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25TH ANNIVERSARY.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

HOLLYBROOK
EARLY SOJA BEAN

WOOD'S High Grade Seeds

AND
GUIDE FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN

1905.

EXTRA EARLY
HANOVER CANTALOUPE

NOLTE'S EARLIEST TOMATO

IRISH COBBLER POTATO

PRIZE MEDAL
WOOD'S
TESTED SEEDS

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

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can safely be sent by bank check, post-office order, express money order, registered letter, or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

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

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

IN VIRGINIA the rate on five pounds or less to any point in the State is 25 cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one and one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

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

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued in January. 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.

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

NEW ERA COW PEAS.

We desire to call the particular attention of our customers to this variety, which is proving to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. The seeds are smaller than any of the standard varieties of Cow Peas, and it really requires less to seed an acre than of any other kind; two-thirds of a bushel of New Eras are fully equal to one bushel of Blacks, so that New Eras at \$1.50 per bushel are fully as cheap for seeding as Blacks at \$1.00 per bushel. The advantage of the New Eras, however, is in their earliness, upright growth, their large growth of vine and prolific yield of peas. They will mature their crop two to three weeks ahead of the the Black or the Clay. Wherever they have been grown our customers are enthusiastic in their praise, one of our largest growers of Black Peas in this section writing us that he had determined in future to grow only New Eras, in place of Blacks, as they were so much more profitable and desirable.

The price of these peas, as printed in the back part of our catalogue, is \$2.50 per bushel; but since that part of the catalogue was printed, we find that our crop has turned out much better than we anticipated, and we have been enabled to reduce the price to \$2.00 per bushel, and to make special prices on large lots. The price is, however, subject to fluctuation, should scarcity or conditions of the market warrant it. We will take pleasure in quoting lowest prices on Cow Peas at any time.

SALT, SULPHUR AND LIME

"CON-SOL BRAND."

RECOMMENDED AS A SURE REMEDY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.

Nearly every State Experiment Station in this country recommends Salt, Sulphur and Lime for the extermination of San Jose scale. The only obstacle in the way of its general use has been the dirty, tiresome method of preparation, requiring hours of boiling, and then containing pulpy masses which clog the sprayer. Con-Sol is a thoroughly well made concentrated mixture which requires no boiling. It being only necessary to mix with water and the spray, is ready to be applied. It is guaranteed not to clog the most delicate sprayer. Those who have tried the pot method of preparing Salt, Sulphur and Lime will readily see the great advantage of buying a well made mixture which is immediately ready for use. Add 40 gallons of water to one gallon of Con-Sol. Price, \$1.00 per gallon.

THE SUPERIORITY OF

WOOD'S CABBAGE SEED

FOR THE SOUTH.

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

WOOD'S SEEDS AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

A Quarter-Century Greeting



SEVENTY-FIVE years have passed since T. W. WOOD & SONS launched the business that now makes the name of WOOD'S SEEDS a household word throughout the South, and a familiar sound North, East and West. Across the seas WOOD'S SEEDS have gone, and are now planted in nearly all the civilized countries of the world. In 1900 we were awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition, and at the World's Fair just closed at St. Louis, the Grand Prize; both awards testifying to the superiority of WOOD'S SEEDS. Our business has grown with the speeding years that have passed since our establishing, and with confidence born of faithful service to our customers' interests, we greet the second quarter century with assured faith that larger success yet awaits us.

We have received many kind letters of congratulation from our friends and customers, and also a large number of commendatory notices from papers published throughout the country; for all of which we tender our sincere thanks. We give below a few of the many notices given us by leading papers, and also extracts from letters from our customers.

WASHINGTON CO., ARK., Nov. 23, 1904.—I wish to congratulate you upon your success at St. Louis. My twenty years of experience in Experiment Station work and A. & M. College work kept me in somewhat close touch with seedsmen. That the Grand Prize went to you affords me more gratification than would have been afforded had it gone to any other firm.
C. L. NEWMAN,
Formerly Director of the Ark. Experiment Station.

Mr. Sidney Johnson, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., writing from St. Louis on August 26, 1904, said:

"I have seen your exhibit here, and think it one of the best displays at the Fair."

[From the *Index-Appeal*, Petersburg, Va., Oct. 30, 1904.]

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE.

T. W. Wood & Sons, the well-known seedsmen and merchants of Richmond, Va., have been notified that their exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair has been awarded the Grand Prize, which is the highest award made. In this connection it should be stated that this old and reliable firm took the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900; both instances affording convincing evidence of the superiority and high grade of the seeds supplied by them. These awards merely confirm the high esteem in which this Virginia establishment is held by the farmers of Southside Virginia and Eastern North Carolina especially, and by the farmers of the country generally.

[From the *Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers' Journal*, Wilmington, N. C.]

T. W. WOOD & SONS AWARDED GRAND PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS.

Push, pluck and perseverance will accomplish wonderful things in this world, and this fact has been practically demonstrated by T. W. Wood & Sons, seed growers, Richmond,

Many of our customers who purchased seeds of us in the first years of our business still continue to favor us with their orders year after year. To these old friends particularly, and to all of our customers, we tender our sincere thanks for their continued confidence and patronage, assuring them that our success, and the high recognition of the superiority of WOOD'S SEEDS, will still further encourage us to always endeavor to supply seeds of the highest possible quality.

With best wishes for the New Year, we remain, very truly yours,

January, 1905.

Va., who have been awarded the Grand Prize at St. Louis. This is the highest award made at the Exposition. This is strong recognition of the excellence of the seeds offered by this reliable Southern house. Wood's Seeds have always enjoyed a high reputation, and these awards by the great expositions indorse the favorable verdict of the farmers of the country. T. W. Wood & Sons' is easily the leading and foremost seed house in the South to-day, and grows apace each year with the development of the South.

[From *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10, 1904.]

WOOD'S SEEDS WIN GRAND PRIZE.

T. W. Wood & Sons, the well-known seedsmen, of Richmond, Va., have been awarded the Grand Prize—the highest award that is made—by the St. Louis World's Fair. This will be gratifying news, but no surprise, to the friends of this progressive firm. Messrs. Wood & Sons are the largest seed growers and merchants in the South, and the products of no concern anywhere stand higher. It is worthy to note, in this connection, that they took the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Both of these honors are convincing evidence of the superiority and high grade of the seeds supplied by them.

[From the *Castonia Gazette*, Gastonia, N. C., Nov. 1, 1904.]

SOUTHERN SEEDSMEN WIN.

The Grand Prize, the highest award made at the St. Louis World's Fair for seed exhibit, was won by T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va. They are reliable, progressive and energetic business men, as well as expert seed growers, and it is these qualities which cause their business to grow and carry into effect their determination that the seed they sell shall be of a superior grade. In common with their friends all over the country, we congratulate the Messrs. Wood upon this brilliant token of their success. It is a pleasure to us to give these facts in reinforcement of the trustworthiness of these patrons of our advertising columns.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

CALENDAR OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

September. Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE INFORMATION which we give under the headings of the different kinds of Seeds in our Catalogue will be found very useful all through the year.

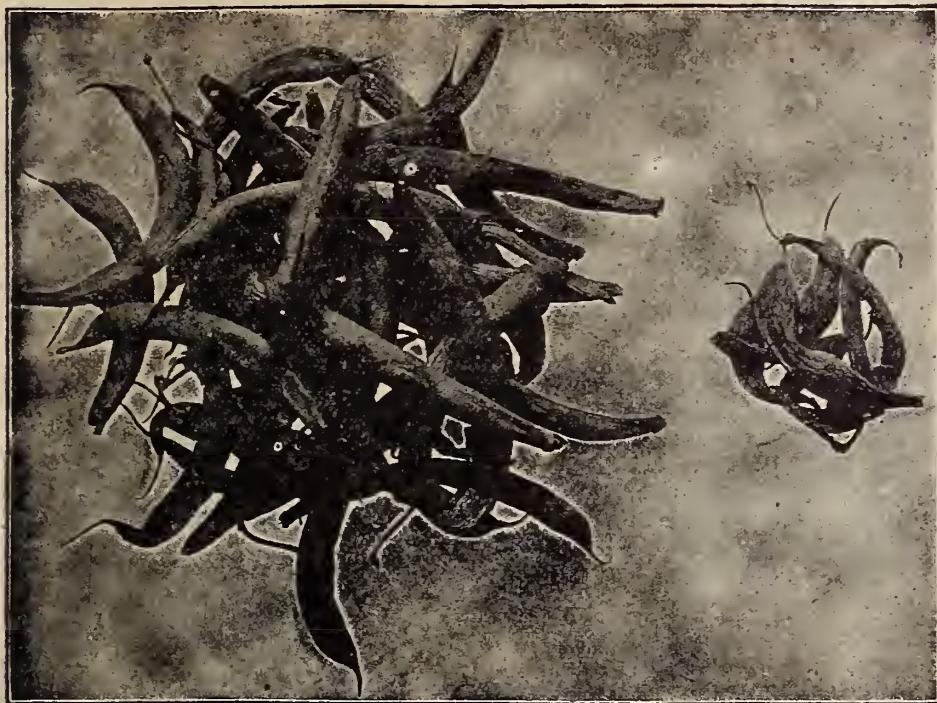
THE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are from the practical experience of the most successful growers.

THE INSECT REMEDIES suggested tell how to save and protect the different crops from insect ravages.

SOIL AND FERTILIZER. Information is given as to the best Fertilizers to use, and the soils best adapted for the different crops.

GRASSES, CLOVERS and FARM CROPS. The information we give in regard to these crops is particularly full and complete. The best time for seeding, soils best adapted to different crops, suggestive combinations of Grass and Clover Seeds for different purposes, as well as much other useful and timely information which will be appreciated by our customers.

IMMENSE CROPS WITHOUT FERTILIZERS.



Crops produced by two plants; one inoculated with Nitro-Culture, the other not inoculated. Common bean, grown and photographed by George W. Biddle, of Alabama.

A new, sure and easy way has recently been discovered to make worn-out or poor land enormously productive without fertilizers and almost without expense. Plants need nitrogen—can't grow without it. Heretofore fertilizers have been needed to put nitrogen into the soil. Nitrogen is very necessary—is the most expensive part of fertilizers. The new way is easier, surer, cheaper—it is to let nitrogen gathering germs feed the plants.

The soil is full of air. Air is four-fifths free nitrogen. Think what limitless plant food, in the form of free nitrogen, the air contains. Right here the new discovery comes in. Plants can't extract nitrogen from the air, but there are germs that can. These germs have been discovered and are now being used for that purpose.

These germs, when put into the soil, fasten themselves to the roots of the plants, draw the free nitrogen out of the air, and feed it to the plants. That's the secret of the new way that is making many farmers rich. The germs do the work—the farmer gets the profit. They save expense, reduce the work, increase the crop enormously, even make it possible to grow Alfalfa and other crops where they never would grow before.

The new way saves the cost of fertilizers and is very easy to use. The germs come ready for us, in a form called Nitro-Culture. Nitro-Culture is put up in small dry packages you can put in your vest

pocket. Simply add it to water, and sprinkle the water over the seed before planting. The germs remain on every seed—live with it, increase about it, feed the roots when they start and keep on feeding them. They also enrich the soil by storing nitrogen in it, so that the second year's crop, whatever it may be, is increased from 2 to 10 times.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS:

"It is worse than useless to attempt to grow any leguminous crop without being certain of the presence of the bacteria which enable the plants to fix free nitrogen. Certain regions are practically devoid of the right kind of bacteria, and unless some artificial means of inoculating the germs be resorted to the crop will be a failure."



Roots of Soy Beans, showing the nodules which collect the free nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil, thus making barren land productive, and after the first crop is harvested the ground is left richer and better for the next year's crop.

PRICE LIST.

Nitro-Culture, sufficient to inoculate the following seeds per acre, mailed to any address in the United States or Canada at the following prices:

Alfalfa,	per acre,	\$2.00
Red Clover,	"	2.00
Crimson Clover,	"	2.00
Japan Clover,	"	2.00
Cow Peas,	"	2.00
Garden Peas,	½ acre,	1.00
Sweet Peas,	"	1.00
Wax Peas,	per acre,	2.00
Soy Beans,	"	2.00
String Beans,	"	2.00
Vetch,	"	2.00
Velvet Beans,	"	2.00
Peanuts,	"	2.00
Horse Beans,	"	2.00
Lima Beans,	"	2.00

Guaranteed to keep six months from date of shipment, and can be used within that time.



Specimen plants characteristic of uninoculated and inoculated field of Alfalfa, on farm near Bynum, Harford County, Maryland. The uninoculated plants turning yellow, though sown on ground richer and better than the inoculated field. Gain from inoculation with Nitro-Culture nearly 500 per cent. by weight.

The above preparations are prepared by the National Nitro-Culture Co., of Pennsylvania. We have not tested these preparations ourselves, but we know that remarkable results have been achieved by the use of proper bacteria, particularly upon leguminous crops. The United States Department of Agriculture has been experimenting extensively with bacteria cultures for leguminous crops for several years, and the matter seems to be developed to such a stage as to warrant the extensive experiment with these cultures by our farmers everywhere. However, until these cultures are proved successful in a practical way, we only recommend that our customers experiment with them. We shall be very glad to have reports from our customers, as to their experience with these cultures. Full directions for use accompany each package, and the prices at which they are offered include postage.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Culture.—Strawberries will succeed on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit. The nearer the soil approaches to what is called "good garden soil" the better, and for strawberries should have been cultivated the preceding year in some other crop, and it is better if it has been well manured the previous season. All soils are vastly improved for strawberries by increasing the vegetable matter they contain; and if the soil is deficient in vegetable matter, it is advisable to sow Cow Peas or Crimson Clover on land that is intended for strawberries. The rows for strawberries, for field culture, should be about three feet apart, setting the plants about fifteen inches apart in the row. For garden culture the rows can be made closer, say two and a half feet. Stable manure is best for strawberries. It should be applied broadcast and plowed in. For best results, the soil of the strawberry field should be lightly stirred as soon after a packing rain in the spring as it is in order to work, and it is a most excellent plan to apply some fertilizer containing plenty of potash at the first working in the spring, which will increase the productiveness and quality of the fruit considerably. This should be drilled on each side of the strawberry rows. Strawberries should be kept clean from grass and weeds, and surplus runners out from same as may be necessary through the year. Strawberry plants can be set out any time in the fall up to severe freezing weather.

(S) indicates staminate or perfect-blooming varieties. (P) indicates pistillate varieties, which require planting with staminate varieties in order to produce fruit satisfactorily. A staminate variety planted every fourth row will give sufficient fertilization of the flowers.

500 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 \$2.00. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. Special prices quoted to growers who require large quantities.

HEFLIN'S EARLY. (S.) This variety originated in Eastern Virginia, and is consequently acclimated and adapted to our section. 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 the Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior; but it is so far ahead of the Excelsior and the Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance as hardly to be considered in the same class. The berries are very large, of a deep red color, and one of the handsomest berries in cultivation, and is more easily picked and brings a higher price on our markets than other varieties.

Price of plants, 60c. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. In small quantities, we will send them at 35c. per dozen, postage paid.

EXCELSIOR. (S.) This has proven itself to be, beyond all question, the best extra early berry in cultivation. Wherever it has been tried it has given splendid satisfaction, and it is now being planted by the largest and most successful growers for early market throughout the South. It is really the earliest berry of real value ever introduced, ripening its crop very early, before the markets are glutted, and while prices are high. The whole crop is picked and sold before most of the varieties classed as early begin to ripen, and therefore it does not conflict with the picking of the main crop. 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. No failure of it has been reported from any section. 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. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$3.00; in 3,000 lots and over, \$2.50 per 1,000.

LADY THOMPSON. (S.) Another good early variety, which originated in North Carolina. Makes a large-sized berry; perfect bloomer; good grower and shipper. The season of this lasts longer than the Excelsior, and the berries hold up well, even towards the last. One of the most popular and profitable market and shipping varieties, but the berries are not equal in flavor or table qualities to some other sorts. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$3.00.

DIXIE BELLE. (P.) A splendid new strawberry, which originated in North Carolina; is early, comes in directly after Excelsior, is of large size, very prolific, beautiful red color, excellent both for home market and shipping. It has vigorous dark green foliage, and is free from rust. It has no pollen in bloom, and is therefore not attacked by the strawberry weevil, but being a pistillate variety, requires to be planted with other varieties in order to fertilize it. North Carolina growers who have grown this variety recommend it very strongly as one of the best and most satisfactory kinds in cultivation. Per 100, 60c.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

BRANDYWINE. (S.) This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great medium, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather better than any other kind. The plant is of vigorous growth, 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 and the private garden. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 60c.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

CLYDE. (S.) A favorite main-crop strawberry with Southern growers and truckers, both for shipping and the home market. It bears an enormous crop of splendid fruit that runs large, even to the very last. A good shipper, carrying to distant points, and arriving in perfect condition. It is medium early in maturity, of good color, and an attractive, salable variety. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$3.00.

SEAFORD. (P.) A very large and very productive berry, valuable for home use or nearby market. Not so well adapted for shipping, but those who desire an excellent variety for home use or nearby market. It must be planted with other sorts for best results. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$3.00.

AROMA. (S.) This is another variety that has done particularly well on our Hollybrook Farm, proving to be even a better mid-season and late berry than the Gandy. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Admirably adapted for either home use or market. A most superior variety, and should be generally planted everywhere. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$3.00.

GANDY. (S.) 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. This is one of the most popular varieties in our list, and succeeds well wherever grown. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 60c.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

BUBACH. (P.) In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability this has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. A splendid main crop variety. Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 60c.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

PENDER CO., N. C., Feb. 20, 1903.—The Heflin Strawberry is the finest berry we have ever grown. They are early and very large. We can get them picked for one-half a cent, while others cost one cent, and they save hiring them packed. Everybody who has seen the berry wants some plants. We can sell the berry four to seven cents more on the quart than other berries.

F. B. ORR.



EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.

If you want a succession, and three of the best Strawberries for either home use or market, plant

Excelsior, Heflin's Early and Aroma.

These are three of the best and most productive kinds you can put in—of excellent table qualities too. Excelsior is the earliest; Heflin's, medium; Aroma for late. We will supply you 300 plants of the above kinds (100 of each) for \$1.50, or we will supply you 500 plants (one-third of each) for \$2.00, or 1,000 plants (one-third of each) for \$3.50. If it is desired to substitute or add either BRANDYWINE, GANDY or BUBACH, all of which are excellent kinds for both home use and market, we will supply them at the same price.

T. W. WOOD
& SONS



A LIST OF NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES AND SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

EUREKA EXTRA EARLY CABBAGE.

The earliest flathead Cabbage in cultivation.

A new and most valuable extra early flathead cabbage, somewhat similar to Early Spring, but earlier and a more reliable header than that variety. It makes flat, roundish heads of good size, is of dwarf habit, and with few outside leaves, allowing of close planting. It is very uniform in growth, producing good, solid heads, remarkable both in size and solidity, considering its extra early maturity. Our Long Island growers who are growing it on an extensive scale recommend it very strongly as a most desirable and profitable first early cabbage, both for market and home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



EUREKA EXTRA EARLY CABBAGE.

that is so great an advance in this class as Sutton's Excelsior. Same habit of growth as Nott's Excelsior, bearing very large, long, broad pods, filled with large peas, tender and of most delicious flavor. Its great merit lies in the fact that in this we have an early dwarf wrinkled Pea, in the front rank for earliness with much larger, handsomer pods than any other dwarf early wrinkled pea yet introduced. It takes the place in this class, so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts and by Gradus in the extra early class and is bound to be in great demand when fully known. Pods long, broad, straight, seed very pale green, wrinkled. Height twelve inches. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.00.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR PEAS.

A most valuable new dwarf wrinkled Pea.

Since the introduction of Nott's Excelsior, which is to-day probably the most popular dwarf wrinkled sort in America, we have seen no pea

NOLTE'S EARLIEST TOMATO.

(See illustration on cover page.)

In our trial-ground tests last year, in which we tested over 27 different kinds of tomatoes, this new variety proved to be by long odds the most productive extra early tomato of all varieties which we tested, and we tested all the leading early varieties in cultivation. It impressed not only ourselves, but every one who examined it, as being a most valuable kind, and one that should be generally grown as a first early, both for market and home use, and as one of the most productive and profitable kinds that can be grown for market. It is of a bright red color, very similar to Sparks' Earliana in earliness, size and shape of fruit, but it is more solid than Sparks' Earliana, and the vine sets the fruit much thicker, and with us it proved very much more vigorous and productive. One of the growers of this tomato reports that his experience is that Sparks' Earliana does best on light or gravelly soils, while Nolte's Earliest does better on heavier soils. Our tests were, however, made on a good medium loamy soil. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

BLACK BEAUTY EGG PLANT.

This splendid new variety is quicker to set and mature its fruit than the New York Improved, it being claimed that it is fully ten days earlier than that variety. This is a very important point for our Southern shippers and our home market gardeners. The plant is broad, well rounded, branching near the ground, and produces fruit in great profusion, and one of the largest egg-plant growers stated that in his patch of Black Beauty last season there was not a plant with less than ten fruits, while many plants bore twenty perfect fruits. The color is a rich, lustrous purplish black, its satiny gloss and rich coloring covering the entire surface. The peculiar appropriateness of its name is best appreciated by those who have seen it, while experience in growing it proves its right to an even better claim than attractive appearance, as its excellent qualities make it a most desirable introduction, both for home use and market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

HOLLYBROOK LUSCIOUS CANTALOUPE.

For high flavor and table qualities, this is the king of all melons. It grows to a very large size, has a dark green rind, firm, deep, beautiful orange colored flesh, and is of a most delicious flavor. It is rather late to mature, but is very productive, and continues in bearing until cold weather, keeping its fine qualities up to the very last. These melons frequently grow to weigh 15 to 20 pounds each. It grows really too large for profit for market, but for a desirable home or table melon, it is simply unsurpassed. This variety has been carefully grown and selected on our Hollybrook Farm, and we recommend it to our customers with confidence. Price, pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



BLACK BEAUTY EGG PLANT.

BLADEN CO., N. C., Jan. 12, 1904.—I am satisfied that I have improved the field and garden crops of my neighborhood at least forty or fifty per cent., by inducing my neighbors to use your seed. When I came here, twelve years ago, the people had given up the turnip crop, and said they would not grow here. I put in one-fourth acre with your seed, and gathered 104 bushels. It opened their eyes, and now all grow them.
N. O. CALLIHAM.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS WAX BEAN.

This is not a new variety, but it is one that has proved to be of such decided merit that we list in our Special List, as we desire to call the special attention of our customers to it, as being a most valuable and productive wax bean. It is vigorous growing and wonderfully productive, bearing continuously for weeks, if the pods are picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless, tender, and of fine quality. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it will be found to be a true bush wax bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness, and the fine quality of beans produced. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

BOUNTIFUL SNAP BEAN.

An Extra Early Green Snap of fine table quality.

We have been very favorably impressed with this variety for two seasons past in our trial grounds, and we recommend it very strongly as an extra early green-podded bush bean, to come in at the same time as the Six Weeks or Mohawk. The plant is of remarkably handsome and thrifty growth, and is practically rust proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are of large size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, and have a delicious flavor exclusively their own. We recommend it very strongly as an extra early snap, both for home use and market. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.50.

CHINESE GIANT PEPPER.

The largest and finest mild red pepper grown. At the same time, it is very thick-fleshed, for so large a variety. The plants are vigorous and stocky in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen, and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top, and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges. The flesh is thick and very mild, and as sweet as an apple, the green peppers, making excellent salad, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1.00.

EARLY MODEL RED GLOBE BEET.

In our trial grounds last season this variety unquestionably proved superior in earliness, uniformity and quality to all other extra early varieties. It is early to mature, has a very deep color and perfect globe shape, with a thin tap root. The flesh cuts a fine red color, and it is bound to be very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

TURNIP-ROOTED KALE.

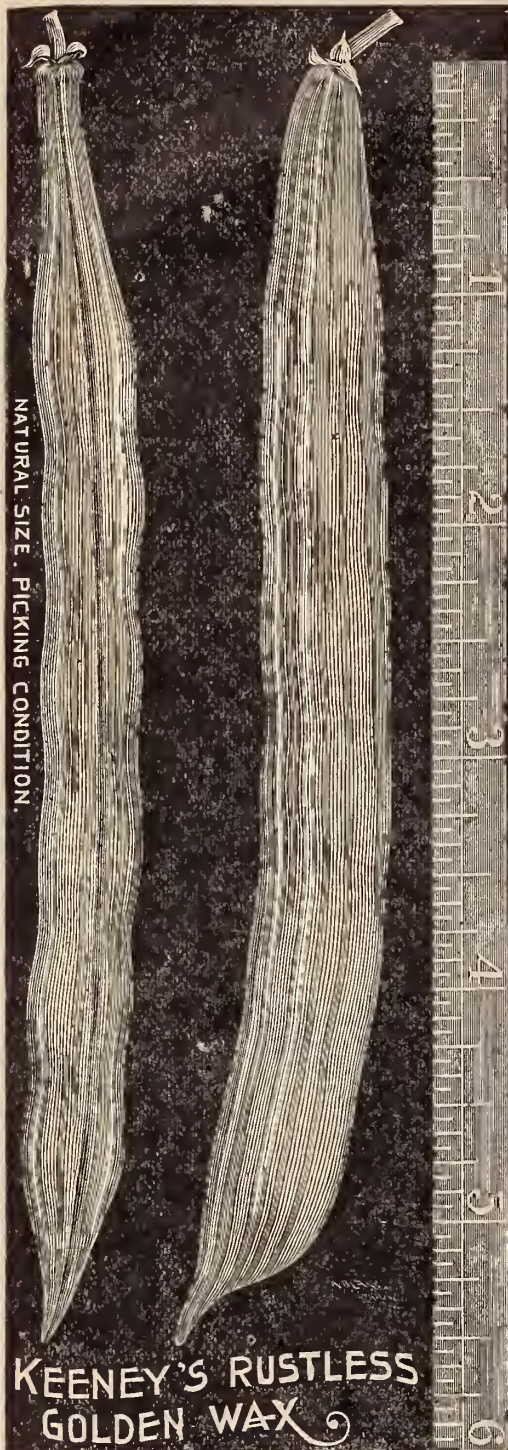
An entirely new plant, which makes a long, turnip-shaped root, of excellent table qualities, the tops of which make a most superior kale-like salad. The leaves somewhat resemble, in color and appearance, the Curled Siberian Kale, and are thicker, but not quite so curly. The salad makes a very attractive appearance, and it should prove very salable on our markets. When cooked, it is very sweet, and of excellent flavor, and superior in table qualities to the Siberian or Norfolk Kale. It is very hardy, and stands severe winters all right, and will yield salad fully as early as either turnips or kale. At the same time, it will give cuttings much longer than either. It should be sown during August, or certainly before the middle of September, and is best sown in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart; although it can be sown broadcast, like kale or turnips. In addition to its value for salad, the roots are most desirable as a table vegetable for use during the winter and early spring. It make a long, carrot-shaped root, which when cooked makes a most desirable table vegetable, far superior in flavor to either turnips or ruta bagas. It is of a pure white color, fine grain, cooks dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

EVERBEARING CRIMSON RHUBARB.

This new introduction has created quite a furor in California and Australia, where it was originally grown. It is claimed to be very much superior, both in flavor and appearance and productiveness, to any other rhubarb in cultivation. In fact, it is claimed that its great merits almost entitle it to be classed as a new vegetable fruit. It is a rapid and perpetual grower, forming new crowns continually, and will produce marketable stalks abundantly, much earlier than any other rhubarb. When cooked it has a delightful flavor, quite different from the common rhubarb. It is fine grained, and requires no stringing, and does not require as much sugar as the ordinary varieties. When properly cooked, it makes as beautiful a dish as any berries, on account of its lovely color, and its delicious flavor will give a new interest and liking for this healthy vegetable fruit. It also makes delicious pies, jelly and marmalade, and coming in, as it does, so early in the season, when other fruits and vegetables are scarce, makes it particularly valuable and desirable. See page 33 for culture. Price, per pkt. 20c.; ¼ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2.00.

ROYAL RED TOMATO.

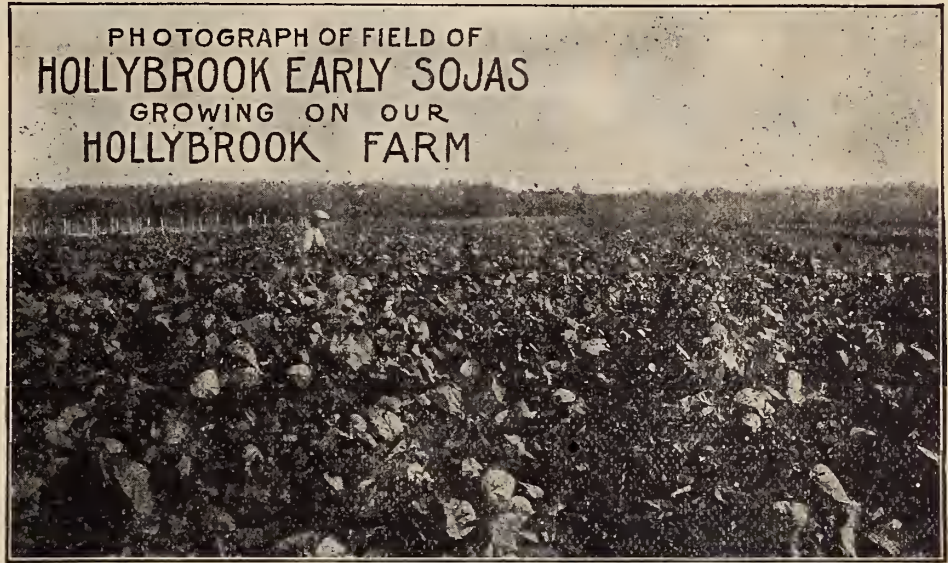
The characteristics of the Royal Red Tomato are that it is very nearly round in shape, a deep red in color, and colors and ripens through and up to the stem. The fruits run large in size, and the yield is very prolific. The vine is a very thrifty grower, deep green in color. A very desirable variety, both for market and canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.



HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJA BEANS.

The past year's experience fully confirms the great value of this new introduction in Soja Beans. The following letter from Mr. V. E. Barksdale, who grew both the Mammoth Yellow and the Hollybrook Early Soja on an extensive scale last year, brings out very clearly the advantages of the Hollybrook Early Soja over the Mammoth Yellow:

HALIFAX CO., VA., Aug. 23, 1904.—In growing both the Mammoth Yellow and the Hollybrook Early Soja Beans this year, I find in comparing the two varieties, that the Hollybrook Early Soja made the best and quickest growth by far. These two varieties of Soja Beans were put in the ground in rows about three feet apart, by a corn planter, the same week, and both had the same chances. I find in examining them at this writing, that the pods on the Hollybrook Early are much further advanced, and are more condensed and of a greater quantity on the stalk than are those of the Mammoth Yellow. In other words, I am of the opinion that the yield of the Hollybrook Early will be much the greater. Some of the plants of the Hollybrook are from four to five feet in height, and of such a luxuriant growth that I fear it will take a good mower to cut them.



V. E. BARKSDALE.

Our own crops of Hollybrook Early Soja attracted the universal attention of every one who saw them, and we unquestionably recommend this variety as one of the most valuable introductions that have been made in recent years. Soja Beans are increasing in popularity every year; the only drawback hitherto has been their late maturity, and now that we have in the Hollybrook Early Soja a variety that matures early, and at the same time makes a large yield, the crop is bound to become more popular than ever before. Price, pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.00.

RED CAROLINA STOCK PEAS.

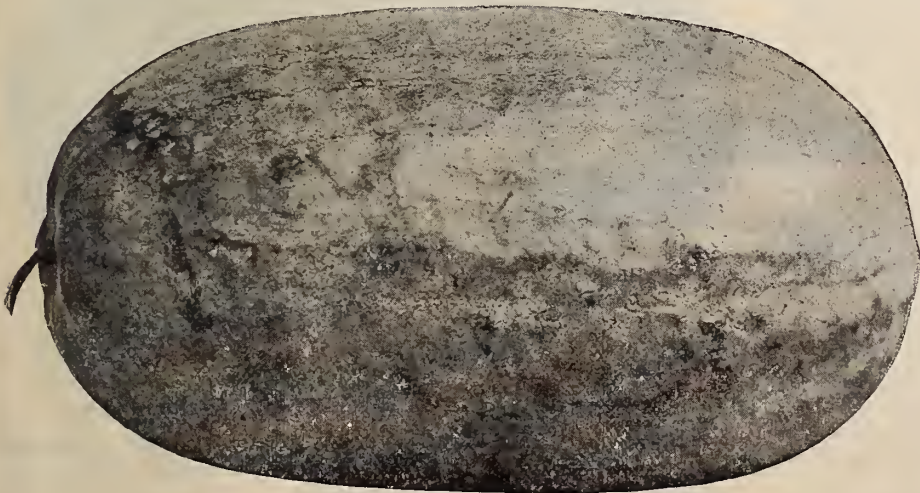
In the immediate section where this has been grown for several years past, it has proved to be one of the most satisfactory and surest cropping cow peas in cultivation. It is early to mature, very prolific of peas, and makes a very thick and satisfactory growth of vines. While it does not make as long a vine as the Red Ripper or the Black, it will make a thicker, bunchier growth, which completely covers the ground. On account of the nature of its growth, this pea can be more easily cut and cured than most other kinds. It makes a most superior grade of hay that might almost be termed a perfect feed for horses and cattle. While, as a rule, light or sandy soils are best for any cow or stock peas, the Red Carolina succeeds and does excellently on clay, slate or other stiff soils, and is better adapted for this class of soils than other varieties. The pods are long, containing from 18 to 20 peas, and yield better and are easier and less expensive to pick than varieties having small or short pods.

In a letter to us in regard to this pea, Mr. P. I. Rawl, of Lexington county, S. C., writes that he considers the Red Carolina the best and most productive kind in cultivation; that he has tested them by the side of both the newer and standard varieties, but has never found any to equal the Red Carolina in productiveness, and as a sure and reliable cropper; that it always makes its crop, whether the season is wet or dry, even when other varieties have proved partial or total failures.

The seed of this variety is a dark red, kidney-shaped pea, very attractive and thoroughly distinct in appearance. We recommend this variety very strongly to our customers, believing that it will be found to have advantages over other kinds which will be highly appreciated. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

NEW MONARCH WATERMELON.

This new melon originated with one of our largest Southern melon growers, who is enthusiastic in its praise as a shipper and a home market melon, combining also, what is so seldom found in shipping and market varieties, high quality for the table. The color of the rind is a mottled silvery gray, thoroughly distinct, and attracting attention wherever it is seen. The flesh is bright crimson, solid, tender, sweet and of fine flavor, ripening through and through. The vines are very vigorous and productive. We recommend this melon very strongly to our customers, believing it will soon take its place as one of the most popular shipping and market melons in our list. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.10.



NEW MONARCH WATERMELON.

HALBERT HONEY WATERMELON.

The strong points in favor of this new Watermelon are, its superb flavor, sweetness, tenderness and fine table qualities. It has a dark, rich colored, glossy green rind, very attractive in appearance; which, with the beautiful crimson color of the flesh, and fine flavor, makes it especially desirable. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, and it sets fruit very freely. It grows quickly, is early to mature, and will prove to be a most desirable kind, both for early use and for growing in our mountainous districts where the later kinds do not succeed to advantage. The Halbert Honey is essentially a home melon for private use or nearby

market, as it has a brittle skin and will not stand rough handling or shipping long distances. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

SEED POTATOES.

Our seed potatoes are specially grown and selected for seed purposes, and are very much superior to the stocks ordinarily sold in the open market for seed potatoes. We are constantly in receipt of letters from our customers, testifying to the superiority of our stocks. The following extracts from letters recently received give some idea of the splendid results and satisfaction that our potatoes give to our customers:

ALBEMARLE CO., VA., March 28, 1904.—The six barrels of potatoes and the land plaster came Saturday. The potatoes are beauties. Thanks for promptness, etc.

THOS. C. PIERCE.

FAIRFAX CO., VA., June 4, 1904.—The potatoes I bought from you are the finest around here, and are already forming.

F. A. YOUNGE.

MARION CO., GA., Nov. 21, 1904.—For the last two years I have bought seed potatoes claimed to be Maine stock, but have made failures in crops; so last season some of my customers bought direct from you, and had good results.

J. E. LOWE.

BEDFORD CO., VA.—We are glad you shipped the potatoes. They were the finest we ever saw.

A. W. HORTON & CO.

PRICES OF POTATOES FLUCTUATE. The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

FULL-SIZED BARRELS. Remember, we always ship in full-sized barrels (flour barrel size), and not in the under-size barrels or cloth-head barrels, which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quality contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the truck barrels ordinary used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.



IRISH COBBLER POTATO.

Extra Early, fine quality, and a splendid market potato.

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT POTATOES. A new potato, which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, some of our shippers claiming that they obtain much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds, on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale. The following are letters from truckers who have grown this variety on a large scale, giving their opinion of its great value and merits. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50. Special price in quantity.

WALTON CO., FLA., Sept. 27, 1904.—Your Sunlight Potatoes did well with me. They made a large yield of good, large potatoes, and sold better than any others that were raised here. You can recommend them for this part of the South. I will order more seed this winter.

L. W. PLANK.

ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C., Sept. 27, 1904.—The Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes which I obtained from you last season proved to be a satisfactory extra early variety in every respect.

WM. C. HARRIS.

NORFOLK CO., VA., March 11, 1904.—I planted two barrels of Sunlight Potatoes last year and dug 105, and they brought \$4.00 per barrel in Boston. I would have planted all of my crop in Sunlights if I could have obtained the seed.

GEO. Y. OLD.

HENRICO CO., VA., Nov. 12, 1903.—My opinion of the Sunlight Potato is that it is one of the finest early potatoes I have ever grown. It will stand severe drought without knotting, and, when a season comes, grow off again and make pretty, smooth potatoes. It has very few culls, and yields very heavily.

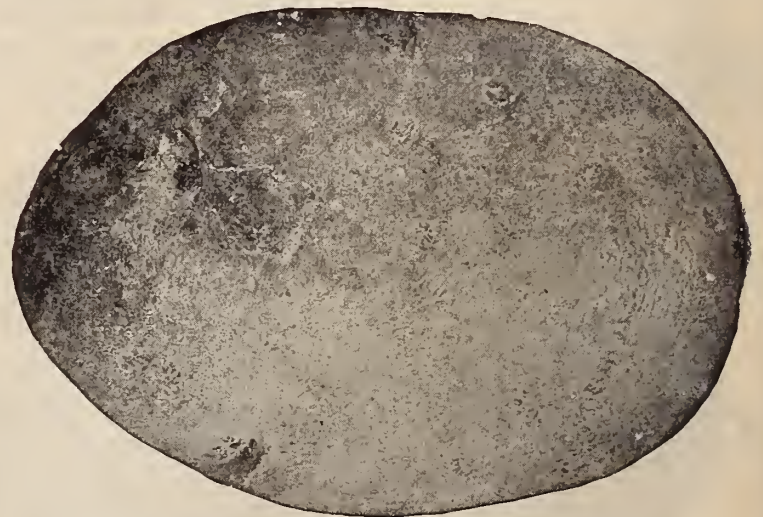
IRISH COBBLER. This new extra early potato has proved very popular wherever it has been tried, proving first in the market, and, on account of its superior quality and appearance, bringing the highest prices. It produces smooth, round, plump, handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than the Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong and well developed and only slightly indented; flesh white, and skin often netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Our customers who raised this variety last season are enthusiastic in its praise. Mr. J. T. Savage, of Northampton county, Va., writes us:

"In my judgment, the Irish Cobblers are the finest potatoes for early spring planting I ever saw, and I am going to plant nearly all of my crop in Cobblers the coming spring. With me they matured smooth and round, and produced almost double what the Early Rose did, and from ten to twelve days earlier."

Another extensive potato grower writes us:

"The Irish Cobbler is the earliest variety he has ever grown which proved to be earlier than the Early Ohio. It produces large, handsome white tubers very early, and we believe it the earliest potato in existence. It outdid all previous records this season, and is a leader in earliness, productiveness and quality."

Price, per peck, 60c.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.



THE NEW EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT POTATO.

A winner that has proved very popular and profitable wherever planted. It is a beautiful smooth white Potato of excellent cooking qualities, and sells at high prices on our market.

It is the only potato I have ever seen that will do this.

H. H. CHRISTIAN.

VIRGINIA SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES.

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

We have the following kinds in stock:

THOROUGHRED. A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our potato growers. It is similar to the old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is of long shape, pink skin, extra fine quality, and very productive. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

CROWN JEWEL. A productive early white potato of superior table and market qualities. Price, peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.30; bbl. about \$3.25.

COBB CO., GA., June 18, 1904.—I planted four barrels of your seed potatoes last spring, Sunlight and Crown Jewel. I never had seed to come up and grow any better. It is hard to tell which is the best.
J. R. McCALLUM.

GEORGETOWN CO., S. C.—The Crown Jewel Potatoes I obtained from you last year turned out all O. K. I made a fine crop from them.
JAMES PHILLIPS.

PURITAN, or POLARIS. A splendid early variety, white and fine, very prolific, yielding large crops of handsome potatoes of most superior table qualities. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.30; bbl. about \$3.25.

WOOD'S EARLIEST. See next page for description. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

RED BLISS TRIUMPH. See next page for description. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

EARLY ROSE. See next page for description. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.30; bbl. about \$3.25.

WHITE BLISS, or PRIDES. See next page for description. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.30; bbl. about \$3.25.

MAINE AND NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES.

Specially grown for us for seed purposes in the best potato districts in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine, while our Early Ohios are grown in the famous Red River district, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio potatoes in the country. All the stocks of potatoes which we have supplied in the past have given the most satisfactory results, causing our trade to increase very rapidly, and we sell Seed Potatoes in very large quantities to the most successful potato growers all throughout the South.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and very desirable for private growers and the home market. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE ROSE. This new potato originated with one of the most successful and experienced growers in Aroostook county, Maine. It is extra early in maturity, yielding large crops of perfectly smooth, white potatoes, of most superior table and market quality. In shape it is similar to the old Early Rose, but being a white potato and superior in yield and table qualities, makes it an ideal extra early sort. We believe unquestionably that this new potato will prove to be even more popular than the old Early Rose was when it was first introduced. Price, peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

LOUISA CO., VA., Jan. 11, 1904.—I am perfectly carried away with your new Extra Early White Rose Potatoes. They made a fine yield and matured very early. I generally try the new kinds as they are introduced, but this eclipses anything I have tried for earliness, yield and eating qualities. The Junior Pride is as early, but nothing like so fine a cropper. I have been using your seed for twenty years, and always recommend them.
JOHN R. QUARLES.

POWHATAN CO., VA., Oct. 1, 1904.—I made the best crop from the Extra Early White Rose Potatoes that I ever made, and would have made an extra crop, but the seasons were too late to do them any good. I am going to plant the same again.
A. J. ATKINSON.

JUNIOR PRIDE. A great advantage in this extra early potato is the fact that, being a pure white potato, it proves a so much better seller, and so much more desirable potato for shipping, than the Triumph or other red varieties. It is round in shape, similar to the Bliss Triumph, but the skin is pure white. It is even earlier to mature its crop than the Bliss, and produces nearly all its crop in large sized, marketable potatoes. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

WOOD'S EARLIEST. This variety continues to give the most unbounded satisfaction as an extra early potato, and is increasing in popularity throughout the South. It is extra early in maturity; very productive. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes, flesh pure white, skin white with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities, a heavy yielder and produces nearly all large potatoes. We strongly recommend it to truckers and market gardeners as one of the best extra early kinds in cultivation. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

The following are extracts from customers' letters about Wood's Earliest Potatoes:

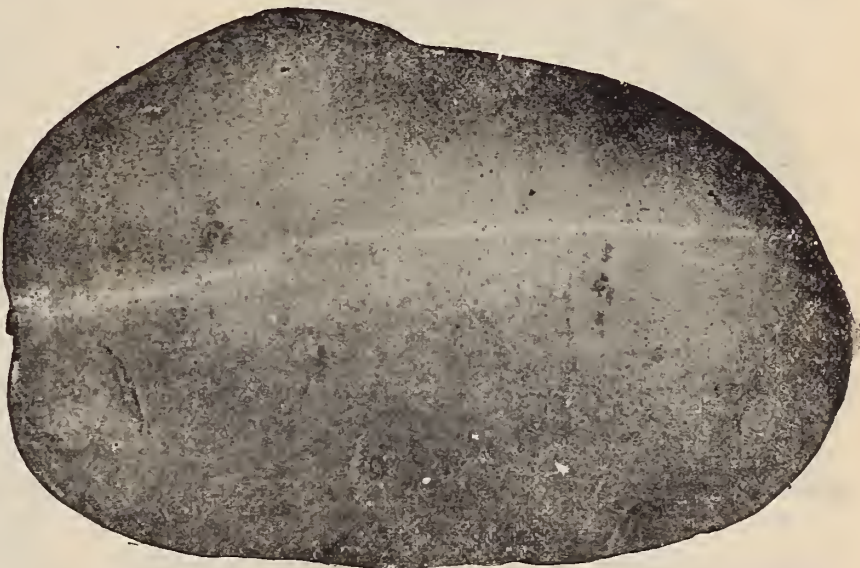
GASTON CO., N. C.—I find Wood's Earliest Potatoes far superior, as regards earliness, productiveness and table qualities, to any others I have ever grown, and I have planted them every year for several years past with great satisfaction and profit.
A. A. McLEAN.

PENDER CO., N. C.—Wood's Earliest Seed Irish Potato is the potato for our section, and is the favorite with all our farmers. The potatoes are all of regular size, early, and yield finely.
E. P. MOORE.

EARLY OHIO. Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes in the Red River district, in the North, famous for its superior Early Ohio potatoes. It fully maintains its great popularity as an extra early variety, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. An excellent keeper, very productive, of fine quality. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

EARLY HARVEST. A splendid Maine-grown extra early potato. Produces large crops, and makes a very attractive marketable size potato. The quality is excellent, cooking white and mealy; a splendid general crop early variety. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS. An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for Second Crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.60.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE ROSE POTATO.
Splendid quality. Extra Early in maturity.

MAINE, OR NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES—Continued.

WHITE BLISS, or PRIDE OF THE SOUTH. An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss Triumph, color, white with pink eyes. Early and popular with market gardeners. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

BOVEE. An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron. Fine growth; dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

HOULTON EARLY ROSE. This is an improved strain of the original Early Rose, specially grown for seed purposes in the State of Maine. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.30; bbl. about \$3.25.

CUMBERLAND CO., VA., Jan. 12, 1904.—The Early Rose Potatoes I bought of you last June, I planted on the 25th, and by the first week in October they were ready to be dug. I never had a more satisfactory crop. Some hills would have had as many as 82 potatoes in them, and would weigh as high as one pound and two ounces. I shall plant them again.

J. A. CARRUTHERS.

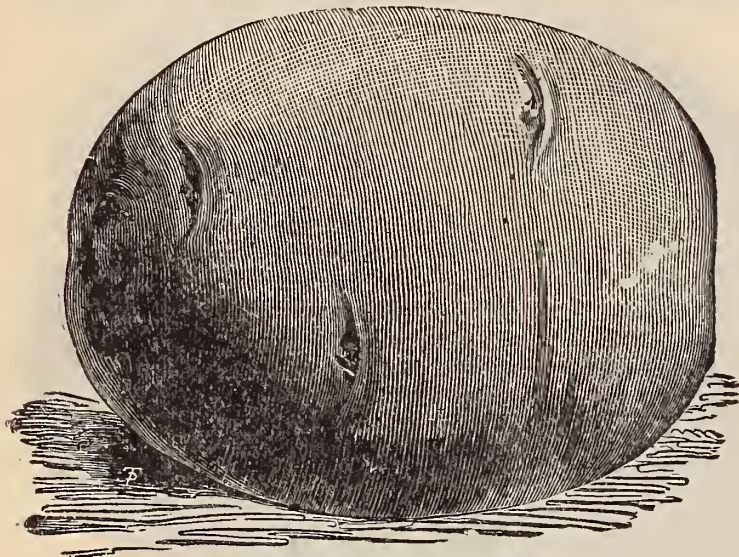
ORANGE CO., N. C.—The Early Rose Potatoes came to perfection, and I was pleased with them. I shall want another barrel or two after this, for March planting. I had potatoes to weigh one and three-quarters pounds. That was fine, I think. My turnips did fine; had some to weigh twelve and a half pounds.

W. C. ANDREWS.

EARLY ROSE. An excellent quality of this old variety, though not quite equal in crop results to our Houlton Maine-grown stock. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.60.

MEDIUM AND LATE POTATOES.

Our new method of keeping seed potatoes for late planting in sound and vigorous condition as late as June and July has caused the late planting of potatoes to become more popular and profitable than ever before. Sure crops and large crops are made every year now from the late planting of Wood's Seed Potatoes.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

A splendid main crop potato, immense yielder, fine quality

section, becoming very generally planted. The Peach Blow is one of the best keeping potatoes in cultivation; of splendid table qualities, makes a large yield, and is altogether a most desirable late variety, particularly for private use. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.75.

CARMAN NO. 3. A splendid new second early variety, which originated as a seedling with Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the "Rural New Yorker." It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.75.

BEDFORD CO., VA., Jan. 29, 1904.—The Carman Potatoes which I bought of you last year yielded finely. They are the best potatoes we ever planted.

MRS. T. E. LOWRY.

CABARRUS CO., N. C., June 30, 1904.—The barrel of late potatoes, Carman No. 3, which I had ordered of you through the Concord Drug Co., arrived in perfect condition, and are as fine seed potatoes as I ever saw.

W. A. STONE.

MONEY MAKER. A long, white potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.75.

GASTON CO., N. C., Sept. 27, 1904.—I bought a barrel of your Money Maker Potatoes this spring, and planted them. The yield was the best I ever had from Irish potatoes, and the largest I ever raised. They sell when others fail to sell on the market.

JOHN W. STROUP.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A large, handsome, oval, white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow eyed, fine textured, well flavored, and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to disease, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.75.

PEERLESS. A favorite general crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2. One of the best yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot. Color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

BURBANK. An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long, white; good table qualities, and well adapted for heavy soils. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

FULL-SIZED BARRELS. Remember, we always ship in full-sized barrels (flour barrel size), and not in the under-size truck barrels or cloth-head barrels, which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the 10-peck or truck barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.



WOOD'S HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS.



THE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS which we offer embraces the very best varieties in cultivation. We do not attempt to multiply the number of varieties, but simply to select the very best, and such as are particularly adapted to our Southern soil and climate. In selecting and growing our seeds, our constant aim is to supply the very best seeds that can be grown, at as reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS.

Our great specialty is in supplying seeds adapted for our Southern gardeners' and truckers' trade, and our special strains of vegetable seeds, particularly in Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Extra Early Peas, Cantaloupes, Watermelons, Squash and other seeds, have long been noted for their superiority and for the profitable crops which they make for our customers.

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

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

ARTICHOKES.

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

GREEN GLOBE. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous-rooted artichoke, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. The part eaten is the petal of the undeveloped flower-head. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. Take the petal between the finger and thumb and force the delicious, nut-like substance out between the teeth. Use this vegetable once, and you will always want it. It is hardy in Virginia and States farther South, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years, which is a strong point in its favor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. This variety is grown like potatoes, from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. They are sometimes used as a vegetable, and also for pickling. Plant and cultivate same as potatoes. Fuller information is given under the head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.25. Special prices on large lots.

ASPARAGUS.

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

A bed of ASPARAGUS
will last for twelve or
fifteen years. • • •



ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Culture.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best. The quickest way to grow asparagus is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two-year-old, but one-year-old roots give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plow or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter **Wood's Pure Animal Bone**, and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow all the summer, and then during the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or **Wood's Pure Animal Bone**, or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly one inch deep in rows two to two and a half feet apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds.

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

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

PALMETTO. A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Two-year-old roots, 75c. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

PALMETTO. Two-year-old roots, 90c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

RAFFIA. Largely used for tying up and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables.

Every gardener should keep a liberal supply of this on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. Per lb. 20c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 17c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 15c. per lb.

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

ASPARAGUS KNIVES. 30c. each; \$3.00 per doz.



SNAP BEANS.

Our Snap Beans are pedigree stocks, grown from the best types of the different varieties that it is possible to obtain—stocks that are selected both for productiveness and trueness to type. We tested a large number of samples of beans which were sold in the open market last year, by the side of our own stocks, in our Hollybrook Trial Grounds, and were surprised at the differences. In some instances truckers could easily have afforded to pay us double the price for our stocks over the ordinary stocks, the increased productiveness and superiority of product of our stocks being very marked in some of the tests which we made.

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

Soil and Fertilizer. Snap Beans do best on moderately stiff soils, but will do well on any good loamy soil. The fertilizers that will give best results on same are our Standard Vegetable Fertilizer, and Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate. Both of these are excellent fertilizers for this crop. The fertilizer should be applied at the rate of not less than 500 to 600 pounds per acre, and in the large trucking districts, where high fertilization is followed out, larger quantities are used. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil, before the beans are planted.



LONGFELLOW.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. A most valuable acquisition in round-pod snap beans. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy. Is a good bearer, and a strong, healthy grower. A most desirable kind, both for market and home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75. Bushel price on application.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The strong points claimed for this variety are, that it is hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, which is tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75. Bushel price on application.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25. Bushel price on application.

REFUGEE, or 1,000 TO 1. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25. Bushel price quoted on request.

WOOD'S BACON BEANS.

Wood's Bacon Beans are thoroughly distinct, both in growth and uses, from either snap or lima beans. They are hardy, and must be planted in January, February or March, and the earlier they are planted the better. They are used as a shelled bean, boiled with bacon like blackeye peas, making an excellent table vegetable. They mature from four to six weeks earlier than blackeye peas, snap beans or any other shell bean, but for best results must be planted early, so as to make the crop before the hot summer weather comes on. Plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the beans about four inches apart, and covering about two inches deep. Gather the beans before fully matured, and shell like blackeye peas. Price, per pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

NAVY BEANS. Largely grown for dry beans for winter use. For full information, see Field Seed, page 68. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c. Bushel price on application.

BUSHEL PRICES ON SNAP BEANS

QUOTED ON REQUEST.

Truckers and large buyers
will save money and get the
very best stocks obtainable
by buying from us. :: :: ::

BOUNTIFUL. For full description of this splendid extra early green-podded snap, see **New and Desirable Varieties.** Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

EARLY MOHAWK, or BROWN SIX WEEKS. An old popular and standard extra early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bushel price on application.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. Extra early, green-podded, hardy. Popular as a first early sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bushel price on application.

LONGFELLOW. A most valuable new round-podded snap bean. Has long green pods, always solid. Is exceedingly prolific, and is really an ideal round-podded string bean. The pods are of an attractive green color, perfectly straight and round, and it is extra early in maturity. This bean promises to be one of the most desirable and profitable varieties in cultivation, both for market gardeners and truckers. It yields more snaps to the acre, is uniform in ripening, and the pods fill baskets quicker. It is also a most desirable bean for private garden, as it is tender and of excellent flavor when cooked. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

WOOD'S EARLIEST RED SPECKLED VALENTINE. Our stock of this is very superior, being the true round-podded Valentine, selected and grown with special reference to its productiveness, size and shape of pods. Truckers and market-gardeners can rely upon this as being one of the best strains of Valentines on the market. This variety is a standard, both for gardeners and truckers and for home use. Pods are round and thick; flesh finest quality, and unequalled in uniformity of ripening. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

SNAP BEANS. Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties.

FOR HOME USE, tenderness and superior table qualities, the Pencil Pod, Golden Wax, Keeney's Rustless and Black Wax are the best.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX. A vigorous growing and wonderfully productive wax bean of excellent table qualities. See *New and Desirable Varieties* for full description. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.25.

NEW PENCIL-POD WAX BEAN. For splendid table and market qualities, this new bean is unsurpassed. It is entirely stringless and of unusually tender and good flavor when cooked. It is a strong grower and heavy bearer, early in maturity, is quite hardy, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth of bush, bearing its beautiful round yellow pods in the greatest profusion. The pods are of a uniform rich yellow color, making a very attractive and desirable sort either for table, market or canning. The following are the opinions of gardeners who have grown this variety:

"The New Pencil-Pod Wax Bean is an early, bountiful producer, and of very rich flavor. We were very much pleased with it."

"I am very much pleased with the Pencil-Pod Wax Bean. It proved to be early, very hardy, and a continuous bearer of grand quality. I consider it a decided acquisition."

Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.25; bus. price quoted on request.

CRYSTAL, or CABBAGE WAX BEAN. An old-fashioned sort, which is very much appreciated for its fine table qualities. It is white-seeded, and makes a most desirable wax bean. Very desirable for home garden use. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

REFUGEE WAX. This is an old variety, but is one of those valuable sorts that should be much more largely grown than at present. It is remarkably productive, early to mature, produces thick, fleshy, wax-like pods of fine quality, and of a clear, waxy white color. Very uniform, and a most reliable and prolific cropper. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.25.

NEW ROUND PODDED KIDNEY WAX. This is an improvement over the Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean, in that its pods are round or cutshort, instead of flattish shaped like the Wardwell's. The plants grow tall, strong and sturdy, with long, round, stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp and brittle. It is extra early in maturity. A good seller in our market and desirable for table use. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00. Write for bushel price.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX. One of the earliest of the wax sorts. Vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.90. Write for bushel price.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX. A first early wax snap bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well up off the ground; always matures plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the best and most profitable shipping snaps in our list, but rather undesirable for home use, as it is not equal in table qualities to other kinds. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00. Bushel price quoted on request.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. One of the most popular and productive wax sorts. The pods are long, thick and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.25.

GOLDEN EYE WAX. A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather remarkably well. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick, of a waxy yellow color, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after pickling. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.90.

BLACK WAX. A favorite main crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor when cooked. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

DWARF GOLDEN WAX. The standard wax variety. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. It is of the highest quality as a snap. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00; bushel price on request.

POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS.

VERY PRODUCTIVE, AND CONTINUE BEARING UNTIL FROST.

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

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. A most valuable and prolific pole wax variety. Of vigorous growth, early, and continues a long time in bearing; of remarkably fine flavor and tenderness, the snaps being fully equal in quality to any snap pole bean. The beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use, being an excellent variety for snaps or as a snell bean. Price, pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

NEW GOLDEN CARMINE HORTICULTURAL POLE. A most attractive new wax pole snap bean, remarkable for its earliness, productiveness, fine table qualities, and the attractive and beautiful appearance of the pods and vines. Price, pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$2.00.

LAZY WIFE. This is really one of the best and most popular of pole beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. It makes the finest flavored of all snap-shorts. Green pods, broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shelled beans. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40; bus. \$5.00.

OLD HOMESTEAD, or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER. This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC. Very productive; makes excellent green, cutshort snaps. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

CUTSHORT, or CORNFIELD. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

FAT HORSE, or WHITE CREASEBACK. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white seeded, and in addition to its value as a snap bean, makes good dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

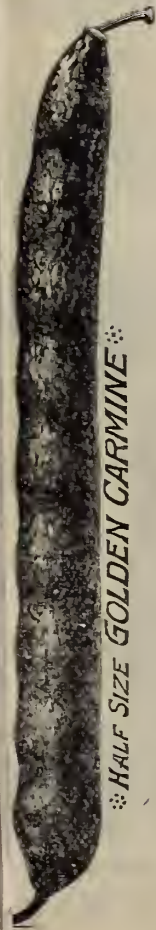
OCTOBER, or HORTICULTURAL (Speckled Wren's Egg). This is used both for snaps and as shell beans, and is the variety so largely used for the famous "Boston Baked Beans." Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

VIRGINIA CORNFIELD. A white pole bean for growing in the cornfield. Makes excellent dry beans for winter use; also a good snap bean. Price, pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

SCARLET RUNNERS. An ornamental variety, producing bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans make an excellent dish. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.



CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.



HALF SIZE GOLDEN CARMINE

LIMA BEANS. Pole and Bush Varieties.

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

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

DWARF, or BUSH LIMAS.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA. This variety, introduced by us several years ago, is a most distinct and valuable improvement over the original Bush Lima. It makes a larger growth of bush than the ordinary bush lima; in fact, such a growth that at first it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with beans. In our opinion, it will easily yield twice as much as the original bush lima bean. The beans are also slightly larger in size, and average more beans to the pod. It is the earliest of all the limas or butter beans. It bears continuously until frost, and is easily the most popular and profitable lima bean in cultivation. Customers who have grown Wood's Prolific Bush Lima speak of it in the highest terms. The following are extracts from letters which we have received:

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

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

In addition to its value to grow for use in the green state, this variety is also desirable and profitable to grow for use or sale as a dry bean during the winter. A good pin-money crop.

Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.65.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The original bush lima bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of the same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans makes it desirable. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

POLE VARIETIES.

WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA. This Improved Pole Lima is of the same type as the butter bean, but the beans are a little larger in size, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, and a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and will prove to be decidedly a money-maker for the market-gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing at all to find clusters of these pods all ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it to our customers as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima or butter beans. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER BEAN. (Sieva.) Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Very popular all throughout the South. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

WILLOW LEAF LIMA BEAN. This is a most attractive and prolific strain of Pole Lima Beans. The foliage is fine-cut, like the willow oak, and it makes a very attractive growth of vine, attracting the attention of every one who sees it. The beans are the same in shape and appearance as the Wood's Improved Pole Lima or Butter Bean, and of equally as good table qualities. We recommend this to our customers, particularly to our private gardener customers, as it will prove to be one of the most attractive growing vegetables in the garden. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. for \$1.00; peck, \$1.75; bus. \$6.00.

FORD'S MAMMOTH PODDED LIMA. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

LARGE WHITE LIMA. The old, well-known sort, making large sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

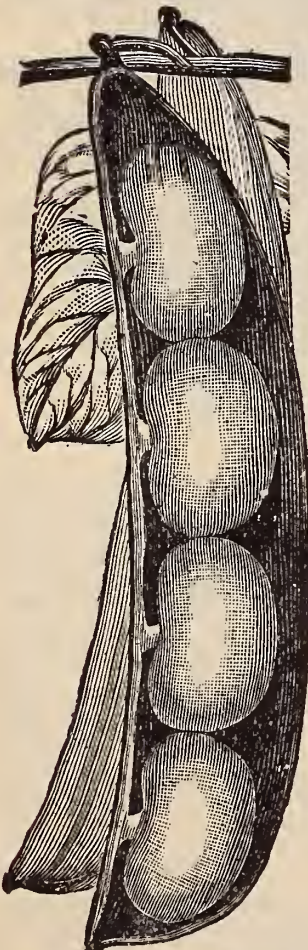
Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature cabbages one or two inches in diameter; excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown, as it is much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. In the fall, break down the larger leaves, so that the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

PERFECTION. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.



WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA BEANS.

Unquestionably the most prolific and valuable of Bush Lima Beans.



WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA BEAN.

The most productive of the pole butter beans.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A delicious vegetable, better flavor than cabbage.

BEETS.



CRIMSON GLOBE.

tops, very small tap-root, and, above all, quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor so round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape, and looks well, even in the early stages of its growth. This is a decided advantage, both for forcing and early cropping, and accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c. Special prices on large lots.

DETROIT DARK RED. A blood red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape. Skin and flesh dark blood red. Very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

EXTRA EARLY BASSANO, or SUGAR. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE. Very early, handsome, smooth, dark, round-shaped beet. Small top, and of excellent table qualities. Makes an attractive seller in market. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

DIBIGO. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Of a dark red color, smooth, uniform size, and of excellent table qualities. One of the best for main crop planting, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Of quick and large growth, bright red color, not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger in size. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD. An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet, and remaining so when they are kept until spring. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

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

EARLY MODEL RED GLOBE. For description of this splendid new extra early beet. see **New and Desirable Varieties.** Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

ARLINGTON. A very desirable main crop beet; superior both in appearance and table qualities, of a beautiful dark red color and oval turnip shape. Recommended very highly. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

WOOD'S CRIMSON GLOBE. This splendid new variety is a most valuable introduction. The color is most distinct, being of a rich, deep crimson; in shape uniformly a perfect globe; the skin is smooth and clean. It is extra early in maturity, and is proving specially desirable and profitable for market gardeners and truckers. Its attractive appearance, splendid flavor and other fine table qualities make it a general favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

The following extracts give the opinions of practical growers in regard to the Crimson Globe Beet:

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

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

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

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN. As a first early sort, both with truckers and private gardeners, this is easily the most popular beet in our list. It is the result of very careful selection by Mr. Crosby, a noted market gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect outdoor, quick-growing variety. The results were, a handsome form, good size, few small

See Field Seed pages for description and prices of

Mangel Wurzel, or Stock Beets.

These make larger crops and much richer and more nutritious feed than Turnips. :: ::
Sow in April for best results.

\$10.00 PRIZE for the largest and heaviest Mangel or Stock Beet grown from our Seed. We also give a prize of \$5.00 for the second best, and \$2.50 for the third best. After the Beets are grown, report weight to us; but do not send them unless we request it, as we only desire the heaviest roots sent in to us. All reports must be in by Dec. 1, 1905. (See Field Seed, page 72, for further particulars.)

SOWED WOOD'S SEEDS—REAPED MORE THAN A HARVEST.

Mr. Jos. W. Wardin, of Nevin Poultry Yards, North Carolina, Awarded a \$250.00 Prize for Products Grown from WOOD'S SEEDS.

In the autumn of 1903, the Mecklenburg Fair Association offered a scholarship, valued at \$250.00, in the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh, as a premium "for the best exhibit made by any farmer of the products of his farm." It affords us great pleasure to say that this most substantial prize was won by one of our customers, Mr. Joseph Wardin, proprietor of the Nevin Poultry Yards, Nevin, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., from garden and farm products, nearly all of which were grown from WOOD'S SEEDS.

Mr. Wardin, in his letter to us advising us of his success, wrote: "North and South Carolina competed for this prize, which was a scholarship at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, valued at \$250.00. We are glad to say we were fortunate enough to secure the prize. We had fifty-three different kinds of vegetables, all grown from Wood's Seeds, from asparagus to watermelon. We had two displays, one of garden and the other of farm products, but the vegetable display did more towards winning than anything we had on exhibition, as we had eleven more vegetables than our closest competitor."

Mr. Wardin deserves great credit for the winning of this prize; and it is also a very strong testimonial to the excellence of the quality of WOOD'S SEEDS.

CABBAGE.



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.

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

EUREKA EXTRA EARLY. A new and most valuable extra early flat-head cabbage, somewhat similar to Early Spring, but earlier, and a more reliable header than that variety. It makes flat, roundish heads of good size, is of dwarf habit and with few outside leaves, allowing of close planting. It is very uniform in growth, producing good, solid heads, remarkable both in size and solidity, considering its extra early maturity. Our Long Island growers who are growing it on an extensive scale recommend it very strongly as a most desirable and profitable first early cabbage, both for market and home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

WOOD'S EXTRA EARLY. A most valuable extra early cabbage, making large, pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower and makes heads ready for cutting about ten days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

ROWAN CO., N. C.—I ordered Wood's Extra Early Cabbage seed, and I found them the very best I ever bought. I have ordered from five other houses, but have found your Extra Early Cabbage the best I ever had. I had white-headed cabbage in eighty-five days after sowing the seed; so I would advise all who want early cabbage to buy Wood's Extra Early Cabbage.
G. A. MISENHEIMER.

WAKE CO., N. C.—The Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage gave me splendid results. I know of no cabbage that comes so early and that is more satisfactory every way. Prompt to grow, and quick and sure to head.

B. P. WILLIAMSON.

of its larger size. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE, or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. This is a few days later than the Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. In fact, in our trial grounds it makes the largest and most solid heading of early cabbages. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a specially selected stock, and is unequalled in crop results. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

WINNINGSTADT. Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY YORK. An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE YORK. Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a very good early cabbage, of particularly good qualities for the table. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

HALIFAX CO., N. C.—Your special strains of Charleston and Jersey Wakefield Cabbage are the best I have ever grown. I shall want more of them this fall. I like your seed through and through. Have been using your seed for twelve years.

W. H. HOLDFORD.

ALL-HEAD EARLY. A compact growing, hard-heading, flat variety, recommended principally for summer and early fall crop, but when sown late also makes excellent, solid and good keeping winter cabbages. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.



SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE.

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

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

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION. A good second early cabbage, making large, flat heads, very similar to All Seasons. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

SOLID SOUTH. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. All who have grown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

EARLY DRUMHEAD. A medium early round head cabbage, makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

ALL SEASONS. An "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. Ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large, solid, round, flattened on top, and of best quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

SUREHEAD. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main crop cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

DANISH BALLHEAD or HOLLANDER CABBAGE. A distinct type of winter cabbage, maturing later than the Flat Dutch. Especially recommended for its great solidity and excellent keeping qualities. The heads are nearly round in form, very hard and solid, and weigh heavier for their size than any other cabbage. While this variety has not been very generally grown throughout the South, we recommend our customers to give it a trial, believing that it will prove to be a most valuable winter and shipping variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

BUNCOMBE or NORTH CAROLINA. A variety in great favor in Western North Carolina. Makes large, firm heads, very hardy and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. An old, popular variety, making large, solid, flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter cabbages. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

WOOD'S PRIZE HEAD LATE FLAT DUTCH. This is a most superior strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, and one that has given the very best crop results and satisfaction all through the South, our customers who grow it pronouncing it the largest yielding and surest cropping of late fall and winter cabbages. It is specially suited to the South, and we strongly recommend all who grow cabbage for late fall and winter to use our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Read what our customers say about our Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage for winter use:

ALAMANCE CO., N. C.—Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage is the finest cabbage for winter I have ever grown.
MRS. ALFRED ISELEY.

ISLE OF WIGHT CO., VA.—The Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage is by far the best late cabbage I have ever planted.
R. L. BERGEN.

CLAIBORNE CO., TENN.—Your seed produced the finest cabbage grown in this part of the country for many years.
MRS. MARY ANNOINE.

AMERICAN PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. The Savoy Cabbages are very tender and of fine flavor, very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it an excellent variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

GREEN GLAZED. A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

RED DUTCH. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.



DANISH BALLHEAD.



WOOD'S PRIZE HEAD LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Is unquestionably a most superior strain of Late Cabbage. Our customers pronounce it the best of late fall and winter Cabbages.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Three Cents per Packet.

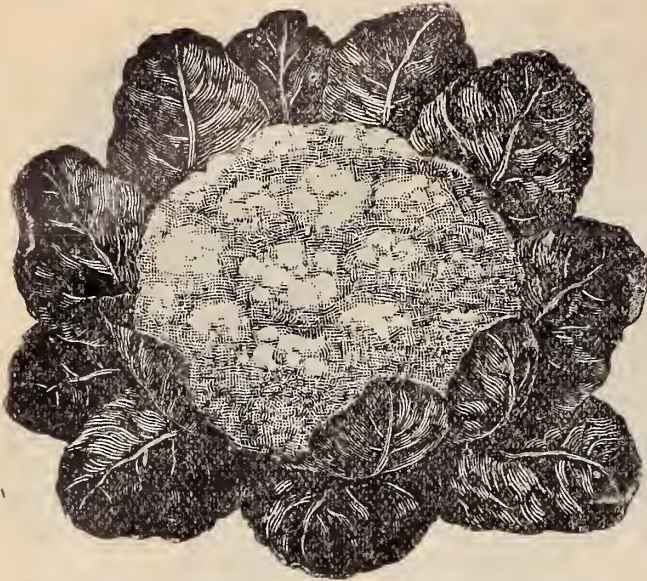
We catalogue this year nearly all the standard varieties of

VEGETABLE and
FLOWER SEEDS

(excepting Peas, Beans and Corn) at three cents per package.

Remember, too, we pay the postage on Seeds ordered to be sent by mail, at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

CAULIFLOWER.



WOOD'S EARLIEST SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

A variety particularly adapted for the South.

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

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce salt-petre dissolved in twelve quarts of water and sprinkled on the cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

WOOD'S EARLIEST SNOWBALL. This is the best of all Cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a 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. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Price, 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. See "Vegetable Plants."

BROCCOLI.

WHITE CAPE. Closely resembles cauliflower, but is hardier, withstanding both heat and cold better. Heads white, close and compact. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, and make successive sowings as often as desired. For early salad sow in September, and when severe weather come 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. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

ENDIVE.

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

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

GREEN CURLED. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE CURLED. Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.

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

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

CURLED. Use as a small salad, like lettuce. The leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

WATER-CRESS. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

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



WATER CRESS.

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

CARROTS.

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

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

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use Slug Shot, applying while the dew is on.

CHANTENAY, or MODEL. This is pre-eminently the Carrot for the market gardeners or home use. It is beautiful in shape, and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow five or six inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper, and the roots are usable very early. We recommend it very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-round usefulness. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

WOOD'S SCARLET INTERMEDIATE. A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform, and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. Early and popular; fine for the private and market garden. Grows about four inches long. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. An entirely distinct variety, and deserving of general cultivation. Grows three to four inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

HALF LONG SCARLET. Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

HALF LONG DANVERS. Thick growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. The most popular main crop sort. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN (for stock). Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

COLLARDS.

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

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it has proved itself far superior to any other collard. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

TRUE GEORGIA. The old standard sort, in use in the South for years. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

DURHAM CO., N. C., Oct. 19, 1903.—The North Carolina Short Stem Collard is one of the best collards that ever I planted. I am glad to say it is the finest I ever saw. Cooking qualities are excellent; also a good keeper.

JAS. T. CARROLL.

WOOD'S GARDEN SEEDS

do best in the "Sunny South," because they are specially grown and selected with a full knowledge of the conditions and requirements of our section. Twenty-five years' experience and practical growing of all the different vegetables enables us to know the very best, and to offer seeds that will give pleasure, satisfaction and profit to all who plant them.



NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM COLLARD.

CARROTS

are one of the most desirable Winter vegetables, especially useful for soups, stews, etc.

HOME-GROWN CELERY

is very much superior,
both in crispness and
delicacy of flavor, to
Northern or Western
grown. Celery is an
excellent nerve tonic.

CELERY.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills eight or ten inches apart, in a bed of fine rich soil, covering to a depth of one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered out. Transplant from July to October. September plantings succeed excellently, and require less labor than setting out earlier. To prepare a bed for celery, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches, four or five feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced.

The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. In field culture, when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, the plants are set on the surface, in rows four feet apart, and the plants set six inches apart in the row; or, if the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use, they may be set in rows as close as two feet apart. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it makes growth. Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows eighteen inches apart.

EVANS TRIUMPH. A fine new late white celery. Superior to the Winter Queen for growing in this section. The plants make extra large bunches of broad, solid stalks, which blanch readily to a pearly white, and are exceedingly crisp, brittle and of the finest flavor. A fine keeper and desirable for late winter and spring use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. Originator's stock. French grown seed. A vigorous growing and handsome variety, decidedly better in quality than the White Plume, and is larger in size. It is of compact growth, with a large, solid heart, and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Is crisp and solid, free from stringiness, and of most delicious flavor. Color beautiful golden yellow, both stalks and leaves. Largely used by our Southern truckers and gardeners. Our strain of this variety is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. American grown seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

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

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME. This matures and can be used earlier than any other celery, being entirely white or light foliage, which requires little earthing up to blanch. It is handsome in appearance, and of good quality, but as it is not a very good keeper, should be planted only for early use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

PINK PLUME. Similar to the well-known White Plume, except that stalks are tinged with pink; very attractive appearance and good flavor. A strong grower, requiring but little blanching to make it ready for use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

GIANT PASCAL. One of the most popular celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qualities, and is one of the best for winter use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE SOLID. An old standard variety. Grows to a large size; but does not make as large a growth of heart as some other sorts. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.20.

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF. White celeries are still in great favor with a good many of our growers, and this is one of the best and most satisfactory of the white sorts grown. Stalks crisp, and of fine nutty flavor. Of compact growth and fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

GOLDEN HEART, or GOLDEN DWARF. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-bleaching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.20.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, makes a fine salad. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

CELERY SEED FOR SEASONING. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

CELERY PLANTS. We can supply all the principal kinds of celery plants in season. Price, 35c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. Special price on large lots.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

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



GIANT PASCAL.

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

ENDIVE. See page 18 for price and full information.

CORN. Table and Sugar Varieties.

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

Pints can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates. If to be sent by mail, add 8c. per pint, 15c. per quart, to cover postage.

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

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 80c.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears, 30c.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON. Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 80c.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears, 30c.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET. A most superior early roasting-ear corn, very prolific, large ears, well filled out, comes in directly after Adams Early, and is a most desirable and profitable second early variety. While not a sugar corn, it is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. \$2.00.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction than this. For a second early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature, quickly is it equally valuable. It is a white corn very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears.

Price, pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 80c.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears, 30c.

Read the following extracts from customers' letters about our Trucker's Favorite Corn:

"I find Trucker's Favorite to be a most desirable second early corn, coming in immediately after Adams Early, and making a good-sized, salable roasting ear. I found such ready sale for it the past season that I could not begin to supply the demand."

"Your Trucker's Favorite Early Corn is a splendid second early corn. Makes a fine roasting ear, that sells well."

"The Trucker's Favorite Corn I planted this year has proved to be one of the earliest and best I ever planted."

BARE RIPE, or LONG WHITE FLINT. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, is desirable for second early market for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. \$2.00; dozen ears, 30c.

HIAWATHA SUGAR CORN. This is a most desirable variety of sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and a good, large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being nine to twelve inches long, and compactly filled with grain from end to end. It makes a most desirable sort to follow in succession after the earliest kinds, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to our list of sweet corns. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c. peck, \$1.50.

PREMO. The earliest sweet corn of all. A pure sweet corn from five to seven days earlier than the Extra Early Adams, and of the most delicious sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

GRANT CO., W. VA., March 8, 1904.—I want to say that I was very much astonished at and pleased with your Premo Corn last year. I planted it early, and I think it must have been in the ground at least three weeks before it came up, there being a considerable freeze in the mean time. After it came up the blades were killed, and yet it came through it all and did good service on the table, a week or two earlier than any other in the community that I heard of.

REV. S. S. OLIVER.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.

BLACK MEXICAN. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EARLY SWEET. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY CORY. Next to the Premo, this is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as later sorts, are very sweet, and of best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

TRIUMPH SUGAR. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.

EGYPTIAN. A splendid sort for table and market, also largely used for canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.25; dozen ears, 40c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.00; dozen ears, 40c.

EARLY MAMMOTH. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.25.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR. This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.25; dozen ears, 50c.

MALTON CO., GA., Jan. 7, 1904.—I want my friends to have your catalogue. I am the largest raiser of vegetables in this section, planting your seed almost exclusively; potatoes, beans, corn and cabbage being my chief crops. J. W. HALLIS.



HIAWATHA.

SEED CORN. FIELD VARIETIES.

(See Farm Seed pages.)

OUR SEED CORNS give very much better and more satisfactory results for growing in the South than Corn grown in the North and West. Experience has shown that Corn grown in other sections requires to become acclimated before it gives best results. Our Field Corns are all Virginia-grown, and comprise the largest yielding and best varieties in cultivation. :: ::

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hot-bed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

KLONDYKE. This new variety originated in the famous Rocky Ford District, and is considered one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section, which has become famous for shipping both melons and cucumbers. It is very early, desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly where it is desired to grow for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

NEW MODEL. Our customers who have grown this are enthusiastic in its praise, pronouncing it superior in earliness, productiveness and uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance to other varieties. It sets its fruit close to the hill, keeps its color remarkably well, and is of fine flavor. It is of the White Spine type, but a little darker in color than the regular White Spine Cucumber. We recommend it very strongly, both for truckers and for home use.

PAMLICO CO., N. C., Sept. 10, 1904.—This season I planted three different varieties of Cucumber, and the New Model surpassed in earliness, productiveness, uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance, and I consider it the most valuable of all varieties for market or family use. I think it worthy in every respect of the name that it bears. W. F. CAHOON.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. A selection of the White Spine which originated near Boston, and which has proved very popular with our truckers and market gardeners. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.

SIBERIAN. Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING. Small sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

GREEN PROLIFIC PICKLING. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of the uniform small size; preferred by pickle factories. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLING. A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

CUMBERLAND. A most superior new pickling cucumber, which should rapidly come into general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. The cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market, and pickling. Of dark green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sour pickle, the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

ZWAIM. Originated and largely grown near Zwaim, in Austria, hence its name. It is very prolific, produces uniform and short green cucumbers of a most desirable size and quality for pickling. It is medium early in maturity, of compact growth; fruit sets close to the hill, and the uniformity in size and appearance of the cucumbers is remarkable. While this variety is specially recommended for pickling purposes, it also makes a most desirable table sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. Distinct from other varieties, being a real climber, and can be grown on poles, trellis or porches. Vines extra strong; foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Very prolific of fruit, which is of dark green color, and of good table qualities. A valuable interesting novelty. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

GHERKIN, or BURR. Small prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

EGG PLANT.

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

Culture.—Egg Plants develop to the greatest perfection in a deep, rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

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

BLACK BEAUTY. For full description of this splendid new variety, see under heading *New and Desirable Varieties*. It is claimed that this variety is earlier to mature, more prolific and much more desirable, both for shippers and market gardeners, than the New York Improved. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE. The leading market variety. Plants of vigorous growth and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock of this variety is specially selected both for size and shape and prolific qualities, and we recommend it particularly to those who plant for profit. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH EGG-PLANT. A new strain of the New York Improved Egg Plant, which has proved of the greatest value to our Southern truckers and shippers in the section where it has been grown. It is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness, is very hardy, and will stand more cold weather than the New York Improved. The hot sun does not blight the blossoms, as is the case with some other sorts. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree, partly on account of its strong, upright growth. It is of large size, first-class shape, and superior flavor. Its shipping qualities are the very best, commission men reporting that it arrives in the very best condition, and brings the highest price in the Northern markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

EGG PLANTS. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20c.; \$1.00 per 100.



NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

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

TURNIP ROOTED KALE. For full description of this wonderful new salad plant, which is of superior table qualities to either Turnip Salad or Kale, see **New and Desirable Varieties**. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

THE EMERALD ISLE. A new winter Kale. A more appropriate name could hardly have been selected for this beautiful new Kale. It makes a very uniform growth, leaves beautifully crimped and curled, and is really a much more attractive and desirable variety than the Curled Siberian. The color of the leaves is a beautiful emerald green, which is entirely uniform, making a most attractive appearance, both while growing in the field and after being cut for market. A most desirable variety both for the private and market garden. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

BIRD TONGUE KALE. A new variety sent to us by one of our correspondents in Denmark, who states that it is a decided novelty, and one that we can recommend very highly to our customers. It has leaves of a

bright green color, long shaped, something like a bird's tongue, hence its name. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, and it always attracts decided attention. We have only a limited quantity of this variety to offer this season, and cannot offer it in larger quantity than ounces. Price, per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.

CURLED SIBERIAN (Blue Kale). The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. and over, 30c. per lb.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH, or NORFOLK. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

SPRING, or SMOOTH KALE. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. for 25c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.



KOHL RABI.

THE EMERALD ISLE KALE.

KOHL RABI.

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

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

LEEK.

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

LARGE FLAG. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

ANISE. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

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

BASIL SWEET. The seeds and small tops are used in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

BENE. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Also recommended as a tonic food for chickens. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

CARRAWAY. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

CATNIP. Leaves are used, both green and dried, for seasoning. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

DILL. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

FENNEL. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

HOREHOUND. The leaves are used for seasoning, and also in making of cough and candy remedies. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

LAVENDER. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

ROSEMARY. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

RUE. For medicinal purposes, for colds and croup. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

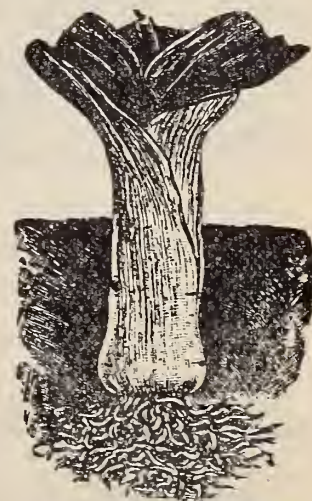
SUMMER SAVORY. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

SAGE. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

THYME. For seasoning soups, and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

TANSY. Used for making bitters. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.



LARGE FLAG LEEK.

LETTUCE.

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

Insect Remedies.—Plant lice sometimes interfere considerably with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouse. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigation with tobacco. For the green lettuce-worm the remedy is pyrethum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.

WOOD'S CABBAGE. This is one of the best and most popular lettuces, both for fall and spring planting. It makes a good cabbage head, tender and solid, and of delicious table qualities. It is alike popular both with private and market gardeners. In the vicinity of Richmond, where our gardeners fully appreciate its good qualities, it is much more largely grown than any other variety. For earliest spring and fall planting it is particularly desirable, as it stands cold weather remarkably well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

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

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

UNRIVALED LETTUCE. A sterling new variety of the Big Boston type, but without the brownish tinge which appears in that variety. It is similar in shape, appearance and growth to the Big Boston, but with the added attractiveness of being more desirable in color, a most decided improvement, which will be readily appreciated, particularly by those who grow for market or shipping. We recommend our lettuce growers to plant at least a part of their crop in this variety, as we are sure they will be more than pleased with the crop results. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

BIG BOSTON. Our strain of this is very superior, and we supply it in very large quantities to the most successful lettuce growers in the South. It is more largely grown than any other for shipping, and is one of the best for forcing, as well as for outdoor culture, making a large, solid head. Stands shipping remarkably well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Largely grown by shippers to Northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

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



MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.

TRIANON COS, or CELERY LETTUCE. Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hot-bed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring ten inches high by eighteen inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves, and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

DEACON. A fine forcing lettuce; makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

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. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

BLACK SEEDED TENNISBALL. An excellent forcing lettuce; forms close, hard heads; tender, crisp, and a fine table variety. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON. One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; very solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

DUTCH BUTTERHEAD. An old favorite; makes cabbage shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

BROWN DUTCH. The hardiest of lettuces, and best for outdoor fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LETTUCE PLANTS. Ready February, March, April. Price, 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.



WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE.

The best of all Cabbage Lettuces for spring planting.



TRIANON COS, or CELERY LETTUCE.

Very desirable, crisp and fine flavor.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON.

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants. Ashes, lime, or dry road-dust sprinkled over the young plants when the dew is on will prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

EXTRA EARLY HANOVER. This variety originated in this section, and is unquestionably the best extra early cantaloupe in cultivation. While being extra early in maturity, it also makes a good-sized melon, averaging considerably larger than the Netted Gem. It is round in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent quality, and a fine shipping and market melon. Wherever it has been grown it has become very popular, and the demand for the seed has increased rapidly each year, so much so that it has always exhausted our supply before the season was over. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. and over at 90c. per lb.

CARTERET CO., N. C., Sept. 26, 1904.—The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe turned out all right. The yield was good, and the flavor fine. I have but twenty-five hills of that variety, and I sold ten dollars' worth from the twenty-five hills.

D. B. CONGLETON.

HAYWOOD CO., N. C.—Your Hanover Cantaloupe is the best that has ever been grown in this country. They are a prolific bearer, extra early, hardy, very fine quality, sweet and delicious. Sell like hot cakes.

J. H. ROGERS.

TIP TOP. For splendid eating qualities, this melon is certainly rightly named, for it is one of the most deliciously flavored and finest table melons in existence. It grows to a large size, has thick orange flesh, and is sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Price, pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

ROCKY FORD NETTED GEM. Our stock is grown in the famous Rocky Ford melon district, and is a particularly valuable strain for shippers. It is uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed, firm fleshed and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c. Special price in large lots.

WOOD'S NETTED GEM. A thorough-bred strain of Netted Gem, which we have been selecting and improving for years. Our stock runs a little larger in size than the Rocky Ford strain, and, both in appearance and table qualities, will produce more high grade fruits to the acre than any other stock of Netted Gem we have to-day the best strain of Netted Gem Cantaloupe offered anywhere. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.; 5 lbs. and over, 75c. per lb.

DINWIDDIE CO., VA., Sept. 26, 1904.—Your Netted Gem Cantaloupe is far superior to any cantaloupe that I ever tried to raise for shipping. It beats the old Rocky Ford in all respects.

FRANK MARCK.

WOOD'S PERFECTION. This is another of our own introduction, which has proved to be of very superior merit. It is one of the best of large cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, turning to a salmon; well ribbed and thickly netted; unusually sweet and luscious. A splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

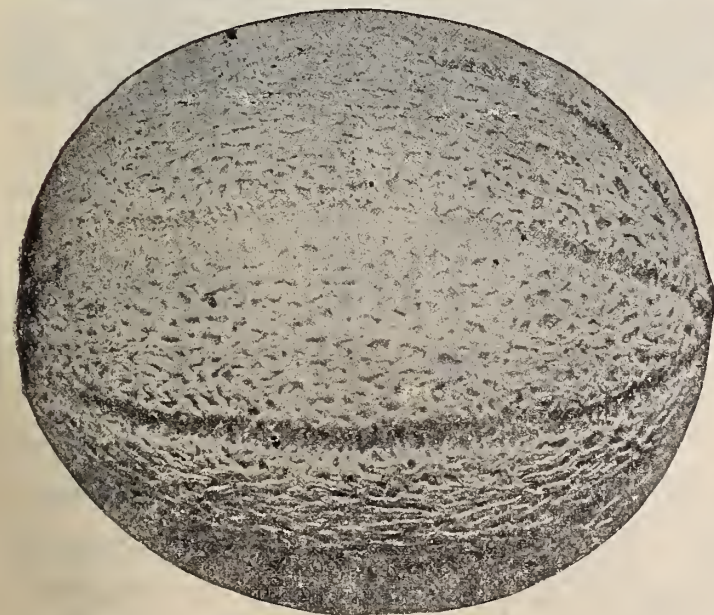
BALTIMORE, or ACME. During the season this melon is always in demand for the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick, green flesh, of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



EXTRA EARLY HANOVER.

Unquestionably the best extra early Cantaloupe in cultivation.

of Netted Gem we have ever grown; and we believe that we have to-day the best strain of Netted Gem Cantaloupe offered anywhere. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.; 5 lbs. and over, 75c. per lb.



WOOD'S NETTED GEM.

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

JENNY LIND. An extra early variety. Small size, and makes very nice cantaloupes, of good flavor. Largely used by shippers; also a desirable variety for the home and nearby market. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly-netted skin and dark thick flesh. A good market variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

SKILMAN'S NETTED NUTMEG. A large sized cantaloupe, thickly netted, and of excellent flavor. Medium early. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

OSAGE, or MILLER CREAM. A splendid melon, of medium size, oval-shaped, salmon-colored flesh, very dark, almost black, green skin. Fine flavor, and makes a most attractive table variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

EMERALD GEM. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. The flavor is particularly good. Salmon fleshed melons are becoming very popular. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

CHAMPION MARKET. A large-growing, thickly netted sort, of very handsome appearance. Flesh light green. An attractive market variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

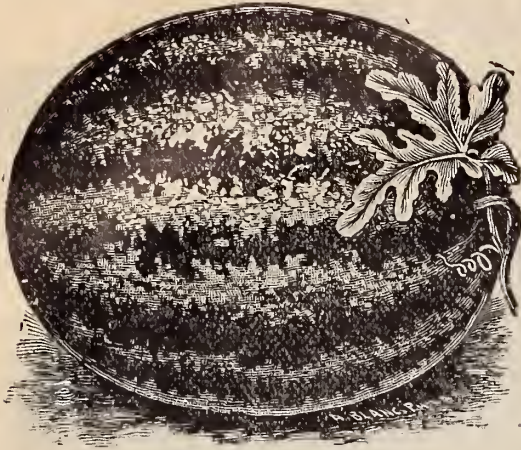
LARGE HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP. A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Flesh very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

MONTREAL MARKET NUTMEG. One of the largest melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive; thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

BANANA. Grows 18 to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

GLASS MELON. An old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of a lemon, the color of rind a light lemon yellow. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

WATERMELON.



HARRIS' EARLIEST.

The melons weigh from twelve to forty pounds, the variety have been remarkably well pleased with it, and are unanimous in its praise as the best early watermelon in cultivation. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for market and shipping. It will also be found a most valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use, combining, to an unusual degree, splendid shipping and table qualities. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. and over, 90c. per lb.

WASHINGTON CO., VA., Sept. 26, 1904.—Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is no doubt the best melon in cultivation. We tried eight or ten different kinds, and found the Rattlesnake melon superior to any we have ever raised. I am going to raise my entire crop of them next year. They grow large here on the river.

R. W. HELBERT.

LUNENBURG CO., VA., Oct. 10, 1904.—I think the Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon one of the finest melons I have seen. Good flavor, tough rind, extra good size, and very fine appearance, though rather late. I never saw a melon patch with all the melons as much alike in shape and color. I think your seed came from a pure strain.

J. L. LIPSCOMB.

DARK ICING. A splendid extra early melon, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

PEERLESS, or WHITE SEEDED ICE-CREAM. A most desirable home-market melon, specially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the centre, melting and delicious. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

EDEN. Originated by Mr. C. H. Mathis, one of the largest melon growers in the South. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, excepting that it has a brighter stripe, and is a little more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

ROBESON CO., N. C.—I cultivated the Eden Watermelon this year, and was pleased with it as a shipper. I have been cultivating melons for several years, and have not yet found anything to excel the Eden as an extra fine shipper. In my opinion, as a shipper the Eden is unexcelled.

J. A. BOONE, JR.

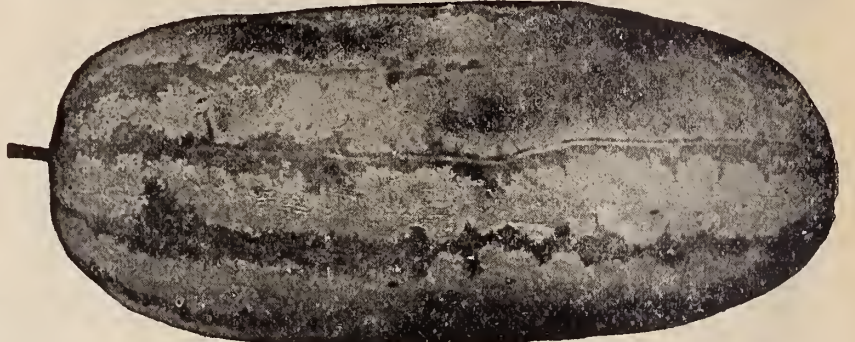
THE JONES. Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

HALIFAX CO., N. C.—Your Jones Melon is the finest and best melon I have ever grown.

R. D. THORNE.

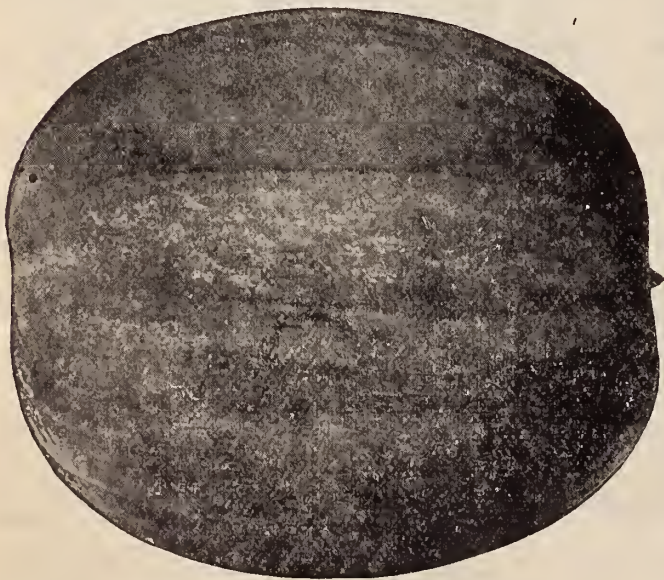
PRINCE EDWARD CO., VA., April 30, 1904.—I had a patch of Jones Watermelon last year, planted with seed bought of you. They are very productive and hardy, and bear large-sized melons. I can make better truck with seed bought of you than I can of any other firm.

M. R. DANIEL.



IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE WATERMELON.

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



DARK ICING.

A fine Extra Early Melon, of delicious flavor.

THE EDEN WATERMELON

is rapidly coming to the front as a popular shipping and market Melon. It is of desirable size and shape for shipping, and of very good table qualities.

DUKE JONES. A Southern variety. Extra early, large, very prolific, and of finest flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

JACKSON. For home use the Jackson is unsurpassed. Although not extra large, the delicious flavor more than compensates for want of size. Color light green, rind very thin, flesh firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

GIRARDEAU'S TRIUMPH. One of the best market and shipping melons in cultivation. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of dark green color with indistinct stripe. Flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

GIRARDEAU'S NEW FAVORITE. Resembles the Florida Favorite, but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp, has bright red, very sweet flesh. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is a splendid melon for home use or nearby market. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

CAROLINA BRADFORD. A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size, elongated in shape; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, and remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOSSIER. Will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon, is far superior. Of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. This is one of the earliest melons in our list to ripen, and is also one of the sweetest and best flavored. It is hard to beat, and is a splendid melon for home use or nearby market, but on account of thin rind, is not a good shipping melon. Color of rind dark green, flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart, crisp, sugary and melting, and of handsome appearance, and uniformly superior quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

MONROE CO., TENN.—I have been raising melons for the past twenty years, and am frank to say that your Kleckley's Sweets is the best I have ever grown. W. S. HARRISON.

JACKSON CO., ALA.—We like the Kleckley's Sweets better than any other melon we have ever tried. We don't grow any other varieties now. For home use and nearby market, in our opinion, they can't be beat. J. V. BRANDON.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH, or LONG LIGHT ICING. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

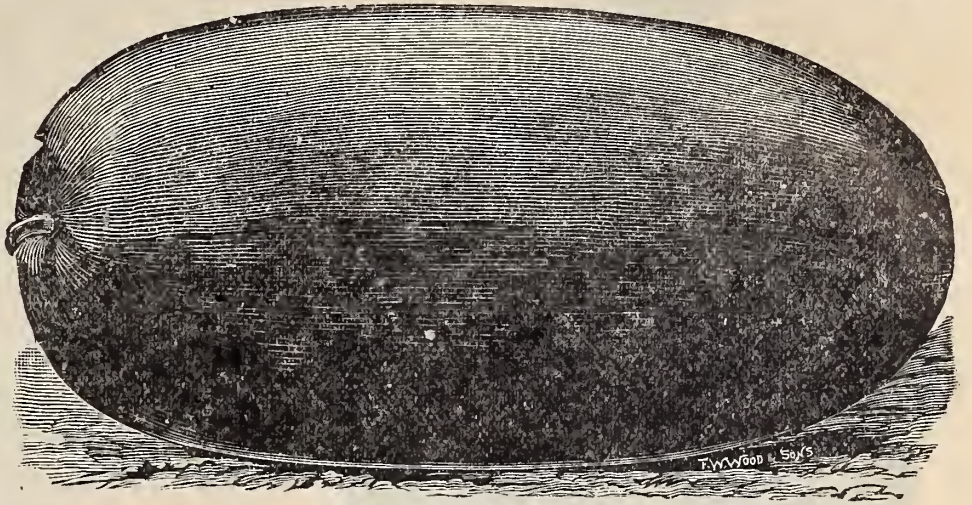
KOLB GEM. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c. in 5-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.

DIXIE. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA. One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval-shape; meat bright red. Unsurpassed as a table melon. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

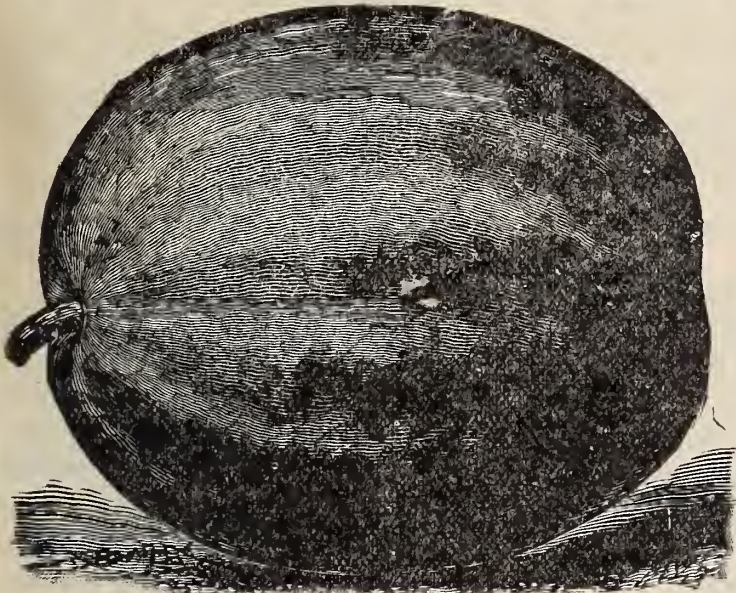
MOUNTAIN SWEET. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts, or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

CITRON (for preserving). Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.



CAROLINA BRADFORD.

Very desirable for home use or home market on account of its superior eating qualities.



BLUE GEM, or GLOSSIER.

A most desirable shipping and market Melon.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

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

ENGLISH SPAWN. 15c. lb., 10 lbs. and over at 10c. per lb. If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per lb. for postage.

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are best for general use.

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

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD. This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and very popular wherever grown. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

WHITE or BLACK. Used for salad. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

MUSTARD SEED for Pickling. Lb. 15c.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED MUSTARD.

ONION.



SOUTHPORT GLOBE ONION.
Large cropping and specially desirable for the South.

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

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

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. True globe shape; an onion of handsome silvery white color, flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor and an excellent keeper. Its even, regular size, perfectly globular form, combined with the clear silvery whiteness of its skin, make it one of the handsomest onions grown, and it commands the highest prices on our markets. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.40.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Similar in shape to the Southport White Globe, but the onions grow a little larger, and it usually makes a larger yield per acre. Is also considered a better keeper than the White, but not quite so mild in flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL. The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

SILVER SKIN. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. A very attractive onion, and popular everywhere. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

WHITE QUEEN. A beautiful, small white onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

BERMUDA ONIONS. Our stock of this famous early shipping onion genuine Teneriffe-grown, which is specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. They are tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use. Can be sown both in the fall and early spring, and do better sown in seed-beds and transplanted. We strongly advise the more extended use of these by our Southern growers. We can supply both the White and Red Bermuda. **White Bermuda**, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00. **Red Bermuda**, pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

MONROE CO., FLA., May 2, 1904.—Last year I bought of you 20 lbs. of White Bermuda Onion seed, and I believe 99 per cent. of them germinated. They were truer to name than any seed I ever saw. The crop is nearly ready to harvest, and is estimated by various growers at from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. It exceeds by far any crop in the county, and I shall take much genuine pleasure in advising my neighbors to place their orders with you next season. G. A. MATTHEWS.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN ONIONS.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. This is one of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white,

and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

PRIZE TAKER, or SPANISH KING. Like nearly all Spanish onions, this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

COPPER KING. This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.



NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

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

TALL MIXED. The tall varieties require to be planted either alongside of fences or trellis work, or staked, to do best. Price, per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

DWARF. These make very ornamental plants, and are much easier to grow than the tall kinds. Price, pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

You can save and make money
by growing

ONION SETS

from seed. Sow the seed in March or early in April. Sell or use the larger size onions for pickling. Save the small ones for sets for planting out in the fall or the following spring.

ONION SETS.

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

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

YELLOW DANVERS. The most popular main crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel price on application.

SILVER SKIN. The best of white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large-yielding. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00. Bushel price on application.

YELLOW POTATO ONIONS (also called the **Hill Onion**). This makes a large-sized onion, of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Is of a reddish yellow color, and a good keeper. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized onion often dividing up and producing as many as twelve onion, from medium size to small sets. The very smallest sets produce from one to two large onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. Price: Small size sets (averaging about the size of a hulled walnut), 20c. per quart; \$1.00 per peck. Medium size sets (averaging about the size of an egg), 85c. per peck. Bushel price on application.

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

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

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

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

FRENCH MARKET PROLIFIC. A most desirable new variety, which originated in Louisiana, and is one of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans market. It is early to mature; is a cross between the tall-growing and White Velvet varieties, commencing to bear when it is twelve inches high, and producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, bearing continuously until the plant reaches its maximum height. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. It is predicted that when this variety becomes generally known, it will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED. A distinct, valuable new Okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, eight or nine inches, and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. It is also very superior for use by canners. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

WHITE VELVET. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

IMPROVED DWARF PROLIFIC, or DENSITY. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

TALL GREEN. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.



WHITE VELVET OKRA.

PEANUTS. Spanish and Virginia.

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

SELECTED VIRGINIA. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Qt. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bus. (22 lbs.), \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

SPANISH. A thin-shelled variety. The nuts are rather smaller in size than the Virginia, but fill the shell more compactly. The nuts are of excellent flavor, and it is a very desirable kind to grow. This variety is also largely used for feed and forage. For full information for this purpose, see "Farm Seeds." Qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. (30 lbs.), \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.



SELECTED VIRGINIA PEANUTS

NOTICE THE REDUCED PRICE—3 Cts. PER PACKET.

For nearly all the Standard Varieties of
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

While we have reduced the price, we have not reduced the quality or quantity of seeds which we put into the packets. We still give the same full-size packets and high quality seed that we have always supplied to our customers.

GARDEN PEAS.

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

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

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY PEA. This is all that its name implies, a "pedigree," or thoroughbred stock of extra early peas. Careful personal selection has been made each season, for a number of years back, until its superiority in earliness, productiveness and uniformity in ripening has been absolutely fixed. Tests made the past season, with all the leading varieties of extra early peas, confirm conclusively that this pea is at least three to four days earlier than any other known variety, and that it is remarkable for its prolific qualities and evenness and uniformity of growth. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas, of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color longer after being picked than other kinds, this being a point of particular value when they are grown for shipping purposes. We strongly recommend this pea to our customers, believing it will bring them increased profits from their pea crops, on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

PITT CO., N. C.—I find your Pedigree Extra Early Peas to be better than any other variety for home use. They are the earliest that I have been able to find; they fill out better and are more productive than any other peas.

DR. F. C. JAMES.

CHESTER CO., S. C.—Your Early Pedigree Pea is the best all-round pea we ever planted.

WILLIAM G. NICHOLS.

WOOD'S LIGHTNING EXCELSIOR. This is unquestionably one of the best of extra early peas for the trucker and market gardener, and it has given un-

bounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly



WOOD'S PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY PEA.

in receipt of letters from them, speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow two and a half feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra early pea we have ever grown. Ripens its crop uniformly, and is one of the most popular peas in cultivation, both for shipping and the home market, and as a first early for home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.25. Special prices on large lots.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea:

ARNETT CO., N. C.—Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas are the earliest, hardest and best for early market I have ever grown.

H. N. BIZZELL.

BEAUFORT CO., N. C.—I have been growing early peas for several years, and find Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea to be the best pea I can get; noted for gathering nearly all at one picking. In fact, I can always rely on any seed that comes from T. W. Wood & Sons.

C. G. MIDYETTE.

ALASKA. Our strain of this variety is the very best. This pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.75.

FIRST AND BEST. An excellent strain of first early peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 85c.; bus. \$3.00.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY. The old standard extra early sort, coming in a little later than other extra early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 85c.; bus. \$3.00.

TOM THUMB. This is not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent table qualities. Grows ten to twelve inches high, is very prolific, and is considered really one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.00.

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



WOOD'S LIGHTNING EXCELSIOR PEA.

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

PROSPERITY, or GRADUS. This pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled peas. It is remarkable for the size and fulness of its pods, yielding an abundant supply of large wrinkled peas, which are of most delicious flavor. The vines grow about two feet high, have heavy stems, stand upright, and do not require sticking. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach their maturity. The Prosperity, or Gradus Pea is considered, altogether, one of the most valuable improvements that has been made in wrinkled peas in recent years. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.25.

CLAUDIT PEAS. A new large podded extra early wrinkled pea, of the Gradus or Prosperity type. Makes pods nearly as large as the Gradus, containing seven or eight large peas of the richest flavor. It has an advantage over the Gradus, however, in that it is several days earlier in maturity. It is pronounced by those who have tested it to be the finest and most remarkable early pea yet introduced. Nearly as early as the smooth extra early kinds; pods much larger and more productive. The vines grow two and a half to three feet high. We strongly recommend this new variety, both to private gardeners and truckers, believing it will prove to be one of the best and most satisfactory peas in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

EDGEcombe CO., N. C.—The Claudit Pea is the earliest and best that I have ever used. I planted three different varieties, and like the Claudit Pea far the best.

J. B. BARNES.

NEW DWARF CHAMPION. This is really a dwarf variety of the well-known and reliable Champion of England. It is very productive and a sure cropper, hardy, and a robust and vigorous grower. Produces handsome dark green pods of good size and in great abundance, and in quality and flavor of the peas, is unsurpassed. Height of vine, about 26 inches. Does not require sticking. Comes in directly after the extra early kinds. It proves to be a most valuable kind, both for market and for the home garden. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

AMERICAN WONDER. One of the earliest of wrinkled peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.75.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Height one foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.35; bus. \$5.25.

SECOND EARLY AND LATE VARIETIES.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. For full description of this new and desirable wrinkled pea, see *New and Desirable Varieties*. It ripens at about the same time as Nott's Excelsior, but is superior, both in productiveness and quality, to that variety. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.00.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. A standard variety of wrinkled peas, coming in a few days later than the American Wonder, but bearing larger pods, and being more prolific than that variety. Vines dwarf in habit, growing about a foot in height; of vigorous constitution and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.60.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. A first-class wrinkled pea; second early; height, 24 inches. Does not require sticks. Is a profitable sort for market gardeners; a single plant has been known to produce 150 pods. It is equally good for the home table. The pods are borne in pairs, and are easily and quickly picked. This variety is claimed to easily yield more shelled peas to the acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.40.

BLISS' EVERBEARING. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height two feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.60.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER. A very prolific and excellent second early, green, wrinkled variety; pods long and well filled; tender and sweet, and desirable both for the market and home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

ALLAN'S DWARF TELEPHONE. A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the highest quality, and similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.

WOOD'S ACME. A most superior variety for main crop, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods, and are everbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

TELEPHONE. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height four feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.50.

STRATAGEM. A remarkably fine pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height two feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$2.00.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowfat Peas. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 95c.; bus. \$3.40.

YORKSHIRE HERO. A superior late pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height, two feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.60.

MARBLEHEAD EARLY MARROWFAT. The distinctive merits of this new Marrowfat Pea are that it is earlier to mature its crop, is much more productive, and the vines do not grow so tall. It is certainly a valuable improvement over both the White and Blackeye Marrowfat Peas, and it is destined to supersede very largely the older strains of the Marrowfat Peas when its good qualities become fully known. The following are the claims made for it by the originator: 1. With ordinary cultivation it will outyield any variety. 2. It will do better than any variety on thin land. 3. It remains a long time in bearing. 4. Its large, well-filled pods make it very valuable as a market gardener's pea. 5. The quality is first-class; so all who have eaten it testify. Picked early, they are as sweet and delicious as Little Gem or American Wonder. 6. It is an extra strong grower. 7. It will stand drought better than any other variety. Altogether, we consider it a most valuable addition to our list of peas. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.00.

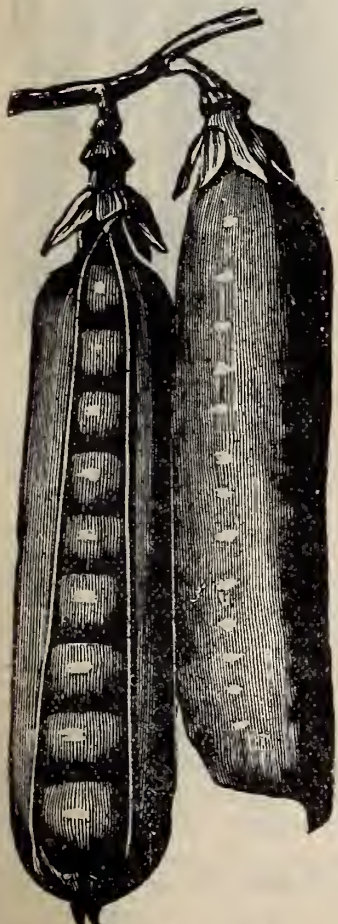
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT. Very prolific; largely used for market. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

BLACKEYE MARROWFAT. Closely resembles the above, but is considered more prolific. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.40.

MARROWFAT PEAS planted in December or January come in directly after extra early varieties planted in the spring, and yield a most satisfactory and profitable crop. The Marrowfat Peas are hardier than the extra early ones, and, planted in November, December and January, will come up and withstand the cold weather in the early spring, making their growth and yielding their crop to follow directly after extra early peas. As is well known, the Marrowfat Peas are very much more prolific than any other smooth peas, and they make a most satisfactory and profitable market sort. We recommend to our customers to plant these in December and January, for home use, market and shipping.



NEW DWARF CHAMPION PEA.
A most valuable new variety.



WOOD'S ACME.
A very productive and excellent table Pea.

PARSLEY.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

The growing of Parsley in hot-beds or cold frames for marketing during the winter is usually very profitable. Parsley is more generally used and appreciated during the winter and early spring than at any other time, and there is always a ready sale for it at profitable prices in our large markets. It is very desirable for use in flavoring soups and stews, and as garnishing for dishes for the table.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

PLAIN, or SINGLE. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

PARSNIP.

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

WOOD'S IMPROVED SUGAR PARSNIP. This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is good, either for table use or stock. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

PEPPER.

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

CHINESE GIANT. For full description of this mammoth-growing new variety, see *New and Desirable Varieties*. Price, pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET. A dwarf pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

RUBY KING. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.



LONG RED CAYENNE PEPPER.

PROCOPP'S GIANT. One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

TABASCO PEPPER. A very hot and pungent variety; used largely for making pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.

SWEET SPANISH MAMMOTH. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

RED CLUSTER. Very hot; color coral red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

BELL, of BULL NOSE. A large early sort, of mild flavor. Color, purplish red. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00.



SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP.

A most desirable and healthy winter vegetable.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND INCUBATORS.

Pages 78 and 79 of this Catalogue give very full information in regard to Poultry Foods, Oyster Shell and Grit, Egg Producers, Lice and Insect Powders, Remedies for Roup and other Diseases, Poultry Helps and Appliances, Condition Powders for Poultry and Cattle, Incubators, Brooders, etc. Be sure and consult this part of our Catalogue. It gives much useful information for every one who raises poultry.

PUMPKIN.

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

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

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

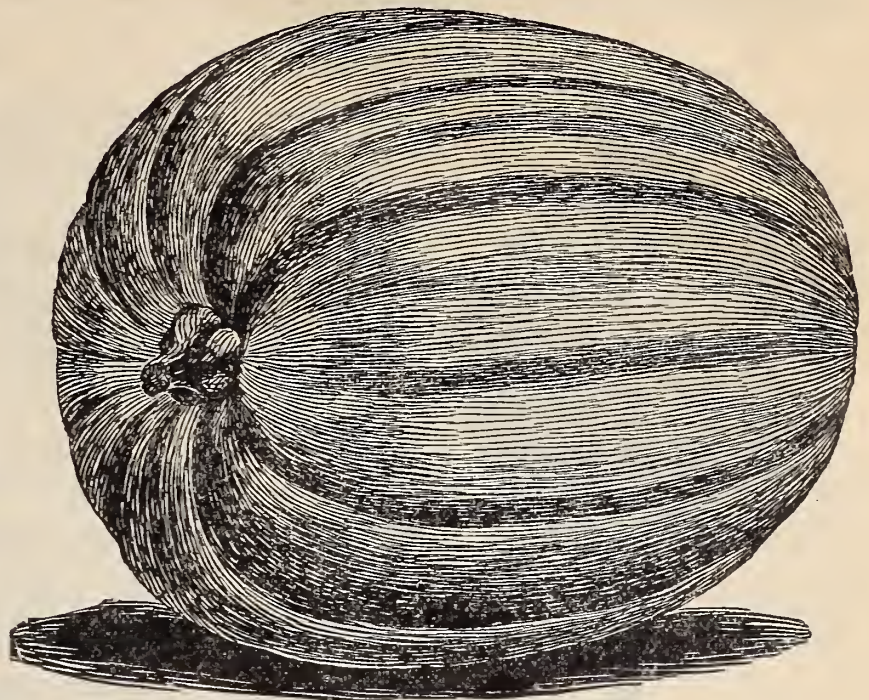
CASHAW, or CROOKNECK. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

LARGE CHEESE. A fine, large pumpkin of splendid quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS, or POT IRON. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have grown to weigh over 200 lbs. Flesh of a rich golden yellow; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. An excellent large yielding sort of fine flavor, specially recommended for pumpkin pie. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.

CONNECTICUT, or CORNFIELD. Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of an orange yellow color. A good yielder. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. and over, 30c. per lb.



VIRGINIA MAMMOTH.

Unquestionably the largest yielding and best Pumpkin for the South.

RHUBARB.

Culture.—Sow the seed in March or April, in drills, in a partially shaded or moist situation. When a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart. The roots can be transplanted either in the fall or the following spring. When transplanted, they should be set in rows 6 feet apart, and 2½ to 3 feet between each plant. When set out in the fall, it is well to protect and mulch the roots with a good, heavy application of well-rotted manure. The roots should also be mulched with leaves or straw during the summer, so as to protect and retain plenty of manure, and keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition throughout the summer. The principal drawback to the culture of Rhubarb in this section is the hot, dry weather which we sometimes experience through the summer. On this account, it is better to seek a moist or partially shaded situation, in order to grow same to the best advantage. The New Everbearing Crimson Rhubarb which we offer, being grown in warm climates like Australia and California, should succeed better here than the Linnaeus or Victoria, which is the kind that has heretofore been grown.

EVERBEARING CRIMSON. For full description of this splendid new vegetable fruit, see **New and Desirable Varieties.** Per pkt. 20c.; oz. \$1.60.

LINNAEUS. The best for the South. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS. 10c. each; \$1.00 dozen. Prices by the 100 on application.

If to be mailed, add 10c. each for postage.

SWEET POTATOES.



SWEET POTATOES.

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

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

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINE. Very early, productive, nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

YELLOW NANSEMOND. The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

RED NOSE. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

HANOVER YAM, or CLUSTER. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June, 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYERS. See page 80 of this Catalogue for list and descriptions of different Sprayers and Insecticides. It is always well to have a supply of insecticides on hand, so as to be prepared in case injurious insects appear in your garden.

RADISH.

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



CRIMSON GIANT RADISH.

TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

CRIMSON GIANT. A most valuable radish, of European introduction, which is creating quite a furor wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. We are quite sure that this will prove to be a money maker with both truckers and market gardeners, as it will prove to be a most desirable and salable variety. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

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

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, or CARDINAL GLOBE. (Non Plus Ultra.) One of the earliest radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, and making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. lb.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET. A beautiful radish, coming in very early; tops very small, permitting of close planting; quality excellent. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

EARLY RED, or SCARLET TURNIP. A small round radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early out-door planting. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. A rapid grower; skin and flesh pure white. Good for both forcing and general garden culture. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

MIXED TURNIP RADISHES.

A mixture of all the above varieties. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.

Grows to a large size, and as it stands heat well, may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

OLIVE SHAPED VARIETIES.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED. One of the best of early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, quick growing, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color, scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

YELLOW OLIVE-SHAPED. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

LONG VARIETIES.

LONG WHITE NAPLES. A very excellent sort, much better in every way than Long White Vienna and Lady Finger. Skin white; flesh fine grained, crisp, good flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

CHARTIER LONG SCARLET. A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

MIXED LONG RADISHES. A mixture of the above four long radishes. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH. This is proving one of the best and most popular summer radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will continue to grow, without losing its fine flavor, and will remain tender longer than any other sort. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

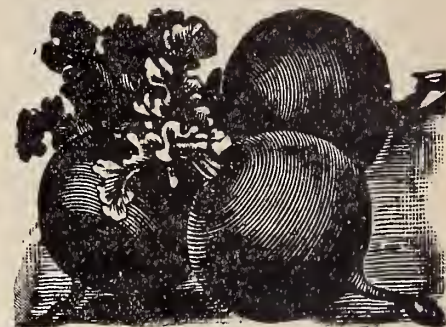
CHINESE, or CELESTIAL RADISH. A quick growing white variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Shape half long, stump-rooted. A variety of unusual merit, and can be sown either in the spring or fall. Retains its crispness and flavor longer than other sorts. Highly recommended. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

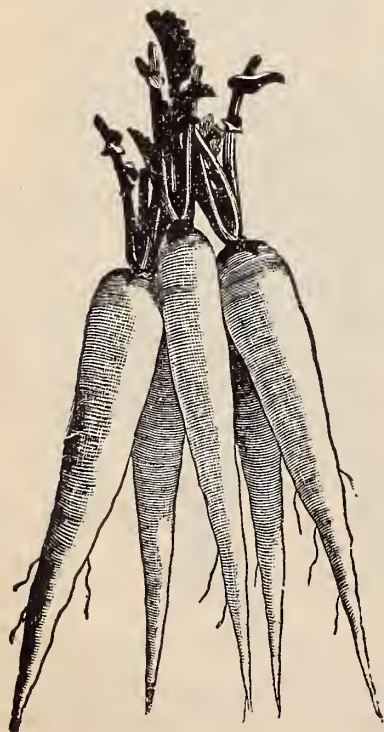
ROSE CHINA WINTER. Roots cylindrical; color, bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

LONG WHITE SPANISH. Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.



EXTRA EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.



LONG WHITE NAPLES.

LAWN GRASS SEED. See page 65 of this Catalogue for full information about Lawn Grass Seed. We have also issued a special Lawn Grass Circular, telling about preparation, seeding and care of lawns, which we will mail free, to any one interested, upon request

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

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

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

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This is an improved type, and the largest and most profitable salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market gardeners and truckers. Our customers pronounce our strain of Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify quite superior. We have received some very satisfactory reports in regard to our seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

SPINACH.

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

ROUND THICK LEAVED. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 18c.; 5 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMSDALE. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 18c. lb.

LONG STANDING. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 18c.; 5 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

SQUASH, or CYMLING.

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



SALSIFY.

WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC BUSH. A most valuable extra early variety, a week to ten days earlier than the Early White Bush; is of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not as decided, being more evenly rounded on the edge; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth; very prolific, and a most profitable and satisfactory sort, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, as its earliness enables it to be sold at much better prices than when the later sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Read what our customers say about Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash:

DINWIDDIE CO., VA.—I find Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash to be at least ten days earlier, and easily 100 per cent. more prolific than any other early squashes which I have grown. Hereafter I shall plant only Wood's Prolific. OTTO GERACKE.

HALIFAX CO., N. C.—Your Earliest Prolific Squash is the earliest I have ever tried. R. D. THORNE.

JAMES CITY CO., VA.—Your Earliest Prolific Squash is the finest I have ever grown. I shall plant no other kind in the future. W. B. BURNS.

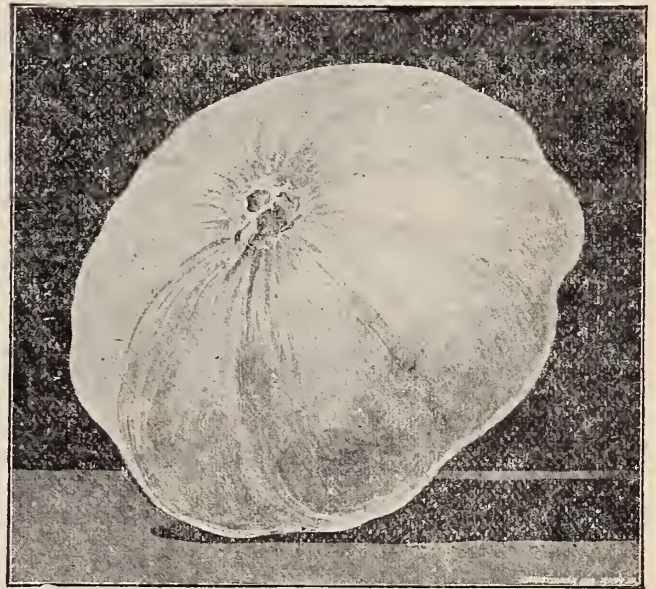
EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY PAN CYMLING. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to Northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

WOOD'S EVERBEARING SQUASH. The great value of this new squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color, white, but some few of the squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines ten or fifteen feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes an excellent table squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



GOLDEN SUMMER
CROOKNECK
SQUASH.



WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC SQUASH.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C., March 19, 1904.—We have been using your garden seeds now for a number of years, with much satisfaction, and have induced several of our neighbors to use your seeds. I like your Everbearing Squash very much. It certainly has given perfect satisfaction. Also a lot of other things, which for want of space I cannot name at present. MRS. S. M. NEELY.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. One of the best summer sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK. In shape similar to above, but much larger and more warty. Also claimed to be several days earlier. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

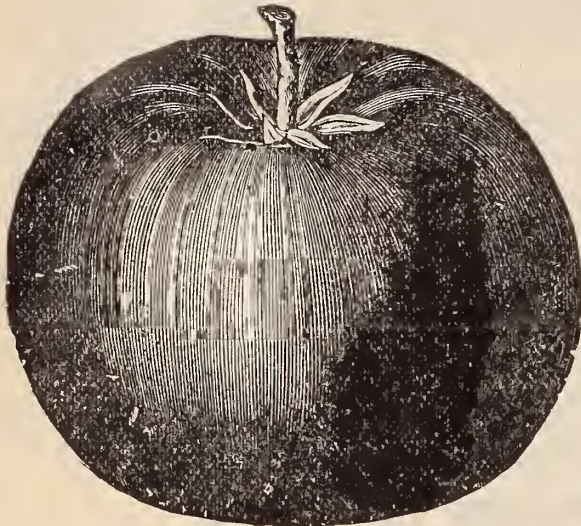
BOSTON MARROW. A very superior squash, and one of the best for winter. Oval shaped, flesh orange colored, fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

HUBBARD. A splendid keeping winter squash, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

BURKE CO., N. C., Jan. 9, 1904.—The seed I ordered from you last year were fine, especially tomatos and beets. Some of the beets weighed three and four pounds. Will say that both were great advertisers of your seed in this neighborhood. MRS. R. H. BOMAR.

WOOD'S HIGH GRADE TOMATO SEED.

Grown from Specially Selected Stocks. Our Tomato Seed has achieved a splendid reputation, both for productiveness and the splendid crops of fruit produced. Largely used, both by truckers and canners, all throughout the South.



SPARKS' EARLIANA.

very few seeds. It has received unanimous praise wherever it has been grown. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Note our customers' experience with Sparks' Earliana:

CULPEPER CO., VA.—After trial of several of the very early kinds of tomatoes, we find Sparks' Earliana, obtained of you, to be the best all-round early kind, excelling in size, form, color and productiveness, and quite hardy. JOHN IRVINE.

HAYWOOD CO., N. C.—The Sparks' Earliana Tomato is from ten to fifteen days earlier than any tomatoes I ever raised. Quality is fine, and a good seller on the market. Will use it again next year. W. H. JONES.

VENABLE. This variety originated with one of our market gardener customers near Danville, Va., and has given the greatest success and satisfaction as a market variety. It is early to mature, fine size for market, smooth, of a dark pink color, very productive, and comparatively free from rot. When grown in our trial grounds this variety impressed us with its remarkably prolific qualities, and its continuous bearing from early in the season until killed by frost, keeping up its bearing qualities and retaining its size and good appearance until the end of the season. We recommend it to our customers, and believe it will be found to be a most valuable addition to our list of tomatoes. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

FORDHOOK FIRST. While this has never proved with us to be a first early, it is desirable on account of its earliness and the size of fruit produced, and has proved with some of our growers to be a most profitable early variety, especially where staking is practiced. It produces smooth, handsome fruits, richly colored with deep purple; firm flesh, with but few seeds, and fine flavor. An excellent market or home garden variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

ACME. A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps in condition remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early to mature, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

BEAUTY (Improved). We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the very best and most productive main crop tomatoes. Makes large sized fruits, color glossy purplish crimson, is uniformly round and smooth, a good shipper, and most desirable market and table variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

OGLETHORPE CO., GA.—It gives me pleasure to say that I planted, cultivated and raised the Beauty Tomato this year, and am highly pleased with it. It is handsome, productive, and just fills the bill. T. G. LESTER.

IMPERIAL. A splendid purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although very early, it continues to bear large fruits till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

SUCCESS. A new variety of decided merit, produces beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty, and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. It is also a fine flavored tomato, either raw or cooked, and will prove to be one of the most popular tomatoes offered. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

MATCHLESS. One of the best main crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

LEXINGTON CO., S. C.—In regard to the tomato seed I bought of you last season: The Matchless Tomato was the finest. It put on a somewhat heavier crop, and it is at least two weeks earlier than the Stone. It is very large and red; ripens fine, even to the stem; is fine meated, and one of the best for canning. The Stone is a fine tomato. It does not ripen up quite as well as the Matchless but it is a very solid tomato for canning or shipping. I can recommend both tomatoes. I will order from you again. C. C. GOODWIN.



SUCCESS.

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

DWARF CHAMPION. A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as three feet. Early and prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

NEW DWARF STONE. A dwarf, upright growing variety, bearing a large yield of splendid fruit, similar in shape, color and appearance to the regular Stone. It makes a strong, upright habit of growth, and holds the fruit up off the ground. It also admits of close planting, at least one-half closer each way than the distance required for ordinary vining varieties. In small gardens the plants may be set 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The shape of the fruit is very desirable; it is smooth, with good skin, free from cracks, and of a beautiful red color. Very solid, and ripens evenly, and is of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

THE STONE. A most valuable main crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

IMPROVED TROPHY. Our stock of this is very superior, and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large-sized tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color, and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

PERFECTION. Early, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

FAVORITE. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

PARAGON. Smooth as an apple, good size, solid, and a good bearer. Fine for family, market, or canning. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

PONDEROSA. A most desirable sort for the private garden or home use, makes fruits of the largest size, flesh remarkably solid, contains very few seeds, and in flavor and table qualities has no superior. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN, or YELLOW TROPHY. Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

YELLOW PLUM. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

TOMATO PLANTS. May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.



IMPROVED TROPHY.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

In their proper seasons, we will have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky, and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. Plants by mail are at purchaser's risk. No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100, for postage.



EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready January, February, March, April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready June, July, August and September. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

TOMATO PLANTS. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot bed plants per dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.00.

CELERY PLANTS. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00.

LETTUCE PLANTS. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

EGG PLANTS. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 10c.; 100, \$1.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS, doz. 20c.; 100, 60c.

RHUBARB ROOTS, strong roots, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SAGE ROOTS, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

THYME ROOTS, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Buyers of large quantities will please write for special prices.

POP CORN.

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

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC. A very prolific corn, bearing large ears, the grains of which are a pearly white. Grows about six feet high. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; doz. ears, 25c.

RICE. This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the pop-corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.00; doz. ears, 25c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. This is a large-eared and handsome yellow pop-corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; doz. ears, 25c.

POP CORN FOR POPPING. Qt. 15c.; peck, 90c.

WOOD'S TURNIP AND RUTA BAGA SEEDS.



WOOD'S TURNIP SEEDS are specially grown with reference to their adaptation to our Southern soil and climate. It makes a big difference in crop results, the kind of seeds you sow, and where the seeds you sow were grown. Turnip seeds grown in some sections do not make satisfactory roots in the South. Begin right — plant WOOD'S SEEDS — end right!

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 two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas 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 one and a half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price, pkt. 3c.; per oz. 5c.; per ¼ lb. 15c., postpaid—all varieties, except Milans, which are 3c. per pkt., 10c. per oz., 20c. per ¼ lb., postpaid.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

	Per lb. in 15-lb. lots and over.	Per lb
EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaved). Flat-shaped, quick-growing, popular for both market and private use, . . . . .	.30	.35
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Similar to Purple Top except that it is pure white, . . . . .	.30	.35
MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE. Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock, . . . . .	.30	.35
WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE. An improved strain of Red Top Globe, grown from roots specially selected for shape, size, quality and small tops. Very popular both for market and home use. Also largely used for stock feeding, . . . . .	.35	.40
EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE. A quick-growing sort similar to Red Top Globe, except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor, . . . . .	.35	.40
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The quickest growing turnip in cultivation; fine for table and market; white, with purple top, . . . . .	.45	.50
WHITE MILAN. Similar to above except that it is pure white. The Milans are nearly a week quicker in growth than the flat Red or Purple Top, . . . . .	.75	.80
SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE. A superior early sort, of fine quality; one of the best for table use, . . . . .	.30	.35
WHITE EGG. A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table, early, . . . . .	.40	.45
LONG WHITE COWHOEN. Very productive; a quick grower; fine grained and very sweet, . . . . .	.35	.40
WHITE SWEET GERMAN. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well, . . . . .	.30	.35
POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive, . . . . .	.25	.30
LARGE WHITE NORFOLK. Makes large, round, white roots, excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad, . . . . .	.25	.30

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. A splendid stock feeding sort; yellow flesh and of superior feeding qualities; hardy and productive and keeps well, . . . . .	.30	.35
LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE. Produces fine shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well, . . . . .	.35	.40
GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY. One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor, . . . . .	.35	.40

SALAD VARIETIES.

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE. Makes large round white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular winter and spring salad turnip grown, . . . . .	.30	.35
SEVEN TOP. Grown only for winter salad; very hardy, . . . . .	.25	.30
HOLLYBROOK SALAD. A most valuable new introduction in salad turnips. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.		

RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock, . . . . .	.25	.30
WOOD'S IMPROVED YELLOW. An improved strain grown from selected roots, which are carefully selected for large size, uniformity in shape and quality of roots, . . . . .	.30	.35
BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG. Makes handsome, medium-sized roots of superior table qualities, . . . . .	.35	.40
LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN. Flesh white, solid; a good keeper, . . . . .	.30	.35

Read what our customers say about the fine crops grown from WOOD'S TURNIP SEEDS:

FAUQUIER CO., VA., Jan. 4, 1904.—The Wood's Improved Yellow Ruta Baga Turnip purchased from you was fine. Will plant three acres next year. C. L. McCOY.

GEORGETOWN CO., S. C., April 28, 1903.—The Russian Ruta Baga you sent me last fall was the sweetest winter turnip I ever planted. The White and Purple Milan sent me this season is splendid. It is fertilized with Mapes, and so are the beets. WM. MILES HAZZARD.

HENRICO C., VA., 1903.—I sowed three acres of Wood's Improved Red Top Globe Turnip, and estimate my crop between 1,500 and 2,000 bushels. I consider this variety the best turnip in cultivation. W. C. SCHERMERHORN.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS.

Tobacco seed is one of our leading specialties, and we sell it in the largest quantities, and have built up quite a reputation for the superior quality of our seeds. We also supply the same in large quantities for export to other countries, and our trade in this particular line is of considerable importance. While Virginia is noted for producing the finest tobacco in the world, still there are some varieties which succeed better in other sections. Where this is the case, we have had seed of these particular varieties specially grown for use in the section where the varieties do best, so as to supply our customers with the very best strains of seed that it is possible to obtain.

CIGAR VARIETIES.

FLORIDA SUMATRA. This variety makes the highest grade of cigar wrapper tobaccos, and brings a very high price in our markets. It has been very profitably grown in Connecticut, Florida, Texas and some other States, and we recommend tobacco growers to experiment with this variety in other sections. Our seed is grown specially for us, by one of the largest American growers, and is of a most superior type. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

OHIO ZIMMER SPANISH. Our seed of this is grown specially for us in the Miami Valley, Ohio, where this variety succeeds to the greatest perfection, and with the most profitable results. It makes one of the best and most desirable cigar tobaccos grown in this country. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

VUELTA DE ABAJO. The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. It succeeds best on the chocolate soils of Florida and Texas. Fine crops are also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. First crop from imported seed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.

IMPORTED HAVANA. The finest Cuban stock. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.

CHOICE HAVANA. An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf, makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Our seed is Connecticut-grown. A stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. The alluvial valley of the Connecticut is best suited to this, but it is grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

COMSTOCK SPANISH. A variety of great value in the West; used in Ohio, Maryland, and New York State for cigar fillers and wrappers; also in the extreme West, Wisconsin, etc. It does best on good, rich chocolate soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Price, Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

WARNE. A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and makes the finest quality tobacco when properly managed. It has become very popular in Halifax county, where it originated.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO. For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlying yellow clay.

IMPROVED HESTER. A variety adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Is best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds best in eastern Carolina, and it does best on light or sandy soils.

WHITE BURLEY. Seed grown specially for us in the White Burley district of Kentucky. The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has a long, wide leaf, very porous; makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to limestone soil.

KENTUCKY YELLOW. A very fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers, making a dark tobacco. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other other sort.

RAGLAND'S CONQUEROE. One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape, and makes the finest bright. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.



STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00, postage paid.

ONE SUCKEE. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. It is claimed that this grows fewer suckers than other varieties. This sort is best suited to alluvial, chocolate, and rich red clay soils.

BIG ORONOKO. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

SWEET, or LITTLE ORONOKO. Makes the finest fillers known. Cures a rich red, long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. It is best adapted to rich red and gray lands.

IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO. Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. It is best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

BLUE PRYOR. A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips, and fillers; best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

YELLOW PRYOR. A good general purpose tobacco. Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and if put on rich red tobacco land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor, also well adapted to a good gray land with red subsoil.

MEDLEY PRYOR. Not as large as the Blue Pryor, but is a very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes.

GOLD LEAF. A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large as that variety, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

STERLING. A fine silky bright tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers, and one of the finest for these purposes, but of rather too much body for cutters. Best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.

BEAT ALL, or LACKS. A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long, and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

BROAD LEAF GOOCH. A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soil.

BIRD SEED. Wood's Songster's Food Brand.

Bird fanciers know that to keep canaries and other small song birds in good health and song it is most important that they should be fed with the greatest variety of pure seed adapted to their requirements. To meet such needs, we have specially prepared a perfect seed mixture, composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seeds known as a food and tonic, which we offer under our trade-mark as "Songster's Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in one-pound illustrated cartons or boxes. 10c. per box.

CANARY SEED. Per lb. 10c.

HEMP SEED. For parrots, pigeons, etc. Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

BIRD RAPE. Per lb. 10c.

FLAX SEED. Per lb. 5c.; bushel, \$1.75.

SUNFLOWER SEED. Per lb. 10c.; in 10-lb. lots and over 7½c. per lb.



WOOD'S SELECTED LIST OF High Grade Flower Seeds.



NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES.



Shasta Daisy.

SHASTA DAISY.

In usefulness, probably no flower can compare with this. The flower is large and graceful, pure white with yellow centre, and are borne on strong, wiry stems. They bloom for several months, each season blooming better and more abundantly. Can be multiplied by simple division, are not particular as to soil, and are sufficiently hardy to be grown outdoors the year round. Last season we had difficulty in filling our orders for Shasta Daisy, but this year our stock is direct from the introducer, and we expect to fill all orders promptly. Pkt. 20c.

KING EDWARD SWEET PEAS.

THE BEST CRIMSON.

"This is a very lovely, intense bright crimson sort, with a slightly hooded yet prominent standard; a true giant flowered variety, with strong stem and growth, and no tendency to burn in the sun." A fine decorative and show variety, much better than the best older crimsons. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

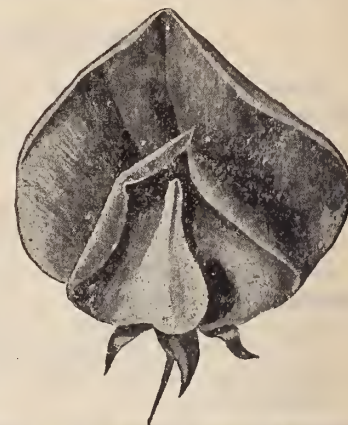
MONT BLANC SWEET PEAS.

THE EARLIEST PURE WHITE.

Of dwarf growth and extremely early flowering habit, beginning to bloom when only twelve inches high, the full grown plant seldom growing more than two feet. It is acknowledged to be by far the earliest to bloom, and proved to be splendidly adapted for forcing. The blooms are a pure paper white, of good size and are borne very abundantly. Pkt. 5c.; 3 pkts. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 25c.

TRI-COLORED POPPY.

A remarkably hardy Horned Poppy, with large fine flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of the most brilliant orange red with black or yellow spots at the base of each petal, the latter measuring 1½ to 2½ inches across. The flowers, which keep their beauty for several days, are produced daily, keeping the plants continuously in bloom nearly all summer. If sown outside in the fall they bloom constantly from June to August; early spring sown seeds produce blooms continuously from July till frost. Very showy and attractive. The seeds germinate slowly. Pkt. 10c.



King Edward Sweet Pea.

SILVER LEAVED STAR PHLOX.

Last season we were obliged to disappoint our customers who ordered this splendid new Phlox, as our crop proved an entire failure. The plants which grow a foot high, branch freely; the leaves are all edged with white, giving the plant a most unique appearance. The blooms are of the indented or star variety, but contain many of the fringed kind, are of rose and carmine shades, forming a beautiful contrast with the variegated foliage. We expect to fill all orders this season. Pkt. 10c.



Silver Leaved Star Phlox.

NASTURTIUM. Queen of Tom Thumbs.

The newest, most distinct and novel Dwarf Nasturtium that has been introduced in recent years. Each plant makes a neatly rounded bush not over nine inches high and slightly more across; the leaves, which grow so closely together as to overlap each other, are of a light green color, showily and beautifully variegated with silvery white. When the plants have made their growth, rich crimson flowers are produced which show to the greatest advantage against the creamy white variegated foliage. It makes a strikingly handsome plant for either pots or borders. When grown in the border allow each plant ample room for its full development. This is such a beautiful and unique novelty that we recommend it highly; it is sure to become one of our most popular sorts. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.

GOLIATH MIGNONETTE.

Out of a number of recently introduced Mignonettes we regard the Goliath as by far the best, and growers will agree in the opinion expressed by an expert that "the Goliath is the most beautiful Mignonette in existence. It is of candleabra-like, compact growth, with rich green foliage; the flower stalks are stiff and erect, but most striking are the immense trusses of flowers which have been grown seven inches long and more than two inches across at the base. The flowers are a magnificent pure bright red, far surpassing all other red sorts. Unusually fine for cutting, lasting eight to ten days. Pkt. 10c.

SUPERB MIGNONETTE MIXTURE.

In addition to the varieties included in our general list this mixture contains all the best of the more recent introductions especially selected for this mixture, and contains every Mignonette color from bright yellow to the deepest red. This is the first season we have offered this mixture, but we are sure from the splendid sorts of which it is composed that our customers will be so well pleased that our sales will increase every season. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.

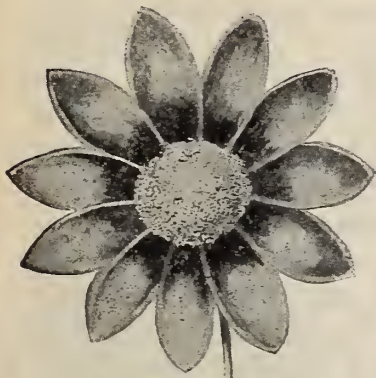


Goliath Mignonette.

When making up your flower seed order, don't fail to include our Superb Mixtures of Aster, Cosmos, Dianthus or Pink, Mignonette, Poppy and Royal Pansy. They contain all shades and colors of the best varieties, and will be sure to please you.

MINIATURE SUNFLOWER "PERKEO."

A charming perfectly dwarf variety of miniature Sunflower, which may be grown either in the open ground or in pots, and which makes a most excellent cut flower. The plants form dwarf compact bushes measuring 10 to 12 inches in height, and 14 to 16 inches across. The flowers, which bloom uninterruptedly from June till killed by frost, are of a pretty yellow color with black centre. The seeds may be sown outside early in May or started indoors and transplanted. Pkt. 10c.



Perkeo Sunflower.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.

One of the most charming and beautiful native hardy plants. Grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from July till frost its handsome lavender-blue Centaurea-like blossoms, each measuring 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny situation, and is not only desirable as a single plant in the mixed nardy border, but can be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. Like many other native plants which are neglected at home, this is grown largely in Europe to supply the demand for blue cut-flowers in the fall. We have no hesitation in saying that the Cornflower Aster is one of the most valuable and desirable hardy plants offered. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS. Fireball Pink.

By its intrinsic merit this new Pink will of necessity take a leading place among the best sorts already introduced. The double flowers are of such an intense brilliant scarlet as has never before been offered. Forming thickly-branching bushes, the plants are quite resplendent with their shining fiery red blossoms, and are not only splendidly adapted for bedding, but make excellent cut flowers. Pkt. 10c.

CALLIOPSIS SUPERBA.

A remarkably dwarf variety of this popular and showy annual growing only 12 to 16 inches in height. The flowers are ½ to ¾ inch across, and cover the whole scale of colors from light yellow to velvety brown purple including canary yellow, orange yellow, orange yellow with brown centre, salmon, orange scarlet, carmine, reddish brown with terra-cotta shade and blood red, all borne in the greatest profusion and often different colors are produced on the same plant. Fine for groups, also for growing in pots. Pkt, 10c.



Fireball Pink.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Morning Star.

A superb Marguerite, with immense flowers of an attractive, soft, deep yellow color shading off to a pale sulphur tint. The plants produce a great abundance of flowers, often measuring three to four inches across, from early summer till late autumn. We regard it as one of the most serviceable annuals for the garden, and it will furnish splendid decorative material for use in the house. The remarkably long time the flowers last after cutting stamp it as a cut flower of the first rank, and one which should rapidly attain wide popularity. Hardy annual; height ten inches. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. for 25c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.

This is the quickest growing of all climbers, attaining a height of thirty feet in one season. The vines are thickly dotted over with pretty, fragrant, white flowers which are followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual climber is more chaste nor more peculiarly adapted, and none more useful for covering an unsightly building or old tree. Pkt. 10c.

3c. PACKETS.

We have lowered the price of nearly all Standard Varieties of Flower Seeds to 3 cts. per packet, but we have not lowered the quality. We sell nothing but the best. :: :: ::

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS.

For cultural directions see page 47. Price given at end of line represents price per packet unless otherwise specified.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

ASTERS.

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring sow indoors in pot or boxes, and transplant into rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H. A.—2-3.

WOOD'S SUPERB ASTER MIXTURE.

A splendid mixture of all colors and shades of the choicest and most beautiful varieties of Asters. These have been specially selected for this mixture, and will give the most pleasing results. Pkt. 10c.; 1/8 oz. 30c.; oz. \$2.00.

OSTRICH PLUME ASTER.

A new type of Aster, resembling somewhat the well-known Comet, bearing very large double flowers, six inches across, with very long, loosely curled or feathery petals suggestive of a curled ostrich plume, the centres being closely filled with short erect tubular petals. The large size, very graceful habit and charming colorings make them exceptionally handsome for cut flowers, their long stems making them particularly fine for table decoration. We offer a fine mixture containing all shades from pure white to dark blue. Pkt. 10c.

- MIGNON ASTERS.** An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers. All colors, mixed. 1/8 oz. 30c.,07
- CROWN ASTERS.** Very double, showy flowers. White centres, bordered with rich colors; beautiful,07
- DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED.** Produces 20 to 30 full double flowers on a plant; in size of flowers, surpasses all dwarf varieties. Height, 1 foot,07
- TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED.** Late blooming; of many beautiful colors. Height, 2 feet,07
- GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTERS.** Produces freely; flowers large and of brilliant and beautiful colors. Height, 18 inches. Per oz. 35c.,03

PEONY FLOWERED ASTERS. A splendid strain bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. Height 18 in.

	1/8 oz.	Pkt.
Pure White, .....	.30	.10
Pink, .....	.30	.10
Glowing Scarlet, .....	.30	.10
Light Blue, .....	.30	.10
All Colors Mixed, .....	.25	.07

COMET ASTERS. A beautiful and distinct class, bearing large, very double flowers, the petals twisted and curved like chrysanthemums. Height 18 inches.

	1/8 oz.	Pkt.
Pure White, .....	.30	.10
All Colors Mixed, .....	.25	.07

GIANT COMET ASTERS. The grandest of all Asters, the flowers often measuring 6 inches across; densely double. Petals long, wavy and twisted, like a fine Japanese Chrysanthemum. Mixed colors. 1/8 oz. 30c.,10



Peony Flowered Aster.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTERS. A beautiful strain of late flowering Asters, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high.

	1/8 oz.	Pkt.
Pure White, .....	.30	.10
All Colors Mixed, .....	.25	.07

VICTORIA ASTERS. For size, color and profusion of bloom, this is probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a plant. 15 to 18 inches high.

	1/8 oz.	Pkt.
Pure White, .....	.30	.10
Light Blue, .....	.30	.10
Crimson, .....	.30	.10
Bright Rose, .....	.30	.10
Violet, .....	.30	.10
All Colors Mixed, .....	.25	.07

- ABOBEA (Viridiflora).** A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark green foliage. T. A. Height, 10 ft., .05
- ABRONIA (Umbellata).** A Verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose-colored, fragrant flowers. Splendidly adapted for rock work. H. A.—2, . . .05
- ABUTILON (Flowering Maple).** Beautiful, strong growing shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many attractive colors, suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. Height, 2 to 4 feet. T. P.—2-3,10
- ACROCLINIUM.** Everlastings, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H. A.—2. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors,03
- ADLUMIA (Alleghany Vine).** An attractive climber, with delicate, fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. Height, 15 feet. H. P.,05
- ALONSOA GRANDIFLORA (Mask Flower).** A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Height, 2 feet. H. H. A.—1-3. Large scarlet flower,03

- Ageratum.** Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for cut flowers, for large beds in summer and as pot plants for winter. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet. 2-3.
- Princess Victoria Louise.** Pure white and of extraordinary beauty. The dwarf, compact and exact growth makes it specially adapted for bedding and borders,07
- Mexicanum.** H. H. A. Lavender blue. Per oz. 25c.,03
- Conspicuum.** T. P. Everblooming white; fine for cutting,05



Ageratum.



Sweet Alyssum.

ALYSSUM.

Free flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.
Saxatile Compactum. A hardy perennial variety of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in April or May; resists the most extreme weather. Showy for permanent borders. 9 inches. Oz. 25c.,05
Little Gem. H. A. Very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 5 inches. Per oz. 30c.,05
Sweet Alyssum. H. A. White, oz. 25c.,03

AMARANTHUS.

Highly ornamental plants. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties, some valued for their handsome foliage, others for their beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant 2 feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3. **Mixed varieties.** Oz. 20c.,03

ANTIRRHINUM. Snap Dragon.

Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Height, 2 to 3 feet. H. P.—2. Blooms the first season. **Tall Mixed Colors.** Per oz. 40c.,03

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston or Japanese Ivy). A rapid creeper, with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height, 50 feet. H. P. Oz. 25c.,05

AQUILEGIA (or Columbine). Useful summer-blooming plants, bearing peculiar-shaped flowers. Grow 1 to 3 feet high, the stems rising about 2 feet, bearing 50 to 80 blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-2.

Double. Mixed colors,03
Single. Mixed colors,03

BALLOON VINE (Love in a Puff). Very pretty and rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed pods. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 20c.,05

BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like, pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A.,05

BEGONIAS. Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window growing, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P.—1-3.

Bex Hybrida. Beautiful varieties; handsome large variegated foliage,25

Vernon. Bears immense quantity of scarlet bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. Foliage ornamental, first green, changing with age until the plant is suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots,10

CANARY FLOWER. A desirable, rapid-growing climber, yellow-fringed flowers. H. H. A. Height, 10 feet. Oz. 30c. .05

CANDYTUFT.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Valuable for edgings and borders, being fairly covered with vari-colored blooms. H. A. except White Perennial. 1 foot high.

Empress. Bearing large, pure white trusses, in pyramidal shaped spikes. Fine for cutting and bedding. Oz. 30c., .05

Crimson. Bright color. Oz. 20c.,05

New Carmine. Free blooming. Oz. 25c.,05

White Rocket. Large trusses. Oz. 20c.,05

White Perennial. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. .10

Mixed Colors. All colors, oz. 15c.,03

ASPARAGUS PEA. Of dwarf, spreading habit, about ten inches high, bearing deep red flowers in great profusion. Of easy growth very hardy, and quite a curiosity. Oz. 20c.,05

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. A handsome African annual, 2 feet high, bearing all summer large single daisy-like flowers 2½ inches across; white shaded lilac, with yellow zone at throat,07

BALSAM (Touch-Me-Not, or Lady Slipper). An old favorite, producing large masses of brilliant flowers in great profusion. Our Camelia flowered strain produces the finest double blooms, and is quite a revelation compared with the old varieties. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—2-3.

White Perfection. The finest white. Per oz. 75c.,07

Scarlet. Very double,05

Striped and Spotted,05

Pink. Rose flowered, double,05

Double Mixed. All colors. Per oz. 50c.,03

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. See Globe Amaranth.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H. H. A.—2. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors,05

BALSAM APPLE. Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 25c.,05

BALSAM PEAR. Climber; the large, prickly, pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 25c.,05

CALENDULA. Pot Marigold.

Showy, free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. Succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Meteor. Straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 20c., .03

Prince of Orange. Oz. 20c.,03

CANNA.

Dwarf French Cannas are exceptional for bedding, and scarcely less valuable for pots in winter. Bloom throughout the season, bearing large clusters of showy flowers of different colors. If sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about mid-summer. File a small hole in outer shell or soak 36 hours before planting. For centres of beds and back-grounds use the tall sorts.

Variegated Canna. A beautiful tri-colored leaved dwarf Canna, bearing large brilliant scarlet flowers, which, with its variegated foliage, makes it decidedly striking. The foliage is light green, thickly lined, splashed and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson, . . .15

Crozy's Large Flowering. The blooms are of large size and brilliant colors, ranging from yellow and orange to the richest crimson; some beautifully spotted and edged. Dwarf in habit, foliage luxuriant. The newest and most beautiful varieties mixed. Oz. 25c.,10

Tall Varieties. The best tall sorts. Mixed. Oz. 20c.,05

Canna Roots. (See page 52.)

CACALIA (Tassel-flower). Pretty annuals, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H. A. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors,03

CALCEOLARIA. Gorgeous greenhouse plants producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors, yellow, maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. Mixed colors. 1½ feet. T. P.—2,25



Calendula.

CENTAUREA, or DUSTY MILLER.

The beautiful silver foliaged Dusty Miller varieties are splendidly suited for mixed borders and variegated bedding; the flowering kinds are deliciously scented, with long stems to facilitate cutting, and will last for days in water.

- DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES.** H. H. P.
Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut silver foliage. Height, 1 foot. Per oz. 50c.,05
Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height, 1 foot. Per ¼ oz. 30c.,10
FLOWERING CENTAUREAS. H. A.—1-2.
Imperialis. A cross between the violet Sweet Sultan and Centaurea Margarita. Inherits the strong growth of the former and beautiful flower of the latter, but double the size; very sweet scented. Cut early; will last ten days in water,07
Margarita (Sweet Sultan). A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only. H. P.,07
Cornflower. Mixed colors. Blue, rose, purple and white. Excellent for cutting. Per oz. 20c.,03

- CATCHFLY (Silene).** Free flowering plants, producing white and pink flowers. Height, 1 foot. H. A.—1-2,03
CENTRANTHUS. Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H. A.—1-3. Height, 1 foot,03
CINERARIA. Magnificent plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bear large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T. P.,25



Centaurea.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

(Campanula.)

Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Effective for pot culture. H. B.—1-2. 2½ feet.

- Single.** Mixed colors,03
Double. Mixed colors,05
Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). The best variety; flowers large and borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors, rose, white and blue,07

CALLIOPSIS, or Coreopsis.

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

- Lanceolata.** H. P. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting, ..05
Golden Wave. H. A. Large rich golden yellow flowers with brown centres. Very free-flowering. Oz. 25c.,05
Mixed Colors. H. A. Very rich and showy. Oz. 20c.,03



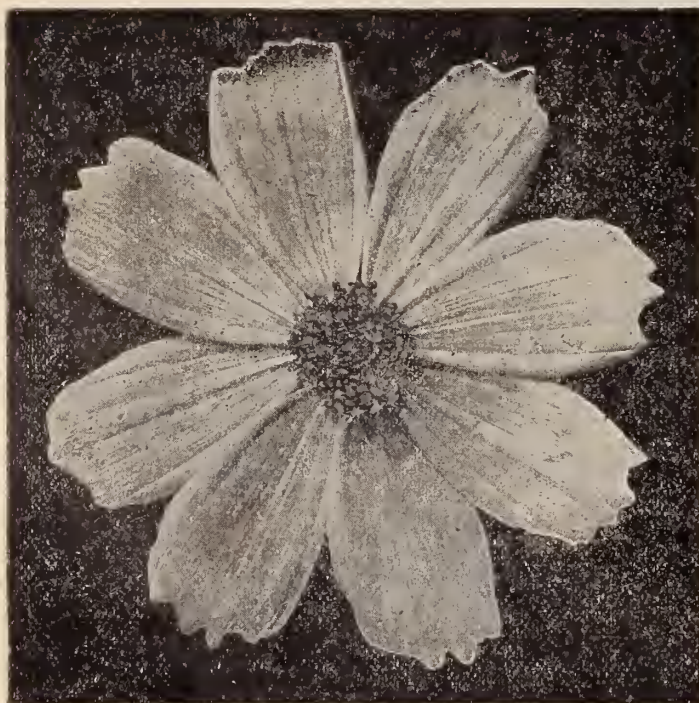
Carnation.

CARNATION.

General favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter flowering. H. H. P.—1-2. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

[NOTE.—To extend the life of plants, keep the blooms picked off.]

- Chaubaud's Perpetual.** Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardiness and diversity of color, it is likely to supersede most of the older sorts,20
Finest German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Florist's pkt., 25c.,15
Marguerite. Blooms four months after sowing. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. ¼ oz. 30c.,10
Double Carnations Mixed. Oz. 50c. pkt.,05



Wood's Superb Cosmos.

COSMOS.

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants, of easy culture, and particularly fine for cutting and house decoration. Sow in a sandy soil, not too rich, after frost is past, or sow indoors and transplant. Pinch out the leading shoots of young plants to induce a bushy and symmetrical growth. H. A.

- Wood's Superb Cosmos Mixture.** A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties; flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across, and of the most beautiful colors. Particularly suited for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh in water for several days. Oz. 50c.,10
Wood's Early Flowering. Begins to flower in July and continues till frost, thus extending the blooming season nearly two months. Particularly fine for vases and house decoration. All colors mixed. Per oz. 40c.,10
Mammoth Perfection. The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed, and of good substance. **Separate colors, white, crimson and pink,** each per oz. 40c.,07
Marguerite. One of the prettiest and daintiest of Cosmos. Flowers measure 2½ to 3 inches across, the petals deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed. The blossoms resemble Marguerites, but much more dainty,10
Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of the older varieties, containing all shades of color. Oz. 25c.,03

- COCKSCOMB or CELOSIA.** Easily grown annuals, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads. Fine for summer flower-beds and pot plants. Sow in a light soil, but not too rich.
Pink Plume. Handsome annual forming upright, well-branched pyramids 2½ feet high, producing bright rose flower spikes changing to silvery white; fine for garden and pot culture. ..10
Dwarf Varieties Mixed. All colors. Oz. 50c.,05
Tall Varieties Mixed. All colors. Oz. 50c.,05

COBAEA SCANDENS. One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. Grows rapidly, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H. H. P.,10

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. Beautiful winter and spring plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, the flowers of curious shape and striking beauty; blooms continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will flower the following winter and spring. T. P. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors,10

CLEMATIS. Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H. P.

Large Flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain,10

Flammula. Pure white. Sweet-scented,05

COLEUS. Popular foliage plants for bedding and edging. Perennials, but attain perfection the first season if sown early in the house. Our seed is from the best strains, and will produce plants of desirable markings,10

CUCUMIS (Snake Cucumber). Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit; growth luxuriant. H. H. A.,05

CYPRESS VINE. One of the prettiest climbers. Sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April. Height, 10 feet.

White or Scarlet. Separate colors. Oz. 20c.,03
Mixed Colqrs. White and scarlet Oz. 20c.,03

Chrysanthemum. These bear no resemblance to the autumnal varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. Grow 12 to 18 inches high, have fine, delicate foliage, and daisy-like flowers.

Mixed Varieties. A splendid mixture of all varieties, both double and single. Oz. 30c.,03

Japanese. Perennial varieties bearing fantastic double flowers. All colors mixed,10

CLARKIA. A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot. Double and single mixed, all colors,03

DAHLIA.

Dahlias succeed admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. Many beautiful sorts are contained in the stocks we offer, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. Height, 4 to 6 feet. H. H. P.—2-3.

Double Pomponé or Bouquet. Mixed colors,07

Cactus. Mixed colors,07

Double. Mixed colors,05

Single. Mixed colors,05

DAHLIA ROOTS. 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen. For varieties, see page 52.

DAISY. Bellis Perennis.

An old favorite, bearing double white and pink flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P. Height, 6 inches.

Double Mixed,10

Double Pure White,10

DELPHINIUM. (See Larkspur, page 46.)

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., spotted beautifully. H. P.—1-2. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors,03

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean). Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Oz. 15c., ...03



Double Dahlias.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS.

For bedding purposes these are of great value, also furnishing elegant flowers for bouquets. The blooms, which are borne profusely, are large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to richest crimson, while many are beautifully laced or striped. H. H. B.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE. A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Oz. 75c.,10

DOUBLE VARIETIES:

Chinensis. Double China or Indian Pink. Our mixture of this strain is extra fine, and contains a large variety of colors. Oz. 25c.,03

Heddewigii. Double Japan Pink. The flowers are large and of the brightest colors. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c.,03

Heddewigii Albus. A pure white double Japan pink; an elegantly formed flower. Oz. 60c.,05

Imperialis. Double Imperial Pink. Fine bloomer. Mixed colors. Oz. 50c., .05

SINGLE VARIETIES:

Stellaris. (Star Pink.) A splendid new star-shaped sort, of great brilliancy and variety of colors. Blooms entire summer,10

Heddewigii. Beautiful rich colors. One of the finest annuals for show and cutting. Oz. 40c.,03

Laciniatus. Beautiful fringed variety of brilliant colors,05

Eastern Queen. Magnificent fringed flowers, beautifully marbled and stained,05

PERENNIAL OR HARDY VARIETY:

Pheasant Eye. A beautiful single variety, clove-scented. Flower large and finely fringed. Oz. 50c.,05

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Showy free-blooming plants for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Height, 1 foot. H. A.—1-3.

Rose Cardinal. Beautiful pink; wonderfully effective,10

Mixed Colors. Oz. 25c.,03

FERNS. Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering the seed, and keep moist. T. P. Choice varieties mixed, ...15

FUCHSIA. A well-known plant of easy culture, having bright, pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shady situations. T. P. Mixed colors,15



Double China Pink.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis). Popular and charming little plants; the dainty little flowers are highly prized for their modest beauty. H. H. P.—1-2.
Eliza Forrobert. Large flowering, strong growing sort. Remarkably fine. The central blooms are double,07
Alpestris. A dwarf free-flowering sort. All colors mixed. ½ oz. 25c.,03
FOUR O'CLOCK. (See *Marvel of Peru*.)

GAILLARDIA. The large brilliant flowers are produced in great profusion throughout the summer; desirable for bedding and cutting. Sow in April.
Grandiflora. Hardy perennial varieties, bearing gorgeous flowers 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Mixed colors,07
Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing. H. A.,05
Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Oz. 20c.,03

GERANIUM.

One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early indoors will bloom the first season. T. P.—1-3.
Zonale. A mixture of the finest sorts,07
Apple Scented. Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist,15
GILIA. Profuse blooming and handsome; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors. H. A. 1 foot,03
GLOBE AMARANTH (Bachelor's Buttons). Popular everlastings, of bushy form about 2 feet high, bearing hundreds of flowers. Excellent border plants, and for winter decoration. H. A.—2-3. Mixed colors, white, purple, crimson, etc., .03
GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, producing in profusion flowers of exquisite and gorgeous colors, often 3 to 4 inches across; many magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under ordinary culture they bloom continuously for months. T. P.—1-2. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors,25
GOETIA. Attractive hardy annuals, flowering early. Of dwarf habit, flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin,03
GOURDS. Bears gourds of all shapes and sizes, some ornamental, others useful; growth rapid; foliage luxuriant. T. A. Height, 10 feet. **Dipper, Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature, and Hercules Club.** Separate sorts. Each, oz. 30c.,05
Dish Cloth. Ornamental climber; makes admirable bath and dish cloths. Oz. 30c.,05
All Sorts, Mixed. Oz. 20c.,03
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. Very useful in making up winter bouquets. Cut before they are fully ripe. Tall annual varieties mixed. Oz. 25c.,05
HELICHRYSUM (Eternal Flowers). Everlastings, bearing large double flowers; showy and attractive for borders. H. A.—2-3. Mixed colors,03
HIBISCUS. A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.
Africanus. White with black eye. H. A.,03
HUMULUS. Ornamental and rapid climbers. The foliage is lovely green, stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color late in the fall. Splendid for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T. A. Height, 15 to 20 feet.
Japonicus (Japanese Hop). Dark green foliage,05
Variegated. Japanese Hop, with dark green leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white,10
HYACINTH or JACK BEANS. (See *Dolichos*.)



Geranium.

HELIOTROPE.

Deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding or pot culture. Can be raised from seed as easily as Verbena, blooming the first season. T. P.—1-3. Height, 2 feet.
Lemoine's Giant. A new strain, the flowers often measuring 10 to 12 inches across. All shades, from pure white to deep purple; deliciously fragrant,10
Blue. Flowers very dark and fragrant,07
White. Bears its flowers in large clusters,07
Mixed Colors.
 All shades; a pleasing mixture. Pkt., .05



Lemoine's Giant Heliotrope.

HOLLYHOCK.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in May or June. **All colors mixed.** ¼ oz. 25c.,05
Allegheny Hollyhocks. This ever-blooming, vigorous, fringed variety will stand the winter and bloom throughout the summer till frost. In the far South they bloom the year round. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum shaped flowers, seldom less than 5 inches across, range from semi-double to double, beautifully fringed and curled, and have the appearance of crushed satin. ¼ oz. 40c.,10

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in house or hot-bed, T. A.—2-3,03

LARKSPUR.

Dwarf German Rocket. The popular annual variety for summer garden decoration. The vari-colored flowers are borne on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting. H. A. Height, 1 foot,03
Perennial Larkspurs. Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful flowers of many exquisite shades. Invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early spring outdoors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H. P.—2-3. All colors mixed,05

LINUM. A pretty annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing. H. H. A.—2-3. Height, 9 inches, ...03
LOBELIA. Nothing better for edgings, ribbon gardening and bedding; growth compact and bushy, 4 to 6 inches high. Annual varieties mixed. Oz. 50c., ...05
LYCHNIS—Chalcedonica. Handsome and useful plants, bearing very showy flowers of many colors, 2 feet high. H. P.—1-2. Blooms first year,03
MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'clock). Flowers open only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Height, 2 feet. H. H. B. Mixed colors. Oz. 15c.,03
MAURANDIA. A beautiful summer climber, with graceful foliage and elegant, dainty, pendulous flowers resembling Digitalis. Start in the house and transplant to open ground in May. T. P.—1-3. Height, 10 feet,10
MIMULUS MOSCHATUS (Musk Plant). Leaves highly scented; bears small, yellow flowers. Quite tender, and do best in moist, shady locations. H. H. A., .05



Eldorado Marigold.

3 to 4 inches in diameter. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Oz. 30c.,05
African. Old favorite in every garden, but greatly improved in size and form; a fine mixture of the best varieties. Oz. 20c.,03

MARIGOLD.

Easily grown and useful plants. The African are tall, about 2 feet high, and most striking in large beds; the French are dwarf, and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3.

French Gold Striped. Of dwarf habit; flowers rich maroon, striped with golden yellow. Very free flowering. Oz. 30c.,05

French Double Dwarf. A splendid mixture of rich colors. Oz. 20c.,03

Eldorado. An African variety, producing flowers

MORNING GLORIES.

Rapid growers of the Ipomea family; useful for covering arbors, porches and trellises, bearing an abundance of showy flowers of all colors. Height, 10 to 50 feet.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. One of the grandest climbers. Their chief "glory" lies in the unusual size of the flower, measuring 4 to 6 inches across, and in limitless variety of shadings, colorings and markings. The foliage is quite ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Oz. 25c.,05

Convolvulus Major. The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Oz. 10c.,03

Convolvulus Mauritanicus. Blue; splendid for vases, hanging baskets and trailing,05

Brazilian Morning Glory (Ipomea Setosa). A vigorous and luxuriant annual, 30 to 40 feet, branching in every direction, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. Its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods render it very ornamental. Excellent for porches or arbors. Oz. 40c.,10

Pot Morning Glory. Distinct from the running sorts; peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from pure white to deep violet. Oz. 25c.,03

Fence Corners and out of the way places should be sown in **WOOD'S FLOWER SEED MIXTURE.** It contains more than a hundred varieties of pretty and easily grown flowers, no runners, which will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 12c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; 1b. \$1.00.

MIGNONETTE.

In a partially shaded situation, sow in a cool, fairly rich soil either outside or in pots. Thin out to make strong plants and blooms. Sow at intervals for a succession, and late in the summer sow in pots for winter blooming.

WOOD'S SUPERB MIXTURE. Contains all the varieties in our list and many others especially selected for this mixture. ½ oz. 25c.; pkt. .10

Déance. Of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh a long time. Oz. 40c.,07
Machet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth. Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Oz. 35c.,05
Victoria. Dwarf branching variety with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower. Oz. 50c.,05
Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Oz. 30c.,05
Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Oz. 35c.,05
Sweet. The well-known Sweet Mignonette; very fragrant; large flowering. Oz. 10c.,03



Mignonette.

MOONFLOWER, or Evening Glory.

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter; open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when warm. Before planting file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for 36 hours in warm water.

Ipomea Grandiflora Albus. The original Moonflower; bears large pure white flowers. Grows 40 to 50 feet. Oz. 75c., .10

Ipomea Hybrida. Similar to above but blooms much earlier. Oz. 75c.,10

NEMOPHILA. Dwarf plants, bearing in greatest profusion pretty delicately shaped blue and white flowers. H. A.—1-3. Height, 6 inches,03

NIGELLA (Love in a Mist). Interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors,03

OXALIS. Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. H. H. P.—2. Mixed colors,05

GENERAL RULES FOR FLOWER CULTURE.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, either in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower pots. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or into the open ground if warm enough.

CULTURAL INFORMATION AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Read carefully, that a proper selection may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season.

Figures 1, 2, 3, indicate the blooming season, viz.: 1, early summer; 2, about mid-summer; 3, late summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz.: 1-2, from early summer till fall.

A.—Annual. Flowers, seeds and dies the first season. Sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Usually blooms second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasts three or more years; blooms annually after first year.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (**H. A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (**H. B.**) and Perennials (**H. P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

H. H.—Half Hardy Annuals (H. H. A.), Biennials (**H. H. B.**), and Perennials (**H. H. P.**), require a longer time to establish themselves, and being more tender when young, should, if to bloom early, be started in the house or hot-bed. Sow outside the last of April or first of May. Most H. H. B. and H. H. P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (T. A.), Biennials (**T. B.**), or Perennials (**T. P.**) treat same as H. H. Annuals, but with more caution as to exposure, removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with horny shell, like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water thirty-six hours before planting.



Nasturtium.

NASTURTITIUM.

Nasturtiums bloom best in a thin, well drained soil; the richer the soil the more leaf and fewer blooms and greater tendency to rot off in wet weather. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding plants; the tall sorts are well suited for covering trellises, unsightly places and for trailing over rough ground. H. A.—2-3.

DWARF NASTURTITIUMS.

- Golden Queen.** Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine. Oz. 20c.,05
- Pearl.** Creamy white. Oz. 8c.,03
- Rose.** Deep bright rose, tinted salmon. Oz. 8c.,03
- Bronze.** Coppery bronze; distinct. Oz. 8c.,03
- Yellow.** Bright yellow; no blotches. Oz. 8c.,03
- Ruby King.** Ruby red, with salmon tint. Oz. 8c.,03
- Golden King.** Beautiful rich dark gold. Oz. 8c.,03
- Spotted.** A fine mixture of all spotted varieties. Oz. 8c.,03
- King Theodore.** Black red; the darkest variety grown. Oz. 8c.,03
- Chameleon.** The colors and marking of flowers on a single plant vary from yellow to deep crimson, many beautifully blotched. Oz. 15c.,05
- King of Tom Thumb.** Deep scarlet flower; rich dark foliage. Oz. 8c.,03
- Empress of India.** Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved; dwarf. Oz. 10c.,05
- Dwarf Varieties Mixed.** Oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.,03

TALL NASTURTITIUMS.

- Chameleon.** Flowers similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Oz. 15c.,05
- Pearl.** Creamy white; the palest tall variety. Oz. 10c.,05
- Golden Leaved.** Flowers of all colors; leaves yellow. Oz. 8c.,03
- Dark Crimson.** Deep velvety crimson; showy. Oz. 8c.,03
- Orange.** Deep orange, blotched with crimson. Oz. 8c.,03
- Rose.** Soft pink; a very choice sort. Oz. 8c.,03
- Lemon Yellow.** Clear bright yellow. Oz. 8c.,03
- Scarlet.** Bright orange scarlet; free bloomer. Oz. 8c.,03
- Hemisphericum.** Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine. Oz. 8c.,03
- Tall Varieties Mixed.** Oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.,03
- LOBB'S NASTURTITIUMS.** Very pretty varieties, taller than the preceding kinds; flowers and foliage smaller, but more brilliant. Oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 25c.,03
- Hybrids of Mad. Gunther.** Contains many new shades; blooms beautifully and distinctly marked. Oz. 10c.,05
- Ivy Leaved.** Very distinct; fine for hanging baskets and window boxes; flowers crimson. Oz. 10c.,05
- COLLECTIONS**—One pkt. each of 12 Dwarf Nasturtiums for 30c.; one oz. of each for 75c. One pkt. each Tall Nasturtiums for 20c.; one oz. of each 60c.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES.

Our Royal Pansies are saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, varied colors and strong marking. For best results sow in fall, but will bloom during summer if sown early in spring in rich soil in sheltered location.

Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." 3 pkts. for 25c.; ½ oz. 50c.,10

Wood's Exhibition. For florists and those desiring large show pansies we recommend this strain. The flowers are distinguished by their magnificent, varied and strong marking, blotching and veining and their unusual substance, brilliancy and attractiveness. ½ oz. \$1.25; 3 pkts. for 60c.,25

English Show. Curiously marked with a well-defined "face." Various colors. ½ oz. 20c.,07

Masterpiece. The most distinct and novel of Pansies. The ruffled blooms, often 3 inches across, are borne well above the foliage, and are the richest colors,15

Odier, or Blotched. A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. ½ oz. 50c.,10

Psyche. Excels in beauty of colorings and shape and number of magnificent blooms. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, each petal having a velvety violet blue spot encircled with a broad white margin. A beauty in every particular, and worthy of general cultivation,20

Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class; blooms sometimes 3 inches across. All colors mixed. ½ oz. 35c.,07

Large Flowering Mixed. A good mixture, containing all colors and styles of blooms; very showy. ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.,03

PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLORS.

5c. pkt.; ¼ oz. 30c.; 1 pkt. each of 12 sorts for 40c.

- 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.

PETUNIA.

Petunias are deservedly popular for bedding purposes. The flowers are large, of brilliant colors, and borne in great profusion. Sow in boxes in the house for early plants, later sow outside. H. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

California Giants. This splendid large single Petunia is the result of years of careful selection by an eminent Petunia specialist, and is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are deep-throated and beautifully fringed,15

Snowball. For an ever-blooming white flower, suitable for beds and borders, this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears very profusely snow white flowers of good size and shape, sweet-scented and lasting. Particularly adapted to our climate on account of its heat and drought-resisting qualities. We recommend it to all admirers of Petunias,10

Double Petunias. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints, beautifully marked. Mixed colors,25

Single Petunias. A choice mixture, including many large flowering striped, blotched and fringed sorts; all colors. Oz. 50c.,03



Masterpiece Pansy.



Large Flowering Striped Phlox.

PHLOX.

One of the prettiest and most popular garden annuals. Make very attractive beds, and continue in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, or start earlier indoors. The double varieties come more true to type if planted in sandy soil.

- Dwarf Phlox.** Exceptionally fine for growing in pots and for bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors,10
- Double Phlox.** Of comparatively recent introduction, but rapidly coming into popular favor. The blooms range from semi-double to double, are borne profusely, and are specially desirable for cut flowers, being more lasting than the single sorts. All colors mixed. 1/8 oz. 40c.,10
- Star and Fringed.** Dwarf varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors. 1/4 oz. 25c.,10
- Perennial Phlox.** Excellent for permanent beds and borders; grow 3 feet high. Mixed colors. 1/4 oz. 25c.,10
- Mixed Phlox.** A splendid mixture of all colors. Oz. 40c.,03

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX (Grandiflora). The large flowering or grandiflora kinds are a decided improvement on the ordinary Phlox Drummondii, producing flowers nearly twice the size of latter, with most brilliant colors.

- Pure White.** Very fine large bloom,10
- Scarlet.** A profuse bloomer,10
- Yellow.** Novel and distinct; a fine flower,10
- Dark Purple.** The darkest of all,10
- Striped.** A fine collection of striped sorts,10
- Mixed Grandiflora Phlox.** A splendid mixture of large flowering sorts. 1/4 oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.,07

PENTSTEMON. Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H. P.,05

PORTULACA. Moss Flowers.

Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T. A.—2-3. Height, 6 inches.

- Single, mixed colors. Oz. 35c.,03
- Double, mixed colors. 1/4 oz. 50c.,10

PRIMROSE.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). Very desirable perennial plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large, beautifully fringed, and borne in great profusion. Sow during May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors,20

Evening Primrose (Oenothera). For summer and autumn flowering. Suitable for margins of shrubberies and mixed border. Flowers are large, showy, and fragrant. Easily grown. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet,03

POPPIES.

Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. Very easy culture, being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best, and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results, all being selected strains.

WOOD'S SUPERB POPPY MIXTURE. A grand mixture of all the single and double varieties. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a very effective display in the garden or for cut flowers. Oz. 50c.,10

PERENNIAL POPPIES. H. P.:

- Oriental.** One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson, the foliage very rich dark green. If sown early will bloom the first year,07
- Iceland Poppies.** A beautiful, fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin; will continue to flower for 3 or 4 years. Mixed colors,05

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES:

- Cardinal.** Grow about 18 inches high, bearing large, very double glowing scarlet flowers, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. Oz. 40c.,03
- White Swan.** A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers beautifully fringed. Oz. 40c.,03
- Mikado** (Striped Japanese Poppy). A beautiful sort, the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Colors, scarlet and white, fringed edges; very distinct. Oz. 40c.,03
- Carnation Flowered.** A magnificent Poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; flowers beautifully fringed. Oz. 20c.,03
- Peony Flowered.** Splendid, large and very double flowers, resembling double peonies. Mixed colors. Oz. 20c.,03

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES:

- Miss Sherwood.** The large satiny white single flowers are excellent for cutting. One of the best Poppies. Oz. 40c.,10
- Alpine Fringed.** Petals delicately fringed like fine lace. Fine for border and rock work; hardy,10
- New Fayal.** Beautiful dwarf poppies, producing both double and single blooms like crinkled tissue paper, and every imaginable poppy color, ..10
- Danebrog.** Large, bright scarlet, with a white spot on each petal forming a cross. Oz. 30c.,03
- Umbrosum.** Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal, of dwarf branching habit. Oz. 40c.,03
- Tulip.** This sterling variety, originally from Armenia, bears in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, as dazzling as a bed of scarlet tulips. Oz. 40c.,07
- Shirley.** These beautiful poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young will last several days in water. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c., ..03



Miss Sherwood Poppy.

PASSION FLOWER. Splendid, hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. H. H. A. Height, 10 feet. Mixed colors,05

PYRETHRUM (Feverfew). Dwarf plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders and edgings. Grow as half-hardy annuals.

Aureum (Golden Feather). Beautiful yellow foliage,03

ROSE CAMPION (Agrostemma). Splendid dwarf plants for dry situations, bearing pretty flowers of all colors. Good for massing. Height, 1 foot. H. P. Blooms first season, .03

RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant). Luxuriant annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A.

Zanzibariensis. Leaves 2 to 2 1/2 feet across, of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc.; stems from green to various shades of red. Oz. 15c.,05

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Oz. 15c.,05

Mixed Varieties. The best sorts mixed. Oz. 10c.,03

SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabious). Bears large, double flowers of many colors on long, graceful stems; fine for cutting. H. A.—2-3. Height, 2 feet. Oz. 20c.,03

SALVIA.

Desirable and showy bedding plants, ablaze with brilliant flowers from early summer till frost. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. H. H. P.—1-3. Height, 3 feet.
Splendens (Scarlet Sage). The well-known scarlet variety. ¼ oz. 40c.,10
Patens. Splendid rich blue, very showy,15

SUNFLOWER.

Luxuriant plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A.
"Stella." A miniature Sunflower covered with small, bright orange, single flowers. Of dwarf pyramidal growth. Fine for bedding and cutting. Oz. 25c., ..05
Double Stella. A double form of miniature sunflower, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers on long stems. Fine for decorating,07
Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Oz. 15c., .03
Mammoth Russian. The giant among sunflowers. Oz. 10c.,03

SWEET WILLIAM.

Beautiful free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. B.—2-3. Height, 1½ ft.
Single. Many bright colors mixed. Oz. 30c.,03
Double. All colors mixed. ½ oz. 20c.,05



Double Sweet William.

TRUNBERGIA. A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3,05
TORENIA. Pretty plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. Blooms continually during the summer in open ground, and in winter in the greenhouse. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.
Fourneri. Blue, with yellow throat,05

TEN WEEKS STOCK. Gilliflower.

All varieties are desirable for bedding or pot culture. Bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet; and are splendid for cutting. H. H.—1-2.
Giant Pyramidal Perfection. A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches across. Height, 2½ feet. Mixed colors. ¼ oz. 50c.,10
Dwarf Large Flowering Double. A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. ½ oz. 40c.,10
Cut and Come Again, or Princess Alice. Of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. Grows about 1 foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. Mixed colors,07
Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large flowering stocks, of many well selected colors. ¼ oz. 25c.,05

VERBENA.

Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. H. H. P.—1-3.
Miniature Verbena. Plant only 6 inches high, 12 inches across; blooms continuously and profusely. Fine for bedding and pot culture, .10
Mammoth Verbena. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. ¼ oz. 35c.; oz. \$1.25,07
Defiance. Brilliant rich scarlet. ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00,10
Pure White. Excellent for beds or edgings. ¼ oz. 40c., ...10
Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising rich, beautiful colors. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c.,03



Verbena.

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE. Make splendid bedding plants for this climate, withstanding heat and drought. The foliage is very distinct, being dark rich, glossy green, and the plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T. P.—2-3. Height, 2 feet.
Rosea. Pink with crimson eye,05
Alba. White with rose eye,05
Mixed Colors. ¼ oz. 20c.,08

VIOLET.

Favorite little plants, producing delightfully fragrant flowers; popular with every one. Sow in beds, and transplant.
Blue or White. Separate colors, .10
Mixed Colors. ¼ oz. 40c.,07

VIRGINIAN STOCK. Beautiful, free flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets, or edgings; succeed well in any soil. H. A.—1-2. Mixed colors,08

WALLFLOWER.

Well-known, hardy plants, producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1. Height, 1½ feet.
Single. Mixed colors. Oz. 25c.,03
Double. Mixed colors,10

ZINNIAS.

Unsurpassed for gorgeous summer and fall display. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing. H. A.—2-3.
Miniature Zinnia. The smallest Zinnia in existence, only 4 inches high, with a perfection of bloom not usually found among Zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders,10
Double Fringed. Perfect flowers with more or less deeply cut or lacinated petals. New and distinct. Oz. 50c.,07
Curled and Crested. A new strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Oz. 50c.,07
Tom Thumb. Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Oz. 40c.,07
Grandiflora. Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest brilliant colors. Oz. 40c.,07
Double Striped or Zebra. Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Oz. 35c.,07
Double Mixed. A fine mixture of the best tall Zinnias; all colors mixed. Oz. 25c.,03



Double Fringed Zinnia.

SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas have all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Early in February, in a situation not too sunny, plant three to four inches deep to insure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank soil against roots. Sow also in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them the longer they will flower.

OUR SWEET PEA LIST contains the best sorts of each color, all inferior sorts of similar color and duplicates being discarded. We thus avoid a long and confusing list. Our selection contains a complete range of colors, from pure white to deepest maroon, every sort being of distinct merit.

Prices: All varieties, pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; 1 pkt. each of 29 distinct varieties for 70c.; 1 oz. each for \$1.60.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white; large, producing three or four flowers on slender, strong stems. Growth vigorous; late, but very profuse and continuous bloomer.

Blanche Ferry. Deep pink standards, wings almost pure white. Stems three-flowered, of good length and strength.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry. The earliest sort. Color and form same as Blanche Ferry.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly true blue. Flowers large; 3 or 4 on good stems. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Captivation. Magenta, delicately suffused with purple; of good size and substance.

Celestial. Pink mauve, turning to azure blue. Stems long and slender, producing 3 or more flowers each.

Countess of Aberdeen. A very pale pink edged with rose, of good size and form. The best of its color.

Crown Jewel. Standards creamy rose, wings a delicate, yet rich creamy blush suffused with primrose; stems long.

Daybreak. Ground white; reverse side of standard watered crimson, scarlet; wings white flaked with crimson; usually 3 flowered.

Duke of Clarence. Deep rose claret. Stems extra long, bearing 3 or 4 blooms each. A strong grower.

Eliza Eckford. Standards delicate rose, wings slightly blushed. 3 flowered, sometimes 4; long stems.

Emily Eckford. Reddish mauve, approaching blue as it ages. A vigorous grower and good bloomer, producing 3 perfect flowers on long stems.

Emily Henderson. Pure white; bears 2 or 3 bold, expanded flowers on long, stiff stems.

Firefly. Brilliant scarlet. A bold flower; stems 3 flowered, and of good length; flowers well.

Gray Friar. General effect gray, with "pepper-and salt" variegations; strong grower and free bloomer.

Her Majesty. Large, clear rose-pink; bears 3 or 4 well-arranged flowers on long stems. A very profuse bloomer.

Katherine Tracy. Exquisite soft pink; flower large, perfect and profusely borne; stands hot sun without fading.

Lady Beaconsfield. Standards salmon, tinted with rose; wing a pronounced creamy primrose yellow. Blooms profusely.

Lady Nina Balfour. Experts regard this as a gem. Delicate light lavender, closely approaching mouse-color.

Lottie Eckford. White ground, suffused with heliotrope; edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope blue.

Mars. Intense crimson. A gorgeous flower, of large size and perfect form. Stems long and slender, 3 or 4 flowered.

Mrs. Eckford. Delicate primrose; most effective when bunched. Stems often 4 flowered.

Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. Color, white ground heavily striped and flaked with deep, clear rose. Stems extra long and 3 or 4 flowered.

Navy Blue. Standards brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet. A most vigorous grower.

Othello. Deep maroon; of fine form and size; 3 flowered. The best dark sort; sometimes called the Black Sweet Pea.

Ramona. Creamy white delicately barred with soft pinkish purple. Large and perfectly formed.

Senator. Standards white, ground heavily striped with chocolate and some purple. Grows vigorously, bearing an immense amount of bloom.

Stanley. Maroon; fine, expanded form and extra large. The most intense dark variety.

Stella Morse. Opens with a fascinating deep cream, becoming lighter with age. Perfect form; of the largest grandiflora hooded type. Stems long and 3 or 4 flowered.



Sweet Peas.

BUSH SWEET PEAS.

A new type of Sweet Peas midway in growth between the tall and cupid sorts. Grows less than 2 feet high, producing a perfect mass of bloom at the top of the plants. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 20c.

CUPIDS.

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 12 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass fully 1½ feet across. Hundreds of stems shoot up, each bearing 3 to 4 flowers, and all in full bloom at once.

White Cupid. The original Cupid. Flowers large and clear white. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 20c.

Pink Cupid. Blooms are exactly like tall Blanche Ferry. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 20c.

Cupid Mixture. Contains all the new Cupids, and in many respects like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 20c.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES.

Wood's Special Mixed Sweet Peas. An unsurpassed mixture, made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts of every shade and type, the colors being distributed evenly throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers, and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c., postpaid.

Mixed Sweet Peas. A good mixture of older varieties, and all colors, but lacks the size of bloom and richness of our Special Mixed. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c., postpaid.

Double Sweet Peas. Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes 3 and even 4 standards, each as large as in single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. Once sown, these come up year after year. Colors, red, white, and blue. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

SALFIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing large, funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, exquisitely veined and laced. H. H. A.—2-3,03

SANVITALIA. Dwarf, free-flowering plants suitable for borders or rock work. Bears double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, in the greatest abundance. Height, 6 inches. H. A.—2-3,05

SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa). Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The leaves and branches when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot,05

SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage, light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. Oz. 40c.,05

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

CANNAS.

Dwarf French Cannas grow about three feet high; are excellent for bedding and massing. Their pyramids of bright flowers are very attractive during the summer and fall months. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one most closely resembling the variety ordered.

15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid; by express, \$1.25 per dozen.

- Austria.** Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; five petalled, three pure yellow and two slightly spotted carmine.
Allemania. Upper petals scarlet with broad yellow border.
Alphonse Bouvier. Deep velvety crimson; very fine.
Alsace. The white Canna. Pale sulphur yellow upon opening, changing to pure white.
Chas. Henderson. Deep crimson; yellow at the throat.
Egandale. Brilliant orange scarlet; dark bronze foliage.
Florence Vaughan. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red.
Italia. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; rich flaming scarlet with broad yellow border.
Mad. Crozy. Crimson scarlet bordered with yellow.
Paul Marquant. Extra large deep salmon flower.
Queen Charlotte. Crimson banded with canary yellow.
Salmon Queen. A pleasing and peculiar shade of salmon.
Mixed Cannas. Named sorts from which labels have become detached; equally as good as the above. All colors, 10c. each; 80c. per dozen. Postage, 5c. each.



Dwarf French Cannas.

CALADIUMS.

- Caladium Esculentum.** (Elephant's Ears.) A most effective plant for lawns and groups. Of easy culture, but require good soil and plenty of water. Extra large bulb, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Medium size bulb, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen. Postage extra; large bulb, 8c.; medium, 5c.
Fancy Leaved Caladiums. May be grown either in greenhouse, window-boxes, or out of doors, making elegant decorative plants. Plant when ground has become warm in a partly shaded situation in well-enriched soil. 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen. Postage paid.

DAHLIAS.

20c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid; by express, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

- A. D. Livoni.** Soft pink; petals quilled; full center.
American Flag. Pure white with crimson stripes.
Arabella. Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.
Bird of Passage. White, tipped with pink.
Crimson Giant. Crimson, shaded maroon; immense flowers.
Clifford W. Bruton. Finest canary yellow; 4 inches across.
Dandy. Orange, beautifully striped with crimson.
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, tinged delicate pink; quilled.
Fashion. Crimson maroon; flamed purple; single.
Henry Patrick. Superb pure white; large size; fine for cutting.
Miss Mary Lomas. Pure white, suffused with soft lavender; fine.

- Nymphæa.** Clear bright pink, shading darker toward outer petals.
Purity. A beautiful large pure white.
Queen of Yellows. A beautiful clear yellow.
Queen Victoria. A splendid large deep yellow.
Wm. Agnew. Intense rich dazzling red.
Zulu. The black dahlia; jet black, which changes to black maroon.
Mixed Dahlias. A large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. First-class in every way, only the colors are not kept separate. 10c. each; 85c. per dozen. Postage 5c. each extra.

GLADIOLUS.

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

- Scarlet and Red.** 5c. each; doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.75.
White and Light. 5c. each; doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.25.
Pink Shades. 5c. each; doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.75.
Striped and Variegated. 5c. each; doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.50.
Yellow. 5c. each; doz. 40c.; 100, \$3.50.
Mixed. Extra Large Bulb. 5c. each; doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.50.
Mixed. Second Size Bulb. 3 for 10c.; doz. 15c.; 100, \$1.10.

If by mail, add 5c. per dozen for postage.

MADEIRA VINE ROOTS.

On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more in a season.

5c. each; 25c. per dozen; \$2.25 per 100. If by mail, add 5c. per dozen for postage.

TUBEROSES.

Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberoses prefer a strong, rich, warm soil. To ensure perfect development, it requires plenty of heat and water.

- Excelsior Pearl.** A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers.
 Large Bulbs. 5c. each; 25c. doz.; \$1.50 per 100.
 Second Size Bulbs. 2 for 5c.; 20c. doz.; 90c. per 100.

Albino. A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, making the flowers resemble some species of Jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as that of the ordinary Tuberoses. 5c. each; 35c. per dozen.

Variegated Leaved. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl; has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. 5c. each; 35c. per doz.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

WOOD'S BLUE RIBBON FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS.

These collections contain the most popular and easily grown flowers, such as should be in every garden. As they are put up before the season opens, and are offered at such very low prices in order to encourage flower culture among our Southern people, no change can be made in the assortment.

COLLECTION A—15 pkts. for 35c. Contains one packet each of the following, **All Mixed Colors:** Sweet Alyssum, Amaranthus, Aster, Candytuft, Cosmos, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Pink, Poppy, Sweet William, Sweet Peas and Zinnia.

COLLECTION B—25 pkts. for 50c. Contains one packet each of the following, **All Mixed Colors:** Sweet Alyssum, Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Aster, Amaranthus, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Calendula, Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Escholtzia, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pink, Poppy, Portulaca, Pyrethrum, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Zinnia and Mixed Seeds for Wild Flower Garden.

HARDY ROSES.

OUT-DOOR GROWN PLANTS.

Outdoor-grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. The best time for transplanting the outdoor-grown roses is after they become dormant during the winter, or in February or March before they commence to grow. We strongly recommend to our customers, however, to set them out as early as possible, and they can be set out at any time that the ground is not frozen. They will then be in vigorous, ready-to-grow condition as soon as spring opens up, and will produce a magnificent supply of flowers early next season.

We can ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure, for the roots after setting out, is advisable; not so much for protection as to encourage the best root growth and development. **Price of all varieties (customer's selection), 25c. 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.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson; fine. Makes very attractive flowers, both in color and form.

Paul Neron. Large flowers; pink; finely scented; one of the very best.

Alf. Colomb. Cherry red; splendid.

Magna Charta. Beautiful dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.

Coquette des Alpes. Pure white; free bloomer. Makes beautiful cut flowers.

Margaret Dickson. Fine, pure waxy white. Pronounced one of the finest white roses in cultivation.

Anna De Diesbach. Brilliant carmine; fine flowers.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep rich velvety crimson. One of the best dark crimson roses.

Caroline Testout. An exquisite free blooming pink rose.

Giant of Battles. Crimson, hardy; very double and sweet.

BOURBON AND CHINA ROSES.

Very desirable free blooming hardy roses.

Hermosa. Deep pink; very profuse bloomer.

Malmaison. Color, beautiful rich creamy shell pink; flowers 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.

EVERBLOOMING TEA, or MONTHLY ROSES.

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut flowers, but do not make as large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich golden yellow, very desirable.

Safrano. Orange yellow, tinted with rose; beautiful buds; remarkably free bloomer.

Catherine Mermet. Beautiful pink; a splendid rose.

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

Sunset. The queen of yellow roses.

Marie Guillott. The queen of white roses for outdoor planting; flowers large, full and double.

Princess de Sagan. Rich, velvety crimson; abundant bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. (Pearl of the Garden). Color, clear golden yellow. Flowers large, exquisitely shaped, richly perfumed.

Bon Silene. An old favorite. Color, deep rose.

Champion of the World. Classed as one of the greatest ever-blooming roses in cultivation; color deep rich rosy pink; hardy and of vigorous growth.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White; fine buds and flowers.

Clothilde Soupert. Color, ivory white, shaded with rose; remarkably free bloomer.

Bridesmaid. Color fine clear dark pink; fine buds.

Gruss au Teplitz. A fine bedding rose, remarkably profuse bloomer, color rich scarlet; fine foliage.



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

Meteor. Rich velvety crimson; makes fine cut flowers.

Burbank. A grand new everblooming rose; color cherry crimson; large double flowers, delightfully fragrant.

Marie Lambert, or Snowflake. One of the freest blooming Tea Roses in our list. Flowers full and double. Color, beautiful pearly white. Foliage and growth very attractive.

POLYANTHA ROSES. A lovely and distinct class of Ever-blooming Roses, of dwarf bushy habit, flowers of medium size, borne in clusters and very fragrant.

Mignonette. A splendid variety, full, regular flowers borne in clusters, color clear pink, changing to white tinged with rose.

Geo. Fernet. Flowers, medium size, with fine imbricated petals. Color buff rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry red; a beautiful rose, and gives the very best satisfaction in the South.

Baltimore Belle. Produces clusters of pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white flowers; very double.

Climbing Meteor. Produces deep rich velvety red flowers, free bloomer, and a fine climbing rose.

Glorie de Dijon. Color, rich creamy white.

White Rambler. Beautiful white climber; free foliage.

Crimson Rambler. Bears clusters of crimson flowers.

Yellow Rambler. Earlier than the crimson; splendid.

Pink Rambler. Vigorous growing; fine foliage.

Dorothy Perkins. A beautiful new climbing rose.

Jersey Beauty. The well-known type of Memorial Rose, fine foliage, of creeping or trailing habit, large yellow flowers.

Empress of China. The apple blossom, climbing rose, continuous bloomer, producing hundreds of handsomely formed buds and flowers; color soft dark red, changing to lighter red, or pink like an apple blossom.

Evergreen Gem. Is not only an evergreen, but grows during mild weather in winter. Grows close to the ground. Flowers yellow, buff in bud and with a delicate sweetbrier fragrance.

Mrs. Robert Peary. Hardy, white everblooming climber.

Price of all varieties, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GREEN-HOUSE GROWN ROSES: Full Descriptive Catalogue Mailed upon Request.

These are well-grown and well-rooted plants, grown and started in the green-houses, and it will not do to set them out in the open ground until after April 1st. It is too late at that time to set out our outdoor-grown roses; but green-house roses can be set out any time up to June 1st. We can supply nearly all of the list of varieties the same as given in our list of outdoor-grown roses, and we can also supply quite a number of varieties in addition. We shall take pleasure in mailing special catalogue of these roses upon request, or where the assortment is left to us, we will take pleasure in making special selection of the best varieties for our customers. Prices are as follows:

SMALL SIZE PLANTS, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; sent by mail, postage paid.

MEDIUM SIZE, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; sent by mail, postage paid.

LARGE SIZE, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen; can only be sent by express or freight.

While we send the small sized roses by mail, postage paid, it is much better, where it can be done, to have them sent by express, as larger and better plants can be sent, and more earth can be left on the roots. Large size and outdoor grown roses cannot be sent by mail.

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

HIGH-GRADE

SEEDS FOR THE FARM



OUR NEW WAREHOUSE, at the foot of Fourteenth Street, adjoining Mayo's Bridge, is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date machinery, both for handling and re-cleaning seeds from weed seeds, defective grain and all other impurities.

SPECIAL RAILROAD SIDING.—We have a special railroad siding running the entire length of our warehouse, with capacity for holding eight cars at one time. Cars which are loaded in bulk are unloaded into large spouts running through the warehouse walls into bucket belt carriers operated by machinery. These belt carriers first deposit the seeds into a large hopper scale capable of weighing 10,000 pounds at one time; from thence the seeds are carried either into large bins holding from one to three carloads each, or else are run through our seed-cleaning machines and sacked up ready for use. Up to the time that it is necessary to remove the sack, filled ready for sewing, from the seed-cleaning machines, all of this work is performed automatically by our improved machinery, and the saving in labor and the facility and ease which this equipment gives us, enables us to supply the best and cleanest seeds to the very best advantage.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND OF FIELD SEEDS.

Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of Grass, Clover and other Field Seeds are the best and cleanest qualities it is possible to procure—much better both in quality and germination than the ordinary market grades, and decidedly worth the small advance we charge for our seeds sent out under this brand.

RED TAG or LABEL.—Seeds sent out under this brand always have a **Red** tag or label on same. Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand, appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade seeds obtainable.

"CHOICE" and "PRIME" GRADES might be termed first and second market grades, and, while these grades are usually seeds of very good quality, they are not equal either in percentage of germination or purity to our Trade-Mark Brand. We sell the grades of Choice and Prime quite largely, and the seeds which we supply are superior to those ordinarily sold for these grades; our equipment in seed-cleaning machinery enabling us to supply the very best grades, both as to quality and cleanness from weed seeds.

PRICES OF FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE. Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes and other Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time it is issued, in January. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of Clover. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better. Rape is best sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

GLOUCESTER CO., VA., June 25, 1904.—We have been growing Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and find it a very valuable crop for sheep and hogs. We have tried it sown broadcast and in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and if planted on fairly good land and well cultivated, it makes a very large yield. It does much better for us drilled in rows and cultivated. It grows very large, from 18 inches to two feet high. Cattle, hogs and sheep like it, and do well on it. If not allowed to graze too close, it will grow on and furnish a return pasture.



in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or it can be sown Lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 7c. lb.; 50-lb. lots and over $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.

We do not know anything that will furnish as much feed for the outlay as Dwarf Essex Rape. It also makes a fine table greens when young. The richer the land, the larger and stronger it will grow.

R. L. CAMERON & SON.

WASHINGTON CO., N. C., Oct. 3, 1904.—The Dwarf Essex Rape for spring sowing is all O. K. It would have been better if we could have had more rain. I tried it for hogs and for my milch cows, and it gave perfect satisfaction.

H. J. WILLIAMS.

BURT, or NINETY DAY OATS.

Wherever this Oat is grown, it speedily comes into great favor, and ever since we have been selling it our sales have more than doubled each succeeding season. For a spring oat for seeding in March and April it is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkably good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it escapes the hot, dry weather which we frequently experience in June, and is, on this account, one of the surest cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resembles the rust proof oat, but is a little lighter in color. Price, 80c. per bus.; in 10-bus. lots and over, 75c. per bus. Special prices on large lots.

The following are extracts from customers' letters about this valuable spring oat:

UNION CO., S. C., Sept. 28, 1904.—For spring sowing, I prefer the Burt Oats to all others. They come to maturity early, which is greatly in their favor, in escaping early summer droughts and rust. They are splendid yielders, and the straw is always clean, and nicer than other oats. Owing to wet weather, I did not sow until April, on rich bottom land, and made a fine yield of oats, and now have a fine crop of corn on the same land, that will mature before frost. S. M. GILMORE.

PITT CO., N. C., Jan. 29, 1904.—We sowed a large crop of oats last year, but the rust took all but the Burt Oats. They were as good as we have ever had. They mature before the hottest weather, which seems to ruin the oat crop in this country. WOOTON & BARROW.

DUPLIN CO., N. C.—I sowed the Burt Oats side by side with other oats, and they proved far the best, being much earlier and superior in productiveness. J. A. HUFHAM.

GARTON'S TARTAR KING OATS.

Our stock was originally brought from England, where this variety has proved to be one of the heaviest and most productive white spring oats in cultivation. The seed we offer now is Virginia-grown, from the seed imported by us. It makes a strong, upright growth of straw, very prolific heads, and a large, heavy yield of grain. Reports from our customers are that it easily surpasses all other spring oats in yield, and resists adverse conditions of weather better than other kinds, and will make good crops when other varieties will be partial or total failures. It makes a larger and heavier grain than ordinary oats, and always attracts the most favorable attention, both in its growth and the appearance of its fine, heavy, plump grain. Price, about \$1.00 per bus.; in 10-bus. lots and over, 90c. per bus. Special prices on large lots.

PITTSYLVANIA CO., VA.—My experience with Garton's Tartar King Oats leads me to place a high estimate on their value. This year they have certainly resisted various adverse conditions better than any other kinds, making a moderately good crop when all other varieties were a total failure. C. W. VENABLE.

MARION CO., S. C., May 19, 1904.—My Garton's Tartar King Oats are looking fine. They are ahead of anything I have got. C. M. REAVES.

VIRGINIA GREY WINTER, or TURF OATS.

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will far out-yield the ordinary spring oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow winter oats in the spring, as they make a better seed oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these oats to our Northern farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the spring oats usually sown in the Northern and Western States. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price, **Trade-Mark Brand**, per bus. 75c.; in 10-bus. lots and over, 70c. per bus.; choice quality, 65c. per bus. Prices quoted at any time on request.

ALAMANCE CO., N. C., Oct. 12, 1904.—We sowed Winter Oats last February, and gathered the finest crop we ever saw.

THE MEBANE STORE CO., W. A. Murray, Sec.

LINCOLN CO., N. C., June 24, 1904.—The Virginia Gray Winter Oats I bought from you have made one of the best yields I ever saw. They were exceedingly good. Some of the farmers say every ten sheaves will make a bushel or more.

J. F. HEAFNER.

RED RUST PROOF OATS.

BURT OATS. These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. They are usually sown from September through March. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, 60c.; per bus.; choice quality, 55c. per bus. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

WHITE SPRING OATS.

Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 55c. per bus., bags included; prime quality of White Spring Oats, about 50c. per bus., bags included. Special prices on large lots.

FLORENCE CO., S. C., June 17, 1904.—

The Red Rust Proof Oats we bought of you last fall simply made the best oats we ever made, and we are so well pleased with the turnout of oats that we never expect to buy from any other house but yours. Will send you an order this fall, and I think my neighbors will also give us an order for you.

J. W. COWARD & SON.

BLACK SPRING OATS.

These are usually considered to be surer cropping and larger yielding than the White Spring Oats. It is almost impossible, however, to supply pure black seed oats, and the best crops we get in usually contain quite a percentage of brown or light colored oats. We shall be glad to send samples on request or any orders entrusted to us will be filled out of best quality that it is possible to supply. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, the heaviest and cleanest quality, about 55c. per bus.; choice quality, 50c. per bus. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time.



WINTER OATS.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

We strongly recommend that our customers make more liberal seedings of the Canada Field Peas; but for best results they must be sown early and also be sown in connection with oats. We received most satisfactory reports from our customers the past season in regard to this crop. Canada Field Pea hay cures easily, and makes the best and most nutritious feed, which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Under favorable circumstances, it will yield more good hay to the acre than any similar

crop, and it makes a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed oat-pea hay. These peas should be sown in January, February or March, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, and the same quantity of Burt or Spring Oats. We give below three of the letters received from our customers in regard to the Canada Field Peas:

"Canada Field Peas yield three tons of splendid hay to the acre—Intend planting double the quantity this year."

HENDERSON CO., N. C.—I have planted Canada Field Peas now for several years, and am very much pleased with them, both as a crop for soiling and for curing for hay. I have always planted them with oats, using an equal portion of each—about two bushels to the acre—sowing the peas on the freshly plowed land before harrowing, then harrowing the peas in, and then sowing the oats and harrowing them in, and if at all dry, rolling them. I plant them as early in the spring as the ground will permit working, generally here in this mountain country about the first of March. They have always turned out well for me, yielding about three tons of splendid hay to the acre. I have fed the hay to the horses and cattle; both seem to relish it more and do better on it than on any other feed I have ever tried. One great advantage I have found in growing them is the short time they occupy the land. I am so well pleased with them that I intend planting about double the quantity this year that I have heretofore planted. In my opinion, they are one of the best forage crops that can be grown in this section of the country.

EDWARD W. PERRY.

"Canada Field Peas produced the finest crop of forage ever seen in this county."

CHEROKEE CO., S. C., Sept. 30, 1904.—I sowed the Canada Field Peas on rich, river bottom land with one bushel of oats per acre. They were the first in this county, and they were the finest crop of forage that was ever seen in this county. They grew about 4½ feet high, and were just loaded with peas. The Canada Field Peas are the thing for a farmer down here, where he is scarce of corn, as the pea comes in about the 15th of May, and I never feed my stock on one single bit of corn during the summer, and I work them hard, and they stay fat. But the peas must be sown with the Burt Oats, or some quick-maturing kind, so they will come on together. I used about \$80 worth of your seed last spring, and found everything true to name and variety. I hope all your customers have profited as I have from the purchase of your seed. I can say that I am more than well pleased. All seed are tested by me before planting, and if I find any seed running a low percentage in germination, I would report it to you and send the seed back; but I have not had a single instance where they would not run up to 90 per cent.

A. G. MINTZ.

FREDERICK CO., MD., Oct. 1, 1904.—For two seasons I have broadcast 1½ bushels of Canada Field Peas, plowed under, then broadcasted one sack acid phosphate and 1½ bushels of White Spring Oats, harrowing three times. In ninety days I get a heavy crop of half-ripe oat-pea hay, which stock relish highly.

DR. WM. C. JOHNSON.



CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Price for best quality peas, about \$1.50 per bus.; cotton sacks, holding two bushels each, 18c. extra. Special prices on large lots.

ENGLISH SPRING VETCHES.

This is similar in growth to the Hairy or Winter Vetch, but is better adapted for spring seeding. Sow at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre during February or March or early in April. Price, 8c. per lb. In 50-lb. lots and over, 6c. per lb.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH.

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably, sown at the last working of corn or cotton, with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre, with ¼ bushel of oats or ½ bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the Vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Wheat cut in the green state makes most valuable feed, equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay, and it is admirably adapted for sowing with the Vetch. Present price of Hairy Vetch, 10c. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 8½c. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

SPANISH PEANUTS. Their Uses and Value as a Feed and Forage Crop.

Spanish Peanuts are largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a hay and grain ration. The tops are good forage, green or cured. Spanish Peanuts grow in compact, bush form, making it possible to grow close, and cultivation is much easier than with the vine sorts. The nuts are produced closely in a bunch, making them easy to pick and save. While the nuts are smaller, they are of much sweeter and finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm where stock is raised should be without them. In this section plant in May, in rows 3 feet apart, placing the nut 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. (30 lbs.), \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER. *Desmodium Molle.*

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly esteemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops all throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, two to five feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow peas, etc.

"On the sandy pine lands for the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high; sometimes seven feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre, or broadcast ten to twelve pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops, or cutting. Price of seed, 40c. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND

IS THE BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE

CLOVER SEED

FOR CLEAN FIELDS AND CLEAN CROPS

SOW WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND

BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING.

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting the Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is only adapted for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain lands during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop, so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up in the grain fields, they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the clover.

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clovers when sown at the last working of corn are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time. A firm seed bed is of prime necessity, and when sown at the last working of a corn crop, the conditions are usually very good for giving good stands of clover. Japan Clover is only adapted for spring seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or Lucerne should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

A firm seed bed is of first importance in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

For late summer and fall seeding, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

THE CLOVERS AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

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 productiveness 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 would 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 wornout 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. A top dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE.

The acreage of Alfalfa is increasing very largely all over the South, our farmers fast beginning to realize what a valuable crop it is for this section. Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good loamy soils, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared, for the best results. The plant is rather slender when it first starts, and it must be grown under favorable conditions, in order to get ahead of the weeds and other grasses which would, under ordinary circumstances, spring up naturally and check it or smother it out.

Alfalfa ranks higher than Timothy hay in feeding value. In fact, it might be termed "both corn and hay," as it is almost a complete food. Experiment stations place the feeding value of Alfalfa hay at \$20 per ton, as against Timothy hay at \$12 per ton. This, with the fact that Alfalfa will, under favorable circumstances, after a good stand is secured, give three or four cuttings per year, and will easily yield, on good land, from one to two tons of hay per cutting, shows what a valuable crop it is. 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 the little extra care and preparation given to secure good stands and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa, by thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation.

PREPARATION AND METHOD OF SEEDING ALFALFA.

From the middle of March to the end of April is the best time for seeding in the spring, and end of August to 10th of October in the fall. The ground should be thoroughly well prepared before seeding. See information under the head of "Clover Seed," in regard to a "firm seed bed" and "preparation of the soil." Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, although some of our customers claim that they get better results from sowing in drills. Sowing in this manner is certainly preferable, in our opinion, when Alfalfa is seeded in the spring. When sown in this way, it is best to drill it two feet apart, cultivate it during the summer and early fall, and then, after cultivation in the fall, drill a row in between, so as to have the rows twelve inches apart. No further cultivation will be necessary; but if this method is followed out, full cuttings should be made the following season. If you have previously sown Alfalfa, and failed to secure a good stand, sow it again in the same place, as Alfalfa is one of the crops that succeed better when resown on the same land where it has been previously grown, and quite often soils that are deficient in the proper bacteria for this crop will fail to produce a crop the first time, but will, if the seed is sown on the same ground the second time, grow and produce a satisfactory crop. This lack of bacteria does not by any means exist on all soils, but it does seem to exist on some soils, and is frequently the reason why Alfalfa fails in certain sections. The bacteria can be supplied by procuring soil from where Alfalfa has been previously grown, and broadcasting it the same as you would fertilizer, at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

Our Alfalfa seed is the highest grade, strong germinating seed, of the best and cleanest quality it is possible to procure. The quality and germination of the seed is a prime requisite for success with this crop. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand, 18c. per lb.; \$9.00 per bus. of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.



ALFALFA.



RED CLOVER.

Trade-Mark Brand Crimson and Sapling Clover seeds last year, and got splendid stands of both. Some stalks of the Sapling measured four feet high, and the Crimson would average two feet. Some of my neighbors are talking of ordering from you. My field of Sapling Clover is entirely free from all foul seeds. That is something unusual here, so much plantain and other seeds get in with the clover seeds we buy.

STANLY CO., N. C., Jan. 12, 1904.—I bought 60 pounds of your Trade-Mark Brand Mammoth or Sapling Clover last February, and sowed it in my wheat field, and got a good cutting of clover last fall. I am more than pleased with my seed. It will be fine this spring. My clover has drawn the attention of several of my neighbors.

J. L. DEMPSEY.

M. L. HARRINGTON.

ALSIKE CLOVER. *Trifolium Hybridum.*

This is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but it is hardier and stands cold weather better than Red Clover, and where conditions of soil and lateness of seeding make any possibility of winter-killing, it is advisable to sow Alsike Clover, or at least to sow it in mixture with other clovers. It is more suited to our mountainous sections than to the coast regions, and it succeeds better on stiff or clay soils than on lighter lands. It is well adapted for sowing with Timothy or Herds Grass, as it matures with these crops, flowering a little later than the Red Clover. The blooms are not quite as large as the Red Clover, and are of a light pink or flesh color. Price of our Trade-Mark Alsike, per lb. 15c.; per bus. of 60 lbs. about \$8.50.

WHITE CLOVER.

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 throughout the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 64 and 65. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand seed, per lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. and over, 22c. per lb. Special price on large lots.

JAPAN CLOVER. *Lespedeza Striata.*

Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hillsides from washing, even coming in to fill the washes."

JAPAN CLOVER

makes a beautiful green carpet
under shade of trees, where
other Grasses and Clovers will
fail to grow.

Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms its value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing or anywhere under the shade of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet which is very attractive and desirable. It is best not to graze it too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Per lb. 25c.; bus. of 25 lbs. \$4.50.

ST. MARY CO., MD., Feb. 7, 1904.—I have sown Japan Clover seed for several years, and never failed to get a good stand on poor corn land, and after it is started it grows spontaneously. It makes good grazing. For poor land it is the best clover a farmer can sow. With Japan Clover seed I sow Red Top seed on poor land, and on improved land I sow Red Clover seed and Orchard Grass.

DANIEL J. PAYNE.

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 much larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

It is also largely sown with other grasses, both for hay and pasturage. Information as to quantities required per acre, when sown in combination with other grasses, will be found under the headings of "Orchard Grass," "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" and "Timothy." When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, the choicest and cleanest quality, about \$8.00 per bushel; choice quality seed, about \$7.75 per bus. Price fluctuates very much. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER.

Trifolium Pratense.

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth, or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price fluctuates. Present price (January 1st) for our Trade-Mark Brand is \$8.25 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$8.00 per bushel.

Our Trade-Mark Brands of Clover Seed are the best and cleanest qualities it is possible to obtain—free from plantain and other weed seeds frequently found in clover seed. Read what one of our customers, Mr. J. L. Dempsey, says on this point:

WARREN CO., TENN., July 20, 1903.—I ordered two bushels each of your

CRIMSON CLOVER.

CRIMSON CLOVER IS A GREAT SOIL-IMPROVER, and a crop of it turned under is equal in fertilizing value to a good application of stable manure, and will wonderfully increase the yield and quality of corn or other crops which follow it. For orchards and fruit lands it is considered by long odds the best soil-improving crop that can be used. Crimson Clover also makes splendid winter and spring grazing, fine early green feed or a good hay crop. It will yield, under favorable conditions, eight to ten tons of green food per acre, or one and a half to two tons of hay, and is worth, as a fertilizing crop, \$20 to \$25 per acre. It makes its crop very early, so that a full crop can be made, and either cut off or plowed under and corn or other crops planted the same season. Even after the crop is cut off, the action of the roots and stubble improves the land to a marked degree. In the far South the crop makes its full growth by the end of April; in this section, early in May; so that it leaves plenty of time for other crops to follow it.

Best Time for Seeding. Crimson Clover is usually sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre, and can be satisfactorily sown in corn, cotton and other cultivated crops at the last working, and usually gives an excellent stand and excellent results, sown in this way. It is not recommended for spring seeding in this section, although spring seedings do fairly well in some sections of this country. Some of our farmers also sow it in June or July, at the same time that they put in buckwheat, and make the crop of buckwheat, leaving Crimson Clover crop to follow. Where it is desired to make spring seedlings of Crimson Clover, we would recommend the White-blooming Crimson as more desirable for this purpose, as the White-blooming Crimson is three weeks later in maturing, and stands a much better chance of making a satisfactory crop than the Early Crimson Clover. Full description and information is given in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August. Price fluctuates. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, 10c. per lb.; \$4.50 per bushel. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will always fill orders at lowest existing prices at the time the order is received.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.

The White Blooming Crimson Clover makes a taller growth, and will yield more hay or forage and grazing than the regular Crimson Clover. On account of its larger growth, however, it is about two to three weeks later than the regular Crimson, before it reaches its full maturity. It has all the good qualities of the regular Crimson, as regards soil-improvement, with the added value of larger yield and making a better hay crop. It matures, too, at a time when it can usually be cut and cured to better advantage than the Early Crimson. It is excellently adapted for sowing with winter oats to cut for hay, as it matures with that crop. It has beautiful white blooms, the same size and shape as the regular Crimson, and a crop of this clover when in bloom attracts the attention and admiration of every one who sees it. Sow at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre same time as recommended for Crimson Clover. See "Best Time for Seeding," under heading of Crimson Clover. Price, 12c. lb.; about \$5.00 per bus. of 60 lbs.

BEDFORD CO., VA., April 11, 1904.—The clover seed bought of you was all right; the best I have seen this spring.
OTHO HULL.

MITCHELL CO., N. C., April 8, 1904.—The clover seed I bought of you has come up all right. My seed was fine as I ever saw.
A. D. LEDFORD.

BURR CLOVER.

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

Price, seed cleaned from the burrs, 35c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb. Price on large quantities quoted on request. Price of seed in the burr, 20c. per lb.; \$1.75 per bushel of 10 lbs. The clean seed should be sown at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. The seed in the burr at from 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Special price on large lots.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN.

Oklahoma is now the principal centre of the Broom Corn growing industry, and this valuable strain is the most popular of all the varieties grown in that territory. It possesses several features of merit which distinguish it from others and place it at the head of them all, viz.: its earliness, dwarf habit, robust growth, extreme productiveness, long, well-fibred brush, and, above all, its ability to resist drought. It grows to an average height of five feet, which makes it very convenient to pull the brush. The Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn is a great yielder; it is of robust and vigorous growth and early maturity. Seed can be allowed to ripen on brush without damage to the latter, which does away with much of the danger of heating when seed is stripped too green. If cut at once after brush is pulled, the stalks make excellent fodder and are relished by stock. Our seed is Oklahoma-grown, by experienced growers, and we can offer it with full confidence in its purity and vitality. Per lb. 8c.; 25 lbs. or over, 5c. per lb.; 100 lbs. or over, 4c. per lb.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN.

An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bus. \$1.75. Price of book, "Broomcorn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing broomcorn, 50c., postpaid.

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST.

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

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

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

The Premier Broadcast Seed Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest, and most effective hand seed sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, where much seeding is to be done, the Premier will give entirely satisfactory results. Price of Premier Seed Sower. \$1.25 each.



.... WOOD'S GRASS SEEDS HIGH-GRADE

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS have attained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness, and germinating qualities, causing our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in the country. Selling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities that we do also enables us to supply them at the lowest possible prices for the best quality seeds.

The description and information that we give in our Catalogue is especially full and complete. The description of the different 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.

SPECIAL GRASS SEED CIRCULAR MAILED ON REQUEST.

We have issued a special Grass Seed Circular giving full information as to the soils adapted to the different grasses; time of seeding; preparation of soils; adaptability of the different grasses to various soils and conditions; care of pasture and meadows, with much other useful and valuable information to all interested in grass culture. We will take pleasure in mailing this circular to any one interested upon request. Do not hesitate to write for it, or any other special information desired. We cheerfully answer all correspondence.

ORCHARD GRASS. *Dactylis Glomerata.*

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on upland, loamy, or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and a half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of Clover, are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, per lb. 18c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75; choice seed, \$1.65 per bus. We will quote prices at any time upon request.



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

fluctuate. Prices named here are those ruling at the time this Catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill orders entrusted to us at lowest prices possible for first-class seed.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. On our own farm it always impresses us as being really the most valuable grass, both for hay and pasturage, that we can sow. It seems to make more leafage and grazing than Orchard, and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than any other grass. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the 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 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 6 pounds Red Clover. The addition of 4 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, per lb. 20c.; **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, \$1.75 per bushel; choice seed, \$1.65 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

The following extracts from letters about this valuable grass are from customers who have grown it on an extensive scale for a number of years:

ROCKINGHAM CO., VA.—I have been growing Tall Oat Grass for thirty years, and find it far superior to Orchard Grass. It produces more leafage, has softer straw, quicker growth, and will sod poor land much quicker than Orchard Grass.
J. B. BURNER.

ALBEMARLE CO., VA.—The Tall Meadow Oat Grass is essentially the grass to sow for grazing. At this writing it is affording my stock a fine, full pasturage.
WM. MANN.

HOW TO SECURE GOOD STANDS AND GOOD CROPS OF CLOVER.

We call special attention to the full and complete information we give under the heading of Clover Seed on page 57. "Best Time and Methods of Seeding Clover." "A Firm Seed Bed." "The Clovers as a Soil Improver, etc." This information is from the most successful experience of our largest farmers, and if carefully followed will aid very much in securing good stands and good crops of clover.

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 pasture 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 grass we have grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half bushel each of these two grasses. Price, **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 15c.; about \$1.20 per bus. (14 lbs.)

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 very 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 two to three bushels per acre. Fancy Clean seed, per lb. 15c.; per bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.25. Special prices in quantity.

NATIVE, or CANADA BLUE GRASS. *Poa Compressa.*

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasturage grass in the South. 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. Per lb. 15c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.25.

MEADOW FOXTAIL. *Alopecurus Pratensis.*

Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pp. 64, 65.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to 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. Per lb. 25c.



MEADOW FESCUE, or RANDALL GRASS.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS. *Agrostis Vulgaris.*

This grass makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils, and the very best results on heavier, moist, or low ground soils. 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 afterwards.

CABARRUS CO., N. C., May 28, 1903.—
I sowed some of your Fancy Herd's Grass seed this spring, and it is doing well. I never saw such pretty seed of any kind before. **DR. J. E. SMOOT.**

lbs. 8c. per lb. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

AMELIA CO., VA., Sept. 26, 1904.—I have raised Herd's Grass for several years, and find that on all moist land it yields a very fine crop of hay. It also does well for me on high land, when the season suits it, but not so well as on the lower or moist land. Herd's Grass is also very valuable to hold the soil together, as it forms a close sod and prevents washing. **THOS. CARTER.**

SWAIN CO., N. C., Sept. 30, 1904.—Herd's Grass makes the very finest of hay in this section, and cannot be excelled for permanent pasture. I have sold it to some who say it is the best hay they ever saw. **C. C. SHERRILL.**

CREeping BENT GRASS. *Agrostis Stolonifera.*

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64, 65. It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds the soil in a very tenacious way, at the same time it is easily eradicated if desired. Per lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.



RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS.

KANAWHA CO., W. VA.—I am more than pleased with the success I had with the grass seed which I got from you last fall. I had my yard filled and sowed the seed in last September, and now my lawn is a thing of beauty. It is completely covered with beautiful, velvety grass. I am sure that there is no grass seed which could suit this section better than your Permanent Lawn Grass, and I shall always take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. **L. A. RICHMOND.**

CULPEPER CO., VA.—The grass seeds you sent me last fall were perfect. **J. J. THOMPSON.**

HALIFAX CO., VA.—The grass seed bought of you last spring was seeded and gave entire satisfaction. Thanks to you for the happy results. **W. D. HILL.**

ALBEMARLE CO., VA.—Tall Meadow Oat Grass is essentially the Grass to sow for grazing. At this writing it is affording my stock a fine pasturage. **WM. MANN.**

TIMOTHY. *Phleum Pratense.***TIMOTHY.**

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, 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 as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasture. 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, four pounds clover, four pounds Fancy Red Top, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low ground soils. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, per lb. 8c.; per bus. (45 lbs.) about \$1.65. Price fluctuates.

RED FESCUE. (*Festuca Rubra.*) This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pp. 64, 65.) Per lb. 20c.; per bus. (14 lbs.), \$1.75.

SHEEP FESCUE. (*Festuca Ovina.*) A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow two to three bushel per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pp. 64, 65.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bus. (14 lbs.), \$1.75.

HARD FESCUE. (*Festuca Duriuscula.*) This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high; a good pasture grass; valuable in mixtures. Per bus. (14 lbs.), \$1.75.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL. A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64, 65.) Per lb. 35c.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS. (*Poa Trivialis.*) A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Per lb. 35c.

WOOD'S MEADOW GRASS. An early, nutritive grass. Does well under trees, as it is specially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Per lb. 40c.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE. Where it succeeds to advantage, this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine growth, covering the ground with a close, compact and beautiful emerald green turf. It grows short, and seldom requires cutting. Price, per lb. 40c.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

A quick-growing very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. This grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in the South in connection with Bermuda Grass, being sown on the scarified Bermuda sod in the fall, furnishing a quick and most excellent green sod all through the winter and spring until crowded out by the Bermuda the following summer. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre, either in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Italicum.*) Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed upon request. Price, per lb. 12c.; per bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.10.

BERMUDA GRASS.**ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE SOUTHERN PASTURAGE GRASSES.**

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and, in some sections of the South, is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. This variety also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of cow peas, corn, and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sod, that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable permanent pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown in March or April, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm, seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Price, 50c. lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 45c. lb. Special price on large lots.

BERMUDA GRASS

makes a close thick turf, prevents washing on hillsides, railroad embankments, etc.

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 of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

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 pp. 64 and 65. 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 two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Per lb. 16c.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.75.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

This is a particularly valuable grass for the South, especially in the Gulf States. Also does very well in the eastern portion of the Atlantic Coast States, from Virginia South.

Reports from farmers who have grown this grass are as follows:

"Paspalum Dilatum has proved itself worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. Its great vitality and wonderful fodder-producing powers, as well as rapid propagation, are thoroughly convincing of its great value to the dairy farmer. It would be impossible for me to overestimate its value."

"Paspalum Dilatum is probably the best fodder or pasturage grass yet introduced, resisting both heat and cold, and yielding enormously. It is much liked by cattle, and is shown by analysis to be of excellent quality."

Paspalum seed should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily. If the ground is cold, it will lie in the ground until warm weather, so it is best not to seed it until after the middle of March or during April, so as to catch the spring and summer rains. Sow at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre, on well-prepared land, and it will soon present a thick and well-set pasture. We strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to sow at least a small patch of this in their pasture fields, so as to become acquainted with the great merits of this valuable grass. Price, 75c. per lb.; large trial package, 25c., postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS.

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting, equal in nutritive qualities to the best Timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can only be sown to advantage in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and will yield three or four cuttings per year, yielding on good land one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to Timothy hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmer can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop for the South, the only caution we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen, in order to confine it to the fields where it is grown. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close cutting and grazing and late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and exposure of the roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectually eradicate it wherever freezing cold weather occurs. Sow at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in the spring. Thick seeding (one and a half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make the stalk coarser and not so desirable for feed. Besides a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting.

During the past two or three seasons, we wrote to numbers of our customers to whom we had sold Johnson Grass seed in large quantities, or who had extensive experience with the grass, for their opinion in regard to it. Every answer we received spoke of this grass in the highest terms, and recommended it very strongly as a most valuable and profitable hay grass for the South. The only adverse criticisms we have ever seen about this grass have been from parties who have never grown it as a farm crop.

The following letters from two of our customers give the general consensus of opinion regarding this valuable crop:

"Four years' experience with Johnson Grass—superior both for green feed and hay."

WHITE CO., ARK., Oct. 10, 1904.—I have had four years' experience with Johnson Grass, and I find it superior to any native or cultivated grasses I know, both for green feed and hay. It is not a pest or a curse, nor an obnoxious weed, as I was told when I first settled here; but I find it a great blessing to the careful farmers. It is only a curse to the careless land-owner or the shifty tenant. Johnson Grass is a most valuable crop, but it needs careful handling. I would rather have one acre in Johnson Grass than three acres in corn, on the same kind of land. Care must be taken in cutting it for hay, and that is just as soon as the first seed heads appear. Seed is slow in maturing, and one has plenty of time to cut it before danger of the seed maturing. But the sooner it is cut in the above state, the better, as it will make better hay.

To kill it, if the field is wanted for something else, pasture closely and continuously after the first cutting, until frost. Then plow six or seven inches deep in December; plow or disk in February, and the grass is gone forever.

A better stand is secured when the land is plowed in the fall and disked late in April, just before the seeding, and that is after all danger of frost, cold and rainy spells is past. **Thick sowing** is best, about two bushels to the acre; it will make finer hay.

The industrious and careful farmer should not hesitate to sow Johnson Grass. You will soon find that you will have **more hay, better hay** than you have made with other grasses on ten times the area of land. Johnson Grass cures quicker and keeps better than any Grass I know of.

Johnson Grass in this part of the country has two friends and two enemies. The friends are hot weather and cultivation (harrowing after cutting in dry, droughty weather just tickles it: try it). The enemies are, close and continuous cropping (pasturing), and freeze or cold and wet.

If Johnson Grass is given one-tenth of the attention that is given to corn, one need not fear of its spreading. The roots will not cross a path or hard ground. It does well on any kind of land.

To sum up: Johnson Grass is a most valuable grass, either for hay or green feed; liked by all kinds of stock. It is not a curse, but a blessing, when properly handled, and it is not hard to eradicate, provided one uses the proper method. Knowing it as I do, from experience, I would recommend this grass to careful farmers.

S. BACHMAN.

Johnson Grass yielded three cuttings—makes fine hay.

BIBB CO., GA.—I sowed the Johnson Grass seed I got from you in the spring, and have had three cuttings from same. I think that on bottom lands, such as I have used in sowing this seed, the production is very large, and it is very profitable. It makes a fine hay and finds a ready market in this place in the summer at about ten to twelve dollars a ton, and in winter at about fifteen dollars a ton.

J. W. CABINISS.

Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Johnson Grass** seed, \$1.60 per bushel of 24 lbs. Special price on large lots.

WEBSTER CO., GA.—The Beggar Weed bought of you fills the bill exactly for forage and land improver. Sown in June on poor land, it is now about waist high. In my opinion, it is the best of the recent legumes. The Velvet Bean is wonderful, but the objection to that is when planted after grain, etc., it will not mature the beans for seed.

W. STEVENS.



HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES give the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers, and our trade in them is increasing rapidly every year.

The special mixtures which we offer are the results of many years of experience and careful experiment, and we are constantly benefitting by our experience in improving the combinations of the different mixtures offered, as the grasses prove more successful on various soils.

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. We were the pioneer seedsmen in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been eminently satisfactory, resulting in largely increased crops both of hay and pasturage. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to the same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and uses for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties as best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration. The quantity handled enables us to give our customers the benefit of a very low price, even lower than if they purchased the seed separately.

Read what our customers say about our special Grass Mixtures:

"Your mixtures give the best pasture I ever had—better than any I ever saw in this section."

BRUNSWICK CO., VA., Sept. 8, 1904.—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.

KING WILLIAM CO., VA.—Your grass mixtures seem to be carefully prepared to suit the different kinds of soil and the purposes for which they are wanted. Also, your mixtures are a great convenience to those people who are not sure as to the best varieties of grass seed to suit their lands and purposes. I think sowing your mixtures is the best and quickest way to get a pasture or hay crop. I seeded ten acres of your grass mixture this spring, with spring oats, and have a beautiful stand, which looks very promising.
CHARLES BELL.

We give below the kind of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.

"Your Grass Mixture No. 1 the finest I ever saw."

DODDRIDGE CO., W. VA., Sept. 27, 1904.—Your Grass Mixture No. 1, which I bought of you last spring, is the finest I ever saw, considering the dry weather we have had here. All other grasses here are burnt out, that were sown last spring. I have tried for five years to get a set of grass on this land, but have failed till now.
CHAS. McLAIN.

SUSSEX CO., VA.—I have a beautiful stand of the grass mixture I bought of you last year; as fine as I could wish for.
W. V. MARTIN.

LUNENBURG CO., VA., Feb. 22, 1904.—In the first half of September, 1902, I sowed some of your No. 6 Grass Mixture. Last year I had two cuttings of green feed and three cuttings of hay. The first cutting was about a little over two feet, the 7th of April, 1903, and was lodging down. Altogether, I made the biggest yield I know of anywhere in Lunenburg county.
WALDEMAR DISSLER.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 1.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,	Hungarian Brome Grass,
Sheep Fescue,	White Clover,
Meadow Fescue,	Red Clover,
Orchard Grass,	Red Fescue.
Fancy Red Top,	

Sow thirty pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Meadow Fescue,	Red Clover,
Orchard Grass,	White Clover,
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Sheep Fescue.

Sow thirty pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Alsike Clover,
Orchard Grass,	Red Clover,
Fancy Red Top,	White Clover,
Italian Rye Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Fescue,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Creeping Bent.

Sow thirty to thirty-five pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass,	Meadow Fescue,
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Meadow Foxtail,	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Timothy,	Italian Rye Grass,
Orchard Grass,	Mammoth Clover,
Alsike Clover,	Perennial Rye Grass.

Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Price 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For Wet Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,	Timothy,
Fancy Red Top,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,	Alsike Clover,
Meadow Foxtail,	Creeping Bent Grass,
Meadow Fescue,	Kentucky Blue Grass.

Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10).—Specially prepared for good loam soil in partially shady situations. An admirable permanent pasturage mixture, but will also yield large crops of hay. Per lb. 15c.; per 100 lbs. 12½c. per lb. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. per acre.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 6.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Orchard Grass,	Hungarian Brome Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Red Clover,
Red Fescue,	Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Eye Grass,	Meadow Fescue.
Sheep Fescue,	

Sow thirty pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Fescue,	Sheep Fescue,
Orchard Grass,	Red Clover.
Fancy Red Top,	

Sow thirty pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue,	Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Orchard Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Eye Grass,	Red Clover,
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Timothy.
Meadow Foxtail,	

Sow thirty pounds to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top,	Sapling Clover,
Timothy,	Alsike Clover,
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Rough Stalked Meadow.
Meadow Fescue,	Italian Eye Grass.
Perennial Eye Grass.	

Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Price 12c. per lb.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

Our Lawn Grass Mixtures are specially adapted to our Southern soils and climate. The grasses used in the different mixtures are those which, from careful experiments and practical experience, have been shown to be best adapted for the purposes recommended. 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; but where care and attention cannot be given during a season of heat and drought, or where the grass is to be sown on light or sandy soils, **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will give best results. For large lawns, where a combination of both lawn and grazing is desired, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** is to be especially recommended.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards one quart to 300 square feet. Price per quart, 25c.; if sent by mail, 30c.; peck of 5 lbs. \$1.00; bus. of 20 lbs. \$3.50.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS.

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not as fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price, 25c. per lb.; 5-lbs. for \$1.00; bus. of 20 lbs. \$3.00.

WOOD'S DROUGHT-RESISTING LAWN MIXTURE.

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. It is composed of grasses specially adapted to withstand heat and drought, and, at the same time, we have also combined grasses with it which will give a most satisfactory lawn during the fall, winter and spring. **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will, we feel sure, meet a long-felt want. In addition to other grasses this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer Lawn Grasses. Our other Lawn Mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is specially ordered. Sow at the rate of one pound to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. to acre. Price, 30c. per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all 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 our 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 1200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 pounds per acre, or for small yards, 5 lbs. to each 300 square feet. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25c.; 10-lb. pkg. 40c.; 25-lb. bag, 85c.; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; per ton, \$45.00.

A nice sod from our Lawn Grass Seed sown six years ago.

ALBEMARLE CO., VA., June 22, 1903.—I have a large yard, which was sown some six years ago with your lawn grass seed, and it has done very well indeed. We have still a nice sod from same, which improves the appearance of the place very much. (REV.) F. W. NEVE.

Send for our **SPECIAL LAWN GRASS CIRCULAR**, telling about preparation, seeding and care of LAWNS, etc. Mailed free on request.

**Wood's
Evergreen
Lawn Grass**
makes a beautiful
green and velvety
lawn in six weeks
after seeding. . .

"Met with fine success with your lawn grass, after many ineffectual efforts with other lawn grasses."

HALIFAX CO., N. C.—After many ineffectual efforts to secure a nice lawn, we obtained seed from you, and met with very fine success. I am very much pleased with the results. GARRETT & CO.

SEED CORN.

Our Virginia grown seed corn gives the very best and most satisfactory results all through the South, succeeding and giving much better and more satisfactory yields than corn grown in the North and West. We are constantly receiving large numbers of voluntary testimonials from our customers, testifying to the fine results from planting our seed corns, and our sales have increased to a very large extent all throughout the South. We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever offered a better selection of the varieties of corn adapted to the South than we offer in the following list. All of them have been thoroughly tested, and can be recommended and planted with confidence.



IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.

Yellow seed corns are usually considered profitable for planting on light lands or medium soils, experience showing that yellow corns will produce a larger crop on medium or poor soils than white corn. Yellow corns, particularly our Improved Golden Dent and the Leaming, are also quicker to mature, and cure up better than white corns. Our Improved Golden Dent is a particularly valuable corn in this respect. Our sales of this variety have increased every year very largely, especially in the South. We sell thousands of bushels every year of this one variety alone for Southern planting.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.

We have sold this splendid yellow corn for many years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. It produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, quick-growing and large-yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; in 2-bus. lots and over, \$1.25.

CLEVELAND CO., N. C., Oct. 7, 1904.—The Golden Dent is the best corn I have raised yet.

J. A. WARE.

HALIFAX CO., N. C.—The Improved Golden Dent Corn I bought of you has given perfect satisfaction. I never have made such a crop before. I can say it is the best yielding corn I have ever planted; quick growth and fills well.

H. L. ADCOCK.

IMPROVED LEAMING.

One of our largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping corns in our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any corn they have ever grown. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40. In 2-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 bus.

VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT.

A standard variety of yellow corn; quick-maturing and large yielding. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.

Makes a large ear and large grained yellow corn later to mature than Improved Golden Dent. Very popular in Maryland, where it is very highly esteemed as a large yielding and most satisfactory cropping variety. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40. In 2-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 bus.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN.

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James River. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40; 2-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN.

This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from ten to twelve inches in length and from fourteen to sixteen rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appear in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. We unhesitatingly recommend this corn to our customers as one of the most satisfactory and largest yielding field corns in cultivation. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.40 per bus.

IREDELL CO., N. C., Feb. 6, 1904.—I bought two bushels of Holt's Strawberry Corn three years ago, and I find it the best corn I can grow. It has given such good satisfaction that our entire neighborhood is planting it. But I think it best to buy seed from you and not plant our raising more than three or four years.

W. A. McKNIGHT.

MAMMOTH SHOEPEG CORN.

A Southern variety, remarkable for its deep grain and large ears. It makes a thicker ear than any variety we have grown. At the same time, owing to the depth of grain, the cob is comparatively small. A barrel of this corn will make more shelled corn than any variety we know. It makes a good growth of stalk and fodder, and is to be highly recommended for medium to rich soils. Price, pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.

An old favorite Virginia sort, with a small cob and long, deep grains, making very large yields of fine marketable corn. Also makes fine ensilage corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.20. In 2-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus.

EUREKA CORN.

This corn is a decided improvement on the famous Cocke's Prolific, from which it originated. The ears are larger and longer, frequently measuring from twelve to fourteen inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper; an excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high. Will weigh about sixty pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-earred sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom lands. For this class of soils we believe unquestionably that this is the largest yielding white corn in cultivation.

Read what our customers say about Eureka Corn:

GREENWOOD CO., S. C., Sept. 27, 1904.—I have no hesitation in saying that the Eureka Corn is superior to anything I have ever seen growing. Will make from 80 to 100 bushels per acre on good bottom lands. I did that this year, and also made 500 bundles of fodder per acre.

A. F. CALVERT.

BUCKINGHAM CO., VA.—I think the Eureka Corn is the best corn I have ever grown or seen. I cultivated about one hundred acres, and from the same gathered 1,400 barrels (7,000 bushels). The crop was the admiration of all who saw it, from all sections of the State. Farmers will not make any mistake by planting their entire crop of this corn.

A. J. TERRELL.

PRINCE GEORGE CO., MD.—Eureka Corn doing fine. Best field in the neighborhood.

H. H. RAND.

ORANGE CO., VA.—I had excellent results from your Eureka Corn, giving me twelve barrels, against seven in the same amount of land with my other varieties. Will plant all my low land with Eureka.

THOMAS A. STEWART.

Price of the Eureka Corn, pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40. Special price on large lots.

WHITE MAJESTIC CORN.

This splendid white corn gave the most satisfactory results the past season, and we received a number of letters from customers who planted it, who are enthusiastic in its praise. It is one of the best yielding white corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large sized, and always fills out well to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop corn on upland or light soils it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk eight to ten feet high. Price, pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40.

POWHATAN CO. VA.—I have grown the White Majestic and Holt's Strawberry Corn for two seasons, and I consider them, after a fair trial of several other varieties, as being superior to all others that I have tried. Each, to have its perfect growth, requiring soils; that is, the Holt's Strawberry does the best on heavy or wet soils, while the Majestic is the best on lighter, dryer soils; and I consider it the best corn for bread that I have ever grown. In addition to early maturity, it is always sound and dry, and the grain is large and deep, with a small cob. Altogether, I think on the average lands I prefer Majestic to all others, although I will continue to plant both. I raised a fine crop of Holt's Strawberry this season.

A. B. F. WILSON.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN.

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.10. Special price on large lots.

MIDDLESEX CO., VA.—Your seeds have all given first-class satisfaction. The Virginia Ensilage Corn gave me the best showing and finest fodder I ever raised, with broadest leaf.

WM. TEN EYCK.

FARMER'S INTEREST.

A deep-grained white corn, which has proved particularly well adapted to this section. It is a strong-growing variety; withstands drought well. Stalks are strong, close jointed and leafy. Produces mammoth ears. Grains very deep; color, pure white; firm and good texture; cob medium size. Matures in about 100 days. Yields very heavy. Our customers who have grown this corn are remarkably well pleased with the crop results and pronounce it an ideal corn for the South. Price, pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large yielding white variety of lumpy nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama experiment station, rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting, the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40. In 2-bus. lots and over \$1.25 bus.

FLORENCE CO., S. C., Jan. 27, 1904.—I have been planting Blount's Prolific Corn for the past eight years; never had a failure, and shall plant it exclusively this year.

WM. F. CLAUSSEN.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE.

This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about eight feet in height; ears set four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting-ears. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.; bus. \$1.60.

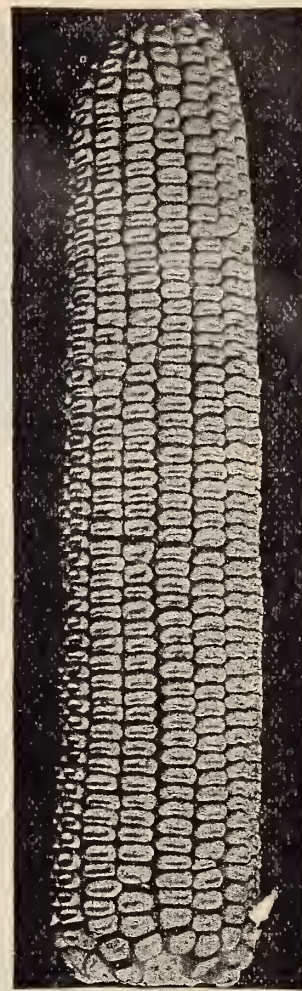
Mr. J. C. Stockley, of Kent Co., Delaware, says of Snowflake Corn: "It is a splendid variety, vigorous and healthy, and very productive, with no barren stalks; the last is an important matter."

HICKORY KING.

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50.

BOONE COUNTY SPECIAL.

This corn is of Western origin, but has been generally tested all over the United States, and it is pronounced one of the largest yielding and best white corns in cultivation. It is a highly bred white corn, of extra large size, containing a high percentage of oil. The cob is of medium size and pure white in color; butts and tips are exceptionally well filled; the ears of uniform appearance, shape and size; kernels are creamy white, moderately rough, very deep, with fine, large germ. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. The foliage is abundant; leaves very thick, succulent, and curing into large quantities of peerless fodder. Makes a good, strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. We believe this corn will prove to be unquestionably one of our best and most productive white varieties. Price, per qt. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.60.



EUREKA.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS.



As a forage and feed crop, Soja Beans are proving to be very much more profitable and desirable than Cow Peas. They make a larger growth on the same land, stand up better, and can be cut and cured to better advantage. At the same time, they furnish richer feed, containing more oil and fattening properties. In fact, Soja Beans are practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Our best farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal, or any oil foods whatever, when feeding Soja Beans. They are growing in popularity everywhere, and their use and growth is increasing to an enormous extent, and it is only a question of a very short time when they will be a standard crop with all our Southern farmers.

Cow Peas do best on light or sandy soils, and, as a rule, do not succeed so well on heavy or stiff soils; while Soja Beans do equally well on both classes of soil. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans

land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Beans is that they resist drought much better than cow peas.

For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop. Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck to the acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills three and a half feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans, put in in this way.

We give below extracts from letters from customers, giving their opinions in regard to our Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans:

CHARLES CO., MD., Sept. 30, 1904.—I am very much pleased with your brand of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans. They grow more vines on poor land than any variety of cow peas which I have seen. I would recommend them highly for a fall pasture for fattening hogs, and after the hogs have eaten the beans, the vines can be plowed under to improve the land.

MICHAEL SHEA.

AMHERST CO., VA., Sept. 26, 1904.—As to the relative value of Soja Beans as compared with cow peas, we would say, we have just harvested a crop of each, grown on high thin land, which usually produces about three barrels of corn to the acre. The Soja Beans yielded about 1½ tons to the acre, while the cow peas will hardly pay to cut. For the last six weeks we have suffered from a severe drought, which ruined the cow peas, but did not damage the Soja Beans much. The best yield I have had is from a mixture of the two, by sowing the Soja Beans in rows two feet apart, and at the first and only working, to sow cow peas between the rows. This makes a much heavier yield of forage and is easy to cure.

E. B. MCGINNIS & SON.

FORSYTH CO., N. C.—As a forage crop, I think Soja Beans have no equal. I think them better than the best pea vine hay.

J. W. SPEAS.

Price, pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bus. about, \$1.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJA BEANS.

Makes a much quicker growth and matures its crop three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. Our customers who have grown this and seen it growing on our own place are most enthusiastic in its praise. It makes fully as large a yield, if not larger, both of forage and beans, than the Mammoth Yellow Soja, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It will pay farmers everywhere to get in a stock of this bean as soon as possible, as the seed is bound to be in great demand when its merits become fully known, and its early maturity makes it one of the surest and largest yielding crops that the farmer can plant.

For full information, see **New and Desirable Varieties**. Price, pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, 1.00; bus. \$3.00.

VELVET BEANS.

The Famous New Forage and Soil-Improving Plant.

The popularity of this bean is increasing enormously, and it is now being very generally grown all throughout the South. It makes an enormous growth of vines, greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the Cow Pea in yield. The great possibilities of this bean as a land improver and for producing a good crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above the ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. We strongly recommend our customers all throughout the South to plant these beans on a large scale, feeling sure that they will be more than satisfied with the results from same. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of one and a half pecks to the acre, in drills five feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bus. about \$2.50. Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

WARREN CO., N. C.—I will need some more Velvet Beans to plant later. I can raise more good food on poor land with these Velvet Beans than anything I have tried here yet.

E. W. THOMPSON.

DECATUR CO., GA.—I have been planting your Velvet Beans for three years, and I am perfectly satisfied with the results. For forage and soil-improving I think they are not excelled by any bean or pea that I know of.

C. L. MARTIN.

WHITE NAVY BEANS.

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage; and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; about \$2.50 per bushel. Special price on large lots.



VELVET BEANS.

GERMAN MILLET. Choice Southern Grown.

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time, it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Price of our Trade-Mark Southern-grown German Millet, about \$1.25 per bushel of 50 lbs.

HUNGARIAN. *Panicum Germanicum.*

For good low ground or rich soils, this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. It is very important, in procuring Hungarian Millet, to get the true seed, as common millet resembles it very closely and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and the value of the crop. On uplands or light soils, German Millet makes much larger yields than Hungarian. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about \$1.25 per bus.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET. *Pencillaria.*

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by farmers and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from the one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilling is usually considered preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. and over, 7c.; per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 6c.; per lb.

"PEARL MILLET BEATS ANYTHING I HAVE EVER PLANTED FOR GREEN FORAGE."

PITT CO., N. C.—I have planted almost every kind of green forage crops, but Pearl Millet beats anything that I have ever planted. I keep some fine stock—horses, Jersey cows, hogs and chickens. I feed them all on millet all the summer. As I have but little pasture land, I have to depend on millet as the cheapest and best feed that I can plant.

DR. F. C. JAMES.



GERMAN MILLET.

TEOSINTE.

A MOST VALUABLE AND ENORMOUS YIELDING, CONTINUOUS CUTTING FORAGE CROP.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Teosinte grows off and stools out better after being cut. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

BEDFORD CO., VA., Dec. 29, 1903.—I bought from you last spring two pounds of Teosinte. I planted the seed in May, and though it was much kept back in its growth, by a five weeks' drought, it grew very satisfactorily. I had three cuttings of excellent fodder, and I believe, under favorable conditions, Teosinte can be cut four or five times. As a fodder plant it is unsurpassed.

MRS. CAROLINE SILBERBUSCH.

ORANGE CO., N. C., April 11, 1904.—My success with Teosinte has been so profitable 3 years in succession that I expect to continue to plant it.

JNO. C. HOCUTT.

ORANGE CO., N. C., Jan. 11, 1904.—I cannot say too much in recommending your Teosinte seed, which I bought from you last season. It yielded abundantly. I will send you another order in a short while for some more of the same seed.

W. T. DOLLAR.

Sow in May or June at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills three and a half to four feet apart. Oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c. Special price in quantity.

TEOSINTE

CAN BE CUT WHEN TWO OR THREE FEET HIGH.

IT STOOLS OUT MORE AND

GROWS OFF BETTER

AFTER BEING CUT. :: ::



TEOSINTE.

WALTON CO., FLA., Sept. 27, 1904.—I find the Iron Pea to be all right for this part of the South. I am growing the second crop on the same land. I find that when the pea is ripe, it stands more rain than any other variety I have raised, which is quite an item. I think they are going to be fine for late planting.

L. W. PLANK.

MADISON CO., ALA.—In regard to the Iron Pea, I want to say I believe it to be all you claim for it. I planted several varieties this year, and the Iron kept green and held the leaves best of all. The seasons were very poor for peas; first, for two months, too much rain to work them, and then a drouth followed, which lasted until frost.

J. W. NELSON.

SORGHUMS AND KAFFIR CORN. For Forage Crops.

The sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasturage for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems.

For forage purposes, sow thickly, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

KAFFIR CORN or SORGHUMS

SOWN WITH COW PEAS,
WILL INCREASE THE
YIELD AND VALUE OF
THE CROP ENORMOUSLY.

Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the Cow Peas off the ground, and thus causes a larger growth of Cow Peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from three-quarters to one bushel per acre. Pkt. 5c., postpaid; lb. 10c.; peck 50c.; bus. (50 lbs.), about \$1.50. Special price in quantity.

ROWAN CO., N. C.—For several years, I have at your suggestion sown Kaffir Corn with my peas, and it makes the best forage I have seen. N. E. SCALES.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM.

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten to twelve feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills three and a half to four feet apart. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bus. about \$1.50.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50. Busnel price fluctuates.

KAFFIR CORN.

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre.

the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crops, has the power to extract nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that

FIELD or COW PEAS.

The great Soil Improvers. Make poor land rich. Make good land more productive. Also make a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off.



COW PEA.

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and

the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crops, has the power to extract nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea.

To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. During the last few years the custom has been very generally followed of sowing Cow Peas with Kaffir corn, at the rate of one bushel Cow Peas to one peck of Kaffir corn to the acre. Kaffir corn makes a large yield of most nutritious food, and holds the Cow Peas off the ground, thus enabling them to make a better growth. We strongly recommend that our customers try this plan of seeding, feeling sure they will be well satisfied with the results.

Red Carolina. For full description of this distinct and valuable early and sure cropping Cow Pea, see New and Desirable Varieties, in this Catalogue. Price, per pkt. 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

Iron. A new variety of Cow Pea, which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease resistant qualities. It will retain its leaves and foliage better and longer than any other kind with which we have had experience, a most valuable consideration where the crop is sown for forage. It is also specially valuable, in that it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt fungus, the Root Knot Worm or Nematode, and will produce a good crop on land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. This is of the greatest value to some sections of the South, where the parasites above mentioned are widespread, causing the condition of the land known as "pea sickness."

Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety, and a variety that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early to mature, and is therefore adapted for sowing in the North. It is a very prolific bearer of peas, and its vines keep green and it retains its leaves when other varieties will be practically dead, with the leaves all shed and the vines rotten. This is a most important consideration where the crop is to be sown and used for forage.

Another valuable point both in regard to this and the New Era Peas is that the seed peas are smaller in size than other cow peas, and do not require anything like so many to seed per acre. Two-thirds of a bushel will give a thicker seeding than one bushel of the ordinary varieties. Remember this in considering comparative price.

We strongly recommend this new pea for all sections of our country. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus.

\$2.25. Special prices quoted on large lots. See letters from customers about this pea on page 69.

ROANOKE CO., VA., April 22, 1904.—

Last year I sowed one bushel of Cow Peas and two pecks of Kaffir Corn to the acre, and from 1 1/4 acres I cut fully eight tons of dry feed. It makes fine forage for cows. J. F. RAUDENBUSH.

New Era. This new extra early Cow Pea is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation, and is particularly well adapted for planting in the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than they are in the South. It is quicker in growth than any other Cow Pea in cultivation; makes a very large growth of vine and very prolific yield of peas. The vines stand upright, enabling the peas to be easily gathered. The peas are fully one-third smaller in size than the ordinary cow pea, so that it does not require nearly as many to seed an acre as of the ordinary varieties. From one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

LAWRENCE CO., TENN.—Regarding the New Era Cow Pea. They are an entirely new variety for this locality, and all who saw them were surprised at their earliness and heavy yield of seed. While not producing as large a growth of vine as the Black, the Wonderful or Unknown, and other later maturing varieties, their extreme earliness and heavy seed-bearing qualities make them a valuable pea, especially for those wishing to plant after wheat, oats or other winter crop has been harvested. The New Era Pea has come to stay with us, it is just what we have been looking for, and for the qualities before stated, it has no equal in our community.

Red Ripper. Red seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. Price, per pkt. 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per peck, 50c.; per bus. about \$1.60.

WAYNE CO., N. C.—I regard the Red Ripper as far superior to the Unknown or Black Peas, both as to productiveness and growth of vine. They are about ten days earlier, and almost sure to yield a crop; solid, and will stand lots of rainy weather before becoming damaged.

Farmers desiring to purchase
COW PEAS in quantity are
requested to write us for
prices, stating what quan-
tities they desire, as prices
fluctuate very much. :: :: ::

Black. This is the variety most largely grown in this section. It is very prolific, quicker to mature than the Wonderful or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.60 per bus. Special price on large lots. In small quantities, per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.

Taylor. This is a large speckled pea, making a larger growth of vine than the Black Cow Pea, and maturing about the same time. It makes a very much larger yield of shelled peas to the acre than the Black Pea, and on account of its superiority, both in this respect and the growth of its forage, is bound to become very popular wherever grown, and when its merits become fully known, we believe that it will supplant, to a very large extent, the popular Black Pea. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. about \$1.60.

Wonderful or Unknown. This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.60 per bus. Special prices on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.60 per bus. Special price on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.

Clay. A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.50 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.

Mixed Peas. The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Price, 50c. peck; about \$1.50 bus. Price fluctuates.

EDIBLE COW PEAS.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all throughout the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern Markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Extra Early Blackeye. These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick set on

the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 25c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.00.

Large Blackeye. The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow Peas. While, of course, allowing the peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time to improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. \$2.00. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Rice. This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and will make a larger yield per acre. They are somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant or Lady Pea, but are much larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Gallavant, or Lady. This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; peck, 75c.; bu. \$2.50.



KAFFIR CORN SOWN WITH COW PEAS

helps wonderfully, both in increased growth of vine and in the harvesting of the peas.

MANGELS, or STOCK BEETS.

MAKE SPLENDID WINTER HOG AND CATTLE FEED. YIELD MUCH LARGER CROPS AND RICHER FEED THAN TURNIPS. SOW IN APRIL FOR BEST RESULTS.

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED. Grows to an immense size, and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep as well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

YELLOW, or ORANGE GLOBE. Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, and splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk-producing sorts. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

SILESIAN SUGAR. Will make equally as large a yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive, and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.

UNION CO., S. C.—I planted some of your Mangel Beets, and made 340 bushels per acre. They are the finest feed for cattle I have ever used. They have kept all winter. I am satisfied I can raise them for five cents per bushel, and my cattle would rather have them to eat than anything I ever fed.
M. R. SAMS.

LARGE, WHITE BELGIAN CARROT.

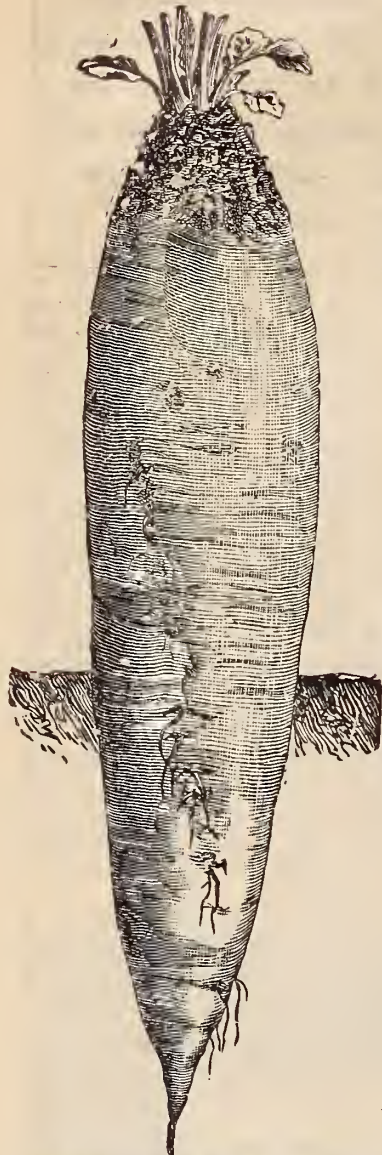
Carrots make a healthy and desirable tonic food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horses an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle, and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit to all cattle. The White Belgian is the best variety of stock carrots. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

SPANISH CHUFAS.

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather, soil that does not contain too much clay except as a subsoil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five chufas in a hill fifteen to twenty inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same day. Level culture is best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED MANGEL.



LENOR CO., N. C., Sept. 26, 1904.—I consider Chufas the best and cheapest crop to raise to fatten pork with, that I know of. One acre will fatten one thousand pounds of pork.
RICHARD KING.

NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C., Sept. 26, 1904.—We think Chufas are undoubtedly the best crop we have ever planted for hogs. They will make more per acre, and will fatten hogs faster than any other crop we have ever planted for hogs.
BRIDGERS & GARRISS.

JERUSALEM, or WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKES.

These make an enormous crop of most healthy and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Artichokes can be planted, cultivated and harvested same as for potatoes; although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food. Artichokes are said to be the best of hog feeds to prevent cholera.

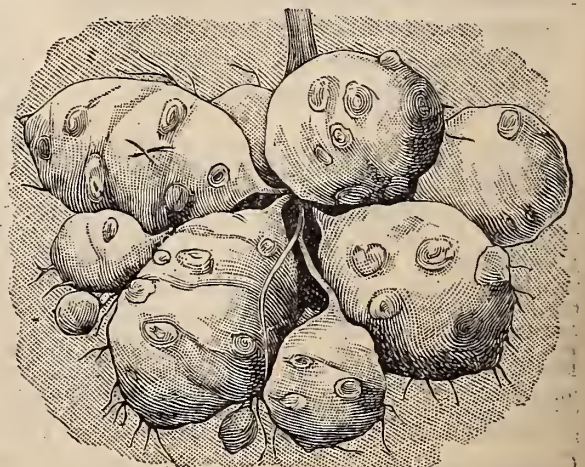
Artichokes should be planted in February, March or April in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. It requires from five to six bushels to plant an acre. Price, qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.25. Special price on large lots.

DADE CO., GA.—My crop of Artichokes made at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per acre.
SIDNEY M. NISBET.

AUGUSTA CO., VA.—My crop of Jerusalem Artichokes yielded more, far more, than anything we ever planted on the same ground. The hogs are fond of them. I think it a very cheap way to feed hogs.
E. FLORENCE KOINER.

\$10.00 PRIZE

For the largest and heaviest Mangel or Stock Beet grown from our seed. We also give a prize of \$5.00 for the second best, and \$2.50 for the third best. **•••••**
After the Beets are grown, report weight to us; but do not send them unless we request it, as we only desire the heaviest roots sent in to us. **•••••**
All reports must be in by December 1, 1905. **•••••**



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop, Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections, where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July, or early in August.

JAPANESE.

This variety of buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 40c.; per bus. about \$1.10.

SILVER HULL.

A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.10 per bus. Current prices quoted on application.

UPLAND RICE.

An excellent variety of rice, which yields a most satisfactory crop on any good, stiff, upland soil, being particularly well adapted for clay soils. It will make a larger yield of grain than corn on the same land, and with less work. Plant fifteen to twenty-five grains in a hill, just far enough apart to admit of hoeing, and rows far enough apart to plow. Should be planted in this section from the first of April to the middle of June. It is best planted in April, however. In addition to its value to grow as a crop for sale, it makes most excellent feed for horses, hogs, and poultry. The straw is equal to timothy hay, and one of the largest growers in the South says, "I can throw away either the rice or the straw and come out better than with my cotton crop, even at present prices." Price, 10c. per pkt.; 20c. qt.; 70c. peck; \$2.25 bus.

CAROLINA RICE.

The variety most largely used for seeding in the Carolinas. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.; bus. \$2.00.

JAPAN RICE.

Our stock of this is grown from imported seed. This variety is being very largely planted in Louisiana to the preference of other kinds. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

RYE AND BARLEY.

These crops are recommended for late summer and fall seeding only. Full information in regard to same will be given in our Fall Catalogue, which we will mail on request. Spring seedings of Rye and Barley are only to be recommended for pasturage purposes, as these crops do not give satisfactory yields of grain or forage for spring seeding, in this section.

SEED WHEAT.

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheats and other seeds for fall sowing, which we shall take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

EGGS FOR SETTING. From Thoroughbred Poultry.

On our farms and in our poultry yards we have the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best stocks in this country, and carefully cross-mated so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK. America's popular favorites. Splendid general purpose fowls; recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK. A superior strain of the Plymouth Rock. Equally as prolific layers, and considered very desirable for market fowls, as they do not show dark pin feathers when dressed. Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK. These are very similar to the Barred Plymouth Rock, excepting in color which is pure white, and they are considered equally as valuable for general use, with the added advantage that they are better for dressing for market, as they do not show dark pin feathers when dressed. Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.

WHITE WYANDOTTE. Similar in all respects to the Silver Laced Wyandotte, except in color of plumage, which is pure white, and on this account it is more desirable for market fowls, as they do not show any dark pin feathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best in this country. Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.

BROWN LEGHORN. The Leghorns as egg-producing fowls are better known than any other existing breeds. The young chicks reach maturity early, and commence laying at the age of five to six months. The strong recommendations of this breed are their non-sitting and prolific laying qualities. Price, \$1.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE. The Wyandottes are coming into great popularity. They are proving to be the best of general purpose fowls. Very prolific layers; even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make fine spring chickens or broilers. The Silver Laced Wyandottes are beautiful and attractive fowls; hardy, vigorous and healthy. Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.

WHITE LEGHORN. Similar to Brown Leghorn, except that the plumage is pure white. Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.

LIGHT BRAHMA. This is really one of the most beautiful farm-yard fowls, and its appearance attracts more favorable attention than any other breed. They make a fine market fowl, and are good layers, laying eggs of the largest size, and they make quick-growing and rapidly developing spring chickens. Price, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. This breed of fowls originated in Rhode Island, and is proving immensely popular wherever they are bred. They are most attractive in appearance, of desirable size and shape, prolific layers, and healthy, vigorous stock. Our stock is from the very best strain of this breed. Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Price includes packing and delivery from our stores or to express office here.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS. We can furnish cockerels and pullets of most of the above breeds at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

OCONEE CO., S. C., Oct. 12, 1904.—The Rice Peas are fine. They are the nicest table pea we have ever tried, and are very prolific. I got 23 quarts from the one quart I bought of you. MRS. ANNA H. LEWIS.

ALBEMARLE CO., VA., Aug. 16, 1904.—Have about an acre of your Holt's Strawberry Corn. Stalks from 10 to 12 feet high, very stocky, and fodder heavy. It is just beginning to silk, and will be much larger. It is more than twice as large as our other corn planted at the same time. (MRS.) LOUISE AVERILL.



NEW AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON SEED.



TOOLE COTTON.

up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fibre of the cotton, almost equal in length to the Sea Island Cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton-growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.25; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus. In 10-bus. lots and over, \$1.00 per bus.

GEORGETOWN CO., S. C., Nov. 4, 1904.—I bought cotton seed from you last spring, and the crop turned out splendidly. The Hawkins Prolific had stalks 6 and 7 feet high, with an enormous quantity of bolls. I would have gotten over two bales to the acre, but the storm of Sept. 14th injured my cotton field very much. I got, however, more than double the yields of my neighbors per acre. O. HJELT.

PETERKIN'S IMPROVED COTTON. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.00.

ALLEN'S LONG STAPLE. One of the best and most productive of the long staple varieties. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.25.

SEA ISLAND. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality of lint of any American sort in cultivation, selling at a higher price than any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in the Sea Island district to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.50.

Toole Cotton.

This has been very successfully grown for the past three or four years in Georgia and South Carolina, where it has given the most satisfactory results. Mr. R. F. Bradley, of Greenwood Co., S. C., in a letter to us, under date of November 8, 1904, says:

"No seed has ever interested this community as much as the Toole. I made this year the largest crop, except one, that I ever made in my life, and my neighbors who saw this cotton make its quick growth and produce its large quantity of fruit in a season that had a long drought at both ends of it, want the seed, and some have already gotten it. The seed cotton turns out lint well, and the seed are small. I believe this cotton will please the people wherever it is grown."

The Toole Cotton is early to mature, easily picked, long limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is comparatively a new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. Price, per bus. \$1.25; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus. Smaller quantities, per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton.

Since its introduction, this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton States, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produced a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fibre, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooters," on account of the extreme thickness of its burr, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. Price, per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.25; 5-bus. lots or more, \$1.10 per bus.; 10 bus. and over, \$1.00 per bus. A special circular, giving full information and strong testimonials from farmers who have grown this variety, will be mailed free on application. Write for it if interested.

Hawkins' Extra Prolific Cotton.

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture

NITRATE OF SODA.

This is the most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied, and it is specially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberry plants, it should be applied at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, drilled close to the plants, and slightly covered with the soil. For grain and grass crops it should be applied broadcast, at the rate of 100 to 125 lbs. to the acre. But it should never be broadcasted when the grass or foliage is wet, either with dew or rain. Nitrate of Soda should also be applied at the planting season, after the plant has made its appearance, and just at the time when it is ready to make its quickest growth, or just at the beginning of the active growing season. The use of Nitrate of Soda will, in some instances, double the yield of the crops to which it is applied, and it is most beneficially used on strawberries, cabbage and similar crops. We recommend that our customers experiment liberally with Nitrate of Soda, as we know that it will largely improve the quality and yield of the crops, and prove a most profitable investment. Price, per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 3½c. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

MAPES' MANURES.

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country. It is thoroughly independent of any of the trusts or combinations which have been entered into for the manufacture of fertilizers, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers manufactured by those combinations, in that the Mapes Company does not use acid phosphate as a basis for its fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The Mapes Manures, too, are the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures in the largest quantities year after year, and recommend them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Special circular and descriptive pamphlet giving full information about **Mapes' Manures**, mailed free upon request.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure.

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); Soluble Potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash is in the form of high-grade Sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and Sweet Potatoes, and also gives excellent results on Asparagus, Beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on Strawberries, Raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in drill for Irish Potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast; for Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in drill. **Bag** (200 lbs.), \$3.60; per ton, \$35.00.

(The "Practical Farmer," on The Mapes' Potato Manure in the Prize Potato Contest.)

"During the past five years there has scarcely been a recognized authority on potato growing who has not stated as a result of practical experience that a commercial fertilizer like the **Mapes' Potato Manure** excelled stable manure in **Economy** and in the **Yield and Quality** of potatoes."

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high grades Sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality, and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is specially 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, Egg Plant, Early Turnips, Melons, Squashes, and Asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including Corn, Grass and Grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure. "A" Brand, **bag** (200 lbs.), \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00.

Mapes' Cabbage and Cauliflower Manure.

Guaranteed Analysis.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent.; Potash (actual), 6 to 8 per cent.

This is a complete fertilizer for cabbage and cauliflower, and gives the best and most profitable results on these crops, making large yields and superior quality crops. We would especially recommend these goods to our truckers who raise cabbage and cauliflower. It also gives excellent results on other vegetables and vine crops. Per **bag** (200 lbs.), \$3.90; per ton, \$38.00.

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand. An Excellent Substitute for Stable Manure.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent. **Bag** (200 lbs.), \$3.60; per ton, \$35.00.

This is a complete manure for all crops, specially 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.

Mapes' Tobacco Manure.

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR PRODUCING THE FINEST QUALITY LEAF.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 6 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 7 per cent.

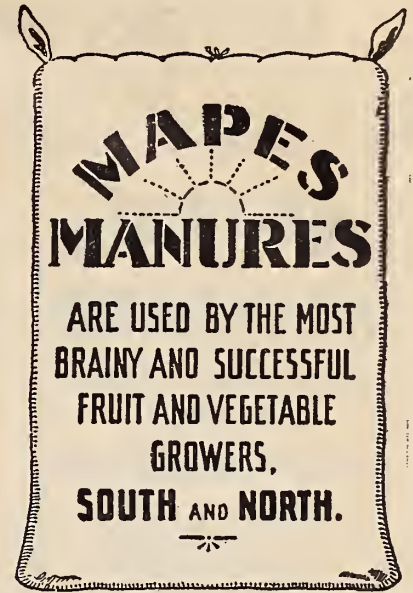
Ammonia derived from No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other sources. Potash from high-grade Sulphate, and entirely free from muriates and chlorides.

This is a complete tobacco manure, specially prepared for producing a superior quality of leaf, both for fillers and wrappers. It is compounded with a view of meeting the conditions present in the soils of Virginia and North Carolina naturally selected for tobacco. The materials used are based on accurate knowledge from a long experience of practical tests. The results from the use of this Mapes' Tobacco Manure have been most satisfactory, and we strongly recommend our tobacco-growers who are desirous of raising large crops of the finest quality of tobacco to use this brand. The well-known reliability of the Mapes' Company, together with the splendid reputation for crop results which their fertilizers have made, warrant the use of this brand on the largest scale by tobacco-growers everywhere. **Bag** (200 lbs.), \$3.65; per ton, \$33.00.

The drilling qualities and mechanical condition of **MAPES' MANURES** is perfect. Superiority in this respect is alike in keeping with the splendid crops and high quality of product of these manures. * * * * *

HENRICO CO., VA., Sept. 12, 1904.—We have used the Mapes' Manures—mostly their Complete Potato and their Complete Manure for Light Soils—for the past nineteen years. We consider the Mapes' Manure or Fertilizer the best on the market for practical results. Further, it is the only brand that we can use in our Robins' Potato Planter, as all other brands we tried failed to work, as they were too wet. We think there is nothing on the market to compare with Mapes' Manures. **STEIGLEDER BROS.**

HENRICO CO., VA., Oct. 10, 1904.—My opinion of the Mapes' Manures is, that they are the best fertilizers made. I have used all grades of fertilizer made by the * * * * Co., and the * * * Co., and have no hesitation in saying that Mapes' goods beat them "all hollow." The best crops I have ever raised were grown by Mapes' Manures. The mechanical condition of same is all that can be desired, and the results are always satisfactory. **E. L. VOGLER.**



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, 2.00 to 2.50 per cent. **Bag** (167 lbs.), \$2.40; per ton (12 bags), \$28.00.

VANCE CO., N. C., Oct. 3, 1904.—I consider Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and wherever used it gave most satisfactory results.
J. Y. EATON.

HENRICO CO., VA., Oct. 12, 1904.—After using Listers' Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Listers' Standard, and the corn is excellent.
A. McELROY.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE.

A first-class article of Finely Ground Bone, specially recommended for use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

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

Ammonia,	3 to 4 per cent.
Bone Phosphate,	50 to 60 per cent.
Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid,	23 to 28 per cent.

Price, \$28.00 per ton; \$3.00 per bag of 200 pounds. Special prices on large lots.

ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

Believing always in encouraging independent organizations, in preference to the large combinations or trusts which have been formed in various lines in recent years, we have accepted the agency for the Alliance Industrial Union Manufacturing Company's fertilizers. This company is composed of leading farmers in Hanover county, who have been manufacturing fertilizers for a number of years, and they have achieved very great success, both in the large, growing trade, and in the satisfaction which their goods have given to those who have used them. These goods are honestly made, from the best materials, under the direction of an experienced fertilizer man, and, from their past experience, our customers can rely upon these goods to the fullest extent. The greatest attention has been paid to putting up fertilizers adapted to the different crops for which they are recommended; and extensive crop tests have been made by the farmers connected with this organization, with a view of offering the very best fertilizers possible for the different crops for which they are recommended. This organization has always endeavored to make the very best goods that could be furnished to the farmer, at the lowest possible prices for the high grade goods which they offer.

ELECTRIC. Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. Price, per bag, \$3.80; per ton, \$37.50.

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, but it is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. Hanover truckers who have used it pronounce it the best fertilizer for this purpose they have ever used.

TRUCKER. Analysis: Ammonia, 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent.; potash, 4 per cent. Price, \$3.10 per bag; \$30.00 per ton.

Specially recommended for general use, both on trucking and general crops. It has given particularly satisfactory results on Irish potatoes, some of the largest yields in Hanover county having been made by the use of this brand.

No. 1 TOBACCO. Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 3 per cent. Price, per bag, \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.

A splendid fertilizer for the tobacco crop, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. It is also largely used by our Hanover farmers on general farm crops, with entire satisfaction.

No. 2 TOBACCO. Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash 2 to 3 per cent. Price, per bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$22.00.

A tobacco fertilizer which can be sold at a lower price than

the No. 1, and which has been very largely used through Louisa and Fluvanna counties, with the best and most satisfactory results on this crop.

CORN. Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. Price, per bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$22.00.

A first-rate preparation for corn, which has given most satisfactory results wherever used.

SWEET POTATO. Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 5 to 6 per cent. Price, per bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$24.00.

A special preparation put up especially to meet the requirements of the sweet potato crop. It has been more generally used through Hanover county on this crop than any other brand, and it gives the finest yields and most satisfactory results. Hanover county, as is well known, has the reputation for producing the finest sweet potatoes in the world, and these brands can be recommended with confidence for use on sweet potatoes wherever grown.

WHEAT, CORN and OATS. Analysis: Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. Price, per bag, \$1.90; per ton, \$18.00.

This preparation has been quite largely used by the farmers in this section, with entirely satisfactory results, and it is highly recommended for the wheat, corn, oat and other grain crops.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same.

The materials from which these fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

STANDARD VEGETABLE FERTILIZER.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash Soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag** (200 lbs.), **\$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.**

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

HENRICO CO., VA., Oct. 10, 1904.—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.

STANDARD POTATO FERTILIZER.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates. **Bag** (200 lbs.), **\$2.50; per ton, \$24.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish Potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 lbs. of fertilizer in the row. For Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 400 lbs. per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good keeping roots. On Onions, Beets, Salsify, Parsnips, Carrots and Celery use 400 to 600 lbs. per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

STANDARD CROP GROWER.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

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. **Per bag** (200 lbs.), **\$1.90; per ton, \$18.00.**

STANDARD CORN FERTILIZER.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag** (200 lbs.), **\$1.75; per ton, \$17.00.**

This is specially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre in drills.

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** (200 lbs.), **\$2.25; per ton, \$22.00.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

STANDARD HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE.

Analysis.—Available Phosphoric Acid, 15 to 16 per cent. Price, **per bag** (200 lbs.), **\$1.30; per ton, \$12.00.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all Southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason Acid Phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 or 400 lbs. 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. Price, **per bag** (200 lbs.), **\$1.50; per ton, \$14.00.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. This fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for Beets, Mangel Wurzels, Carrots, Potatoes, and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow all in together.

LAND PLASTER.

Land Plaster should be used to a much greater extent than at present. For grass and clover crops, the use of plaster is decidedly beneficial, and while it is usually used as a top-dressing in the spring, it is also very beneficially used when seeding grass and clover, either in the fall or spring incorporating it with the soil the same as fertilizers. Nearly all the lands throughout the South are deficient in lime, and the form in which it is applied in Land Plaster, as sulphate of lime, is more beneficial than the ordinary agricultural lime. Land Plaster can also be used to advantage when plowing under crops like Cow Peas, Crimson Clover and other soil-improving crops, and it also gives most excellent results for fall use on turnips, kale, etc.

We also strongly recommend the liberal use of Land Plaster with stable manure, whenever and wherever it is applied, as it serves to fix and hold the ammonia, and render it more available for use by the growing crops. It can also be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia, and at the same time stop the foul odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables, etc., where it is used, and will increase the value of the natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent.

Land Plaster is also most useful as an insecticide, as it is undoubtedly true that plaster is unpalatable to all insects, as all sulphur compounds are, and that it is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. Truckers and fruit growers should use Land Plaster liberally.

When incorporated with the soil, Land Plaster should be applied at the rate of from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for grass and clover crops, it should be applied at the first open growing weather in the spring, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.

The low price at which Land Plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to come into general use everywhere. Price, 75c. per bag of 200 lbs.; \$7.00 per ton.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

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. Prices, 25 lbs. 60c.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

HOLLYBOOK CHICK FOOD. A complete chick food, prepared from a combination of foods so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Contains the necessary animal food, as well as seeds and grain, and will be found most satisfactory to keep the young chicks in a healthy growing condition. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; per 100-lbs. bag, \$2.25.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD. A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Cyphers Chick Food is a mixture of 11 different grains and seeds, proportioned so as to meet all the needs of growing chicks and to fully nourish them. If chicks are to be developed into breeders, no other food is required for the first eight weeks. Prices: 50-lb. sealed bag, bearing trade-mark, each \$1.50; 100-lb. sealed bag, bearing trade-mark, each, \$2.50.

MEAT MEAL. Animal food is very necessary for poultry in winter to keep them in good laying condition. This Meat Meal, analysis 65 per cent. protein, is a splendid meat food; should be mixed with wet food. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25. We can also supply a mixed **Bone and Meat Meal** at same price.

BEEF SCRAPS. For profit and success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose, beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of 1/4 lb. of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 90c.; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$2.90.

FINE BONE MEAL. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with cornmeal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35c.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

BLOOD MEAL. If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bags, 65c. each; 25-lb. bags, \$1.25 each; 50-lb. bags, \$2.25.

CRUSHED OR GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards. 10 lbs. 35c.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

OYSTER SHELLS AND GRIT.

CRUDED OYSTER SHELLS. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25c.; 50 lbs. 45c.; 100 lbs. 75c.

CRYSTAL GRIT. This grit can be supplied in three sizes, suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese and small chickens, and is the sharpest and hardest grit known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and the absence of plenty of grit often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. Price 5 lbs. 15c.; 25 lbs. 40c.; 50 lbs. 50c.; 100 lbs. 90c. Special prices by the ton.

EGG PRODUCERS.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains sixteen and two-thirds tablespoonfuls. One lb. pkg. 25c.; by mail, 44c.; 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 50c.; by mail, 94c.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

LEE'S EGG MAKER AND CHICKEN GROWER. A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Excellent both for grown fowls and young chicks. A 25c. package of this contains more than double the quantity of similar preparations. 2 1/2-lb. pkg. price, 25c.; 25-lb. pails, \$2 each.



LICE AND INSECT POWDERS.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of setting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep, and fleas on dogs, Cyphers Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. It can also be used on plants and bushes as a protection against bugs and lice. As an insecticide it is without a peer. A trial package will convince you.

5-oz. package, trial size, \$.10, postpaid, \$.15
 15-oz. box,25, " .40
 48-oz. box,50
 100-oz. package, 1.00

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. A powdered preparation for dusting on setting hens and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. Price: 5-oz. box (trial size), 10c.; postpaid, 15c.; 15-oz. box (regular size), 25c.; postpaid, 40c.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size), 50c.; postpaid, \$1; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. 1 qt. cans, 35c.; 2 qt. cans, 60c.; 1 gal. cans, \$1.00.

LEE'S LICE KILLER. Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommend it in the highest terms. One qt. size, 35c.; half-gal. size, 60c.; one gal. size, \$1.00. Five gal. can, \$4.00.

LEE'S INSECT POWDER. A safe and effective remedy, for dusting on your chicks, pet dogs, cats or domestic animals of any kind. An excellent preparation for using in nests of sitting hens. Put up in 1 1/4-lb. boxes, with top perforated for sprinkling. Price, 25c.

REMEDIES FOR ROUP AND OTHER DISEASES.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Box of 50 pills, 25c., postage paid. 50c. size, 112 pills; \$1.00 size, 250 pills.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE. This is positively guaranteed by its manufacturers to cure roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds, and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. Small-size pkg. makes 25 gallons of medicine, 50c.; large-size pkg. makes 75 gallons of medicine, \$1.

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, price 50c. each; same in tablet form, 50c.

CYPHERS POULTRY REMEDIES. Remedies Nos. 1 to 10 Homoeopathic Remedies, put up in tablet form, one hundred tablets to a vial. Cover all the principal poultry diseases. Write for special descriptive circular. Price, postpaid, 40c. per vial. Case of 10 vials put up in case \$3. Order a case, and you will have a complete poultry medical chest.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES.

NAPCREOL is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilets or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1/2 gal. can, 85c.; 1 gal. can, \$1.50.

SANITARY FEED BOXES. Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. 50c. each.

CYPHERS WALL FOUNTAINS.

1-gallon size, each, \$.50
 2-gallon size, each,75

GALVANIZED IRON DRINKING FOUNTAINS. These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cool. The small-size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Prices, small size, each 20c.; medium size, 25c.; large size, 35c.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS, each 25c.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER. Makes a good clear cut, and does not mutilate the web. Price, 50c.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER. Price, 25c.

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE. Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a life-time. Price, 50c.

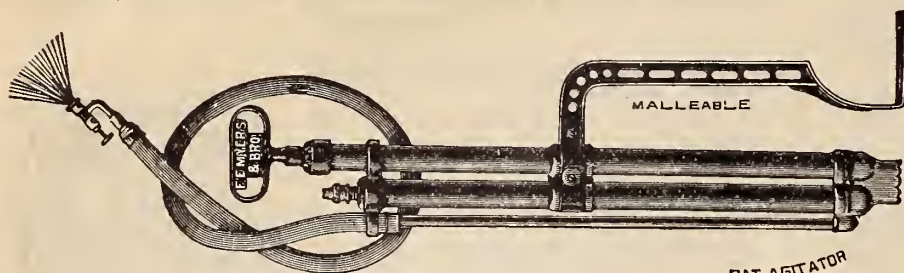
THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER. The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and strong reflector. Price, each, \$1.00.

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER. The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Price, each, 25c.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS.

Write for Complete Illustrated Sprayer and Insecticide Circular, mailed free.

No farm outfit is complete without an appliance for fighting the pests which destroy gardens and orchards. When buying a Sprayer, get the best; it costs more, but is cheaper in the end, and far more satisfactory and can be relied upon when wanted.



BUCKET SPRAYER.

stream as desired. Handy for washing vehicles and windows, extinguishing fires, watering lawns, flowers, etc., as well as applying insecticides. Price, \$3.00.

FOUNTAIN KNAPSACK SPRAYER. This machine meets every demand for a cheap sprayer, and will apply any soluble insecticide. Holds five gallons. Price, \$3.00; extra bulbs, 50c. each.

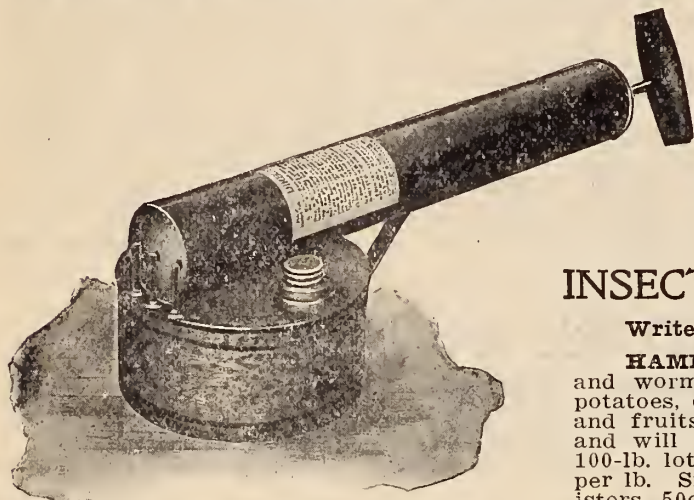
LITTLE GIANT DUSTER. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green, London Purple, Pyrethrum or any dry powdered insecticide effectively and economically. Price, \$5.00.

COPPER KNAPSACK SPRAYER. Made entirely of brass and copper; ball valves and metal plunger, all easily accessible. The tank is heavy copper, and holds five gallons. Works either right or left handed. Price, \$9.50.

BARREL SPRAYERS. Those having large areas or many trees to spray will find it pays to use large sprayers. We will be glad to quote barrel spray-pumps on request.

THE COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER. Operates by compressed air. Will throw a fine spray or a solid stream, as desired. The tank holds two gallons. Price, \$2.00.

BUCKET SPRAYER. Made entirely of brass and will not corrode; has large air chamber and ball valves. The pressure is uniformly in the air chamber and hose, producing a continuous spray or solid stream as desired. Handy for washing vehicles and windows, extinguishing fires, watering lawns, flowers, etc., as well as applying insecticides. Price, \$3.00.



TRI-JET HAND SPRAYER.

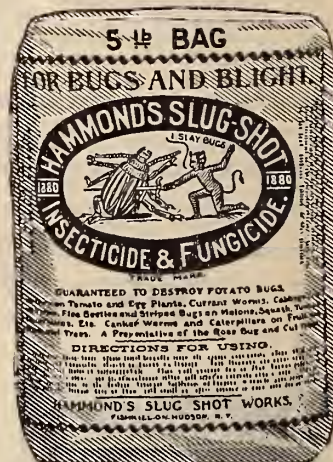
BELLOWS DUSTER. An economical and effectual device for applying Paris Green and other dry powder insecticides. Intended originally for use in small gardens, but has proved quite a success in the field. Price, \$1.00.

TRI-JET HAND SPRAYER. Useful in small gardens, green-houses, poultry houses, and for house-plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist. It does splendid work. Price, tin, 50c.; brass, \$1.25.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Write for Complete Descriptive Circulars.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. Destroys insects and worms injurious to garden and house-plants, potatoes, cabbage, tobacco, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. 5-lb. pkgs. 25c.; 100-lb. lots, 4 1/2 c. per lb.; bbl. (235 lbs. in bulk), 4c. per lb. Small dusters for applying, 10c.; large canisters, 50c.



BUG DEATH. Recommended to kill potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used the yield and quality have been greatly improved. Per lb. 15c.; 3-lb. pkg. 35c.; 5-lb. pkg. 50c.; 12 1/2-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00. 12 1/2 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. Write for circular.

TOBACCO DUST INSECTICIDE. One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers, and squashes. Dust on the young plants when the dew is on. Also effective for dusting on seed beds of cabbage, cauliflower, etc., to prevent the attacks of the flea, which frequently destroys the plants as they are coming up. On some crops a few drops of kerosene oil mixed with this insecticide will increase its effectiveness. Tobacco dust also acts as a fertilizer and stimulates the growth of plants. Every farmer, gardener and trucker should always have a supply on hand, so as to have it available when needed. Tobacco Dust is a valuable preventive of the strawberry weevil, and most useful for use when setting out fruit trees, to prevent attacks of insects, and prevent the hatching of insects on the roots, acting as a fertilizer for the trees as well. It is one of the most valuable insecticides and fertilizers on our list. 15-lb. bag, 25c.; 40-lb. bag, 50c.; 100 lbs. \$1.00; 1,000 lbs. \$7.50.

PARIS GREEN. A strong poison, and should be used with care. Mix 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables, use a larger proportion of plaster or water. Per lb. 25c. Special prices on large lots.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Ready for use by simply adding water. Prevents and cures blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely without clogging, permitting a fine spray. Qt. 35c.; 2 qts. 60c.; gallon (makes 50 gallons), \$1.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP. An excellent wash for trees, destroying all insects; if smeared on the trunks of trees prevents worms from crawling up. Per lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. 25c.; 5 lbs. 50c.

KEROSENE EMULSION. For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea louse, caterpillars, rose bugs, green fly, lice of all kinds, and all sucking insects either on plants or animals. Mix 1 part Emulsion to 25 to 50 gallons water. Qt. 30c.; 2 qts. 50c.; gallon, 85c.

THYMO CRESOL. A perfect sheep dip. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog-kennels, poultry houses, etc. Small bottles, 20c.; by mail, 30c.; large bottles, 35c.; by mail, 50c.; 1/2 gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE. The best remedy for house plants, destroying greenfly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. Half-pint, 25c.; by mail, 35c.; 1 pint, 40c.; by mail, 60c.; 1 qt. 75c.; 1/2 gal. \$1.25; 1 gal. \$2.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects on flowers, plants, etc. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. Price, 3-oz. cake, 10c.; 8-oz. cake, 25c. A 3-oz. cake makes 1 1/2 gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

BOWKER'S INSECTICIDES. Full information in regard to these is given in our Special Sprayer and Insecticide Circular. We will also mail Bowker's Hand-book of Insecticides on request.

GARDEN TOOLS.

The modern hand garden tool should be in every garden, however small. The time saved and the more thorough manner in which the work is done will many times repay the cost. They will do the entire work of the garden, from the breaking of the ground up to the last working.

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No. 4 Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	10.00
No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow,	6.50
No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	5.35
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Plow, and Cultivator,	4.50
Firefly Hand Garden Plow,	2.25

IRON AGE HAND TOOLS.

No. 16 Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder,	\$7.50
No. 6 Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	11.00
No. 15 Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Rake, and Plow,	10.00
No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow, ...	6.50
No. 9 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	4.75
No. 12 Wheel Plow and Cultivator,	3.25
No. 11 Wheel Hand Plow,	2.25

LANG'S HAND WEEDER. Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. 25c. each; by mail, 30c.

FRUIT PICKER. Picks fruit without bruising, preventing injury to delicate or over-ripe fruit. \$1.00 each.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHER. Adjustable to any size bunch required. See price under Asparagus.

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Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered.

Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans, and saucers at 25c. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. Larger orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurement.

Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
2-inch,	10	\$.60	\$4.50	7-inch,	08	\$.85	\$5.75
2 1/4-inch,	12	.65	5.00	8-inch,	12	1.25	9.00
2 1/2-inch,	15	.75	5.50	9-inch,	16	1.75	12.50
3-inch,	18	1.00	8.00	10-inch,	25	2.50	18.00
4-inch,	25	1.40	12.50	11-inch,	30	3.00	22.50
5-inch,	40	2.50	22.50	12-inch,	40	3.75	30.00
6-inch,	60	3.50	33.00				



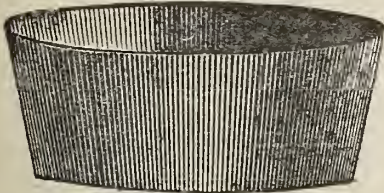
SAUCERS.

Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.
4-inch,	20	\$1.25
5-inch,	25	1.50
6-inch,	30	2.00
7-inch,	40	2.75
8-inch,	60	4.25
	Each.	Dozen.
9-inch,	08	\$.75
10-inch,	09	.80
11-inch,	10	1.00
12-inch,	12	1.20

SHALLOW POTS.

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.
6-inch,	05	\$.50
8-inch,	10	1.00
10-inch,	18	2.00
12-inch,	25	2.50



Earthenware Pots for Seeds.

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.

Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for Ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed. 6 1/2-inch, each, 5c.; doz. 50c.; 8-inch, each, 10c.; doz. \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12c.; doz. \$1.25.

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

RAFFIA. Excellent for tying up bunches of vegetables for market, grape vines and plants. Cheaper and better than string. Per lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

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