for that.—AMOS SILVER, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Nov. 2, 1907.

Your Boone County Corn I got from you this spring is the finest white corn I ever saw.—J. L. MEADOR, Prince Edward Co., Va., Aug. 17, 1907.

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 very 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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

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 Co., Va., Sept. 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 Co., Va., Oct. 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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

I was well pleased with the Cocke's Prolific Corn. Although I planted it late, it yielded from two to six ears to the stalk, and one was found containing ten ears. I think the field will produce between forty and fifty bushels of corn per acre. I was also impressed with the strong vitality the Improved Golden Dent Corn possesses. It yields well, grows quickly, and the corn is sound and heavy in weight. I planted some late in June that matured and made good corn.—J. LOYD PANCAKE, Hahersham Co., Ga., Oct. 21, 1907.

The Cocke's Prolific Corn I bought from you last spring is showing up fine, and I am satisfied I can show the finest field of corn on Valley River, by many odds. I was in it yesterday, and every stalk shows from two to eight well developed ears to the stalk. The Hickory King is also fine corn on sorry, thin upland. Everybody who has seen my crop speaks of it as the best developed corn in the county.—J. A. BISANEE, Cherokee Co., N. C., Aug. 24, 1907.

Eureka Corn

This Corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measures 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.; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.50.

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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

I consider Holt's Strawberry Corn the best stock corn I ever had any experience with.—E. H. PARRISH, Durham Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40. Special price on large lots.

My Virginia Ensilage Corn I got from you last did do fine. I had the finest ensilage corn that was ever known to grow in my neighborhood. I had loads of corn stalks that grew to be nearly 18 feet high, and good large ears on them. My field was just close to a public road, and people were wild over it. Said they never saw such corn.—SAMUEL H. PARKE, Homestead Dairy, Chester Co., Pa., April 24, 1907.



Columbian Beauty Corn



Virginia Ensilage Corn

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 for the past two years, 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.

The Gate-post Yellow Corn is a very good variety. The stalk grows medium size, with good ear and thin shuck. Like it very much.—W. J. WILLIAMS, Marion Co., S. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

I have tried several varieties of corn, but like Improved Golden Dent the best of any, and never expect to plant much of any other. It keeps sound when others rot, and makes a good yield.—JNO. S. TILLMAN, Randolph Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

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 Co., Va., April 9, 1906.

Your Golden Dent Corn is the finest Golden Dent Corn we have ever seen.—B. F. REEVES, Pike Co., 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.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

The Improved Golden Dent Corn was fine. I won't plant any other kind.—WILLIAM LAW, Talbot Co., Md., March 22, 1906.

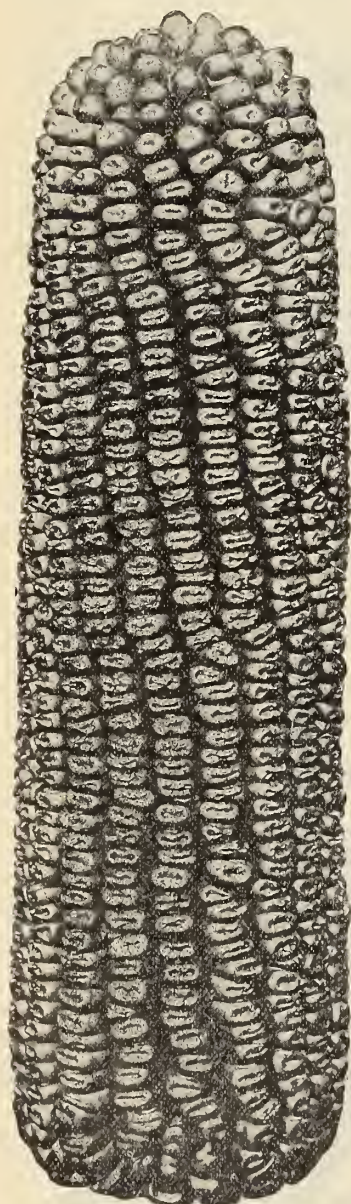
All the seeds I have obtained from you have proved all that was recommended. I have been raising corn for forty years, and now have the best crop of corn I ever made, from the Leaming Corn I obtained from you. My neighbors say it is the best crop of yellow corn they ever saw on this land.—JNO. T. BROWN, SR., Louisa Co., Oct. 16, 1907.

Virginia Yellow Dent

A standard variety of Yellow Corn; quick-maturing and large yielding. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40.

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., Jan. 19, 1905.

I have never seen such corn as I have this year, grown from the Cocks' Prolific I ordered from you this spring; also the Hickory King and Columbian Beauty are fine, and I have some of the largest ears on the Southern White Snowflake I ever saw.—JNO. R. BOND, SR., Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct. 4, 1907.



Gate-Post Yellow Corn

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. For description and full information, see pages 10 and 11 of this Catalogue

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. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. SIMS, Union Co., S. C.

The heaviest Mangel Wurzel Beet I raised from seed ordered from you weighed eleven pounds. I took the premium at the Alamauce County Fair.—GEORGE T. MORROW, Orange Co., N. C., Oct. 30, 1905.

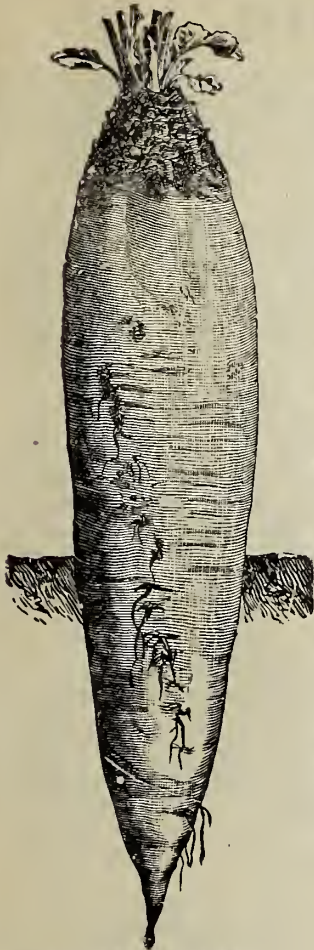
LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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 cod, an ewe disowning her lamb, nor a sow eating pigs. Roots are essential for a properly-balanced ration.—J. J. RENNO, Buckingham Co., Va., Sept. 28, 1906.

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. Pound 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2. Price of book "Broom-Corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cents, postpaid.



Mammoth Prize Long Red
Mangel



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 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.

I purchased from you last spring a Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower, and shortly after getting it I seeded with a field of 16 acres to timothy and clover. From this little experience I find that it works charmingly, is easily operated, and throws the seeds evenly to the ground. The field shows a splendid stand of grass. Compared with the old way, it saved at least three-fourths of the labor.—M. J. KESTER, Monroe Co., W. Va., Oct. 20, 1907.

I am very much pleased with the Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring. It gives entire satisfaction. It is a great labor saver over the old way. I sowed about one hundred acres last spring, and got the best and most even stand I ever got of grass and clover.—JAMES A. Mc-BEE, Knox Co., Tenn., Oct. 24, 1907.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

Tobacco seed is one of our leading specialties. We sell in large 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, 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 3½ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want 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 on tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture is "The Tobacco Leaf," by J. B. Killebrew and Herbert Myrick. We can supply this book for \$2, postpaid. It gives valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco-grower.

CIGAR VARIETIES.

Florida Sumatra. Makes the highest grade of cigar-wrapper and brings a very high price. 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.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.



Ohio Zimmer Spanish. It makes one of the best and most desirable cigar tobaccos grown in this country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ 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. First crop from imported seed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Imported Havana. The finest Cuban stock, imported from the famous Vuelta Valley. 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.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ 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.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

Warne. A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and when properly managed makes the finest quality leaf. 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. 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. It 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 long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to limestone soils.

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.

Raglands 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.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.
One Sucker. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. 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 soils.

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 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, 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 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:

Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Tuckahoe, Tillery and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

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.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one to two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts, and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots, with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

IMPROVED VALENCIA PEANUTS

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 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck (7½ pounds), \$1.25; bu. (30 pounds) \$4.00.

My Valencia White Peanuts are fine, and I think they beat all other peanuts. I expect to plant a heavy crop of them another year.—W. WARD, Halifax Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

Valencia White Peanuts are my preference. They are very productive, vigorous vines, away ahead of all other varieties.—W. T. HUFFMAN, Richmond Co., S. C., Oct. 21 1907.



Improved Valencia Peanuts

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 pounds) \$2.50. Special prices on large lots.

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 pounds) \$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 potato 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. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75.

JERUSALEM, or WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKE

Artichokes 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. Should be planted, cultivated and harvested the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are also entirely hardy, and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April; the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 4 to 5 hundred pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price: Pk. 50 cts.; bu. \$1.50; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.40 per bu.

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 Co., Va.

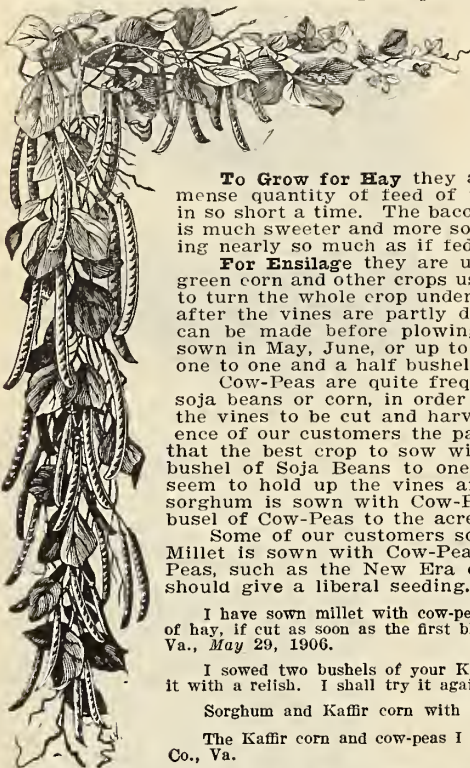


Jerusalem Artichokes

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 PAETZ, Mecklenburg Co., 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 Co., Va.

Sorghum and Kaffir corn with cow-peas, bought of you made immense crops.—J. A. T. HULL, Fairfax Co., Va.

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, Co., Va.

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. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00. Bushel prices quoted on request.

The New Era Cow-Peas I bought of you 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 Co., N. C., Jan. 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-Pea, 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.; peck \$1.00.

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 places. The Taylor matured its peas 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 Co., 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. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00. 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. BYRD, Polk Co., Ga.

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.; peck 90 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

Bushel prices of Cow-Peas quoted on request. Prices are not settled at time catalogue is printed.

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.; peck 90 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.

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, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

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 Pen. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 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.; peck 90 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.; peck 90 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.; peck 90 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. Pkt. 85 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

Where desired, we can furnish Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow Soja Beans with Cow-Peas. The Soja Beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the Cow-Pea vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the cow-peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing Cow-Peas in mixture has long been recognized by our southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing Soja Beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. Price, per pk. 60 cts. Bushel price quoted on request.

The fourteen bushels of Mixed Cow Peas I bought of you 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 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 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.

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.

Extra Early Blackeye These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.

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 yields to the Larger Blackeye, but quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.

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.; bu. \$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. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.

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. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.

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.

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 pasture 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

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, stooling 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 3½ 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 ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cowpeas, 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 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 \$1.40 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, Wilcomico Co., Md., June 26, 1906.

Have been using your German Millet for several years, growing it six feet tall, and winning first premium at the Central Carolina Fair, it yielding from 2½ to 3 tons per acre.—TOM O'CONNOR, JR., Guilford Co., N. C., March 25, 1907.

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 them green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green 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 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. Special price in large lots.

"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.

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.



Soja Beans

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivate. They will make their largest yield of beans put in in this way. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 75 cts. Bushel price quoted on request. Crop 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.

My opinion of the Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans is that they are a very profitable crop for farmers to grow. Like other leguminous plants, they improve the soil by adding humus and nitrogen thereto. They make a very fine hay if mown before the leaves shed; also they are fine to fatten hogs, turning the hogs in on them just as the leaves begin to turn yellow. They are a very hardy plant; they can stand as much drouth or either wet as any plant I ever saw.—R. EMMETT ROGERS, Nansemond Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1907.

I desire to tell you how beautifully the Soja Beans succeeded, that you sent me the seed of last June. They came up well and grew so fine, they attracted the attention of every farmer who passed by the field. I would like to purchase twenty bushels for this year's planting.—C. A. COPPEDGE, Northumberland Co., Va., Mar. 1, 1907.

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., Oct. 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 cow-pea 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.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.50. 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.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75. Special price on large lots.



Velvet Beans

TEOSINTE A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop



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.; bushel about \$1.20.

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 \$1.20 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

I am very well pleased with the Japanese Buckwheat. Indeed it is the finest I have ever seen. It is very productive, and affords an excellent pasturage for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va., Oct. 22, 1907.

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. 2er lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over 7 cts. pound.

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. Ounce 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

I have planted Teosinte for green feed for eight years or more, and when planted on fertile soil it makes an abundant crop of green feed for milk cows. Horses also like it very much. I think a great deal of it.—Miss JENNIE MILLER, Bertie Co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1907.

I have been planting Teosinte for two or three years, and find it one of the best green crops that I grow. I feed it to horses, cows and hogs. All stock are very fond of it. It will make an abundance of green feed, and I can get two to three cuttings each season.—C. E. WARD, Surry Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1907.

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 luxuriantly 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 on the one-half acre to be about a ton and a half. My stock eat it with great relish. 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 sobby.—JOE CABELL DAVIS, Marlboro Co., S. C.



Russian Sunflower

COTTON SEED New and Improved Varieties

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks, and saved specially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Sunflower Cotton

This is the earliest ripening long staple variety, maturing fully two weeks sooner than any other. The plant is hardy, vigorous and prolific, usually with one or two long limbs from near the ground, standing up well; bolls medium to large, opening well and easily picked, but not shedding; lint 1 7-16 to 1 1/2 inches, very strong, fine and silky; seeds small. This variety was originated through six years of careful work by a planter in the Yazoo Delta in an endeavor to develop a long-stapled cotton which would mature its crop so early in the season as to escape the ravages of the boll weevil. Last year "Black Rattler," "Parker," "Sure Crop" and "Southern Hope" cottons were grown on the same plantation, but "Sunflower" gave the earliest good picking. In 1906 the "Sunflower" crop sold for 24 cents, while other varieties, yielding no more per acre, were bringing only 10 1/2 cents. We recommend it as the best of the long-staple sorts.

Originator's stock Sunflower Cotton, grown in Louisiana by the originator. Pound 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.25. Sunflower Cotton Seed, South Carolina grown. Pound 10 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

Floradora

Floradora Cotton is a remarkably vigorous grower; on good soil will reach a height of six to ten feet. It is not branching in habit like some sorts, but throws out numerous straight limbs which are loaded with cotton. The variety is enormously prolific, consequently a big yielder. The boll of this variety is very large, most of them containing five locks. The seeds are white and of good size. The lint is what makes the variety so profitable. It is equal to Allen's Long Staple in length, and is very fine and silky. This variety sold in Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Memphis last season at a much higher price than any short staple sorts. Price of seed, per lb. 10 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.40.

Toole

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 about this variety, says:

"No seed has ever interested this community as much as the Toole. I made with it 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, 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. It was placed No. 1 in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield two bales per acre, and give from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.15 per bu.

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., Oct. 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 Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Allen's Long Staple

One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Our stock is secured direct from the originator. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$1.50.

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 weigh 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-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.; bushel \$1.25; 5-bushel lots or more, \$1.10 per bushel.

The Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton seed I got from you last year did fine. I made one bale of cotton where I have been making one-half before. Cocks' Prolific Corn did well, but the ear is too small. But it is very hard and sound, and makes very fine meal.—W. G. GRIFFIN, Drew Co., Ark., Feb. 16, 1907.

Hawkin's 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.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over \$1.10.

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 measure 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 Co., N. C., Sept. 27, 1905.

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. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$1.25; in 5 bushel lots and over \$1.10 per bushel.

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.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS

The materials from which our standard 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. \$4.00; per ton \$40.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high 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. \$2.80; ton \$27.50.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

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.

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. \$2.65; ton \$26.00.**

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 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 CORN FERTILIZER

Analysis: Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphate acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$19.50.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

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 TOBACCO

Ammonia, 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 3 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$2.80; per ton \$27.50.**

A splendid fertilizer for the tobacco crop. Put up from the best materials specially adapted for this crop.

STANDARD CROP GROWER

Analysis: Ammonia, 1 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$20.00.**

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 GRAIN AND GRASS

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphate acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.40; ton \$23.50.**

This brand is especially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also 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 \$14.50.**

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. \$1.50; ton \$16.00.**

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.

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 for grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberries plants, apply at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre, drilled close to the plants and slightly covered with soil. For grain and grass crops, apply broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 lbs. to the acre, and cover slightly with the harrow. It is used principally in the spring, just at the beginning of the active growing season. Price: Per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. 3½ cts. per lb.; per 200-lb. bag \$7.00.

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 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. \$3.10; ton \$30.00.** Special prices on large lots.

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 leading 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 100 lbs. \$4.25; ton \$42.00.**

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 Lister's 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.

After using Lister's 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 Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. McELROY, Henrico Co., Va.

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. 90 cts.; ton \$8.50.**

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 that 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. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

CHICK FOOD. A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.30; 100-lb. bag \$2.35.

Cyphers. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.

FORCING FOOD. This is used where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.25.

Cyphers. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.

LAYING FOOD. A good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.25.

Cyphers. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.

SCRATCHING FOOD. A combination of grain to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.15; 100-lb. bag \$2.15.

Cyphers. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.30; 100-lb. bag \$2.35.

Darling's Beef Scraps. For 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 one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Darling's Beef 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.

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. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

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 corn meal 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. bag 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag \$1.00; 50-lb. bag \$1.90; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

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. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 60c.

Mico-Spar Cubical Grit. This grit contains sodium, aluminum, magnesia, lime and iron, which every poultry-raiser knows are necessary to produce paying hens. It creates perfect digestion, and the corners of the cubes always remain sharp. We can supply this in three sizes, suitable for poultry,

pigeons, ducks and small chickens. Grit is the chicken's teeth, and often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

EGG PRODUCERS

Sterling Egg Maker. A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price: 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

Lee's Egg Maker. A reliable condition powder and egg producer. Excellent for both grown fowls and young chicks. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.; 25-lb. pail \$2.00.

Rust's Egg Producer. One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; by mail 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Full Nest-Egg Food. An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.; 25-lb. pail \$2.00.

Conkey's Egg Producer and Laying Tonic. A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

CONDITION POWDERS FOR POULTRY AND 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 \$1.00; 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. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; postpaid 70 cts.; 25-lb. pail \$2.50.

Lee's Hog Remedy. The most popular and extensively used remedy in the world for hogs. 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 \$2.00.

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. One-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; postpaid 41 cts.

LICE AND INSECT POWDERS

Sterling 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, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 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 \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

Lambert's Death to Lice. A powdered preparation for dusting on sitting hens, and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. 5-oz. pkg. (trial size) 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

Cyphers Lice Powder. An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.

Lee's Insect Powder. A safe and effective remedy for lice and mites on poultry and pet stock. 1¼-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 45 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. A carefully prepared, non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chick. Price: 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications) 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications) 25 cts.

Lice and Insect Powders—Continued.

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer. This is a liquid lice destroyer especially prepared for killing all insects parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Conkey's Lice Liquid. An excellent lice killer, and also a effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Cyphers Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.

Lee's Lice Killer. Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommended it in the highest terms. 1-qt. size, 35 cts.; ½-gal. size, 60 cts.; 1-gal. size, \$1.

REMEDIES FOR ROUP AND OTHER DISEASES

Sterling Roup Cure. A sure cure for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowls drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size, 25 cts., postpaid 30 cts., makes 25 gallons of medicine; large size, package, 50 cts., postpaid 60 cts., makes 75 gallons of medicine.

Conkey's Roup Cure. An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00.

Cyphers Roup Cure. Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00.

Rust's-Haven's Roup Pills. Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure is the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Cure. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Conkey's Gape Cure. A positive cure for this deadly disease. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Lee's Germozone Tablets. A preparation that cures sick fowls, and prevents contagion in roup, canker, swelled head, 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, 50 cts.; same in tablet form, 50 cts.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

Napreol. For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

Sanitary Food Boxes. Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. 50 cts. each.

Dry Food Hoppers. For feeding beef scraps, etc. 75 cts. each.

Poultry Helps and Appliances—Continued.

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 cold. The small-size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.

Wall Fountain. 1-gal. size, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

Gape Worm Extractors. Each 25 cts.

Perfect Poultry Marker. Makes a good clear cut, and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

Philadelphia Poultry Marker. 25 cts.

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.

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.; doz. 25 cts.; 3 cts. each extra for postage.

Medical Nest Eggs. A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of the nest under nesting material keeps the nest sweet and clean. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 3 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. By mail, postpaid, doz. 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 doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2 per doz.

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 a strong reflector. Each \$1.50.

The X-Ray Egg Tester. The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25c.; by mail 35c.

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.

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 corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells, \$3.00.

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.

EGGS FOR SETTING. From Thoroughbred Poultry

On our farms and in our poultry yards we have the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best stock 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.

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, and is greatly admired by all visitors to Hollybrook Farm. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

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 if 13 eggs.

Buff Plymouth Rock. A superior strain of the Plymouth Rock. Equally as prolific layers, and considered very desirable for market fowls, as they do not show dark pin-feathers when dressed. \$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.

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.

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.

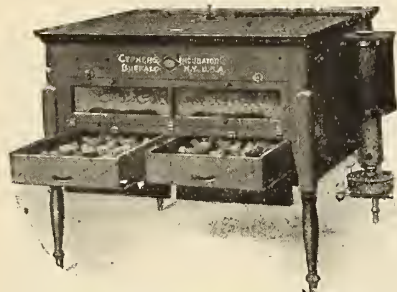
White Leghorn. Similar to Brown Leghorn, except that the plumage is pure white. \$1.50 per sitting of 13 eggs.

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. Price includes packing and delivery from our stores or to express office here.

Cockerels and Pullets. We can furnish cockerels and pullets of most of the above breeds at from \$1.50 to \$2 each.

The Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators

The celebrated **CYPHERS NON-MOISTURE INCUBATORS**, of which we are authorized agents, are guaranteed by the manufacturer, as follows:



1906 Pattern Standard Cyphers

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 incubators 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 90 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	\$14 00
No. 1, 140 hen-eggs	110 duck-eggs	21 00
No. 2, 240 hen-eggs	200 duck-eggs	30 00
No. 3, 390 hen-eggs	300 duck-eggs	36 00

Storm King Brooders

These brooders 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.

Price, \$10.00.

Cyphers Self Regulating Colony House and Outdoor Brooder

These brooders 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.

Price, \$18.00.

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.



Cyphers Three-Apartment Outdoor Brooder Style A. Price \$15.

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, being covered first with Cyphers' red rope-roofing paper and then with a heavy-weight water-proof duck 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 the 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 radiated 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), \$15.00.

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), \$9.00.

Our special Poultry Supply Catalogue, telling all about Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Foods and all kinds of Poultry Supplies, will be mailed free upon request.

WOOD'S SEEDS

Awarded Gold Medal at Jamestown Exposition 1907.

We have received many kind letters of congratulation from our friends and customers, and also a large number of commendatory notices from papers published throughout the country, for all of which we tender our sincere thanks. We give a few of the many notices given us by leading papers.

T. W. Wood & Sons, the well-known Richmond seedsmen, have had another star added to their crown by the Jamestown Exposition, the jury awarding them the Gold Medal for the best exhibit of seeds. This firm received a gold medal from the Paris Exposition of 1900 and another from the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, and this third one is a worthy tribute of their magnificent display and an honor which is fully deserved. This firm enjoys a large patronage throughout the Eastern Shore, and "The Star-Democrat" takes pleasure in recommending them to all its readers when in the market for seed.—"Eastern Star-Democrat," Easton, Md.

T. W. Wood & Sons, the well-known seedsmen of Richmond, Va., were awarded the gold medal by the Jamestown Exposition jury of awards for the finest exhibit of seeds at the Exposition. That firm is one of the most reliable in the whole country, and being a southern firm, is especially deserving of the patronage of our people.—"Leighton News," Leighton, Ala.

WOOD & SONS' SEEDS AWARDED PRIZE.

Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, the famous seedsmen of Richmond, whose seeds are sold in Clinton, and are very popular, too, were awarded a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for the finest exhibit of seeds. The "Richmond Times-Dispatch" of October 25th contained the following:

Taken altogether, there is nowhere in the United States, nowhere in the world, in fact, a better equipped seeds establishment than that of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, and located as it is at the gateway to the South, the greatest agricultural part of this great country, there is no wonder that it has prospered beyond the fondest hopes of its founders, and there is no wonder that it led the van at the Jamestown Exposition. It led because it deserved to lead.—"Sampson Democrat," Clinton, N. C.

The hundreds of friends and patrons throughout this section of Eastern Carolina will be interested to learn that the old and reliable firm of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va., won the gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for the finest exhibit of seeds. This was the highest award at the Exposition, and while it is quite an honor and distinction to this firm, no one familiar with the record and reliability of T. W. Wood & Sons were surprised at their success, for they are known as the leading seed people of the South. The honor was worthily bestowed, and the "Tribune," which carries throughout the seasons the advertisements of T. W. Wood & Sons, congratulates them right heartily.—"Mt. Olive Tribune," Mt. Olive, N. C.

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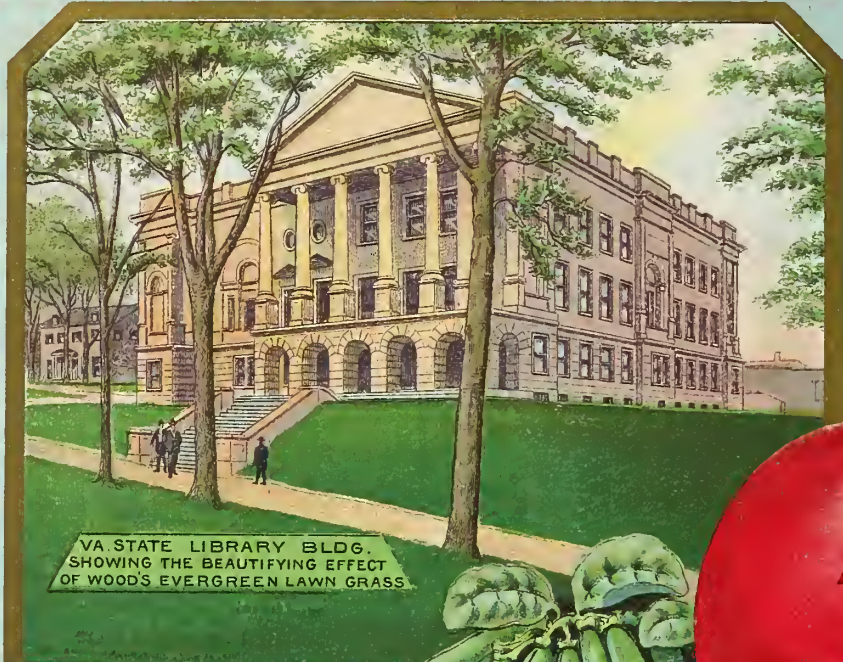
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