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AUGUST

1908

# T.W. Wood & Sons

DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOG OF

## FARM & GARDEN

# SEEDS

## FOR FALL PLANTING

SAND OR HAIRY VETCH  
ONE OF THE BEST OF FORAGE  
CROPS FOR FALL PLANTING

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL ONION  
ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST  
PROFITABLE FOR FALL PLANTING

WOOD'S IMPROVED  
RED TOP TURNIP.  
THE MOST PRODUCTIVE & SATIS-  
FACTORY TURNIP EITHER FOR  
MARKET OR HOME USE.

WHITE & CRIMSON BLOOMING  
CRIMSON CLOVER  
THE KING OF WINTER FORAGE  
& SOIL IMPROVING CROPS.

### T.W. WOOD & SONS

SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS

### RICHMOND, VA. U.S.A.

STORE & OFFICE: 12 SOUTH 14<sup>th</sup> ST. NEAR MAIN ST.

WAREHOUSE: 14<sup>th</sup> ST. ADJOINING MAYO'S BRIDGE.

BRANCH STORES:

COR. 6<sup>th</sup> & MARSHALL STS.

1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.



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## HARDY ROSES STRONG, VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

**THE BEST TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING** the Outdoor-Grown Roses is after they become dormant, in November or December, although they can safely be set out in February or March. We strongly recommend to our customers, however, to place their orders in the fall, to be shipped during November or December, as, set out at that time, they make roots during the winter, and are in vigorous, ready-to-grow condition as soon as spring opens up, and will produce a magnificent supply of flowers early next season. The outdoor-grown Roses are larger, stronger and better rooted plants, and thrive better, and give much better results in every way than the plants started and grown in greenhouses, as usually sold.

We can ship these Roses at any time during November or December, or in open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out, however, 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 during the winter.

Prices of all varieties (customer's selection), for shipment in November or December, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**OUR LIST INCLUDES THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION.**

### Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These make a larger growth, larger flowers, and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

**Baron de Bonstettin.**—Blackish crimson; vivid red shadings. Large and full.

**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.

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

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

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

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

### 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.

**Killarney.**—Exquisite shade of deep shell-pink, lightened with silvery pink. Buds exceptionally long. Free grower.

**General MacArthur.**—Brightest-colored of roses; vivid crimson-scarlet. Free-branching, very vigorous and healthy.

**Giant of Eattles.**—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.

**Etoile de Lyon.**—Rich golden yellow; very desirable.

**Safrano.**—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.

**Catherine Mermet.**—Beautiful pink; a splendid rose.

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

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

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

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

**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.

**Madame Lambert.**—A fine southern bedding rose; large flowers and free and constant bloomer; color, beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with earmine.

**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-ermison; 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.

### 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.

**Duchess de Brabant.**—A bright China Rose, vigorous-growing and free-blooming. Color an attractive shade of soft rosy pink, deepening to bright rose.

### Climbing Roses

**Crimson Rambler.**—Rapid grower, producing flowers in large crimson clusters.

**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.

**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.



# I. W. Wood & Sons, CATALOGUE OF SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

## WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

**MAKES LARGER GROWTH AND BETTER HAY CROP THAN THE REGULAR CRIMSON CLOVER.**

White-Blooming Crimson Clover is decidedly preferable to the regular Crimson Clover when a hay crop is desired. It is two or three weeks later in maturity, makes a larger growth, and is excellently adapted for sowing either by itself or with winter oats for hay, as it matures with that crop. It has beautiful white blooms, of the same size and shape as the regular Crimson, and has all the good qualities of the regular Crimson, as regards soil-improvement, with the added value of larger yields and making a better hay crop.

### OF GREAT VALUE FOR WINTER GRAZING AND AS A COVER CROP.

It will also furnish more and later grazing than the regular Crimson Clover, and is an excellent crop to follow and supplement that crop, particularly for grazing, green food, or hay. One of the strongest points about both of the Crimson Clovers is the excellent grazing which they furnish during the early fall, winter and spring, and even late into the summer, where they are continually grazed.

### SUPPLEMENTS THE REGULAR CRIMSON—QUANTITY TO SOW PER ACRE.

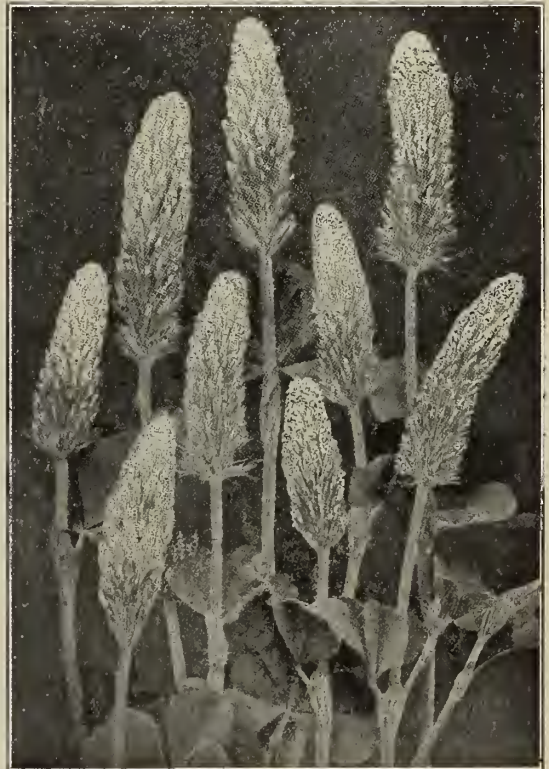
We strongly recommend to our customers to sow at least a portion of their crop in this White-Blooming Crimson Clover, as it has many points of superiority over the ordinary Crimson, and is a particularly desirable and valuable supplement to that crop. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, when sown alone, or 10 to 12 lbs. per acre and one bushel of Winter or Appler Oats makes an excellent combination for a hay or grazing crop.

Price, lb., 10 cts.; about \$4.25 per bushel (60 lbs.). Price fluctuates; will quote prices on request.

I sowed winter oats and White-Blooming Crimson Clover together last fall, and never have seen such a growth of hay in my life. Everybody wanted to know what it was. They hadn't seen that kind of clover around here. It was fine.—ELVIN GARDNER, Nansemond Co., Va., August 20, 1907.

The White-Blooming Crimson Clover is hard to beat. It is fine to sow in the fall with Virginia Gray Winter Oats, as they ripen at the same time, and make a good crop.—R. W. OWENS, Nansemond County Va.

I think the White-Blooming Crimson Clover has several advantages over the regular Crimson. It takes a deeper and better root than the other, which helps it to stand the winter. It grows taller than the other. It is later, and ripens with oats when sown together. It does not get woody, as the other kind does when allowed to get ripe. I sowed 20 pounds of your seed and one bushel of your Gray Winter Oats to the acre, and I think the Clover was the finest I ever saw. I cut four tons of the finest hay I ever saw from one acre.—W. F. SAMPLE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.



White-Blooming Crimson Clover.

## About Seed Testing and Seed Inoculation

In addition to our own experience and knowledge of the seed business, we employ a skilled agricultural chemist, who has special charge, both of our seed testing and seed inoculation. We test all of the seeds which we supply, both for germination and purity. We have our own special laboratory, fully equipped for this purpose, and in this respect our methods and equipment for the examination and testing of our seeds are in advance of any other house in this country. We can, when so requested by our customers, furnish them with percentages both of germination and purity, of seeds which we supply or that they may desire to purchase.

**ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.**—While we thus 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."

**PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN** and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time it is issued—in August. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request; or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Soliciting your orders or inquiries, which shall always have our best and most careful attention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Richmond, Va., August 1, 1908.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.



## CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

**THE KING OF SOIL-IMPROVERS—EQUAL IN FERTILIZING VALUE TO A GOOD APPLICATION OF STABLE MANURE. ALSO MAKES A FINE WINTER COVER CROP AND EXCELLENT GRAZING CROP, AND A GOOD EARLY GREEN FORAGE OR HAY CROP.**

Crimson Clover is one of the most valuable summer and fall crops the farmer can put in. It will yield, under favorable conditions, 8 to 10 tons of green food per acre, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of hay, and is worth, as a fertilizer crop, \$20 to \$25 per acre. Its greatest value lies in its land-improving qualities, experienced farmers stating that corn following a Crimson Clover crop will be increased fully one-third in yield, and, even where the crop of Crimson Clover is cut or grazed off, it leaves the land in very much better condition and considerably increases the yield of crops following it.



Crimson Clover.

I have used Crimson Clover as a fallow for corn and wheat for six or eight years, and find with the use of phosphate it is the cheapest and best improver I can get. I have never failed to get paying crops of corn and wheat from a good fallow. I have never used it for hay, but frequently graze it, and find stock fatten very fast on it.—JNO. L. WHITE, Caroline Co., Va., June 1, 1908.

I saved \$400.00 worth of fine hay from 24 acres of crimson clover this spring. This was the first successful cure of crimson clover hay in quantity in this section, and I think your sales will be trebled in my locality.—W. E. SMITH, Halifax Co., N. C., July 17, 1907.

I have a fine stand of Crimson Clover from your seed (seed entirely free from weeds of any kind). I have been planting your seeds for ten or more years, and have always found them good.—J. M. JORDAN, Orange County, Virginia.

I have a young orchard that has been planted about five years, and I have been sowing Crimson Clover in it for three years, and I find it is the finest land-improver of anything I can sow. It is wonderful to see my trees grow. I will sow it again this year. No one can say too much about this clover. It makes the land loose and gives it life.—S. E. KITE, Page County, Va.

Crimson Clover will increase the productiveness of land more than twenty times as much as the same amount spent in commercial fertilizers.

It costs less to seed an acre than any other similar forage or soil-improving crop.

**ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR SOWING AT THE LAST WORKING OF CORN, COTTON, ETC.**

Farmers should take every opportunity of sowing Crimson Clover on any vacant or uncultivated lands which they may have, or to follow potatoes, melons or other truck crops. It is also admirably adapted for sowing at the last working of corn, cotton or other cultivated crops. In fact, it is almost surer to get a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and specially prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply, and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it does start, and a good firm seed-bed is of prime importance to secure a good stand.

### BEST METHOD OF PREPARATION, SEEDING, ETC.

When Crimson Clover is sown by itself, the best preparation is to prepare the land some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil in order to break the crust. Then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably insure a good stand and a good crop of Crimson Clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

Crimson Clover should be sown at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds to the acre, any time from July to early in October, the earlier the better.

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Crimson Clover—the best and cleanest quality it is possible to procure—per bushel, about \$3.15, choice seed, bushel, about \$3.00. Price fluctuates. We will quote price at any time upon request.

The practice of a farmer near Hagerstown, Md., with Crimson Clover is of interest. Ten years ago he began sowing Crimson Clover in corn at last plowing, covering the seed with the cultivator, and using ten pounds of seed to the acre. In the spring the clover was plowed under and another crop of corn planted. Ten consecutive crops of corn have been taken from this field, a crop of crimson clover being plowed under each spring. The yield of corn has increased during that time from about 35 bushels, in the beginning, to about 50 bushels at the present time.—*Extract from Bulletin issued by United States Department of Agriculture.*

I sow Crimson Clover at the last working of corn every year, for the purpose of self-improving mainly, but I get a great deal of good grazing in the early spring, and get my cows fat for the fly season, when they cannot gain any flesh, as you know, during that time. I find it very satisfactory. Many of my customers and friends use it for hay, green food and grazing, but the main idea here is for soil-improving. I consider the most appropriate place for it is at the last working of corn, and it is splendid to put after any crop where the land will be left bare.—C. A. BROWN, Mathews County, Va.

I consider Crimson Clover a fine soil-improver; also fine for grazing and to feed on green. It also makes good hay cured.—E. P. JOLLY, Brunswick County, Va.

## Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring, and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens up. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured admirably for hay or dry forage; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cow-peas or clover, but its greatest value is as a forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats, at the rate of one bushel of peas to one bushel of winter or rust-proof oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow at the rate of one and a half bushels of peas to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow, is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as the oats help to hold the Peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the northern States. Price, about \$1.60 per bushel; cotton bags, 18c. extra. Price fluctuates.

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops I ever saw. 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 either 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., October 25, 1907.



# Hairy, or Winter Vetch (*Vicia Villosa*)

**MAKES AN ENORMOUS YIELDING AND NUTRITIOUS HAY CROP,  
EXCELLENT FALL, WINTER AND SPRING GRAZING, AND IS  
ALSO A MOST VALUABLE SOIL-IMPROVER.**



Hairy or Winter Vetch.

This makes a magnificent hay crop when sown with winter or rust-proof oats or wheat. We grow it every year on our Hollybrook Farm, and do not know anything to equal it either in productiveness or the splendid, nutritious feed which it makes.

Hairy Vetch is admirably adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops, or it can be sown alone, as desired. Sow from July to November, broadcast, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with one bushel of oats or wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the vetches off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth and making it more easy to harvest and cure the same properly. For hay, vetches should be cut just after the oats or wheat with which it may be sown have headed out, before the grain matures.

The hay is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, making one of the richest and most nutritious feeds, increasing the flow and quality of milk, and being one of the best feeds to fatten and put animals in good condition. Vetches can also be grazed during the fall, winter and spring, and yield a full crop of forage afterwards.

In addition to their great value as a forage crop, Vetches, like other legumes, also improve both the condition and productiveness of the soil where they are grown.

Vetch also gives better results by reseeding successively on the same soil year after year, showing that when plenty of bacteria is present in the soil, it gives better results than when it is deficient in that respect.

We strongly recommend to our customers everywhere to sow Vetches. They are admirably adapted to the South, and make a magnificent crop of feed.

Present price of Hairy Vetch, per lb. 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special price on large lots.

I cannot say too much for Hairy Vetch. From two acres, sown the 10th of last November, I cut 2½ tons of the finest and most nutritious feed I ever saw. I will sow 25 this fall, should the drouth break in time.—JNO. B. RESPESS, JR., Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

The vetch we bought from you is the finest and most beautiful I have ever seen. Five feet high, still blooming and growing.—MRS. W. W. SMITH, Wake Co., N. C., June 22, 1907.

My Hairy Vetch was planted with oats. The latter froze out, but the vetch made a splendid crop, which was cut about the first of June.—MRS. C. E. MOONY, Buncombe Co., N. C., June 18, 1907.

The Hairy Vetch made a wonderful crop. April 20th it was five feet long. That that I put with the rye made a much better showing, as the rye kept it up off the ground.—H. M. CALKINS, Cumberland Co., N. C., June 6, 1907.

## ENGLISH WINTER VETCH (*Vicia Sativa*)

Very similar in growth to the Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and makes a most nutritious forage crop, furnishing excellent winter grazing and green food in the early spring. Also makes a large yield of nutritious hay, and is an excellent soil-improver. The seed of the English Winter Vetch can be sold at a lower price than Hairy Winter Vetch, and in some sections seems to do equally as well. We recommend our farmers to sow at least a part of their winter forage of this variety. In ordering, please state whether you want the Hairy Winter Vetch or the English Winter Vetch. Price, per lb. 7 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 5 cts. lb.

## INOCULATED VETCH SEED

We can supply Vetch inoculated with the proper bacteria for the best production of the crop at an extra cost of 2 cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots; in 50-lb. lots, 2½ cts. per lb.; in less quantity, 3 cts. per lb. While a great many of the soils throughout this section will produce Vetch satisfactorily without inoculation, still we believe the inoculation will give very much better crops on land that is lacking in the vetch bacteria.

## DWARF ESSEX RAPE

**MAKES SPLENDID FALL, WINTER AND SPRING  
PASTURAGE—FINE FOR SHEEP AND HOGS.**

Rape for fall sowing should be put in in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop either for sowing alone, or for grazing during the fall and winter, can be sown with Crimson Clover. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seedings, however, give the best results. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

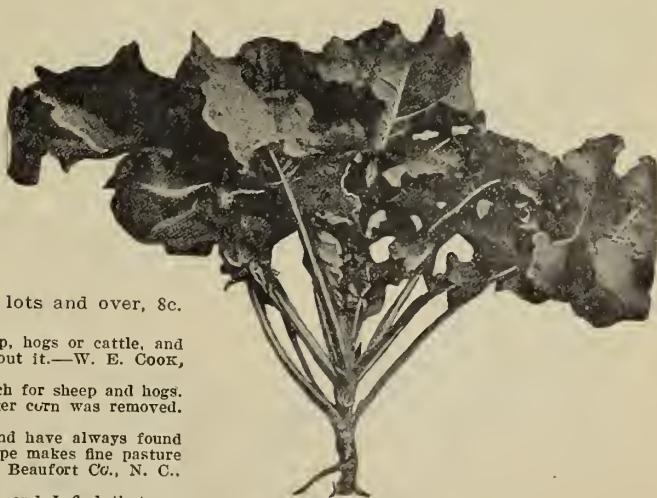
Price of our True Dwarf Essex Rape.—Per lb., 10c.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 8c. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7c. per lb.

Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an enormous amount of green feed for sheep, hogs or cattle, and can be grown early or late. No hog or sheep grower can afford to do without it.—W. E. COOK, Nottoway County, Va., October 29, 1907.

I have sown the Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and like it very much for sheep and hogs. I sowed it in corn at last cultivation, and it made a good lot of pasture after corn was removed.—J. N. HANGER, Louisa County, Va., October 19, 1907.

I have frequently purchased and used Wood's Dwarf Essex Rape seed, and have 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 am very much pleased with Dwarf Essex Rape. It grows well here, and I find that my hogs, cattle and ducks like it, and that the fattening properties are great. Intend to sow a great deal this season.—JAS. C. ALEXANDER, Oconee Co., S. C., October 18, 1907.



Dwarf Essex Rape.



# WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

**WILL FURNISH MORE PASTURAGE DURING THE FALL, WINTER, SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER THAN ANY OTHER MIXTURE YOU CAN SOW.**

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats and winter vetches, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results. It will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasturage that can be put in. Farmers will be surprised at the large amount of rich and nutritious pasturage that it will furnish. For a quick-growing, one-season pasturage **Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture** is unsurpassed.

Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture should be sown at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, any time in August, September or October. The earlier the better. **Price \$1.10 per bushel of 50 pounds.** Special prices on large lots.

The following are extracts from customers' letters, giving their experience with Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture:

I have used Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture two years, and I find it the best thing for pasture yet. Cows like it better than they do rye.—L. P. STUBBS, Marlboro County, S. C.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture that I bought of you gave me perfect satisfaction. It furnished good grazing for my cattle from early spring until other grasses were plentiful.—M. C. PENNY, Wake County.

## RYE

This crop is used all over the South for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture, also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest bite of green stuff, makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom, or before it is fully headed out. Used for a grain crop, its straw makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses, and if carefully threshed, sells at high prices for collar making and other manufacturing purposes. It is also an excellent green manuring crop for turning under in the early spring. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers do, it makes a good deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of worn-out soils. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. **Price, about \$1.00 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will fill orders sent us at price prevailing at the time the order is received.

## BARLEY

The particular value of Barley for growing in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut, before it heads out full, to use as a hay crop. In sections where it is difficult to grow the regular grasses for hay, the use of grain crops, such as barley, rye, wheat and oats, is very desirable. All of these crops make most nutritious feed, and cure up in first-class shape, to take the place of hay. It should always be remembered, however, that where it is desired for this purpose, these grain crops should be cut before fully headed out. Barley stools out more, and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay, it cures up splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities to timothy hay. It is so easily grown, and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown than at present. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents winter-leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Our barley is choice Southern-raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in this section. Price fluctuates. The present price is \$1.00 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time upon request.



## CAHOON BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

**FOR SOWING SEED, GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.**



The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.

I purchased from you last spring a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower, and shortly after getting it I seeded with it a field of 1½ 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 County, W. Va., October 29, 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. McBE, Knox Co., Tenn., October 24, 1907.

## 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.



## Virginia Gray Winter Oat.

(ALSO CALLED WINTER TURF OATS)

Our Virginia Gray Winter Oat has proved immensely popular and satisfactory wherever it has been grown. While it is the standard variety in Virginia, and there is easily ten times as much grown here as of any other kind, it is as yet not so well known nor so largely grown in some of our Southern States as it should be.

We strongly recommend to our farmers throughout the South to sow it extensively, as, for fall seeding, with favorable weather conditions, it will yield much better and make more satisfactory crops than the Red Rust-Proof or other varieties usually sown in the South. When sown early and having gotten established, it is as hardy as wheat, and will stand as much cold as that crop. It makes a good growth before winter sets in, and furnishes excellent grazing during late fall and winter and early spring without injury to the grain crop afterwards. Its turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and under anything like favorable conditions, it soon spreads and covers the ground with a thick, heavy growth.

The yield of grain is large, and from 50 to 70 bushels can reasonably be expected to the acre on good soil. On rich soil and under favorable circumstances, it has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. The grain is of a dark-gray color, with distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary Oat, and weighs 35 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel.

**Time to Sow.**—While it is better to sow this in August or September, it is frequently seeded as late as November 15th. Earlier seedings, however, are best. It should be sown at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Prices fluctuate. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, 85c. per bushel; 10 bus. lots and over, 82c. per bus.; choice quality, 80c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

I sowed ten acres of Virginia Gray Winter Oats last October that will make sixty bushels or more per acre. Sowed seven more acres this spring, and eighteen acres of Apple Oats that I did not get sown in the fall. I purchased the seed from you. I will have fifteen hundred bushels or more, said to be the best oats ever grown in this county, by the old settlers. They are fine, well headed, no rust, clean of weeds and foul stuff.—Geo. A. FAIN, Bradley County, Tenn., July 16, 1907.

You may know my experience with the Virginia Gray Winter Oats is good, or I would not have grown them twelve years in succession. I have grown some of the finest oats I ever saw, of the Virginia Gray Winter. I made a very good crop this year, the best I have seen. My wife thinks she would not have any garden if she could not get Wood's Seeds. She gets no other.—BURRELL PERRY, Franklin Co., N. C., July 13, 1907.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats gave me most wonderful results, threshing out 51 bushels per acre, after losing fully one-half in shattering due to late cutting. I have had me a warm advocate of Virginia Winter Oats after this experience.—REUBEN S. BALDWIN, New York City, August 21, 1907.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats are the best I ever saw. Will make fifty or sixty bushels to the sowing. I am well pleased with all seeds bought of you.—JOHN B. COX, Blount Co., Tenn., July 1, 1907.



Va. Gray Winter Oat.

## Bancroft Oats

An improved strain of Georgia Rust-Proof Oats. Very highly recommended. The following letter is from a grower who has grown this oat on a very extensive scale in the State of Georgia:

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 been able to see was that the Bancroft was heavier and would outyield the Appler.—L. R. HILSMAN, Dougherty Co., Ga., October 1, 1907.

Per bushel, \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.20 per bushel.

## Appler Oats

### A SPLENDID SOUTHERN WINTER RUST-PROOF OAT.

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads, and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Georgia, who by careful growing and selection bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. These oats have been grown in this section for several years, and have stood the winters equally as well as our Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

Price of Appler Oats, \$1.10 per bushel; 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time or fill orders at lowest prices prevailing at time order is received.

The Appler Oat that I bought of you last fall is the finest oat I ever have seen. I had rather pay \$500 a bushel for them than pay 50 cents for the common oats.—F. L. COLE, Richmond Co., N. C., January 17, 1907.

I got four bushels of Appler Oats from you, and sowed them Oct. 23rd, and cut them June 8th, and they were the finest oats that I have ever been able to raise. Everybody that has seen the Appler Oats has gone wild over them. I think if I were to raise 500 bushels I could sell every one of them at a fair price. I got some of your Burt or Ninety Day Oats this spring, and they look fine, too.—H. W. FOX, Alexander Co., N. C., June 12, 1907.

The Appler Seed Oats bought of you are all O. K. They are all you claim for them. They are superior to all oats I have seen seeded last fall.—R. R. DUNAWAY, Lancaster Co., Va., July 6, 1907.

## Red Rust Proof Oats

This oat is very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. It is also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. It makes a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Rust-Proof Oats are sown both in the fall and spring, from September through March. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern-grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, 80 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 75 cts. per bushel. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

## Burt Oats

A quick-growing, prolific and sure-cropping spring oat. While it is sometimes sown in the fall, we do not think it desirable for this purpose, the Appler, Winter or Rust-Proof Oats being, in our opinion, much better for fall seeding. Price, 85 cts. bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.

## White Pearl Onion Sets

The best and most profitable of Onion Sets for fall planting. Makes fine green onion for use or sale during the winter or early spring, or splendid crops of matured onions in early summer, which, owing to their early maturity, can usually be sold at high prices. Quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00 (32 lbs.). Special price on large lots.



# SEED WHEAT

**Prices of Seed Wheat Fluctuate.**—The prices given below are those existing at the time our Fall Catalogue is printed, in July. The special issues of our Crop Special, in September and October, will give the latest information and current prices on Seed Wheat at that time. We will mail the Crop Special to anyone interested, upon request.

## Smooth Head, or Beardless Varieties

**FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN.**—This is a cross of the Fultz and old Mediterranean Wheats. The berry is plump and red; chaff white and smooth. Heads of medium length, very compact and well filled, and inclined to widen at the top. The Fultz-Mediterranean stools well; the straw is long and extremely stiff. Coming from two vigorous, hardy varieties, it is believed to have inherited the good qualities of both its parents. It ripens early, and has proven itself a variety of extreme hardness and great productiveness. Bushel, \$1.45; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 bushel.

**KLONDYKE WHEAT**—A new variety of beardless white wheat which originated in western New York, and has proved to be one of the best and largest yielding wheats grown in that section, a great many fields of Klondyke yielding forty bushels or more per acre. The grain is of a beautiful, white, flinty appearance, and has a large, fine, white kernel, making the very best of milling wheat. It is remarkable for its stooling-out properties, which accounts for the large yields it has given. It stands up well, and is resistant to adverse weather conditions. In sections where it has been grown, it is proving to be one of the most popular kinds in cultivation, and we strongly recommend it to all desirous of procuring not only a large-yielding wheat but one of the finest milling varieties in cultivation.

Price, per bushel, \$1.75; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.70 per bushel.

One of the largest wheat growers in western New York writes us in regard to the Klondyke Wheat:

"You need not hesitate to endorse this variety very strongly, as it is the best wheat we have seen here in years. We sold several carloads for seed last year. One very strong point in favor of this variety is that the heads are not very large, but are very numerous. This enables the straw to stand up better than if the heads were few and heavy. It also gives you a very much larger quantity of stalk, where farmers want to use the wheat for growing 'wheat hay.' It is a bald variety, and on that account is less liable to injury in case of rainy weather."

**LEAP'S PROLIFIC.**—A splendid new variety, originating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is remarkable for its productiveness and fine quality of grain. The grain is flintier and of better milling qualities than the ordinary shortberry varieties. It is very uniform in its growth, stiff-strawed, healthy, strong grower, and early to ripen. One thing particularly noticeable about this variety is its stooling qualities, it being particularly superior in this respect, producing more stalks to the plant than the ordinary wheats. This, with the fine long heads which it produces, means an increase in productiveness, and farmers who have sown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise, claiming it to be the best and most productive of all the short-berry wheats yet introduced. Price, bushel, \$1.60; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel. Special price on larger lots.

I regard Leap's Prolific Wheat as one of the best varieties in cultivation. I am growing it by the side of other varieties and the heads are much larger and longer.—W. N. MOKRIS, Apomattox Co., Va., June 20, 1907.

I am now harvesting the best wheat in the neighborhood. I bought of you last fall, the Leap's Prolific. I want to get up a good order for you this fall.—J. C. ALLISON, Caswell Co., N. C., June 18, 1907.

I wish you could see my Leap's Prolific Wheat. It tops anything I ever had or saw. I have heads over six inches long, and they seem to be filling out well. Many have seen it, and all pronounce it the finest wheat they ever saw. I sowed eighter bushels, and only regret not buying all my seed from you, as I am sure I would have made from 50 to 100 bushels more than I will get.—T. C. BOURDON, Dinwiddie County, Va., June 4, 1907.

**HARVEST KING.**—The advantages of this over other short-berry wheats are that it is a little larger grained and better milling wheat. It is really a beardless long-berry variety, the grain being as large and of equally good, if not better, milling qualities than the Lancaster and Fulcaster. In our tests at Hollybrook Farm, this variety made a most favorable comparison with other kinds, showing up large full heads, and of very uniform growth. Reports from our customers in regard to this kind are also very satisfactory, and we recommend it as one of the best of the smooth-head or beardless varieties in our list. Price, bushel, \$1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, about \$1.45 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote special prices on large lots, or will mail our Crop Special, given current prices, at any time upon request.

**CURRELL'S PROLIFIC.**—Tests made several years ago of this variety with other leading kinds, at both the Maryland and Pennsylvania Experiment Stations, proved it to be the largest yielding and most satisfactory of all the wheats grown in the experiments. The grain is about the same size as the Fultz, but it is flintier and a better milling wheat. It is stiff-strawed, healthy, a strong grower, and early to ripen. It is proving very popular wherever it is grown, and has taken its position in the front rank of popular beardless wheats. Price, bushel, \$1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

I have been using your wheat, and find Currell's Prolific to give entire satisfaction.—J. C. WALKER, Alamance Co., N. C., October 17, 1907.

The Seed Wheat I bought from you last fall, through Mr. Bruce of this place, is looking fine. I am expecting it to be a record-breaker. The Currell's Prolific is the Wheat for my land.—J. C. JACOBS, Hamblen Co., Tenn., May 6, 1906.

**GOLDEN CHAFF.**—A new short-berry beardless wheat; has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particularly satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen; straw and chaff a beautiful golden color; grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. Price, bushel, \$1.40; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.35 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

The Golden Chaff and Fulcaster Wheat I got from you last fall looks fine; so do the Canada Peas and Oats.—OTTO H. LEFLANG, Elizabeth City Co., Va., April 10, 1907.

**FULTZ.**—An old standard beardless variety, which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, and usually free from rust. Price, bushel, about \$1.35.

**RED MAY.**—Popular southern variety, usually ripening in May in Georgia, but not so early in more northern States. It is an early-ripening, prolific sort. Price, bushel, about \$1.35. Special prices on large lots.

**PURPLE STRAW, or BLUE STEM.**—A fine, productive beardless Wheat, in high favor in the South. Makes very best quality flour. Price, bushel, about \$1.35.

My Wheat is fine that I bought of you. My Purple Straw is a daisy.—THOS. B. TATE, Orange Co., N. C.



LEAP'S PROLIFIC.



## SEED WHEAT—Bearded Varieties

The seed wheats which we offer are selected from the best and largest yielding crops grown throughout this section. With one or two exceptions, they are all Virginia-grown wheats, secured from the best wheat sections in this State. The grain is all thoroughly re-cleaned by us, to remove impurities and small or defective grains, and is sent out in new striped grain bags, put up uniformly 2½ bushels to the bag. Prices include bags. Our seed wheats have achieved a big reputation wherever they have been used, and our sales have increased steadily each succeeding year.

The Long-Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in yielding qualities to the Short-Berry or Beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best Wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils. Bearded Wheats stand adverse weather conditions better than beardless varieties. They are particularly resistant to dews and wet weather, as the beards act as a protector for the grain.

**AUSTRALIAN RED.**—The Australian Red which we offer was grown in the State of Maryland, and in the section where it was introduced it has become a very popular kind. It has given most excellent yields, and we believe is destined to become one of our leading standard varieties of bearded wheat. Bushel, \$1.45; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

**RED WONDER.**—A most valuable variety of bearded Wheat. It has a good, stiff straw and stands up well. Large, flinty grains, and, taking it altogether, is one of the handsomest wheats we have in our list. The following is an extract from a recent letter from a prominent Rockingham county farmer: "The Red Wonder Wheat is the champion of all wheats ever sown in this county. It is estimated to run five bushels ahead of the best of other varieties in Rockingham county the past season." Price, bushel, about \$1.40.

My Red Wonder Wheat ordered from you last fall did the best for me of any wheat I ever raised. I am well pleased with it.—T. E. REYNOLDS, Gullford, Co., N. C., September 9, 1907.

The Red Wonder was the finest bearded wheat I ever raised. I shall want more seed this fall.—A. L. LIPPARD, Rowan Co., N. C., July 29, 1907.

Red Wonder Wheat is fine. Will run about 30 to 35 bushels per acre. I think a lot of it. The Harvest King proved all right, too.—H. W. FOX, Alexander Co., N. C., June 13, 1907.

**DIETZ MEDITERRANEAN.**—A superior long-berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown in this section. It makes one of the best milling wheats in existence, and millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and stands adverse conditions of weather better than almost any other variety. We strongly recommend it to our customers as one of the most satisfactory of long-berry wheats in cultivation. Price, per bushel, about \$1.50.

Dietz Mediterranean Wheat is very good this year here. What I got was put on fresh stock land that was in corn last year, and it looks like it would make about 25 or 30 bushels to the acre.—H. W. FOX, Alexander Co., N. C., June 13, 1907.

**FULCASTER.**—This cross-bred Wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster, is a valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best-yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardiest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind. Price, bushel, about \$1.35.

**LANCASTER.**—An old standard variety of long-berry wheat greatly prized by millers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. Price, bushel, about \$1.35.

The wheat I bought of you last season made such a large yield per acre that it has caused a lot of people to order their seeds from you this season. I want to make a good yield again, so I want some more of your seed.—J. A. LAXTON, Caldwell Co., N. C., October 9, 1908.

The seed wheat and fertilizer bought of you are doing fine. The neighbors are constantly asking what I did to make it look so at this time of the year. I used T. W. Wood & Sons' fertilizer and seed wheat.—J. ROY CALLIS, Mecklenburg Co., Va., February 21, 1908.

## Formalin Treatment Kills Smut

IN OATS, WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

The method of preventing grain smut, consists in so treating the seed before planting as to kill all of the adhering spores. This treatment is an exceedingly simple one and consists in soaking the seeds in formalin, a chemical which may be had from any druggist at a small cost, diluted to the strength of one ounce to three gallons of water. After so treating, the grain is allowed to remain for several hours, and as soon as dry can be sown. This treatment applies equally well to wheat, oats, rye, and barley. It costs less than three cents per acre, and in view of its great efficiency can be applied to these crops with great profit.

## We issue a Special Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and all Nursery Stock

which we will mail on application. Our nursery stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further south, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained from the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

## Sulpho-Tobacco Soap Used

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

**KILLS**

**Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.**

**INSECTS**

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

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

## First Class FARM IMPLEMENTS at Reasonable Prices

Grain Drills, Corn Harvesters, Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Mills, Evaporators, Fruit and Vegetable Cannerys, V. Crimp and other Roofing, Wire Fencing, etc.

**WRITE FOR PRICES AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.**—We issue one of the best and most complete of Farm Implement Catalogues. It gives prices, descriptions and much interesting information. Mailed free upon request. Write for it.

**THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY, 1302 Main St., RICHMOND, VA.**

HENRY W. WOOD, President.

L. R. SPENCER, Secretary and Treasurer.



# ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

The money-making crop. Three hundred acres on one farm in Virginia yields more net profit per acre than any other crop

Alfalfa Seed sown this fall, the end of August or early in September, will, under favorable conditions, yield three or four cuttings next season. 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.



Alfalfa.

I have obtained from your seed what everybody in the county who has seen it says is the best stand of alfalfa they have ever seen. A large grower of alfalfa from Ohio who saw my field some days ago pronounced it the most regular stand he had ever seen. In the field of ten acres there is not a missing place.—MILTON L. VEASEY, Somerset Co., Md., January 25, 1908.

In speaking of the profits of Alfalfa, W. L. Foster, a Louisiana planter, says:

"Two years ago my overseer made with paid hands 253 hales of cotton, costing in money outlay for labor \$4,500, and bringing on the market \$10,575. In 1901 the same man with the same labor on poorer land harvested 1,100 tons of alfalfa, selling in car-load lots for \$15.00 per ton, or a total of \$16,500, with a money outlay for labor and machinery repairs of \$1,500. Of the cotton crop, 45 per cent. of the gross value was required to get it ready for market; of the alfalfa, only 10 per cent."

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.

I wrote you last year I would let you hear from me as to my success with Alfalfa. I am proud to say that the four acres I seeded down last fall has far exceeded by expectations. I have cut it three times and expect to cut it three more times before frost. I am now preparing to seed ten more acres in September, and if I succeed with this—no more cotton or peanuts for me. I am now dreaming of 100 acres of Alfalfa, mule colts and improved hogs and cows on a farm that a few years ago was too poor to lie still.—J. T. BARHAM, Southampton County, Va., July 17, 1907.

## INOCULATED ALFALFA SEEDS

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 3½ cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and over; 4 cts. per lb. in less quantities. This is in addition to the cost of the Alfalfa seed. Land well set in Alfalfa is better than a bank account, producing continuously increasing crops for years to come, so that it is worth a little trouble and expense to secure first class stand.

The 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. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit. 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 5.

The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. The latter part of August and during September are the best times for seeding in the fall. It is also successfully seeded in March or April. 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.

I have one acre of Alfalfa. Have stored over four tons of dry hay this year, and the fifth cutting will be ready to cut this month. My dairy cattle will leave all kinds of good feed for alfalfa.—G. H. HAINES, Madison Co., Ala., August 12, 1907.



Plants of Alfalfa inoculated and uninoculated sown at the same time.



# Wood's High Grade Clover Seed

**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 ploughed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, 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 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.

## Best Time and Method of Seeding

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these Clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clovers when sown at the last working of corn are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better, than sowing at any other time. A firm seed-bed is of prime necessity, and, when sown at the last working of a corn crop, the conditions are usually very good for giving good stands of Clover. The Clovers can also be sown either by themselves or with a grain crop, the end of August or during September, and, further South, early in October. 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, in the fall, are August and September. Alfalfa, or Lucerne, should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

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.



Red Clover.

## 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 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.

My Clover Seed which I bought from you last year has given me entire satisfaction. I have the largest and best fields of Clover in the county.—JOHN S. JONES, Wake County, N. C., February 24, 1905.

I bought \$50 worth of grass and Clover seed of you last spring, and I have as fine a stand as I ever saw.—JAS. BLYTHE, Swain Co., N. C., January 5, 1905.

## MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

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.

## The present price of CLOVER SEED

is unsettled. We expect lower prices as soon as new crop comes in about the middle of August. We will quote prices on request at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices at time order is received.

## INOCULATED CLOVER SEED

We can supply any of the Clovers—Red, Mammoth, White, Alsike, etc.—inoculated with the bacteria required for the best growth and development. The price for inoculating the seed in 100-lb. lots and over at 3½ cents per lb.; in less quantities, 4 cents per lb. This in addition to the price of the seed.

Inoculation is not necessary on land that has been previously grown to the clovers; but on land that is deficient in the bacteria for their best development and growth, the sowing of inoculated seed is likely to prove of decided benefit in securing a better stand and better crops. Our seed inoculation is done by an expert agricultural chemist in our own employ, and from cultures procured from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The inoculated clover seed I bought from you in March, 1907, was sown on land that I have been sowing in clover for fifteen years without success, as it would all die in summer. Not so this time; so I have the finest stand, to date, I have ever seen, and the only stand in this neighborhood that I know of.—J. B. MORGAN, Nottoway Co., Va., March 4, 1908.



## ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Alsike Clover is strongly recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with the Red and Mammoth Clovers, as well as for a crop by itself.

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 hardier, 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.

Present price of Alsike and other Clovers unsettled. We expect lower prices after middle of August. Will quote prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at prices prevailing at the time order is received.

The Alsike Clover bought of you last spring was sown on grain in February, on which orchard grass had been sown in the fall. It came up finely, and when the wheat was cut it was a thick mat, covering the ground entirely. I did not pasture it for several months. I turned stock on it the 15th of October. At that time it was the finest field of clover in the neighborhood, standing twelve inches or more in height, and most of it in bloom. I consider it a fine clover for this section. Will sow more in the spring.—JAMES C. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., November 11, 1907.

The Alsike Clover has been grown by myself and others in this section, and we are greatly pleased with it. The skin is smaller and not so woody as that of the red clover, and the same measure of seed covers two or three times as much ground. We prefer mixing it with the red clover seed, however; about one of alsike to four of the red.—DR. J. R. HUMPHREY, Loudoun Co., Va., November 7, 1907.

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 Co., Va., March 13, 1907.



Alsike Clover.

## BURR CLOVER

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States this is a most valuable winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated.

The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass.

Burr Clover is considered a valuable soil-inoculating crop to precede Alfalfa.

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boil.

This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs, and we are not able to offer clean seed of the southern-raised seed, but can only offer the southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the southern Burr Clover grows larger than the California-grown, although the Burr Clover was originally called the "California or Burr Clover." Price of the seed is as follows:

California-raised seed, cleaned, lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb. Southern-grown seed, in the burr, not cleaned, lb. 20 cts.; \$1.75 per bushel of 10 lbs.

I cannot say enough in the praise of Burr Clover. I think that Burr and Crimson Clovers, with the Vetches, have done, or will do, more for Southern pastures and red clay hills than anything since the advent of the cow-pea.—N. E. STAFFORD, Marion County, S. C.

## JAPAN CLOVER

Adapted for spring and summer seeding only. For full information, see Annual Descriptive Catalogue issued in January. Price per pound, 25 cents; bushel of 25 pounds, \$5.

## 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 pounds per acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Seed, lb. 25 cts; 10 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb. Special price on large lots.

### The Clovers as Soil Improvers

Like other leguminous plants, the Clovers draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; their roots penetrate deeply drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil-improver, and not only increasing the productivity of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It should be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in Clovers. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to worn-out lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that Clover be used in a rotation of crops and not grown successively on the same fields.

## GRASS SEEDS—Special Varieties

Prices of special varieties of Grass Seeds, valuable in mixtures and for different other purposes. Full descriptions of these grasses are given in our Annual Descriptive Catalogue.

	Per lb.	Per lb. in 10-lb. lots and over.
Red Fescue ( <i>Festuca rubra</i> )	20c.	18c.
Sheep Fescue ( <i>Festuca ovina</i> )	15c.	12c.
Crested Dogtail	35c.	32c.
Sweet Vernal	20c.	15c.
Rough-stalked Meadow	30c.	28c.
<b>Paspalum dilatatum</b>	45c.	40c.
Bermuda Grass	50c.	45c.





Harvesting a Crop of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Grown for Seed Purposes in the Valley of Virginia.

## Wood's High Grade Grass Seed

Wood's Grass and Clover Seeds are high-grade, new crop seeds, carefully selected and tested, so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

The fall seeding of grass and clover seeds is to be specially recommended. September is the best month for seeding grasses and clovers, 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.

**Best Method of Preparation and Seeding.**—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 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.

The descriptions that we give in this Catalogue are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

**Write for Grass and Clover Special.**—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 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.

### 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 with stands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, 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. MUSTOZ, 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 County, 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 the 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.



# ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Italian Rye Grass is coming into great favor wherever it is grown. Sown in the fall it comes up quickly and makes a dense, matter turf, which gives most excellent grazing during the fall, winter and early spring. If it is desired to be used as a hay crop, it should not be grazed too long in the spring, as it shoots up very early, making a thick growth of grass, which when cut, cures up splendidly for hay. With a favorable season, it will yield three or four successive cuttings of most excellent and nutritious hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low-grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when in bloom for hay. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.10. Special price on large lots.



Italian Rye Grass.

## ITALIAN RYE GRASS FINE FOR AN EARLY HAY CROP.

This is the third year I have sown your Italian Rye Grass. I simply think it is fine to cut as an early crop, and the finest thing I ever saw with annual clover for a pasture. It will come a month earlier than anything I can find for grazing cows.—MRS. H. P. HARRELL, Wake County, N. C.

## ITALIAN RYE GRASS IN MIXTURE MAKES SPLENDID CROP.

I used the mixture of Clover, Orchard and Italian Rye Grass, and it has given me a splendid crop of grass. It is fine.—ZEB. V. WALSER, Davidson County, N. C.

## ALWAYS SOWS ITALIAN RYE WITH OTHER GRASSES.

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.: Twenty 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.—GEORGE L. PHIPPER, Steward, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Burke County, N. C.

## ITALIAN RYE GRASS MAKES A FINE WINTER LAWN IN FLORIDA.

I have used the Italian Rye Grass for a winter lawn, and find it just what I have wanted for years. Can be cut as often as one wishes, and makes a very satisfactory lawn here when everything else is gray in winter.—W. C. LEWIS, Leon County, Fla.

# Perennial Rye Grass

Both this and the Italian Rye Grass make a quicker and more leafy growth than any of the other grasses. Sown in the fall, they make a dense, thick, matted growth, which makes a beautiful green appearance, and will furnish most excellent grazing all through the winter and spring, and will furnish good yields of hay; but the Perennial Rye Grass is probably better adapted for pasturage or lawn purposes, as it will last longer for this purpose than the Italian Rye Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass 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. It is also admirably adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass sod, and gives most excellent satisfaction and results in combination with this grass, filling in the time in the fall, winter and early spring when the Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. The Perennial Rye Grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in connection with Bermuda Grass in the far South. Can be sown any time up to the end of October, but early seeding give best results. Sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. If it is desired to sow on Bermuda Grass sods, run a cutaway or sharp-tooth harrow over the grass sod before seeding, and then run the harrow over afterwards, so as to give a slight covering. This harrowing will not injure, but will really benefit the Bermuda Grass sod the succeeding year, and you will, in addition, have a beautiful green carpet for pasture all through the winter, early spring and summer. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per bushel of 14 pounds, about \$1.00.

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 lined 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 B. LLOYD, Edgecomb County, N. C., June 12, 1907.

I have been buying grass seed for more than thirty years, but I have never bought of any one 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., October 19, 1907.

## Arctic, or Rescue Grass (*Bromus Uniloides*)

Splendid Winter Grass for the South. Makes the best of Winter Grazing or a Fine Early Hay Crop

Rescue Grass can be sown any time from August to the middle of October. The ground should be thoroughly plowed and prepared as for other grasses and clovers. The seed should be sown broadcast, and covered to an average depth of about one inch. Sow at the rate of 25 to 40 lbs. per acre. It is very spreading, and quite shortly after it comes up will form a permanent sod, capable of standing any amount of grazing. The first year after sown, it will furnish considerable grazing in the winter and into the spring, and if stock is taken off it by the first of April, it will grow off rapidly, making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. It is easily cured, and possesses high feeding value, with all proper constituents. It is an excellent grass to sow on sandy land, hill-sides, ditches or embankments, as its roots spread out and hold the soil, preventing washing and gullies. The use of Rescue Grass is extending very rapidly all through the South, wherever it has been introduced. It is the standard grass in Texas for winter pasture, and is found growing there on large areas of prairie ground, forming almost the sole grazing crop for cattle in winter. We have hitherto had difficulty in procuring true seed, but have succeeded this year in procuring a large quantity of the true seed of first-class quality to supply our customers. Price, per lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per lb.



## 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 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 one-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., 20 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.40; choice seed, bushel, \$2.25. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

## 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 in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay 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 and clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, 5 lbs. clover, 5 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ bus. Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or lowground soils. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb., 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$2.50. Price fluctuates.

The Herd's Grass and Timothy Seed purchased of you has given perfect satisfaction. The seed has shown remarkable vitality. For low, damp soils I think them admirably adapted. I shall want more seed for fall seeding.—C. HARDY, Floyd County, Ga.

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. RHODES, Orange County, Va.



Timothy.

## 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 14 and 15.) It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Pound, 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. about \$1.75.

I think Brome Grass is a ne pasture grass for western North Carolina, and that farmers will get stands on droughty lands where other grasses fail. At least, that has been my experience, and I shall always sow Brome and Orchard Grasses for pasture.—W. T. RHODAMER, Haywood Co., N. C., Nov. 13, 1905.

## 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 Rockbridge 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 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 Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasturage. Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.60.



Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass.



## MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and 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.



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass.

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 County, 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. \$2.00. Special prices in quantity.

## 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. \$1.50.

## MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Festuca pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as (pages 14 and 15.) It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Pound, 40 cents. In 10-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

## CREeping BENT GRASS (*Arrostis stolonifera*)

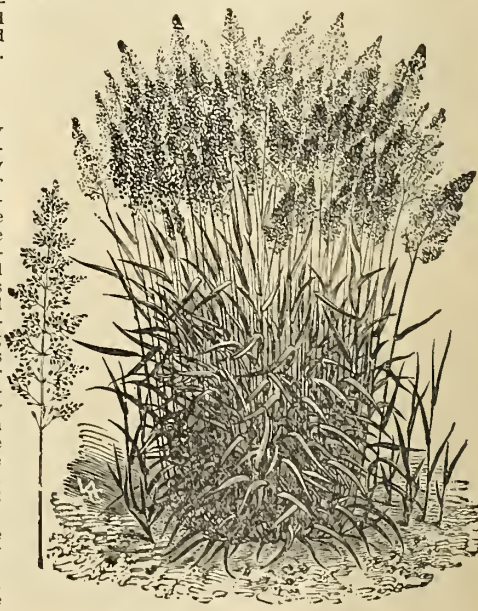
This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (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 (*Arrostis 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 low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. 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, 11½ cts. lb.; choice grade in 100-lb. lots and over, 11 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. HURCHESON, Mecklenburg County, Va.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.





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 lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** will give excellent results. August, September and October are the best months for sowing lawn grass seed. Sown at this time, it will give you a nice green lawn through the winter, which gets well set before hot weather comes on. Lawn Grass is also satisfactorily seeded even in November and early in December, provided the weather keeps open; but it is much better to get in earlier if possible. Our special **Lawn Circular**, telling how to prepare and care for lawns, mailed free upon request.

### 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. \$4.00; 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 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 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.

### WINTER LAWN GRASS FOR BERMUDA SODS

The grass that we supply for this purpose will give a beautiful green lawn all through the winter, furnishing a beautiful green turf while the Bermuda is dormant, and disappearing when the Bermuda comes on again in the summer to take its place. Rake or harrow the Bermuda sod in October or November, so as to roughen the soil, then sow the Winter Lawn Grass at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, and rake, harrow or roll the seed in, so as to give it light covering. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per 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, 6 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. Composes 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.; 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.; 100 lbs. and over, 13½ cts. per pound.

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
Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts.; 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. KIOUR, 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. EUSTIS, Loudoun 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 No. 6 to 9—For Mowing Hay, but can be Grazed.**

**Mixture No. 6**

For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed as follows:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Orchard Grass</b>         | <b>Hungarian Brome Grass</b> |
| <b>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</b> | <b>Velvet Grass</b>          |
| <b>Hard Fescue</b>           | <b>Red Clover</b>            |
| <b>Perennial Rye Grass</b>   | <b>Fancy Red Top</b>         |
| <b>Sheep Fescue</b>          | <b>Meadow Fescue</b>         |
| <b>Alsike Clover</b>         |                              |

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 soil it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTERICK, Buncombe, Co., N. C.

**Mixture No. 7**

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Meadow Foxtail</b>        | <b>Perennial Rye Grass</b>   |
| <b>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</b> | <b>Hungarian Brome Grass</b> |
| <b>Meadow Fescue</b>         | <b>Sheep Fescue</b>          |
| <b>Orchard Grass</b>         | <b>Red Clover</b>            |
| <b>Herd's Grass</b>          | <b>Alsike Clover</b>         |

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.

**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, 17 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.

**Mixture No. 8**

For heavy loam or clay soil. Composed of the following grasses:

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Meadow Fescue</b>       | <b>Hungarian Brome Grass</b> |
| <b>Orchard Grass</b>       | <b>Tall Meadow Oat Grass</b> |
| <b>Perennial Rye Grass</b> | <b>Fancy Red Top</b>         |
| <b>Italian Rye Grass</b>   | <b>Red Clover</b>            |
| <b>Meadow Foxtail</b>      | <b>Alsike Clover</b>         |
|                            | <b>Timothy</b>               |

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:

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Herd's Grass</b>        | <b>Sapling Clover</b>     |
| <b>Timothy</b>             | <b>Alsike Clover</b>      |
| <b>Meadow Fescue</b>       | <b>Rough-Stalk Meadow</b> |
| <b>Perennial Rye Grass</b> | <b>Italian Rye Grass</b>  |

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. 12½ cts. per lb.

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.

**Our New Kenbrook Seed Farm**

We have purchased during the month of June a tract of 405 acres at Milford Station in Caroline County, of which it is our intention to make one of the best seed farms in this country. This tract of land is located directly on the R. F. & P. R. R. and fronts one and a quarter miles on the railroad track and is right at Milford Station, and for convenience and desirability of location could not be surpassed. The land is admirably adapted for seed growing and experimental purposes, and we expect to develop it into a very attractive seed, plant and bulb farm. This, in addition to our Hollybrook Farm in Chesterfield Co. and Williamson and Westwood Farms in Amelia Co., gives us an area and variety of soils for seed growing and cultivation that is not equalled by any other seed firm in this country. We have capable managers at each of our farms and believe that our equipment gives us advantages for the production of high grade seeds that is not surpassed anywhere.

The State of Virginia, in our opinion, has a greater capacity for seed growing than any other section of our country. We have soils and climate here that are adapted for growing a greater variety of crops, and taking it altogether, there is no section of this country that can grow a greater variety of seed crops to advantage than our own state.

We have endeavored to keep our firm in the van of progress as regards the production and supplying of high grade seeds, and this new enterprize gives us an equipment and advantage which is unequalled in this country.



# POULTRY SUPPLIES

Descriptive Poultry Supply Catalogue Mailed Upon Request

## GENERAL LIST OF POULTRY FOODS

**Wood's Poultry Grain Food.**—This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

**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, \$2.35.

**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.

**SCATCHING 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 analyses 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.

**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. \$1.00.

## OYSTER SHEELS AND GRIT

**CRUSHED OYSTER SHEELS.**—Splendid for poultry to help 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.

**PEARL GRIT.**—This grit is prepared especially for poultry perfect material for both grinding and shell making and containing in addition various chemical properties, such as calcium carbonate (lime), magnesium, aluminum oxide, etc. 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.

**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. 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.

**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.

**THOROUGHbred COCKERELS AND PULLETS**—We can furnish vigorous stock, early spring hatched Cockerels and Pullets of the following breeds—Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White, Silver-laced and Partridge Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns. Prices furnished on request.



**(Lice and Insect Powders—Continued.)**

- Sterling Liquid Lice Killer.**—This is a liquid lice destroyer especially prepared for killing all insect 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 an 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 recommend 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, 50 cts.; postpaid, 65 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.
- Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles.**—Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. Price, complete with water-pan, each 15 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.; dozen by express, \$1.

**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.
- Dry Food Hoppers.**—For feeding beef scraps, etc. 75 cts. each.

**(Poultry Helps and Appliances—Continued.)**

- Sanitary Grit and Shell Boxes.**—Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. 50 cts. each.
- 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, Kafir 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.

**THE CYPHERS NON-MOISTURE INCUBATORS****CYPHERS BROODERS**

We are the authorized agents for the Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators, and handle them in large quantities, so that we can sell them at exactly factory prices free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows:

No. 0, 66 hen-eggs.....	54 duck-eggs.....	\$13 00
No. 1, 140 hen-eggs.....	110 duck-eggs.....	20 00
No. 2, 240 hen-eggs.....	200 duck-eggs.....	29 00
No. 3, 390 hen-eggs.....	300 duck-eggs.....	35 00

Special circular telling all about the Cyphers Incubators and Brooders mailed on request.

Like Cyphers Incubators we sell **Cyphers Brooders** at factory prices free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows: Style A, Outdoor Brooder, \$14.00.

**Cyphers Colony Brooder.**—Self-regulating three-apartment combination Outdoor Brooder and Colony House. Price, \$17.00.

**Our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue**, telling all about Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Foods and all kinds of Poultry Supplies, will be mailed upon request.

**STORM KING BROODER**

These brooders are adapted for either outdoors or indoors. While they are lower in price than the Cyphers, 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 HYGENIC 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), Capacity, 75 to 100 chicks, \$8.00.





# HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

## STANDARD GRAIN AND GRASS FERTILIZER

**Analysis.**—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.40; ton, \$25.50.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefitting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When 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 WHEAT FERTILIZER

**Analysis.**—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.00; ton, \$19.50.**

This is specially prepared for the wheat crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield and quality of the grain, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre broadcast or drilled in with the wheat.

## STANDARD CROP GROWER

**Analysis.**—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$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 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 pounds, \$2.80; ton, \$27.50.**

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

I have been using your Standard Potato and Standard Vegetable Fertilizers for some years, and found them both to be very fine.—H. H. CHRISTIAN, Henrico County, Va., October 19, 1904.

## STANDARD HIGH-GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE

**Analysis.**—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$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 pounds, \$1.60; ton, \$15.00.**

## Mapes' Vegetable Manures, or Complete Manures 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 muriate (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 later crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; ton, \$42.00.**

## Mapes' Complete Manures, "A" Brand

**Analysis.**—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . 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.**

## 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, for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

**Analysis.**—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; bone phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3; ton, \$30.** Special prices on large lots.

## 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 pounds, \$2.60; ton of 12 bags, \$30.00.**



## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry plants for fall planting are best set out early in October, after we have had good rains. Set out at this time, they get well rooted and make good growth during the fall and winter, and will yield a fair picking of fruit next spring and a full crop the season afterwards. Book your orders for shipment early in October. Special leaflet giving information about strawberry culture mailed on request.

**Excelsior.** This has proven itself to be the best extra-early berry in cultivation, ripening several

days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness and excellent table qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.



Excelsior.

### Improved

#### Lady Thompson.

For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries that can be grown, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation, better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00. Special prices on large lots.

**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, 75c.; 1,000, \$4.00.

**Heflin's Early.** A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. 100, \$1; 1,000, \$5. In small quantities we will send them at 30c. per doz. postpaid.

**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.

### NEW VARIETIES WHICH WE CAN SUPPLY IN LIMITED QUANTITIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

**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.; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000 (500 plants at the thousand rate).

**Chesapeake.** This is claimed to be as late as the Excelsior. Gandy, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to it in size, while its shipping qualities far excel

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds (customer's selection, for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. Special prices quoted to growers who require large quantities.

**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, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

**Klondyke.** 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. 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-pollenizer, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Altogether it promises to be one of the most valuable varieties yet introduced. 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, \$4.00.

**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, 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.

that popular standard variety. In eating qualities the Chesapeake ranks among the best. Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

**Cardinal.** General appearance very attractive, size medium to large; flavor rich, sprightly, slightly acid, quality very good; in productiveness apparently among the best. We have not fruited this variety ourselves, but offer it as a new variety of decided promise. Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

**Virginia.** A new variety which originated in this state. 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. Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

**Good Luck.** Dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.



# WOOD'S CABBAGE SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

**Culture.**—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January—November and December sowings should be made in coldframes or hotbeds so as to protect them during the winter. Plants from early fall sowing can be set out the end of October or during November, to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. This crop requires a good rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer for best results, also frequent and deep working.

## Wood's Charleston Wakefield



Larger than Jersey Wakefield, almost as early. Our pure bred stock has no superior.

No cabbage grower can afford to overlook our sterling strain of Charleston Wakefield—thousands of pounds are sown every fall by the large truckers of the South Atlantic coast.

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; 5 lbs. for \$9.00.

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., October 12, 1907.

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

All the seeds you sent me were true to name and of good quality. The Eureka Cabbage was the finest I ever grew. I had the first cabbage in our market.—C. M. B. FELTON, Preston Co., W. Va., March 19, 1908.

**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.

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

**All Head Early.**—Has no superior as a second early to follow in succession after Wakefield. Makes a compact, hard, flat head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

I am glad to say that your All-Head Early Cabbage has proved to be the finest early cabbage that I have ever grown.—S. H. MONTEITH, Jackson Co., N. C., January 13, 1908.

**Solid South.**—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but 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.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

Your Solid South is the best cabbage I ever planted. All the seeds I ever got of you gave the best results, and when I need more, will send order. Wishing you success.—H. T. BAYLISS, Baltimore County, Md., November 2, 1907.

## 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.

Your Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is a fine header, and has given entire satisfaction.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

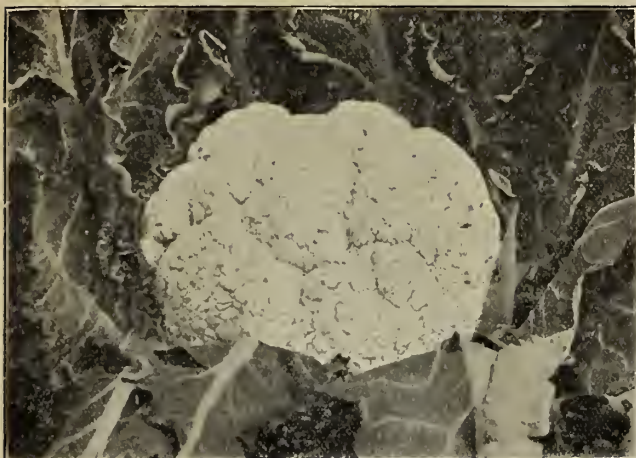
### Prices on Other Kinds.

**Winnigstadt, Early York, Large York,** each, pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20.

**Early Drumhead, Henderson's Succession, All Seasons, Danish Summer Roundhead,** each, pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

**Cabbage Plants.**—Late varieties can be had up to Sept. 15th; early varieties during September, October and November. 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.





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

## CAULIFLOWER

If further proof were necessary that Cauliflower can be successfully and profitably grown in the South, that proof has been furnished by the Florida growers, who every season ship immense quantities to the northern markets. We strongly urge that more attention be given the growing of Cauliflower, as with good soil and cultivation and plenty of water as good results can be obtained as in any other section. There is always a market for cauliflower at high prices.

**Culture.**—Same as for cabbage. For early spring and summer use it is best to carry the plants over in cold frames, and set out as early in the spring as possible. To succeed well, cauliflowers require plenty of moisture.

**Wood's Earliest Snowball.**—The best of all cauliflowers for southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out-of-doors. Pkt., 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 75 cts.; oz., \$2.25;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$7.00; lb., \$24.00.

**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;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$6; lb., \$20.

**Cauliflower Plants.**—50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

## PARSLEY

Parsley can be sown in the open garden in September or early in October, and with slight protection will stand the winter, and be ready for use in the early spring; or it can be grown in coldframes or hotbeds for use or market during the winter. Parsley is more generally used and appreciated during the winter and early spring than at any other time, and always finds a ready sale at profitable prices. Parsley is very desirable in flavoring soups and stews, and as a garnishing for the table. Parsley is also said to be one of the best aids to digestion, and its free use is strongly recommended to persons inclined to dyspepsia.

**Culture.**—As parsley seed is slow to germinate, soak a few hours before sowing. Sow in drills a foot apart and cover lightly. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

**Champion Moss Curled.**—Beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Very ornamental for edging walks. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

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

## COLLARDS

A Southern vegetable and highly prized in that section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper and yields well. Also makes an excellent stock feed. Sow both early and late, transplanting to a foot apart in the row and cultivate frequently. For late crop sow in June, July and August.

**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 Southern.**—The old standard sort, which has been used in the South for years. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

## WINTER KALE

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

**Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.**—One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are bright green, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

**Turnip Rooted 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 turnip or rutabaga, and makes a most excellent and palatable dish for winter and early spring use. The roots are pure white, fine grained, and cook dry. The kale somewhat resembles the Siberian, 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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

One year ago last fall I sowed seed of Turnip-Rooted Kale obtained from you, and had good results as salad for early spring use. At first people did not buy it as readily as ordinary kale, but only a trial was necessary to convince them it was superior. Last fall I sowed it August 15th to the last of September, and the latter sowings did better than earlier. I commenced cutting it March 24th and continued till the first part of May. Am exceedingly well pleased with it.—HENRY CHAPMAN, Smyth Co., Va., June 7, 1907.

I have found Turnip-rooted Kale very satisfactory as a salad, not running to seed as early as the salad turnips, and it is also very hardy.—Mrs. W. J. WHITE, Warren Co., N. C., July 16, 1907.



**Green Curled Siberian Kale.**

**Early Curled Siberian** (Blue Kale, or German Greens). The popular standard winter variety. The leaves are bright green, tinged with purple, beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it stands through the winter without protection. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.00.

**Spring, or Smooth.**—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. Large pkt., 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per pound.



# Lettuce Seed for Fall Sowing

Lettuce can be sown during any of the fall months, commencing with August, and is one of the best and most satisfactory fall and winter crops. Lettuce in the South will head up out-of-doors for shipment during the late fall and early winter, and has hitherto paid large profits. It can also be very profitably grown in coldframes and hotbeds for shipment during the winter. Our truckers, gardeners and private growers should pay much more attention to this crop. The kinds most largely grown are improved strains of Big Boston and Wood's Cabbage, both splendid lettuces, the growing of which has brought our truckers very large profits in recent years.



## Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce

The best Lettuce for growing in hotbeds or coldframes for market or shipping.

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce, 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.

It grows quickly, packs and carries well, and in every way merits its popularity for market and shipping. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce is in my opinion 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.

**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.

**Black-Seeded Tennisball.**—An excellent forcing lettuce. 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.

**Dutch Butterhead.**—An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of fine quality. Makes a good, solid head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.

**Brown Dutch.**—One of the hardiest and best lettuces for out-door growing. Makes a fine, hard, solid head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

**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 distances. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

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

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

**Trianon, Cos, Romaine, or Celery Lettuce.**—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which if tied up, blanch pure white and make 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.**—A very decided improvement in both size and quality over the ordinary strain. It is cabbage shaped, of a beautiful green color, large compact and tender, creamy white inside and of a rich buttery flavor. Very hardy, stands adverse weather, and particularly fine for fall planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

**Improved Hanson.**—A sure and reliable header, forming large, firm heads, beautifully crimped and exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet. Hardy and remains in good table condition long after reaching maturity. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



## Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

The Hardest and Best Lettuce for Out-door Growing.

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.

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.

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



# SPINACH



New Long Season 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 winter and spring use, sow in September and October, in drills 1 inch deep, 18 inches to 2 feet between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

## 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 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. 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, 5 cts. per ounce; 15 cts. per ¼ lb.; 30 cts. per lb.

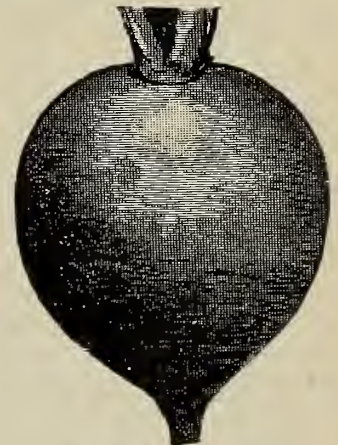
**Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale.**—The best kind for fall sowing. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Very popular with truckers and market-gardeners for shipping. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.

**Round Thick Leaf.**—Makes thick, dark-green, crumpled leaves of the finest quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.  
**Long Standing.**—Leaves thick and fleshy. Will stand longer than other kinds without running to seed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

# RADISH

We urge our Southern growers to give more attention to the growing of tender vegetables in coldframes and hotbeds. Whether grown for home consumption or shipping, you will be well repaid for the little trouble necessary. Grown in this way, vegetables may be had long after the season for out-door grown vegetables is over and when they will bring good prices. Radishes are especially well suited for growing in frames and hotbeds for use or marketing during the winter, and really offer an excellent opportunity to our Southern growers.

**Culture.**—Radishes thrive best in a light, rich, mellow soil and should be grown quickly to bring out their mild qualities and tenderness; this applies especially to the round early kinds.



Crimson Giant Radish.

## Crimson Giant Radish

A splendid turnip radish of recent introduction which has a distinct advantage over other kinds in that even when it has attained a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. Although it grows double the size of the other round forcing radishes—often 6 or 7 inches round—they still remain solid and juicy, very tender and crisp. Equally well suited for forcing in beds and out-door growing and is well adapted for fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.75.

## Winter Radishes

These are of slower growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. Sow from the first of August till the end of September, and at the approach of freezing weather they should be taken up and packed in sandy soil, either buried out-doors or stored in a damp cool cellar, where they will remain in good condition all winter.

**Rose China Winter.**—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.75.

**Long Black Spanish.**—One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.75.

**Long White Spanish.**—Flesh white, firm and pungent. Keeps as well as a turnip. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.75.

## TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	5-lb. lots.
				Lb. Per lb.
Extra-Early Scarlet Globe,	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50 \$0 45
Early White-Tipped Scarlet,	03	07	15	35 30
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip,	03	07	15	35 30
Early White Turnip,	03	07	15	35 30
Mixed Turnip Radishes,	03	07	15	35 30
Golden Globe Summer,	03	07	15	40 35

## OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	5-lb. lots.
				Lb. Per lb.
Extra-Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped,	\$0 03	\$0 07	\$0 15	\$0 35 \$0 30
French Breakfast,	03	07	15	40 35
Yellow Olive-Shaped,	03	07	15	40 35

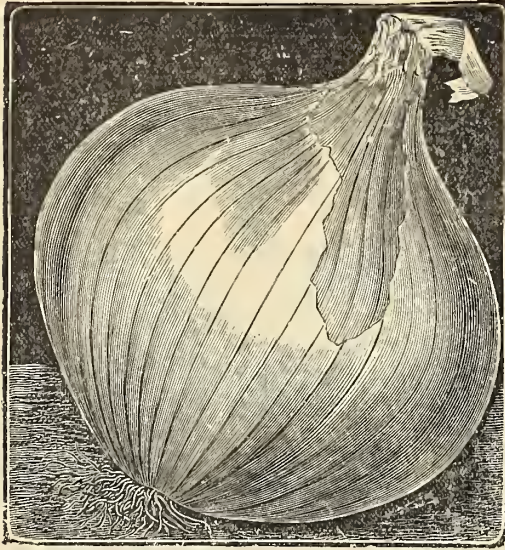
## LONG VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	5-lb. lots.
				Lb. Per lb.
Chinese, or Celestial,	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50 \$0 45
Long White Naples,	03	07	15	35 30
Brightest Long Scarlet,	03	07	15	35 30
Wood's Early Frame,	03	07	15	35 30
Chartier Long Scarlet,	03	07	15	40 35
White Strasburg,	03	07	15	45 40
Mixed Long Radishes,	03	07	15	35 30

## Tomato Seed for Southern Growers

Tomatoes in southern Florida are sown quite generally in the fall, so as to produce the earliest tomatoes for shipping the following spring. Our trade with large growers in Florida has been very satisfactory in recent years, and our stocks of tomato have given very satisfactory results. The kinds recommended most strongly for shipping purposes are the June Pink, Dwarf Champion, Sparks Earliana, Fordhook First and Acme. Prices of tomato seed will be found on page 28 of this catalog.





**Prize Taker, or Spanish King Onion.**

- Southport White Globe.**—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00.
- Southport Yellow Globe.**—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.
- Southport Red Globe.**—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.
- Silver Skin.**—Excellent for family use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.
- Yellow Globe Danvers.**—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.
- Large Red Wethersfield.**—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.
- White Queen.**—For pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

## Onion Seed for Fall Sowing

**TO MAKE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.**—Sow in seed-beds in August and September, and when the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart, 4 to 6 inches between the sets. Don't fail to transplant; the onions will grow much larger and yield far better. It is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting. For fall sowing we recommend especially Extra Early White Pearl, Prize Taker, the Southports, Copper King, the Bermudas and Mammoth Silver King.

### Spanish, or Italian Onions

The Spanish Onions are particularly well adapted for fall sowing for early spring market. They are more tender than the American varieties.

- Extra Early White Pearl.**—The quickest of the white sorts. Makes large, pearly white onions, tender mild and of excellent flavor. Sow early in the fall. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.
- 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.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60.
- Copper King.**—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.
- Mammoth Silver King.**—Grows to a remarkable size; skin beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white and of a particularly mild flavor. Matures early and grows uniformly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

### 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 there is no better stock to be had. For best results sow in beds and transplant. We offer both the white and red varieties.

- White Bermuda.**—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.
- Red Bermuda.**—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

## Onion Sets for Fall Planting

**Culture.**—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant every 4 inches in rows 1 foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered to the depth of an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as it has proved quite uniformly successful.

**Extra Early White Pearl.**—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white; mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 90 cts. Bushel prices on application.

The Early White Pearl Onion Sets that I bought of you last fall are now the finest onions in the vicinity.—J. P. MORRIS, Guilford Co., N. C., March 24, 1908.

The White Pearl Onion Sets that I got from you last fall have given me an abundant crop of the finest large white onions that have ever been seen in this part of the world. They are certainly magnificent. I would thank you to kindly book an order for one crate of sets for me for the coming fall.—DR. P. D. KENDALL, Richland Co., S. C., June 10, 1907.

I have set White Pearl Onion Sets in the fall for the past two years, and have gotten the best results from the White Pearl of any I have yet tried. I have used WOOD'S SEEDS for the past six years, and found them very satisfactory; always finding them true to name.—C. N. YOUNG, Spottsylvania Co., Va., June 11, 1907.

**Yellow Potato (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).**—This makes a large-sized onion, of mild flavor and excellent quality. Is of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing as many as twelve medium to small sets. The very smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1; bus., \$3.50. Medium sets (about the size of an egg), pk., 80 cts.; bus., \$3.00. Bushel price fluctuates.

**White Multiplier.**—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive and of finest flavor and a better keeper. Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 90 cts.; bus., \$3.00.

**Yellow Danvers.**—Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts. Bushel prices on application.

**Silver Skin.**—Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1. Bushel prices on application.

**WHITE PEARL.**—The most profitable and satisfactory of Onion Sets for Fall planting.



**Extra Early White Pearl Onion.**



## Garden Peas

Peas should be planted in this latitude in July and August, further South early in September for late crop. Late crops, marketed after the frosts have killed the crops in northern sections, always sell at top prices. The markets are then bare of locally grown vegetables.

### ALL VARIETIES 5 CTS. PER PACKET.

	Qt.	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Lightning Excelsior, .....	\$0 20	\$1 20	\$3 25
First and Best, Philadelphia Extra Early and Early May, each, .....	15	1 00	3 00
Alaska, .....	20	1 25	3 50
Thomas Laxton, .....	30	1 75	6 50
American Wonder .....	25	1 50	5 50
Tom Thumb, .....	25	1 50	5 00
Eclipse, or Surprise, .....	25	1 50	5 25
McLean's Gem, .....	20	1 35	4 75

## Marrowfat Peas

Hardier than the extra early kinds, and if planted in November, December or January will stand the winter and make their crop just after the extra earlies. The Marrowfats are much more prolific than the early smooth peas and make a very profitable crop.

Large White Marrowfat.—Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel \$2.60.  
Black Eye Marrowfat.—Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.40.

## Garden Beans

### ALL VARIETIES 5 CTS. PER PACKET.

	Qt.	Peck.	Bus.
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine, .....	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$3 50
Black Valentine, .....	25	1 25	4 00
Bountiful, .....	20	1 00	3 60
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, .....	25	1 25	4 00
Giant Stringless Green Pod, .....	25	1 25	4 00
Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks, .....	20	1 00	3 50
Early Yellow Six Weeks (green podded) ..	20	1 00	3 50
Longfellow, .....	20	1 00	3 40
Hodson Green Pod, .....	25	1 40	4 50
Extra Early Refugee, .....	25	1 40	4 50
Refugee, or One Thousand to One, .....	20	1 00	3 50
Golden Eye Wax, .....	20	1 15	4 00
Pencil Pod Black Wax, .....	25	1 40	5 00
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax, .....	20	1 25	4 25
Round-Podded Kidney Wax, .....	20	1 25	4 25
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax, .....	25	1 35	4 75
Dwarf Black Wax, .....	25	1 35	4 75
Crystal White, or Cabbage Wax, .....	30	1 60	5 50
Davis Kidney Wax, .....	20	1 25	4 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax, .....	20	1 25	4 50
Hodson Wax, .....	25	1 35	4 75
Dwarf Golden Wax, .....	20	1 25	4 50

## POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

	Qt.	Peck.
Carmine Horticultural, .....	\$0 25	\$1 35
Virginia Cornfield, .....	25	1 50
Red Speckled Cutshort, or Cornfield, .....	20	1 40
Fat Horse, or White Creaseback, .....	25	1 50
October, or Horticultural (Wren's Egg), .....	20	1 40
Scarlet Runners, .....	25	1 50
Golden Cluster Wax, .....	40	2 00

## BUSH and POLE LIMA BEANS

	Qt.	Peck.
Henderson's Bush Lima, .....	\$0 25	\$1 60
Burpee's Bush Lima, .....	30	1 75
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima, .....	25	1 60
Large White Lima, .....	20	1 40



**Corn Salad** 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., 35 cts.

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

**Culture.**—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 1 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., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

**White Curled.**—Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

**Mushroom Spawn** May be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, 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.**—Lb., 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 10 cts. per lb. If to be mailed, add 10 cts. per lb. for postage.

**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 is the best for general use.

**Culture.**—Sow during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 or 6 lbs. per acre.

**Southern Giant Curled or Chinese.**—The best variety known. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled and make an excellent table garnishing. Of superior flavor, very succulent, pungent and very popular wherever grown. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

**White Mustard.**—Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

**Black Mustard.**—Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

**Mustard Seed for Pickling.**—Either white or black; lb., 15 cts.



# Wood's Turnip and Rutabaga Seed

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

**PRICE.**—All varieties, unless otherwise priced, 5 cts. per oz.; 15 cts. per ¼ lb.; 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50.

## 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. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.
- Mammoth Red-Top White Globe.**—Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock.
- Early Red, or Purple-Top, strap-leaved.**—Flat-shaped, quick-growing, popular for both market and private use.
- Early White Flat Dutch.**—Similar to Purple-Top, except that it is pure white. Good size, tender, and of fine quality.
- 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.
- Southern Snow-White Globe.**—A superior sort, of fine quality; one of the best for table use.
- White Egg.**—A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table; early.
- Long White Cow-Horn.**—Very productive; a quick grower; fine grained and very sweet.
- White Sweet German.**—Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well.
- Pomeranian White Globe.**—Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive.
- Large White Norfolk.**—Makes large, round, white roots; excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad.

## 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.
- Large Amber, or Yellow Globe.**—Produces fine-shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well.
- Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly.**—One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor.

## Extra Early Milan Turnips

The Milans are the earliest turnip in cultivation, and the best for early sowing. The bulbs are flat and smooth, and 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.

## Salad Varieties

**Hollybrook Salad.**—Will yield more cuttings than any salad we have ever grown, a single turnip having from 25 to 30 distinct tops. In addition to yielding a large quantity of the best salad, the roots are first class for stock feeding. Stock very limited. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

**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.

**Seven Top.**—Grown only for winter salad; very hardy.

## Rutabaga or Swede

**Wood's Improved American Yellow.**—An improved strain grown from selected roots, which are carefully selected for large size, uniformity in shape and quality of roots. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.75.

**Purple-Top Yellow.**—The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50.

**Breadstone or Budlong.**—In quality this is equal to the best table turnip; makes handsome, medium-sized roots. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50.

**Large White Russian.**—Flesh white and solid; a good keeper. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50.

# VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. We will have late cabbage and celery plants up to the middle of September; lettuce, cauliflower and early cabbage—for fall setting during September, October and November.

## WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS.

**CELERY PLANTS.**—35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

**LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.**—25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

**EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.**—25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

**LETTUCE PLANTS.**—25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Whenever we cannot supply the varieties of vegetable plants ordered, we will send a variety as closely resembling it as possible.

**HORSE-RADISH ROOTS.**—20 cts. per dozen; 60 cts. per 100.

**SAGE PLANTS.**—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

**THYME PLANTS.**—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set out in November in good, rich, light, warm soil—the better the soil, the larger the crop. Plow or dig out rows 6 to 10 inches deep and 2 feet apart, put in a good application of well-rotted manure and Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and spread the roots, eye up, one foot apart, and cover with 2 inches of soil, and as cold weather approaches, cover with manure, which may be forked in early in the spring. To make White Asparagus, earth up the beds 18 inches above the roots the second spring after planting and just before the growing season commences—this causes the stalks to blanch almost pure white. Do not continue cutting too late, as it will exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run over the rows with a one-horse plow very shallow so as not to cut the crowns, and apply well rotted manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone.

For quickest results use strong two-year-old roots. We will quote special prices on large lots.

**Conover's Colossal.**—Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.25 per 1,000.

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

## RHUBARB ROOTS

The soil cannot be too rich for rhubarb—it 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. In November set the roots 2½ to 3 feet apart and keep the ground loose and well cultivated and protect with a mulch of well-rotted manure. Roots set out in the fall will yield a fair crop the following season, but they should not be pulled closely the first season.

**Rhubarb Roots.**—10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. If to be mailed, add 10 cts. each for postage.



# List of Other Vegetable Seeds

Full description and information about all these varieties is contained in our Annual Seed Book for 1908.

Our New Annual Seed Book for 1909 will be ready about January 1.

## BEETS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe,.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Arlington Blood Turnip,.....	05	10	15	40
Crosby's Improved Egyptian,.....	5	10	20	60
Swiss Chard,.....	5	10	20	50
Detroit Dark Red,.....	03	08	15	40
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar,.....	03	07	15	35
Extra Early Eclipse,.....	03	08	15	40
Dirigo,.....	05	10	20	50
Extra Early Egyptian,.....	03	07	15	40
Improved Early Blood Turnip,.....	03	08	15	40
Bastain's Early Blood Turnip,.....	03	08	15	35
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip,.....	03	07	15	40
Long Smooth Blood,.....	03	08	15	40
Early Model Red Globe,.....	05	15	40	1 00
<b>BROCCOLI</b> , White Cape,.....	10	40	1 00	3 50
<b>BRUSSELS SPROUTS</b> , Perfection,....	05	15	50	1 50

## CABBAGE—Late Varieties

(For Early Varieties, see page 22 of this Catalogue.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Louisville Drumhead,.....	03	15	45	1 50
Surehead,.....	03	15	45	1 50
Danish Winter Ballhead, or Hollander,.....	05	20	60	1 75
Buncombe, or North Carolina,.....	05	20	50	1 60
Autumn King or World Beater,.....	05	20	50	1 50
Large Late Flat Dutch,.....	03	15	45	1 50
Large Late Drumhead,.....	03	15	45	1 50
Wood's Prizehead Late Flat Dutch,....	05	20	60	1 75
American Perfection Drumhead Savoy,.....	03	15	40	1 40
Green Glazed, or Worm Proof,.....	03	15	45	1 50
Red Dutch,.....	05	20	50	1 75
American Perfection Drumhead Savoy,.....	05	20	50	1 75

## CARROT

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate,.....	05	10	20	65
Early Scarlet Horn,.....	03	08	20	50
Oxheart, or Guerande,.....	03	08	20	60
Chantenay, or Model,.....	05	10	20	65
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted,....	03	08	20	55
Half-Long Danvers,.....	03	08	20	50
Improved Long Orange,.....	03	08	20	50
Large White Belgian (for stock),....	03	08	15	40

## CELERY

Snow White,.....	05	15	45	1 50
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown)	10	40	1 25	4 00
Paris Rose-Ribbed Self-Blanching (Golden Rose), French-grown seed..	05	20	60	2 00
Improved White Plume,.....	05	15	45	1 50
Pink Plume,.....	05	15	45	1 50
Giant Pascal,.....	05	15	40	1 40
Crawford's Half Dwarf,.....	05	15	40	1 25
Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf,.....	05	15	45	1 50
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery,....	05	15	40	1 25
Celery seed for seasoning,.....	..	05	15	30

### Golden Self-Blanching Celery

In Florida considerable quantities of celery are planted in the fall to produce celery for shipping to northern markets in the early spring months. This has proved to be a very profitable industry in the past two or three years, and the trade is increasing to a considerable extent. The Golden Self-Blanching is the kind most generally planted, and our strain of this has given the very best satisfaction to our customers. Price, 10 cts. per pkt.; 40 cts. per ounce; \$1.25 per ¼ lb.; \$4.00 per lb.

The following letter, from one of the largest celery growers in Florida, speaks for itself as to the fine strains of celery seed we have been supplying to our southern growers:

"I send to you to-day one dozen bunches of Golden Self-Blanching Celery grown from the seed brought of you last summer, which has been pronounced by all that saw it to be the finest celery field in the county. All the commission men—and I suppose twenty-five have seen it—say that it is a fine strain of seed, and everybody asks where I got the seed. I tell them all, from you, and I suppose from the way they talk that you will have a good many calls for seed. And while I am writing, I want to put in my order for 4 lbs. of just such seed as these you sent me this year. I intend making a specialty of growing fine celery. This is my first crop, but I am beating an old established grower here 25 cents per crate on sales. I have the picture of this field, shipping in full blast. If you wish one I will have one struck and send you.—T. L. Latimer, Manatee Co., Fla., March 19, 1908.

For prices of other varieties of celery, see page 28.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
<b>CRESS</b> , or <b>PEPPER GRASS</b> , Curled,....	\$0 03	\$0 08	\$0 15	\$0 40
Water Cress,.....	05	30	90	3 00
<b>EGGPLANT</b> , Black Beauty,.....	10	50	1 65	6 00
Florida High Bush,.....	10	50	1 65	6 00
New York Improved Purple,.....	10	40	1 50	5 00
<b>KOHLRABI</b> , Early White Vienna,....	05	20	50	1 65
<b>LEEK</b> , Large Flag,.....	05	10	25	80
<b>PARSNIP</b> , Wood's Improved,.....	05	08	15	40
Sugar, or Hollow Crown,.....	03	07	15	25

## PEPPER

Neapolitan,.....	05	25	80	2 75
Ruby King,.....	05	20	50	1 75
Long Red Cayenne,.....	05	20	45	1 60
Mammoth Golden Queen,.....	05	15	45	1 60
Tabasco,.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Sweet Spanish Mammoth,.....	05	15	45	1 60
Red Cluster,.....	05	20	60	2 00
Bell, or Bull Nose,.....	05	20	45	1 60
Procopp's Giant,.....	05	15	45	1 50
<b>RHUBARB</b> , Linnaeus,.....	05	15	40	1 25
<b>SALSIFY</b> , Mammoth Sandwich Island,.....	05	10	35	1 10

## TOMATO

Royal Red,.....	03	15	40	1 40
Matchless,.....	05	20	60	2 00
Wood's Improved Ponderosa,.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Wood's Improved Beauty,.....	05	15	50	1 60
The Stone,.....	03	15	50	1 60
New Dwarf Stone,.....	05	25	75	2 50
Spark's Earliana,.....	05	25	75	2 50
Acme,.....	03	15	50	1 50
Perfection,.....	03	15	40	1 40
Favorite,.....	03	15	40	1 40
Paragon,.....	03	15	40	1 40
Improved Trophy,.....	05	20	50	1 60
Dwarf Champion,.....	05	20	60	2 00
Success,.....	05	20	60	2 00
Fordhook First,.....	05	25	75	2 50
Nolte's Earliest,.....	05	25	75	2 50
June Pink,.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Livingston's Globe,.....	10	30	90	3 00
Chalk's Early Jewel,.....	05	25	75	2 50
Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy,....	05	20	60	2 00
Yellow Plum,.....	05	20	60	2 00

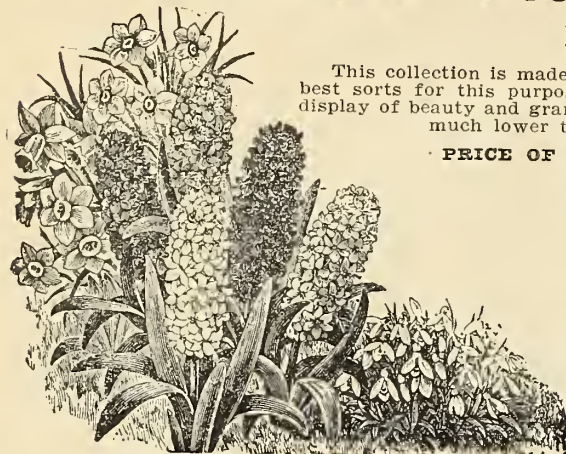
## Seeds by Mail

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 the shipments by freight or express. Freight is much the cheapest on large orders, and on routes with direct connection with Richmond, nearly as quick.



# WOOD'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT, No. 1. Garden Collection of Hardy Bulbs

For Spring Flowering Outdoors



This collection is made up of the same choice bulbs offered in this Catalogue, and contains the best sorts for this purpose. The bulbs will bloom at different periods, and afford an endless display of beauty and grandeur from earliest spring to commencement of summer. As prices are much lower than our regular rates, we can make no substitution.

PRICE OF FULL COLLECTION, \$5.00; HALF OF THIS COLLECTION, \$3.00.

Express or Freight Charges to be Paid by Purchaser.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 24 Hyacinths. Mixed colors. Double and Single.        | 60 Crocus. Named sorts; separate colors.    |
| 18 Hyacinths. White Italian and Blue and Rose Roman.  | 100 Crocus. Finest mixed colors.            |
| 100 Tulips. Finest mixed Single and Double; separate. | 24 Anemones. Single and Double; separate.   |
| 16 Tulips. In fine named sorts.                       | 12 Chionodoxa Luciliae (Glory of the Snow). |
| 12 Mixed Parrot Tulips.                               | 12 Spanish Iris. Mixed colors.              |
| 12 Poeticus Narcissus.                                | 4 Scilla Siberica.                          |
| 24 Narcissus. Fine garden variety; separate.          | 12 Sparaxis Tricolor. Mixed.                |
|   | 24 Snowdrops. Single.                       |
|   | 4 Lillium candidum.                         |

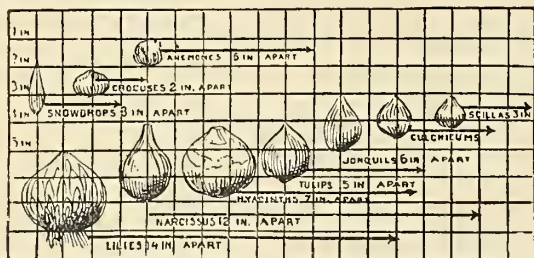
## HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS

**Cultural Directions** are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience the best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

**Time for Planting** out-of-doors is from September 15th until about December 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.

### Depth at which Bulbs Should be Planted

Many of our customers are puzzled to know the proper depth and distance apart at which bulbs should be planted. The accompanying diagram conveys the information much more clearly and briefly than we could describe it. The chart will bear careful study.



## Giant White Narcissus

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FLOWER THAT CAN BE GROWN IN THE HOUSE FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have

### Giant White Narcissus

Makes beautiful house-blooming flowers, grown in open bowls with pebbles in water

started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.00. Delivered anywhere in the United States.

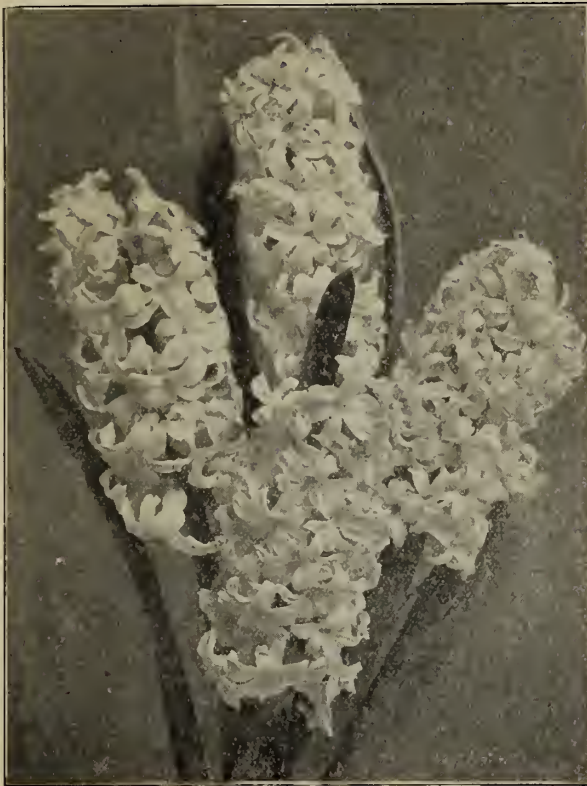
Giant White Narcissus Grown in Water.



# HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of Importance to Bloom  
in the Spring

PRODUCE BEAUTIFUL SPIKES OF BLOOM STRIKINGLY  
ATTRACTIVE IN THEIR RICHNESS AND  
VARIETY OF COLOR.



Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths.

**Culture in Pots.**—Use any good, rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom bring

## HYACINTHS

Planted in pots in October or November furnish beautiful house-flowers for table or window decorations just when flowers are most appreciated

the first out about December 1, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

**Culture in Glasses.**—For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used; therefore, we strongly recommend our **Exhibition Hyacinths**, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water, so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark cool place till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass, and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water

which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

**Culture in Open Ground.**—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

## WOOD'S EXHIBITION SINGLE HYACINTHS

The kinds mentioned below are "Varieties of Special Merit." They have been taken from our General List of Standard Sorts on account of their free-blooming qualities, and they can be relied upon as the very best free-blooming kinds in cultivation.

	Each.	Doz.		Each.	Doz.
<b>La Grandesse.</b> —Pure snow-white; fine, large, well shaped bells; early, .....	\$0 15	\$1 50	<b>Queen of the Blues.</b> —The largest light blue Hyacinth in cultivation, .....	\$0 15	\$1 50
<b>L'Innocence.</b> —Pure white; very large bells; flowers early, .....	10	1 00	<b>Grand Maitre.</b> —Deep porcelain-blue; the truss is large, .....	10	1 00
<b>Cavaignac.</b> —Extra fine; rosy salmon, .....	15	1 50	<b>Ida.</b> —The best pure yellow; delicate stem, with small bells, .....	15	1 50
<b>Garibaldi.</b> —Brilliant carmine; very early, .....	15	1 50			

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF THE ABOVE SEVEN KINDS FOR 75 CENTS, POSTPAID.

## WOOD'S SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF NAMED HYACINTHS

FOR GROWING IN WATER AND POTS, ALL FIRST SIZE, HAND-PICKED.

Below we give a selection of Exhibition Hyacinths for growing in water and pots. These collections are based upon what we know to be the best adapted to these purposes, according to our personal experience and tests. They embrace every shade of color, and owing to the fact that we make the selections of bulbs ourselves, may be expected to give splendid success.

**COLLECTION No. 3—For Growing in Glasses.**—12 bulbs, \$1.10, postage paid.

**HYACINTH GLASSES.**—Assorted colors, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**COLLECTION No. 4—For Growing in Pots.**—12 bulbs, \$1.10, postpaid.

Norfolk, Va., January 5, 1908.

THE GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS gotten from you when I was in Richmond last Fall are in bloom now and they certainly are fine.

I have been growing Narcissus in water for several years, but never had any to produce such large flowers and as many of them as your GIANT WHITES. Will certainly want more the coming season.—MRS. P. E. LASH.



## WOOD'S EXHIBITION SINGLE HYACINTHS (Continued)

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$2 for 25; \$7.50 per 100; 6 sold at doz. rates; 50 at hundred rates. Postage, 15 cents per dozen extra. At single rates, no charge for postage.

### WHITE.

- Alba superbissima.**—A very fine white, tall spike.  
**Grandeur a Merveille.**—Blush white; very large.  
**Grand Vedette.**—Pure white; very large bells; early.  
**La Belle Blanchisseuse.**—Pure white; fine; early.  
**La Grandesse.**—Extra fine, pure white.  
**L'Innocence.**—Tall spike; pure white; good for forcing.  
**Mad. Van der Hoop.**—Pure white, large bells. Very early, and one of the best whites for forcing.  
**Mt. Blanc.**—Fine pure white, large spike.  
**Snowball.**—Pure snow-white; fine large bells; early.  
**Voltaire.**—Pale waxy blush.

### BLUE.

- Baron von Thuyll.**—One of the darkest blue and purple Hyacinths known, and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem.  
**Bleu Morant.**—Splendid violet-blue.  
**Charles Dickens.**—This is of light porcelain color; very pretty.  
**Czar Peter.**—Very large bells, of clearest porcelain-blue; beautifully blotched with purple; large truss, and easily forced.  
**Grand Maitre.**—See Special Varieties for description.  
**King of the Blues.**—Dark blue; large spike.  
**La Peyrouse.**—Delicate lavender; an unusually pretty shade.

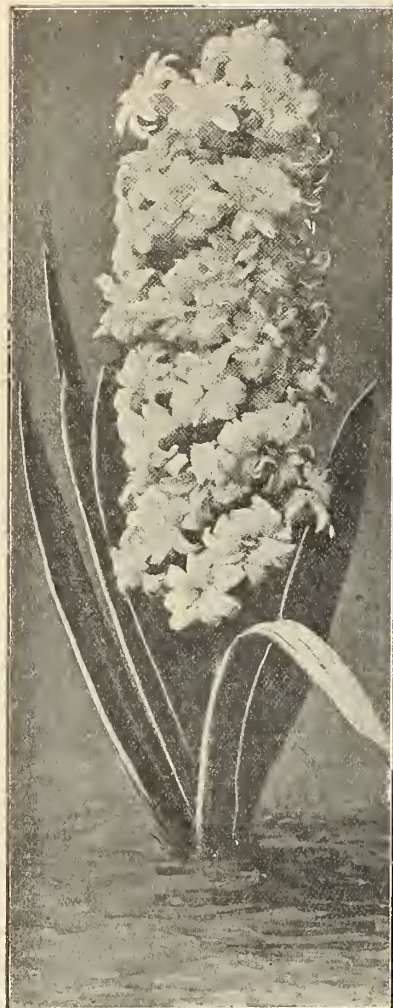
- Leonidas.**—Striped, bright blue.  
**Marie.**—Rich purple; enormous truss.  
**Regulus.**—Light blue, with dark stripes.  
**Queen of the Blues.**—See Special Varieties for description and price.

### RED AND PINK.

- Cavaignac.**—See Special Varieties for description and price.  
**Garibaldi.**—See Special Varieties for description and price.  
**Gen. Pelissier.**—Deep crimson; fine truss. Early.  
**Gertrude.**—Fine, dark pink; very large; bulb.  
**Gigantea.**—Fine, light pink; large spike, small bells.  
**Lord Macaulay.**—Deep carmine-pink, with white eye, extra large and compact spike; is found in all collections for exhibition, which proves its merit.  
**Norma.**—Very large bulb, and easily forced in pots and glasses. Vigorous grower, producing very large spikes. Color, delicate flesh-colored pink.  
**Robert Steiger.**—Fine, large, bright red; popular.

### YELLOW.

- Ida.**—See Special Varieties for description and price.  
**King of the Yellows.**—Fine, bright yellow.  
**Sonora.**—Orange-yellow, tinted rosy-salmon.  
**Yellow Hammer.**—Fine, rich golden yellow.



Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinth.

Collection of one of each of above Thirty-three kinds, \$2.25, purchaser paying charges.

## WOOD'S EXHIBITION DOUBLE HYACINTHS

THIS LIST EMBRACES THE VERY FINEST DOUBLE VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION, BUT WE WOULD ADVISE OUR CUSTOMERS TO PLANT OUR EXHIBITION SINGLE HYACINTHS AS THE FLOWERS ARE VERY MUCH LARGER.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$2 for 25, \$7.50 per 100. Add 15 cents per doz. by mail. Single Bulbs mailed free.

### WHITE AND BLUSH WHITE.

- Anna Maria.**—Blush-white, with purple center.  
**La Tour d'Auvergne.**—Pure white, and the earliest double white; valuable for house-growing.  
**La Virginite.**—Very large spike; creamy white.  
**Prince of Waterloo.**—White, rosy center; large spike and large bells.  
**Royal Bouquet.**—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

### RED AND ROSY.

- Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).**—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.  
**Bouquet Royal.**—Bells borne on long stem; color, salmon-pink, red center; very attractive.  
**Grootvorst.**—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.  
**Lord Wellington.**—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and very early.  
**Princess Royal.**—Deep pink, with purple center; medium bulbs.

### BLUE AND PURPLE.

- Bloksberg.**—Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues; early.  
**Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden.**—Light blue, violet shaded; very distinct.  
**Garrick.**—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.  
**Van Speyk.**—Bright lavender-blue; very compact spike, with extra large bells.  
**Rembrandt.**—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

### YELLOW.

- Bouquet Orange.**—Reddish yellow; small spike.  
**Goethe.**—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.  
**Minerva.**—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.  
 Collection of one of each of above eighteen kinds, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.45

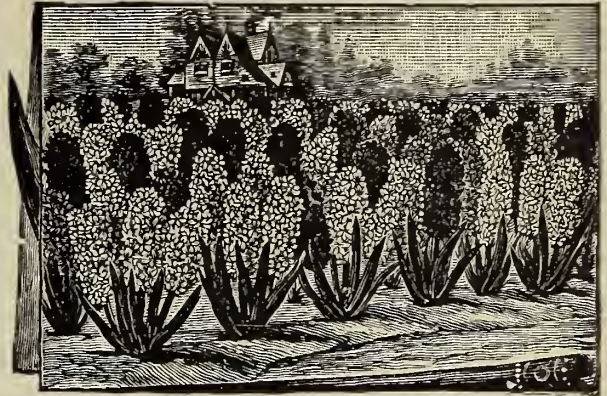


## SELECT LIST OF NAMED HYACINTHS, SECOND SIZE BULBS

These bulbs, while a little smaller in size than our Exhibition Hyacinths, will be found very satisfactory either for pots or outside. They are specially recommended for bedding, producing magnificent spikes, and are far superior to the ordinary Mixed Hyacinths. The varieties offered below bloom about the same time, and all the bulbs of any sort can be depended on to produce the same shade and grow to an equal height, so that in forming combinations contrasting colors can be selected with certainty, and the effect is greatly increased. We offer these bulbs in combinations for special beds.

Prices, all varieties, each 8 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; 25 for \$1.25; 100, \$4.50.  
If by mail, add 10 cts. per dozen for postage.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Alba Superbissima.</b> —Pure white.                               | <b>Lord Macaulay.</b> —Carmine-pink, white center.   |
| <b>Grandeur a Merveille.</b> —Blush white.                           | <b>Baron von Thuyll.</b> —Dark purple; easy culture. |
| <b>La Grandesse.</b> —Pure white; large bell.                        | <b>Grand Maitre.</b> —Deep porcelain-blue.           |
| <b>La Belle Blanchisseuse.</b> —Pure white; small bell.              | <b>Charles Dickens.</b> —Light porcelain.            |
| <b>Mad. Van der Hoop.</b> —Pure white; early.                        | <b>La Peyrouse.</b> —Delicate lavender.              |
| <b>Gertrude.</b> —Dark pink.   | <b>Marie.</b> —Rich purple; large truss.             |
| <b>Robert Steiger.</b> —Bright red; large spike.                     | <b>Queen of the Blues.</b> —Light blue.              |
| <b>General Pelissier.</b> —Deep crimson.                             | <b>Ida.</b> —Pure yellow.                            |
| <b>Norma.</b> —Very large bulb; immense flowers; flesh-colored pink. |  |



## WOOD'S SUPERIOR HYACINTHS IN SEPARATE COLORS

Wood's Superior Hyacinths in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs, much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut-flowers, or for out-door garden blooming in beds or borders. **Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000 prices on application. If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.**

SINGLE.				DOUBLE.			
	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.		Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
<b>Red and Dark Red,</b> .....	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 00	<b>Red and Dark Red,</b> .....	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 25
<b>Pink and Rosy,</b> .....	05	50	3 00	<b>Pink and Rosy,</b> .....	05	50	3 25
<b>Pure White,</b> .....	05	50	3 00	<b>Pure White,</b> .....	05	50	3 25
<b>White Shaded,</b> .....	05	50	3 00	<b>White Shaded,</b> .....	05	50	3 25
<b>Light Blue,</b> .....	05	50	3 00	<b>Light Blue,</b> .....	05	50	3 25
<b>Dark Blue,</b> .....	05	50	3 00	<b>Dark Blue,</b> .....	05	50	3 25
<b>Yellow,</b> .....	05	50	3 00	<b>Yellow,</b> .....	05	50	3 25
<b>Single—all colors,</b> .....		50	3 00	<b>Double—all colors,</b> .....		50	3 25



White Roman Hyacinths.

## MINATURE, or DUTCH ROMAN HYACINTHS

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. They may be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in the open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows, viz.:

- Grandeur a Merveille.**—Blush white.
- Mad. Van der Hoop.**—Pure white.
- Gertrude.**—Pink.
- Baron van Thuyll.**—Dark Blue.
- Queen of the Blues.**—Light Blue.
- Gen. Pelisser.**—Red.

Prices: Dozen, 40 cts.; 25 for 65 cts.; 100, \$2.50. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

## ROMAN HYACINTHS

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue, Yellow and Rose sorts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for out-of-door planting.

### White Roman Hyacinths

are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom and deliciously fragrant.

If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
<b>White.</b> —Extra selected bulbs, .....	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 25
<b>Rose.</b> —Pink, .....	05	50	3 25
<b>Blue.</b> —Light, .....	05	50	3 00
<b>Canary Yellow,</b> .....	08	85	7 00
<b>White Italian, or Persian.</b> —Largest size bulbs for out-door planting, .....	05	50	3 00



# TULIPS

## The Most Gorgeous and Showy Early Spring Flowers

**Culture in Pots.**—For this purpose always select named sorts, and we suggest that the bulbs be all of one variety in the same pot. Put three in a 5-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as hyacinths in pots (see page 31). The Duc Van Thol varieties are the earliest to flower in pots.

**Culture Out-of-Doors.**—In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well.

## Tulips for Cut Flowers

Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut-flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted Tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no other outdoor flowers in bloom.

**Our Collections embrace the best sorts,** and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked A are the earliest flowers, B next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

## SELECT NAMED TULIPS

### Single Varieties

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. per doz., 40 cts. per 100, for postage. Six sold at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates. Price per 1,000 on application.

<b>Artus</b> (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.			
<b>Belle Alliance</b> (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet; sweet-scented; fine for forcing or bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.			
<b>Erutus</b> (B 9).—Brilliant red and yellow striped; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$1.65.			
<b>Canary Bird</b> (A 8).—Clear, rich golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden; 3 for 10c.; doz., 30c.; 100, \$1.75.			
<b>Chrysolora</b> (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower. One of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop. Each, 5 cts.; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.			
<b>Couleur Cardinal</b> (C 10).—Large, bronze-scarlet; distinct and fine. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.			
<b>Couleur Ponceau</b> (B 10).—Rosy crimson, large white base; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.65.			
<b>Cottage Maid</b> (B 9).—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower, and one of the best. Doz. 100. sorts for bedding or forcing; each, 5c. \$0 25 \$1 50			
<b>Crimson King</b> (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder and easily forced; each, 5 cts. 25 1 50			
<b>Duchess of Parma</b> (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1 50			
<b>Jocst Van Vondel</b> (B 10).—Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best; each 5 cts. 35 2 00			
<b>Keizerkroon</b> (B 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective; each, 5 cts. 30 1 75			
<b>L'Immaculee</b> (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1 50			
<b>La Reine</b> (A 8).—Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1 50			
<b>Pottebakker, Scarlet</b> (A 9).—Bright scarlet, large flower; 3 for 10 cts. 35 2 50			
<b>Pottebakker, White</b> (A 9).—Pure white; large and showy; 3 for 10 cts. 35 2 50			
<b>Proserpine</b> (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced in bloom by Christmas; each 8 cts. 60 4 60			
<b>Rosa Mundi</b> (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1 50			
<b>Thomas Moore</b> (B 10).—Beautiful yellow, shaded orange; each, 5 cts. 30 2 00			
<b>Vermillion Brilliant</b> (B 9).—Splendid dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective; each, 5 cts. 50 4 00			



Keizerkroon Tulip.

	Doz.	100.
<b>Van der Neer</b> (B 8).—Finest of violet; 3 for 10 cts. 40 3 00		
<b>Yellow Prince</b> (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy; 3 for 10 cts. 30 1 50		

### Double Varieties

<b>Agnes</b> (A 7).—Large, double, bright scarlet; ea., 5c. \$0 35 \$2 50		
<b>Couronne d'Or</b> (B 10).—Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive Tulips in cultivation; each 7 cts. 65 5 00		
<b>Duke of York</b> (B 10).—White, blood-red center; 4 inches in diameter; each 5 cts. 30 1 75		
<b>Gloria Solis</b> (A 9).—Rich bronze-crimson, with yellow edge; large; 3 for 10 cts. 30 1 75		
<b>Imperator Rubrorum</b> (A 9).—Dark scarlet; large and double; each 5 cts. 50 3 50		
<b>La Candeur</b> (B 8).—Pure white; good for bedding, forming a splendid contrast with Rex Rubrorum; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1 75		
<b>Murillo</b> (B 8).—Magnificent blush white, shaded rose; the surest and best bloomer of any double Tulip; each 6 cts. 40 3 00		
<b>Rex Rubrorum</b> (B 9).—Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding; 3 for 10 cts. 35 2 00		
<b>Rose Blanche</b> (B).—New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1 75		
<b>Titian</b> (B 7).—Red, bordered yellow; 3 for 10 cts. 30 2 00		
<b>Tournesol</b> (B 9).—Red, with yellow edge; very sweet-scented; easily forced; fine, showy tulip for bedding; 3 for 10 cts. 30 2 50		
<b>Yellow Rose</b> (C 12).—Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced; 3 for 10 cts. 30 1 75		



## CHOICE MIXED TULIPS

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 100 for postage.

**WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.**—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors blooming together; 20 cts. per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$9 per 1,000.

**Fine Mixed Single.**—First quality, 15 cts. per dozen; 80 cts. per 100; \$7 per 1,000.

**WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.**—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$9 per 1,000.

**Fine Mixed Double.**—First quality; 15 cts. per dozen; 85 cts. per 100; \$8 per \$1,000.

## PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulips are very peculiarly formed, the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for out-door planting, and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. An excellent flower for cutting.

**Fine Mixed Colors.**—20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

## DUC VAN THOL TULIPS

The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable, and where Tulips are wanted for early pot culture, these are best. Excellent for bedding in masses. Height from 6 to 7 inches.

**Scarlet.**—5 cents for two; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

**Red and Yellow.**—5 cts. for two; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

**White.**—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

**Rose.**—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

**Yellow.**—10 cts. for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

## LILIES

The stately grace, magnificent beauty of form and variety in color of Lilies are unsurpassed by any of the class of hardy plants. They begin flowering in May, and the various species continue in uninterrupted succession until autumn. The bulbs increase year by year, and, planted in clumps or set in beds 12 to 15 inches apart, soon multiply, forming masses of marvelous and exquisite flowers.

**Culture in Pots.**—The bulbs should be planted in rich, light soil, in from 6 to 8-inch pots, according to the size of the bulbs. Place so that the top of the bulb will be about half an inch below the rim of the pot and even with the surface of the soil. Do not pack the earth too firmly underneath the bulb. Water thoroughly after potting, and give same treatment as Hyacinths in pots, but be careful not to give too much water till the plant has attained considerable growth. When the buds have formed, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. The Bermuda Easter Lily and "Lilium candidum" are the best sorts for forcing, and by planting early will flower by Christmas.

**Culture Out-of-Doors.**—Lilies can be planted in the garden, either in the fall or early spring, but fall planting is better. Select a partially shady situation, and have the ground thoroughly spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure, and shape the beds so as to shed water. Plant the bulbs from 5 to 7 inches deep, placing under each a handful of sand for drainage. Protect the bed thoroughly when cold weather approaches with a heavy coating of leaves or coarse litter, as on this depends the success of Lilies in the garden.

## THE BERMUDA EASTER LILY (*Lilium Harrisii*)

The grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing a profusion of bloom that is marvelous. The flowers are of purest waxy white, and each plant bears from five to fifteen blooms, according to size of the bulb. Very easy to grow, and by bringing to the light at different times a succession can be had from Christmas to Easter. A great favorite both for pots and garden culture.

**Mammoth Bulbs.**—For exhibition plants; 25 cts. each; \$2.75 per dozen. By mail, \$3 per dozen.

**Large Bulbs.**—(Eight to twelve flowers).—15 cents each; \$1.65 per dozen; \$10 per 100. By mail \$1.90 per dozen.

**Ordinary Bulbs.**—(Five to eight flowers).—7 cents each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5 per 100. By mail, 90 cts. per dozen.



Lilium candidum.

## LILIES

planted out of doors come up year after year in constantly increasing growth and development of flowers

## LILIUM CANDIDUM

Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily

An old favorite garden Lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing, and blooms in the open ground in May. Large bulbs, 10c. each; \$1 per doz.; \$6 per 100. By mail, 15 c. per doz. extra.

Orders for these are filled about the last of October. This is full early for planting.

## BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES

**Auratum.**—The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes 12 inches across, of purest white, thickly studded with maroon spots, while through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Blooms from June to October. Extra large bulbs, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen. By mail, \$1.75 per doz.

**Speciosum album.**—One of the most popular Lilies grown, bearing large, pure white flowers of delicate beauty, on strong stems. Excellent for pots or bedding. Blooms in August. Height, 2 to 4 feet; 20 cts. each; \$2 per dozen. By mail, \$2.20 per dozen.

**Speciosum rubrum.**—Same habit as the Speciosum album. Color white, shaded with deep rose and spotted crimson. One of the most beautiful of all Lilies; 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen. By mail, \$2 per dozen.

Collection of one each of the above—3 beautiful Japan Lilies, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

## CALLA LILIES

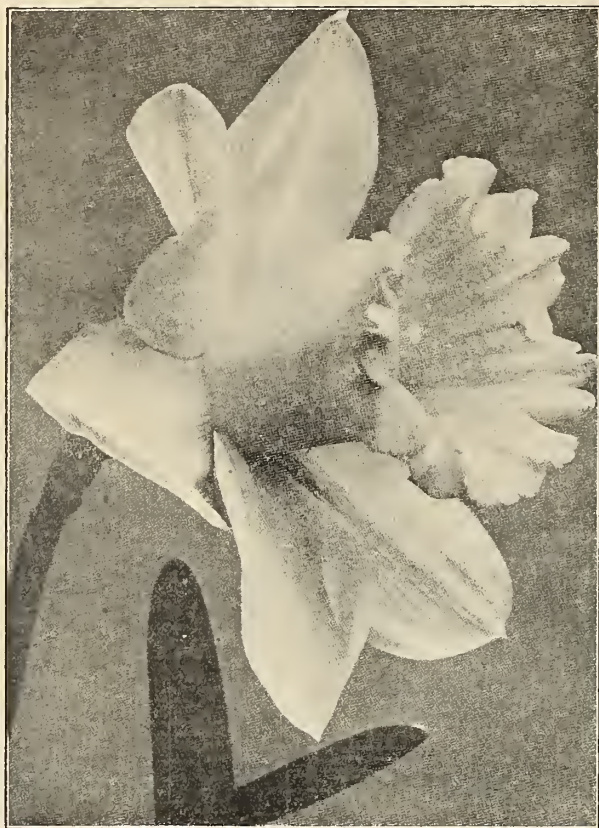
Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture; their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

**Mammoth Roots.**—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**First Size Roots.**—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**Medium Size Roots.**—10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.





Large Trumpet Narcissus, Emperor.

## Narcissus, or Daffodils

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes. Most of the sorts are excellent for growing indoors, while all are excellent for the garden, giving beautiful effects in clumps. Narcissus are very cheap, and should be largely used for bedding and border work this season.

**Culture in Pots.**—Treatment same as for Tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming, and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

**Culture Out-of-Doors.**—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 or 5 inches between small sorts, and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the spaces, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

### Polyanthus, or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

These are generally used for forcing, and bear large clusters of delicately scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of easiest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

<b>Giant White.</b> —For description and price, see page 30.	Doz.	100.
<b>Paper White.</b> —Pure white; splendid for forcing and cut flowers, .....	\$0 25	\$1 25
<b>Paper White Grandiflora.</b> —These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas, .....	30	1 75
<b>Grand Soleil d'Or.</b> —Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer, .....	35	2 50
<b>Gloriosa Superba.</b> —Pure white, with rich orange cup, .....	35	2 60
<b>Jaune Supreme.</b> —Yellow, with orange cup; extra, .....	35	2 60
<b>Double Roman.</b> —Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely, .....	25	1 50
<b>Mixed Polyanthus Narcissus.</b> —A number of very fine varieties, mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out-of-doors, .....	25	1 50

## DOUBLE FLOWERING NARCISSUS

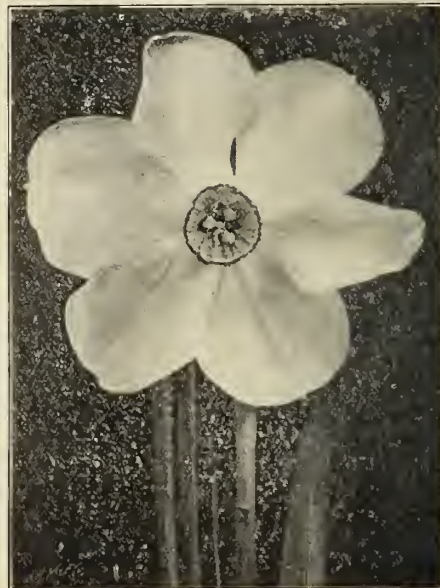
If by mail, add 8 cents per dozen for postage.

<b>Alba plena odorata.</b> —A double, pure white variety, with exquisitely scented flowers. Excellent for outside planting and cutting. Cannot be forced; 2 for 5 cts., .....	\$0 20	\$1 00
<b>Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).</b> —Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting; 2 for 5 cts., .....	20	1 00
<b>Von Sion.</b> —Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts, and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort; 3 for 10 cts., .....	30	2 00

## JONQUILS, or SINGLE TRUMPET VARIETIES

If by mail, add 8 cents per dozen for postage.

<b>Empress.</b> —A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet; bold and erect, and the best of the two colored trumpets; each 6 cts., .....	\$0 50	\$1 00
<b>Emperor.</b> —One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of the richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across; each 6 cts., .....	50	4 00
<b>Golden Spur.</b> —Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering; each 6 cts., .....	50	4 00
<b>Cynosure.</b> —Light yellow, with rich, broad, yellow cup. Beautiful large flowers, 3½ inches across; splendid for forcing or outside; 2 for 5 cts., .....	20	1 00
<b>Leedsii.</b> —A very pretty pure white variety with star-like flowers. It is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented; two for 5 cts., .....	20	1 00
<b>Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).</b> —Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting. Splendid cut-flower. Owing to its great beauty this variety has never failed to please; 3 for 5 cts., .....	15	75
<b>Princes.</b> —Deep golden yellow trumpet with sulphur perianth; large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter-flowering varieties; very early; three for 10 cts., .....	25	1 25
<b>Trumpet Major.</b> —The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting; three for 10 cts., .....	25	1 50



Poeticus Narcissus.

## The Old-Fashioned Narcissus and Daffodils

continue in ever-increasing popularity. Once planted in the garden they continue to come up year after year with ever-increasing prolificacy of bloom



## Chinese Sacred, or Oriental Narcissus

**JOSS FLOWER, SACRED LILY, FLOWER OF THE GODS, ETC.**

This variety is grown by the Chinese for celebrating their New Year festivals, and as an emblem of good luck. It is one of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid growth and luxuriant development that you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks and bearing a profusion of large, delicately scented blooms; white, with orange cup. They can be grown in pots earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, a few pebbles or small shells being placed around the bulb to keep it from turning over when in flower. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. The bulbs commence to grow in a few days, blooming in about six weeks. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Our stock is of the very best, carefully picked, largest sized bulbs; inferior bulbs generally fail to flower.

Price (true Chinese-grown, extra large bulbs), each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; doz., \$1.00. By mail, each 15 cts.; 3 for 40 cts.; dozen, \$1.35.

Hanover County, Va., Dec. 28, 1907.

THE GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS bought of you last Fall are in full bloom now, and they are the prettiest things you have ever seen. Every bulb bloomed and most of them had two or more spikes of flowers. They are the admiration of the whole neighborhood.

MRS. M. C. QUARLES.



Chinese Sacred Narcissus.

## JONQUILS

Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

Single Sweet-Scented.—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 85 cts.

Double Sweet-Scented.—Dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Campernelle.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

## CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about 2 inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect they should be planted in little groups of three or four bulbs of different colors together. The effect in the spring is beautiful, and the Crocus will be through flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass with the lawn mower. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds, between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.

### NAMED LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than the mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted 2 inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

If by mail, add 20 cts. per 100; 5 cts. per dozen.

	Doz.	100.
Albion.—Fine dark purple.....	\$0 15	\$0 65
Mont Blanc.—Pure white.....	15	65
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped.....	15	65
Prince of Wales.—Blue.....	15	65
Mammoth Yellow.....	15	75
Mammoth Mixed.....	1,000, \$6.00..	15 65

### MIXED VARIETIES.

If by mail, add 15 cts. per 100; dozen sent free.

	Doz.	100.
Yellow.—Large.....	\$0 10	\$0 50
White.....	10	40
Blue and Purple.....	10	40
Striped.....	10	40
Mixed.—All colors.....	1,000, \$3.50..	10 40



Large-Flowering Crocus.



# Miscellaneous Bulbs for Fall Planting

The following list of bulbs includes varieties both for pots and outdoors. We give the following instructions as to planting, to which reference is made where special cultural instructions are not necessary.

**Culture A, for Small Bulbs in Pots.**—Plant six to eight bulbs in a 6-inch pot, placing them 1 to 2 inches apart, the top of the bulb to be just under the surface of the soil. Water well, and keep in a dark, cool place about ten days; afterwards set in a sunny window.

**Culture B, for Large Bulbs in Pots.**—Plant one bulb in a 5 or 6-inch pot, potting so as to leave the top slightly protruding above the soil; treat same as "Culture A."

**Culture C, for Small Bulbs Outdoors.**—Set the bulbs 1 to 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, covering lightly with soil.



Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

## Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis

One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a 6-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterruptedly for weeks. Extra large bulbs; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$2.

### VARIOUS OXALIS

Pretty little plants for pots, hanging-baskets or rockeries. The foliage of itself is very ornamental, and the bright colored little blossoms are charming.

**Culture.**—Plant 6 to 12 bulbs in a pot, placing them about 3 inches below the soil. Water well and set in a warm, sunny window.

**Prices of the following sorts:** Two for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

**Bowell.**—Vivid rosy crimson; large, handsome, thick foliage.

**Rose.**—Fine large pink.

**Versicolor.**—Crimson and white; the earliest of all to flower and continues flowering about two months.

**Multiflora Alba.**—Pure white.

**Cernua fl. pl.**—Double canary yellow.

**Mixed.**—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.

## CHIONODOXA (Glory of the Snow)

Beautiful early spring-flowering bulbs, producing flower-stalks bearing ten to fifteen lovely scilla-like flowers. Splendid for clumps or edgings, and, blooming at the same time as snow-drops, form an excellent contrast if planted together. Perfectly hardy outdoors, and fine for winter forcing. Culture A or C.

**Luciliae.**—Charming bright blue, with large white center; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

**Gigantea.**—Unusually large flowers of lovely lilac-blue, with white center; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$2.

## FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

One of the most charming bulbs known for winter-flowering and cut-flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems, and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas, if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold-frame, a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best, being largest California-grown roots. Culture A.

**Monster Bulbs.**—Three for 10 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$2.

**Large Bulbs.**—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00

## ALLIUM GRANDIFLORUM

Splendid for winter flowering in the house. The flowers are pure white, borne in loose clusters, and are excellent for cutting. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Culture A. 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

## AMARYLLIS

We think Amaryllis should be very largely grown, as they rank among the most beautiful house flowers grown. The only thing that has interfered with a more extensive growing of them has been the high price of good bulbs. In order to see them more generally grown, we have reduced the price about one-half. They are as easily grown as hyacinths. Cultivate as per direction B, using 8-inch pots.

**Johnsoni** (Barbadoes Spice Lily).—This is the largest and best variety; rich crimson with white band in center of each petal. They bloom early in the season, each spike bearing four to eight flowers, which are most beautiful. Each, 30 cts.; dozen, \$2.75.

**Belladonna.**—An autumn-blooming variety of great beauty and fragrance. The spikes grow to 2 or 3 feet high; large clusters of beautiful silvery white flowers, flushed and tipped with rose. Each, 20 cts.; dozen, \$1.75.

**Equestris.**—A free blooming variety of bright scarlet, with white, star-like throat. Each, 25 cts.; dozen, \$2.00.

## ANEMONES

Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted in beds. The effect and almost invariable free-blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc. Culture C. (See above.)

**Single Mixed.**—Doz., 15c.; 100, \$1.00.

**Double Mixed.**—Doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.75.



Freesia Refracta Alba.



## DOUBLE CHINESE PAEONIES

Paeonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvements made during recent years, have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor.

Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich, deep soil and an open, sunny position, if possible—which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partially shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest roses in coloring, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equaled by any other flower.

They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, are not troubled with insect pests or disease of any kind, and once planted take care of themselves, increasing in size and beauty each year.

The roots may be planted at any time during the fall or early spring, but for best results they should be set out in fall.

**Strong Roots.**—Colors, red, pink or white; each, 25 cts.; dozen, \$2.50; postage, 5 cts. each extra. Ready in November.

## BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)

One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants, bearing long racemes of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped blooms. Perfectly hardy and easily grown. Culture same as for paeonies; each, 20 cts.; dozen, \$1.75. Ready in November.

## RANUNCULUS

A pleasing class of bulbs, succeeding remarkably well in pots or open ground. Vivid colors range through white and crimson to purple. Culture A or C.

**Double Turban Mixed.**—Paeony-formed flowers; three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

**Double French Mixed.**—Vigorous growers, with immense flowers; 3 for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.



Double Chinese Paeonies.

## IRIS (Fleur de Lis)

Fine, free-blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

**English (Iris Anglica).**—Large, handsome flowers, with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Culture C. Mixed colors, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50. Add 5 cts. per dozen, if by mail.

**Spanish (Iris Hispanica).**—A beautiful small variety, often called the Orchid Iris, from its delicately formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots and outside. Colors, violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Culture A or C. Mixed varieties; three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.

## IXIAS

Charming little plants for pots, producing slender, graceful spikes of rich, varied and beautiful flowers. The center is always different from other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms opening in the sun's rays present a gorgeous display. Culture A. Mixed colors; three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.

## LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers, of pure chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a 7 or 8-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin-grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results. Culture A or C.

**Extra-Selected Pips.**—Dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.75; by mail, 100, \$2. Ready the last of November.

## SCILLA SIBERICA

One of the most beautiful hardy spring bulbs, producing a profusion of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses their flowers fairly carpet the ground, and if grown with Crocus and Snowdrops, the effect is magnificent. Excellent also for pots. Culture A or C. Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.15.

## SNOW DROPS

These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their delicate snowy white blossoms before the snow is off the ground. They produce beautiful effects planted in masses or edgings, and can be used with Scilla, Chionodoxa or Crocus for contrast. All of these small bulbs show prettily nestling in the turf, coming up from year to year. They are also used for planting between the rows of hyacinth and tulip beds, blooming just as the larger bulbs are coming up, the foliage afterwards forming a carpet of delicate green, which adds greatly to the effect. Culture C.

**Single.**—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 90 cts.

**Double.**—Two for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$2.

**Elwesi (Giant Snowdrop).**—Two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

## SPARAXIS

A class of bulbs having large, beautiful flowers of various bright colors—crimson, scarlet, white, etc.; mottled and striped in the most pleasing and diverse manner. They are excellent for pots or coldframes, and succeed well outside with protection in cold weather. Culture A or C. Mixed varieties; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

## SPIRAEA COMPACTA MULTIFLORA

Splendid shrubby plants, with ornamental green foliage and beautiful feathery flowers. They are largely used for forcing, and make splendid plants for the garden. Ready in November. A new dwarf variety, with large clusters of pure white blossoms. Extremely free-blooming; each, 15 cts.; dozen, \$1.50. Add 10 cts. each, if by mail.



Lily of the Valley.



# Flower Seeds for Fall Sowing

Biennials and Perennials (marked \*) usually bloom the second season from spring sown seeds, but will bloom the first season if sown in the fall and protected during the winter. Tender Perennials (marked †) should be carried through the winter in the house. Hardy annuals (marked ‡) can often be sown in the fall if protected through the winter with straw or leaves. A surer plan is to sow in hotbed, coldframes or boxes and transplant outside early in the spring. Fall sown flower seed means an early or more abundant supply of blooms than if sowing is deferred till spring.

- †**ASTER**.—Ostrich Plume, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 30 cts.  
Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.00.  
German Quilled, or China, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.  
Peony-Flowered.—Pure White, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25 cts.;  
Mixed Colors, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 20 cts.  
Semple's Branching.—Pure White, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25c.;  
Mixed Colors, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 20 cts.  
Victoria.—Pure White, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25 cts.; Mixed  
Colors, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 20 cts.  
Comet.—Pure White, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25 cts.; Mixed  
Colors, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 20 cts.  
Giant Comet, all colors mixed; pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25 cts.  
Mignon, Crown, Tall and Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered.  
—Mixed colors, each, pkt. 7 cts.
- †**ABRONIA**.—Pkt. 5 cts.
- †**ABUTILON**.—Bell-flowers of many colors; pkt. 10 cts.
- †**ACROCLINIUM**.—Everlastings; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
- †**AGERATUM**.—White, pkt. 5 cts.; Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.;  
oz. 25 cts.
- †**ALYSSUM**.—Sweet, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; Little Gem, pkt. 5  
cts.; oz. 30 cts.; \*Saxatile compactum, pkt. 5c.; oz., 40c.
- †**AMARANTHUS**.—All varieties mixed; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- \***ANTIRRHINUM**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
- \***AQUILEGIA**, Double or Single.—Mixed colors; each, pkt. 3c.
- †**ARCTOTIS grandis**.—Handsome daisy-like flowers; pkt. 5 cts.
- BALSAM**.—Pure White, pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; Mixed Colors,  
pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
- †**BEGONIA**.—Vernon, pkt. 10 cts.; Rex hybrida, pkt. 25 cts.
- †**CACALIA**.—Tassel-shaped flowers of many colors; pkt. 3 cts.
- †**CALCEOLARIA**.—Pkt. 25 cts.
- †**CALENDULA**.—Mixed Varieties, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- †**CALLOPSIS**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; Superba,  
pkt. 10 cts.; Golden Wave, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  
\*Lanceolata, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
- †**CANDYTUFT**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; Empress,  
pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; White Rocket, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20  
cts.; \*White Perennial, pkt. 10 cts.
- \***CANTERBURY BELLS**.—Single, mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.;  
Double, mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; Calycanthema, pkt. 7 cts.
- \***CARNATION**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; Finest  
German Double Mixed, pkt. 15 cts.; Marguerite, pkt. 10  
cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.; Chabaud's Perpetual, pkt. 20 cts.
- †**CATCHFLY**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- †**CENTAUREA**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; Impe-  
rialis, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.; \*Margarita, pkt. 7 cts.;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.
- †**CENTRANTHUS**.—Fine for vases and rockeries; pkt. 3 cts.
- †**CINERARIA**.—All colors in fine mixture; pkt. 25 cts.
- †**CLAEKIA**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.
- †**COCKSCOMB**.—Tall, mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.;  
Dwarf, mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
- \***DIANTHUS** or **PINKS**.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; Double China, pkt. 3 cts.; oz.  
25 cts.; Double Japan, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; Double  
White Japan, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; Double Imperial,  
pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; Fireball, pkt. 10 cts.; Single China,  
pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; Single Japan, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40  
cts.; Ragged Ranger, pkt. 10 cts.; Lacinated, pkt. 3 cts.;  
Star Pink, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; Eastern Queen,  
pkt. 5 cts.
- \***DAISY DOUBLE**.—Pure White, pkt. 10 cts. Mixed Colors,  
pkt. 7 cts.
- \***DAISY, SHASTA**.—Pkt. 20 cts.
- \***DIGITALIS**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.
- †**ESCHOLTZIA**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; Rose  
Cardinal, pkt. 10 cts.
- †**FERNS**.—Pkt. 15 cts.
- \***FORGET-ME-NOT**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  
Eliza Fonrobert, pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; The Sylph, pkt.  
10 cts.
- †**FUCHSIA**.—Pkt. 15 cts.
- †**GAILLARDIA**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; Loren-  
ziana, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; \*Grandiflora, pkt. 7 cts.;  
oz. 35 cts.
- †**GERANIUM**.—Zonale, pkt. 7 cts.; Apple Scented, pkt. 20 cts.;
- †**GILIA**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- †**GLOBE AMARANTH**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- †**GLOXINIA**.—Pkt. 25 cts.
- †**GODETIA**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 25 cts.
- †**HELIOTROPE**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.;  
White, pkt. 7 cts.; Blue, pkt. 7 cts.; Lemoine's Giant,  
pkt. 10 cts.
- †**HELICHRYSUM**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
- †**HIBISCUS, Africanus**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- \***HOLYHOCK**.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; Alle-  
gheny, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.; Everblooming, pkt.  
10 cts.
- †**LARKSPUR**.—Dwarf German Rocket, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  
\*Perennial, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
- †**LOBELIA**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
- \***LYCHNIS**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- †**MARIGOLD**.—African Varieties Mixed, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  
French Varieties Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; Miniature,  
pkt. 10 cts.
- †**MIGNONETTE**.—Sweet, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; Defiance, pkt.  
7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; Goliath, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.;  
Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; White  
Pearl, pkt. 10 cts.; Machet, Victoria, Golden Queen, Crim-  
son Giant, each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
- †**MEMOPHILA**.—Pkt. 3 cts.
- †**NIGELLA**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.
- \***OXALIS**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.
- \***PENTSTEMON**.—Pkt. 5 cts.
- †**PHLOX**.—Silver Leaved Star, pkt. 10 cts.; Dwarf Mixed, pkt.  
10 cts.; Star and Fringed, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz., 20 cts.; All  
Colors Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.;  
\*Perennial, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.; Grandiflora Phlox,  
Separate Colors, white scarlet, yellow, dark purple, and  
striped each, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.; Grandiflora,  
mixed, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.
- †**POPPY**, Annual Varieties—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10  
cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; The Golden and Tricolor,  
each, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; Cardinal, Miss Sherwood  
and Tulip, each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; White Swan,  
Mikado, Danebrog, Umbrosium and Shirley, each, pkt. 3  
cts.; oz. 25 cts.; Carnation Flowered and Peony Flowered,  
each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- \***POPPY**, Perennial Varieties.—Iceland, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20  
cts.; oz. 65 cts.; Oriental, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.
- PRIMROSE**.—†Chinese, pkt. 20 cts.; †Evening, pkt. 3 cts.;  
oz. 25 cts.
- \***ROSE CAMPION**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- †**SANVITALIA**.—Pkt. 3 cts.
- †**SCABIOSA**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
- \***STOKESIA cyanea**.—Pkt. 10 cts.
- \***SWEET WILLIAM**.—Single, mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz.  
30 cts.; Double, mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.
- †**VINCA**.—Rosea, pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; Alba, pkt. 5 cts.;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; Mixed Colors, pkt. 3 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.
- †**VIOLET**.—White, pkt. 10 cts.; Blue, pkt. 10 cts.; Mixed  
Colors, pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.
- †**VIRGINIAN STOCKS**.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
- †**WALLFLOWER**.—Single, mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35  
cts.; Double, mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 50 cts.;  
Tom Thumb, pkt. 10 cts.
- †**ZINNIA**.—Double, mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; Crisp  
and Curly and Miniature, each, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.;  
Curled and Crested, each, pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; Grandi-  
flora Mixed and Double Striped or Zebra, each, pkt. 7  
cts.; oz. 40 cts.



# Wood's Royal Pansies

Sow in the Fall for the  
Best and Largest Blooms

Our seeds are saved from strong, healthy plants selected for the size and beauty of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong markings, abundance of bloom and long-keeping qualities. Sow in a rich moist soil in a cool location.

**WOOD'S ROYAL MIXTURE.**—A magnificent mixture, exelling 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. \$3.00.

**WOOD'S EXHIBITION.**—The largest and most exquisite pansy ever offered to pansy lovers. The color combinations are indescribably beautiful, the markings strong and varied and of a brilliancy and substance not found in any other pansy. Pkt. 25 cts.; ½ oz. \$1.00.

**Masterpiece.**—A remarkably fine pansy with ruffled and curled petals giving the effect of a double flower. Extra large; heavily blotched; very beautiful. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Odier or Blotched.**—A magnificent large flower; each petal blotched; covers a wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Psyche.**—Each flower is elegantly curled; each petal marked with a velvety violet-indigo spot, circled with a broad white margin. Very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.

**Giant Trimardeau.**—Extra large and of a great variety of shades and colors. Blooms often three inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.



Wood's Royal Pansy.

**Large Flowering Mixed.**—A superior and pleasing mixture of all colors and styles of bloom. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

The following are each 5 cts. per pkt.; 30 cts. per ¼ oz.; \$1.00 per oz. One pkt. each of 12 colors for 40 cts.

**Cardinal.**—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

**Emperor Frederick.**—Dark red, with orange-scarlet border.

**Emperor William.**—Ultramarine-blue, with violet eye.

**Faust, or King of the Blacks.**—Very dark, almost black.

**Fire King.**—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

**Gold-Margined.**—Mahogany brown, with gold border.

**Lord Beaconsfield.**—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

**Light Blue.**—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

**Meteor.**—Yellow; spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid.

**Silver-Edged.**—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

**Snow Queen.**—Beautiful large pure white.

**Yellow.**—Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

## Sweet Peas

FALL PLANTINGS GIVE THE BEST BLOOMS.

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

We have discarded from our list all except the very best of each color, from pure white to deepest maroon, so as to avoid a long and confusing list. Our prices are low, but were we to charge many times more the stocks could not be better.

Prices: All varieties, pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; any 10 pkts. 25c. 1 pkt. each of 25 distinct kinds for 60c.; 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; large flowers; profuse bloomer.

**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. Profuse bloomer.

**Emily Henderson.**—Large, pure white; profuse and continuous bloomer; early.

**Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.**—Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large flower.

**Janet Scott.**—Rich deep pure pink; very pretty.

**Jeanie Gordon.**—Large bright rose, standard shaded cream.

**King Edward VII.**—The best dark-red; large flower on strong stems.

**Lady Grisel Hamilton.**—Best lavender variety; extra large.

**Lord Roseberry.**—Rosy magenta; fine form, very free-flowering.

**Lottie Eckford.**—White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope-blue.

**Lovely.**—Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink.

**Mont Blanc.**—The best foreign 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; beautiful; 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.

### CUPID SWEET PEAS

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ 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.**—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

**Pink Cupid.**—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

**Cupid, Mixed Colors.**—Contains all varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of fall varieties; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

### SWEET PEA MIXTURES

**Wood's Special Sweet Pea Mixture.**—A peerless mixture made up of the very best named kinds, all choice, large-flowering sorts of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, no other mixture can surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

**All Colors Mixed.**—A very good mixture, and will give a fine display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

**Double Sweet Peas.**—Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

**Bush 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. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 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.



# T.W. WOOD & SONS, RICHMOND, VA. THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.



MONUMENT AVE. RICHMOND, VA.  
SHOWING THE BEAUTIFYING EFFECT OF  
WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

WOOD'S  
TRADE MARK  
BRAND  
GRASS & CLOVER  
SEEDS  
THE BEST QUALITIES  
OBTAINABLE.

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS  
MAKES BEAUTIFUL HOUSE BLOOM-  
ING FLOWERS GROWN IN OPEN  
BOWLS WITH PEBBLES IN WATER.

WOOD'S SEEDS  
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT  
PARIS EXPOSITION 1900  
GRAND PRIZE  
ST. LOUIS, 1904  
GOLD MEDAL AT  
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION 1907.



WOOD'S  
SUPERIOR HYACINTHS  
PRODUCE BEAUTIFUL SPIKES OF  
BLOOM STRIKINGLY ATTRACTIVE IN  
THEIR RICHNESS & VARIETY OF COLOR.