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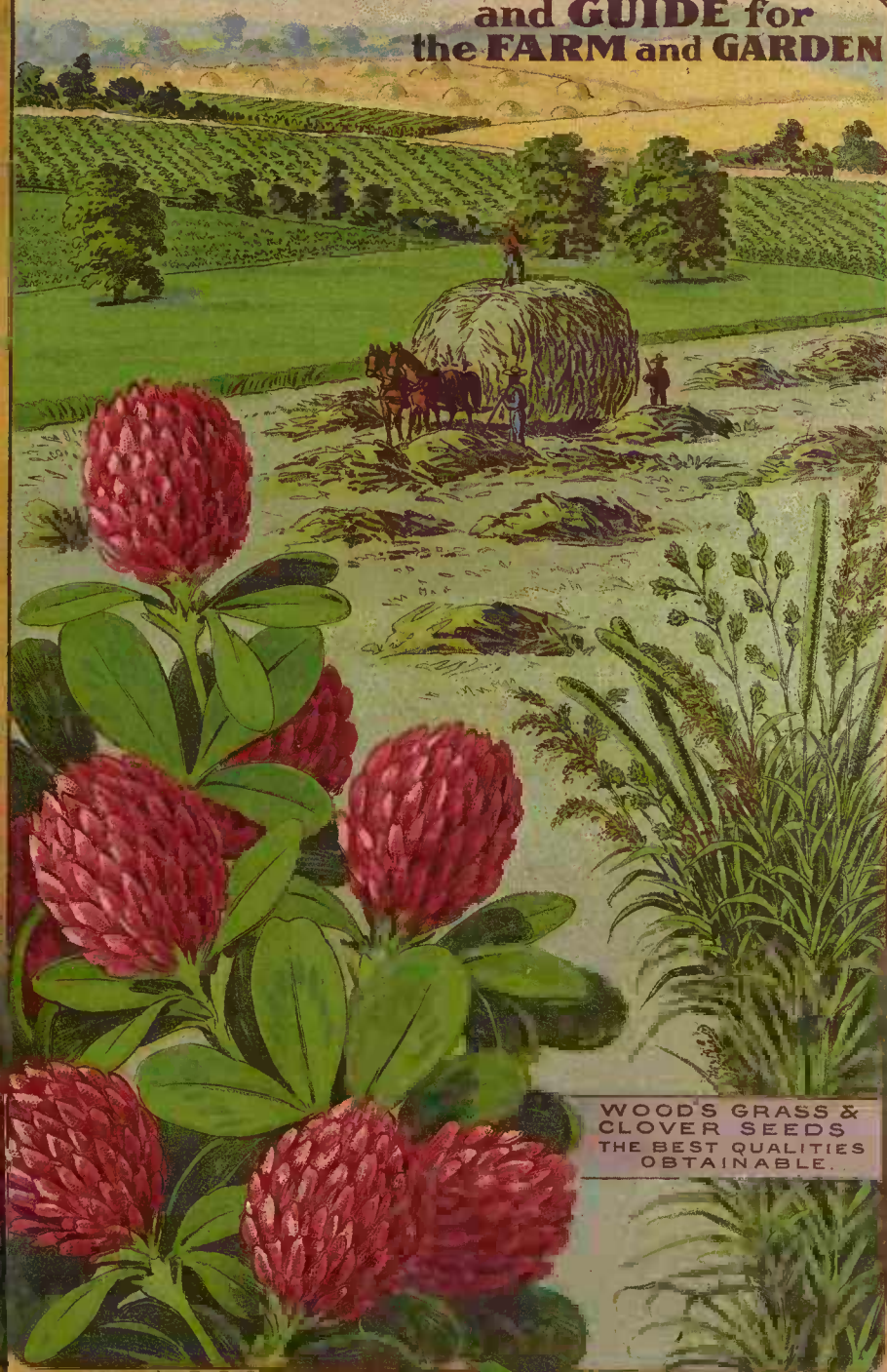
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DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

1910

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Wood's
HIGH GRADE SEEDS

and **GUIDE** for
the **FARM** and **GARDEN**



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



PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE CORN
THE LARGEST GROWING AND BEST OF

T.W. Wood & Sons,
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND, VA. U.S.A.

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HARDY ROSES.

STRONG VIGOROUS, OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS.

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. 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.

Prices of all varieties (customer's selection), 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Everblooming Tea, or Monthly Roses

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of bloom at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

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

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

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

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

Safrano.—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.

Catherine Mermet.—Beautiful pink; a splendid rose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gruss an Teplitz.—A fine bedding rose, remarkably profuse bloomer, color rich scarlet; fine foliage; very attractive.

Burbank.—A grand new Everblooming Rose; color cherry-crimson; large double flowers, delightfully fragrant.

Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.—One of the freest blooming Tea Roses in our list. Color creamy white. Flowers large, full and double.

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

Bourbon and China Roses

Very Desirable Free-Blooming Hardy Roses

Malmaison.—Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh, shaded clear peachy red with a rose center; flowers very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; entirely hardy and a very desirable rose.

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

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

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

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

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Crimson; fine. Makes very attractive flowers, both in color and form.

Paul Neyron.—Large flowers; pink; finely scented; one of the very best.

Magna Charta.—Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.

Caroline Testout.—An exquisite free-blooming pink rose.

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

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

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

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

Climbing Roses

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

Reine Marie Henriette.—Cherry-red; a beautiful rose, and gives the very best satisfaction in the South.

Climbing Meteor.—Produces deep rich velvety red flowers; free bloomer, and a fine climbing rose.

Climbing Wootton.—A sport from Souv. de Wootton, but true climbers; flowers large, of bright magenta-red.

Pillar of Gold.—Rosy pink, base of petals yellow; full and free bloomer, of vigorous growth.

Dorothy Perkins.—A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters. Dark green foliage, strong, vigorous and extremely hardy.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Profuse bloomer and good, health grower. Bears brilliant flowers in clusters. Less subject disease than the Crimson Rambler.

White Rambler.—A white climber, of free foliage.

Yellow Rambler.—Rich, golden yellow; very fragrant; absolutely hardy.

Pink Rambler.—Of same family as Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

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 early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

February.

Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep grazing.

March.

This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf essex rape.

April.

Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

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

May.

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

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

June.

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

July.

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

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian millet for hay or fodder, corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. 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. Sow Wood's cabbage and big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, ruta бага and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover seed and alfalfa can be safely put in.

September.

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

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and 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 hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches. If you have not received a copy of our **Fall Catalogue** giving full information in regard to these crops, write for a copy.

November.

Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

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. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

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

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS For Superior Crops.

We have always endeavored to keep our firm in the van of progress, not only as regards the production and supplying of high grade seeds, but also, in our methods of business.

We were the pioneer seedmen in the introduction of special grass and clover seed mixtures for different soils; the first seedmen to give extended description and information in seed catalogs in regard to cow peas; the first seedmen to offer alfalfa and other leguminous seeds inoculated with the proper bacteria for their best development and growth.

We were also the first seedmen in this country to employ a skilled agricultural chemist to have charge of the testing and examinations of the seeds which we sell.

Our increase in trade fully warrants us in these new departures, and it is always our intention to keep our firm in the van of progress in all lines of seed trade development.

T. W. Wood & Sons' Seeds of Special Value.

New Introductions and Distinctive Varieties of Superior Merit.

The Brimmer Tomato

The Peer of Table Tomatoes. Remarkable for Its Large Size Its Solid Tender Flesh, Superior and Distinct Flavor. Awarded the Grand Prize at the Jamestown Exposition, both for Large Size and Fine Table Qualities.

The distinctive qualities of this splendid new introduction are that it makes one of the largest sized tomatoes in cultivation, producing remarkably smooth, large fruits, which are of the most superior table qualities.

It is almost solid meat, containing very few seeds. In fact, so few that the seed of this variety can never be low in price, as it is almost a solid-meated tomato. All who have eaten or seen this tomato are enthusiastic in its praise, for the large, smooth fruits produced and its delicious, tender and superior flavor, being thoroughly distinct and superior in this respect to any tomato we have ever grown.

We grew it quite extensively on our Hollybrook farm the past season for seed purposes, and were impressed all the year through with its continued productiveness of high grade fruits. Owing to its shy seeding, the quantity of seed produced is very small. This, however, is a strong recommendation for its fine table qualities. It was originally produced from two of the largest and finest tomatoes in cultivation, and is the result of several years selection from this cross. We unhesitatingly recommend it to our customers, both for home market and for private use, as the largest sized and finest table quality tomato in cultivation.

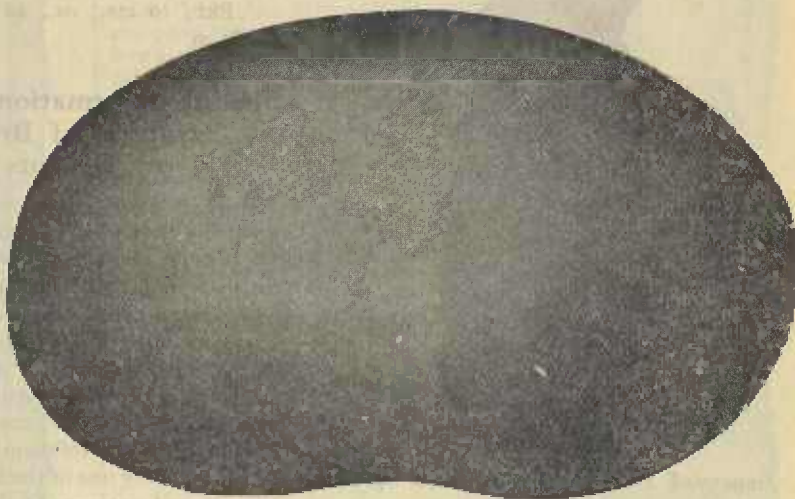
Price, 20 cts. per Packet; three Packets for 50 cents.

LARGE PODDED ALASKA PEAS

A new and valuable strain of the popular Alaska Pea, the distinctive superiority being that it makes larger and longer pods and is more prolific. The vines grow about the same height, but the superiority in size and length of pods makes it a most valuable improvement. It is an even cropper, the vines filled with large, well filled single pod, which produce peas in great abundance, the peas being tender and sweet and of superior flavor. The dry peas are bluish green in color and slightly dented, being larger, but very similar in appearance to the regular Alaska; the vine robust and vigorous, growing 2½ to 3 feet in height. This pea has a distinctive superiority, also, over the regular Alaska, in the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, making it particularly valuable for market and shipping. It is also especially desirable for canners and for the home garden for earliest crop.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 35 cts.; Peck, \$2.00; Bushel, 7.00.

Large Podded



The Brimmer Tomato.

GOOD TRAVELER MUSKMELON

A new introduction in melons, remarkably productive and of extra fine quality. This Good Traveler Melon is of the Hollybrook Luscious type, but is not quite so large as Hollybrook Luscious, more uniform in size, and consequently a melon that could be handled more profitably for market purposes. In table quality the Good Traveler is fully equal to or even surpasses the fine qualities of the Hollybrook Luscious. It has salmon-colored flesh. This cantaloupe follows the earlier varieties of cantaloupes in maturity. It makes a large sized melon, deeply ribbed, but remarkably uniform in growth and appearance, and will readily command a high premium over ordinary cantaloupes wherever sold on our markets, on account of its distinctive appearance and superior table qualities. The rind is of a dark green color, thickly and finely netted, being attractive and pleasing to the eye.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

VIRGINIA BUNCH PEANUTS

The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one-and-a-half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, and some growers claim, make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The Bunch Peanuts are usually planted flat, but in cultivating, the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety.

Per Quart, 20 cts.; Peck, 75 cts.; Bushel of 22 lbs., \$2.50.

Improved Long Island Brussels Sprouts

An Improved Strain of Brussels Sprouts

An Improved Strain, which has been grown very profitable on Long Island for a number of years, and in that section has superseded all other varieties. Brussels Sprouts can ordinarily be grown as easily as cabbage, and as they have always commanded high prices in our markets, it is a wonder to us that they have not been more generally grown. This improved stock that we offer is well worthy of extended trial, and the seed is the same as saved for the best market gardeners on Long Island.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid; by express, per lb. \$3.40.

Special Information about the culture of Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts is proving to be a very profitable crop in some sections, particularly for winter marketing. It also makes a most desirable vegetable to grow for home use, being decidedly superior to cabbage in tenderness and delicacy of flavor, and considered by some, superior to cauliflower in this respect. Culture similar to that for late cabbage. The seed can be sown during May or June. The following method of culture is given by one of the largest and most experienced growers of this vegetable:



Quart Basket showing way in which Brussels Sprouts are shipped.

Improved Long Island Brussels Sprouts.

We sow the seed in drill, the same as for late cabbage, about June 15. When plants are large enough to transplant, we pull them and plunge the roots in water, pack in crates and take to the field. If it is a very dry spell, we use transplanting machines. If the weather is favorable, we use dibbles, setting the plants 18 inches in the row, with rows three feet apart. The land must be in a good state of cultivation, as sprouts are a gross feeder. Use plenty of fertilizer. Thorough cultivation is one of the great secrets of success to this crop, as will apply to any other crop. After the crop has matured we cut the plants off just above the ground with a corn hoe, haul them to some convenient place near the packing house and stack them in windrows about a rod wide and any desired length. These windrows are then covered with some kind of litter to protect from wind and cold. Then begins the winter's work of picking. Sprouts are now shipped in quart cups, the same as strawberries—32, 48 and 60-quart crates being used to ship them in. They are picked by the quart, pickers receiving two cents per quart. This is done by cutting the sprout from the stump with a small sharp knife, and all the outer leaves trimmed off, leaving a small miniature cabbage which is tender and delicious. The yield varies according to conditions. On highly cultivated land, 4,000 quarts is often gathered, and from that down to 2,000 is considered a profitable yield.

NEW FORDHOOK CANTALOUPE

A new introduction in melons, which promises to become very popular, both for home use and market. The illustration which we give shows its handsome form and attractive appearance. It is very thickly netted, flesh thick and of an attractive deep salmon color, surpassingly sweet to the very rind. The rind, although thin, is unusually firm, so that the fruits carry well to market, making it an excellent shipping and market variety. The vines are very vigorous in growth, producing fruits early, and it is extremely prolific, the vines frequently setting from five to nine melons immediately around the stem. The melons are uniform and even in size, and altogether, we regard this new introduction as likely to prove one of the best and most valuable melons either for market or home use.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



New Fordhook Cantaloupe.

BURGERS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD POLE BEANS

A White Seeded Kentucky Wonder

Our new introduction in pole beans, which promises to eclipse all others and become the most popular pole snap bean in cultivation. Its advantages are as follows:

In Earliness and Productiveness: Planted at the same time, it is earlier to mature than the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder, and covers a longer season of productiveness.

The Quality, Appearance and Size of Pods: The pods are borne in clusters averaging six to eight inches in length, are uniformly straight, of rich, dark green, and very thick and meaty, and entirely stringless, tender and of mild flavor.

Another Great Advantage is that the beans are white-seeded, which, while it also furnishes green snap beans for use during the summer, any that are left can be used as dry shelled beans during the winter.

Altogether, the Advantages of this new pole bean promise to soon put it in the front rank of corn-field or pole snap beans.

Per Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 40 cts.; Peck, \$2.00.

Sugar Drip Sorghum

Making Sorghum Syrup from "Sugar Drip" is like Coining Money.

A MONEY MAKING CROP.—One our customers reports 300 gallons of syrup and 72 bushels of seed from one acre of land. At 50 cents per gallon for the syrup, which is a very reasonable price, together with the value of the seed and the fodder, this crop beats cotton, tobacco or any other money crop that can be raised on the farm.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF SYRUP.—This new Sugar Drip Sorghum not only makes a large yield, but makes a most superior quality of syrup, excellent for home uses, or which can be readily sold locally to country stores or dealers in Sorghum Syrup.

A MOST PROFITABLE AND SATISFACTORY CROP. To those who have not had experience in making Sorghum Syrup, we would recommend by all means that they try it, as from the experience of our customers who have been growing this Sorghum, we believe it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown in the South. Syrup making is comparatively easy, and syrup crushers and pans for making it can be procured at very reasonable cost.

CULTURE.—Plant the seed in May or early in June, at the rate of about a peck to the acre, sowing it thinly in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, so that the plants will stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the drill.

MAKING THE SYRUP.—Shortly before frost the fodder should be stripped off and cured the same as corn fodder, making excellent feed. Then the stalks should be cut down and run through the crusher, squeezing out the syrup into large pans, which should be brought to the boiling point over a slow fire until it reaches the desired thickness for making good syrup.

ITS GREAT VALUE FOR FODDER AND ENSILAGE.—In addition to its value for making syrup, the Sugar Drip Sorghum is really the most valuable kind for sowing thickly for fodder or ensilage purposes and makes a large yield and most nutritious crop of feed.

Price, per packet, 10 cts.; Peck, 75 cts.; Bushel, \$2.50.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to their experience and opinion of the Sugar Drip Sorghum:

We planted about one acre of Sugar Drip Sorghum and made 72 bushels of seed and about 300 gallons of molasses.—C. W. & J. E. BOUKNIGHT, Oconee Co., S. C., November 5, 1909.

I find the Sugar Drip Sorghum to be superior both in flavor and sweetness to any other variety I have ever raised.—E. W. THOMPSON, Warren Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

We have nothing but praise for the Sugar Drip Cane; have had several to say that they would never plant any other variety as long as they could get this one.—BABB GROCERY CO., Anderson Co., S. C., October 26, 1909.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEANS

A new introduction in Bush Limas of decided value and merit. The beans of this new variety are of the large Lima type, but are thicker and rounder and of superior flavor. The bush itself is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. It is also very prolific, and the pods contain from four to five large, fat beans each, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends. The pods are so closely packed that the beans are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet of flavor when cooked. We recommend this new introduction to our customers as a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in Bush Limas.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 40 cts.; Peck, \$2.50; Bushel, \$8.00.

WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA BEANS

We want to call the particular attention of our customers to our Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans, as the best and most productive of the small Lima or Butter Bean type. Pole Butter Beans are more largely used throughout the South than the beans of the large Lima type, and this strain of Butter Beans is decidedly superior, both in size of beans, size of pods and productiveness. Our

stock of seed of this variety the past two seasons has been limited, and we have been unable to supply all orders. We have harvested a larger crop this year than usual, and hope to be able to supply all demands for this popular bean.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 30 cts.; Peck, \$1.75; Bushel, \$6.50.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans.

KING CORN SPECIALS

Varieties which took premiums in
the Big King Corn Exhibit at our
State Fair last year.

Parkinson Yellow

This variety took both the single-ear and ten-ear first prizes in the King Corn Contest at the Virginia State Fair, last October, and attracted universal attention by the fine appearance and showing which it made. Mr. W. C. Parkinson, the grower of this corn, claims that it is the most prolific yellow corn in cultivation, and will turn out more to the acre than any other corn grown. It contains practically no barren stalks; every stalk seems to yield a good, large, well-filled ear. It is a quick maturing corn, and cures up well and is excellently adapted for either early or late planting. The ears are large in size, well filled out to the tip, grains deep and containing a large percentage of protein, and it is destined to prove altogether one of the best and most satisfactory of yellow corn.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 25 cts.; Peck \$1.00; Bushel, \$3.00.

Parkinson Silver Corn

A fine type of upland corn, which took the second prize for acreage yield in the King Corn Contest at the Virginia State Fair, last October. It is a fine product of highly bred corn, a great many ears in this corn showing a perfect type of development. It is medium early in maturity, grows tall, making a fine, long fodder; makes large sized ears, deep grains, shelling 84 to 85 per cent. of grains. A fine feeding corn, and also makes a very high grade of corn meal. It stands dry weather remarkably well, and is altogether one of the most promising white field corns in cultivation.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 20 cts.; Peck, 75 cts.; Bushel \$2.50.

Boone County

This variety took a larger number of premiums than any other kind in the King Corn Contest at our State Fair, last year, several of the premiums being taken by corn grown from our stocks, some of them being of crops which were grown under contract for us for seed purposes this year. One reason why the Boone County usually takes such a large per cent. of premiums at fairs throughout this section is on account of its early ripening and maturity, it being dry and in good shape when other corns would not be in condition to show for competing for prizes. While the Boone County is unquestionably one of the best and most productive corns we have, particularly for upland soils, there are other white varieties, such as the White Majestic, Cocke's Prolific, Columbian Beauty and Eureka, which have in some sections, given larger yields on rich or low-ground soils. Our stock of Boone County Corn is extra select, and saved from the best and most productive crops grown in this section.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 20 cts.; Peck, 60 cts.; Bushel, \$1.75.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

A fine strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves, which we believe will prove to be one of the most valuable and largest yielding of ensilage corns in cultivation. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet; is prolific in its nature, bearing from two to six ears to the stalk, making a heavy, thick growth of fodder, and is altogether, in our opinion, and the opinion of those who have tested it, the best and most productive of ensilage corns.

Pkt., 10 cts.; Quart, 20 cts.; Peck, 50 cts.; Bushel, \$1.50; 5 Bushels and over, \$1.40 Per Bushel



Parkinson Yellow Corn.



Parkinson Silver Corn.

Wood's Seed Potatoes

Our Maine and Northern-grown Seed Potatoes are specially grown 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 this country.

We do one of the largest businesses in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

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

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



Early Ohio



Irish Cobbler

Early Ohio—The popularity of this variety to plant for an early and profitable crop is increasing every year, and customers who once plant our stock of this variety continue to do so in increasing quantities each successive year. The particular advantages of this over other early kinds are, that it averages larger, making more large-sized potatoes, and is of decided superiority in table qualities, and truckers or gardeners who want to build up a name for superior quality should plant this variety. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong, and round at the seed end. It makes an excellent keeper and shipper, and is very productive.

The following is an extract from a letter from one of our largest customers, who has purchased several hundred barrels of this variety each year for several years past:

"Our growers were very much pleased with the Early Ohio Potatoes we ordered from you last season. They were not only early, but the yield was entirely satisfactory. We shall want about the same number of barrels as last season, or possibly more."

Price of Early Ohio Potatoes: Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.25.

I planted your Early Ohio Potatoes this year and I like them better than any other variety. I shall plant them again.—E. J. HESTER, Wayne Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

The eight bushels of Early Ohio Potatoes I purchased of you last spring, produced a very good and early crop of large tubers.—G. F. POINDEXTER, Rockbridge Co., Va., October 26, 1909.

The Early Ohio seed potatoes I bought of you last spring proved to be all that I could ask. They are at least two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and a greater percentage of them are of salable size than any variety I have ever grown. There are comparatively no small potatoes in my crop of Early Ohio. Shall certainly plant them next year.—W. A. GREEN, Lunenburg Co., Va., October 12, 1908.

We find Early Ohio Potatoes the most satisfactory variety I have ever used. Stands dry weather well and makes good, even size potatoes.—J. G. MURRAY, Charleston Co., S. C.

The Early Ohio Potatoes I bought from you did remarkably well. I planted some of them for my own use, and was highly pleased with them. My customers to whom I sold them were highly pleased with them also. I shall want some more of them next spring.—W. Z. GIBSON, Scotland Co., N. C.

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

Northern-Grown.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.00.

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

MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS.—Per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

The Irish Cobbler Potato certainly does beat any that I ever grew. They are the finest, largest, best in quality, biggest yielders, and earliest. Can get 50 cents more on the barrel than the ordinary varieties.—A. H. SPEAR, Washington Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

The Irish Cobbler Potatoes I bought of you were very good. Had the Red Bliss also from you, but the Cobblers beat them in quantity and quality. Have some of the same kind planted this year, (seed from your house). In short, all the seed I have used from Wood were of good quality.—G. W. LAWRENCE, Cumberland Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

I made a fine lot of Irish Cobbler Potatoes. I can safely say that they are the best Irish potato I ever planted.—R. H. PLEASANTS, Halifax Co., Va., July 15, 1908.

The Irish Cobbler Potato certainly does beat any that I ever grew. They are the finest, largest, best in quality, biggest yielders and earliest. I could easily sell them for 25 cents more on the bushel than the ordinary varieties.—A. W. PRESTON, Wayne Co., W. Va., October 23, 1907.

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

MAINE-GROWN BOVEE.—Pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$1.60; bbl. about \$3.75.

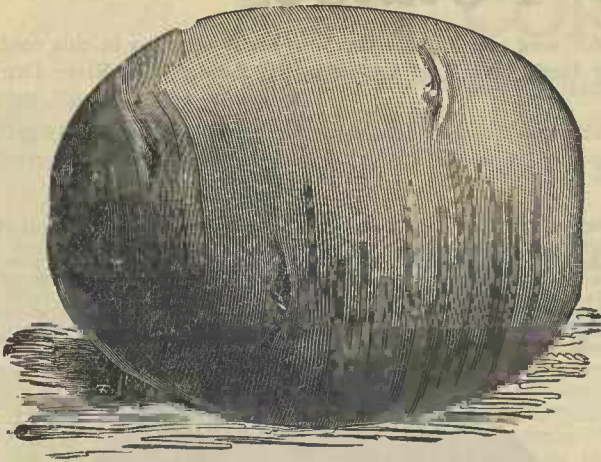
The Bovee Potatoes were very fine. Will cook dry at any stage of growth. I find them good keepers in this climate.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss., October 23 1907.

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

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

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

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



Wood's Earliest Potato

Wood's Earliest—This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with shallow eyes; flesh pure white; skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities. A heavy yielder, and produces nearly all large potatoes.

Main-Grown Seed.—Per peck 60 cts.; bus. \$1.75; barrel about \$4.25.

For several years I have been growing Irish Potatoes and other vegetables for market, and from time to time I have planted Wood's seeds with very satisfactory results, and for the last two or three years I have planted almost my entire Irish Potato crop with the Wood's Earliest Potatoes that I ordered direct from you. Your Wood's Earliest Potatoes have given me real good satisfaction every time I have planted them, both in earliness, yield and quality.—**OLIVER FLOYD**, Marion Co., S. C.

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

I never made a failure when I planted Wood's Earliest Irish Potato seed. They are the best I ever planted in the South.—**WALTER BOWEN**, Bradford Co., Fla., October 13, 1909.

I used your seed last year, and found them satisfactory in every way. I used the Wood's Earliest Potatoes last year, and they were the finest I ever grew. We will send you a big order a little later.—**Mrs. C. G. BROWN**, Alamance Co., N. C., January 26, 1909.



Rose
Astonisher Early

Astonisher Early Rose—A particularly fine stock of Early Rose Potatoes. The quality and appearance of the potatoes commend it very much, and our reports from it are very satisfactory. We would recommend this strain of Early Rose to those who desire to get what is a decided improvement on the old type of Early Rose Potatoes. **Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.25.**

The Astonisher Early Rose Potatoes are as fine as we ever raised, smooth and large. We think very highly of the seed shipped us. We will plant the whole crop of them next season.—**J. C. GOODLOE & SON**, Orange Co., Va., October 5, 1908.

The Astonisher Early Rose Potatoes bought of you did finely. They are heavy yielders and a very fine eating potato, and were entirely free from black spots so common to this section.—**L. S. JOHNSON**, Moore Co., N. C., Oct. 6, 1908.



Extra Early Sunlight

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

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck 60 cts.; bus. \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

SECOND-CROP EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck 60 cts.; bus. \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

I planted your Second-Crop Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes. They were the best I ever used—expect to plant nothing else.—**C. E. SAMONDS**, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 23, 1909.

The Extra Early Sunlight is the best potato I ever saw. They are fine flavored and very prolific. The tubers are uniform in size, and grow in large clusters. We grew about 35 bushels from the barrel bought of you last spring, and we will want more next spring.—**R. F. BOXB**, Chester Co., S. C., October 20, 1908.

I bought a few Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes from you this spring, and I have the finest I have ever raised. Am going to plant five or ten acres next spring if I live.—**E. D. McLEAN**, Cumberland Co., N. C., June 18, 1908.



Spaulding's No. 4 Rose

Spaulding's No. 4 Rose—A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It has attained very great popularity in some of our trucking districts, particularly the Eastern Shore district of this State, and in Florida, where it is quite extensively grown. It makes a large-sized round potato, of an attractive pinkish skin, and is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

Northern-Grown Spaulding No. 4 Rose.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.50.

Second-Crop Spaulding No. 4.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.50.

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.

Northern-Grown Red Bliss.—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

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

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

WHITE BLISS.—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety.

Maine-Grown White Bliss.—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel \$4.00.

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH.—An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss Triumph. Color white, with pink eyes. Early and popular with market gardeners.

Maine-Grown Pride of the South.—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.



Early Rose Potato

Early Rose—The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality, and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

Northern-Grown Early Rose.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.00.

Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel \$3.75.

Second-Crop Early Rose.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.50.

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

I have dug my potatoes which I raised from the seed I got from you, and will say that they are as fine as I ever saw. I dug 118 bushels from a plot of land 15 yards wide and 90 yards long. Can you or any of your customers beat that? I send you the clipping from the *Buchanan News*, of the editor's comment on a few which I took him. Hope to beat this next year.—K. M. MACE, Botetourt Co., Va., November 11, 1908.

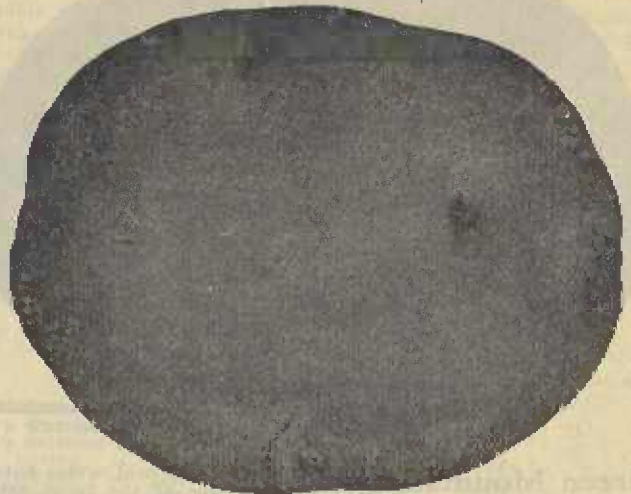
Potato Fertilizers

The best fertilizers you can use on potatoes are Mapes Economical Potato Manure and our Standard Potato Fertilizer. Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate also gives excellent results on this crop and is quite largely used by some of our market growers. See pages 82 and 83 of this Catalogue for full information about fertilizers for all crops.

Use of Bordeaux on Potatoes

Bordeaux Mixture is being very largely used on potatoes, both as an insecticide and preventive of blight. It makes a strong and healthy growth of vines and larger yields of potatoes. For full information about Insecticide Sprayers, etc., see page 88.

Main Crop, or Late Potatoes



Hoosier Potato

Hoosier—A new potato which has been grown in this section with very satisfactory results. It is distinctively a late potato, and should not be planted before June or July. It withstands adverse weather conditions to a remarkable extent, and will, under anything like favorable circumstances, make a splendid crop of potatoes for late fall and winter use. It is a good keeper and of excellent table qualities. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel about \$3.50.

PEACH BLOW.—An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

Carman, No. 3—A splendid second-early variety, of perfect form, grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker, No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

Maine-Grown Carman, No. 3.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

Money-Maker

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

Northern Grown Money Maker.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

I bought from you three barrels of your Money-Maker Potatoes last spring. I had a good yield from them. I think they are fine.—G. O. PLYMALL, Allegheny Co., Va., February 5, 1909.



Money-Maker Potatoes

The Money Maker Potatoes I bought from you last spring are the best potatoes I have ever purchased. I think they have the right name. I bought three bushels and I raised 97½ bushels from same.—GEORGE W. SMITH, Bath Co., Va., March 3, 1909.

I bought four barrels of your Money Maker Potatoes last year, and they are O. K. One neighbor raised 6½ bushels from twelve potatoes.—JOHN W. TRULL, Buncombe Co., N. C., March 7, 1908.



Green Mountain

Green Mountain—A large, handsome, oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine-textured, well-flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country.

Maine-Grown Green Mountain.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

The Green Mountain Potatoes I bought of you last spring made me as fine a crop of nice smooth potatoes as I ever raised. Some of my neighbors bought their seed potatoes from a merchant here, who claimed to have good seed potatoes and they made a complete failure.—J. W. ELLIS, Forsythe Co., N. C., November 5, 1909.

The Green Mountain Potatoes I ordered from you last year proved to be a fine potato in appearance, and an excellent keeper, and will stand much dry weather. I planted them again this year.—R. J. LIPSCOMB, Cumberland Co., Va., May, 1909.

Last spring I purchased from you a barrel of Green Mountain Irish Potatoes, which I planted. On digging them lately, I was both surprised and delighted to find such nice potatoes. The yield was abundant. I shall want more next spring. "Green Mountain" every time for me.—W. T. GUNTHER, Chatham Co., N. C., August 15, 1908.

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

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

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

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

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

Northern-Grown Peerless.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel about \$2.75.

I planted Wood's Peerless Potatoes this summer, and they were the largest in this community.—ERNEST RITCHIE, Stanly Co., N. C., August 25, 1909.

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

Northern-Grown Burbank.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.00.

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

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2.—One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato.

Northern-Grown New Yorker.—Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.20; barrel about \$3.00.

Wood's Seed Potatoes for Late Planting.

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

Seed Sweet Potatoes

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

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

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINE.—Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color and snorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.—The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

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

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

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June; 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

The barrel of sweet potato roots I ordered of you in the spring turned out fine, 225 bushels to the acre.—C. C. SNELLINGS, Stafford Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1908.

The Hanover Yam Sweet Potatoes bought of you last spring yielded well in this section, and are fine flavored.—J. R. BRYANT, Wilkes Co., N. C., October 3, 1908.

Special Bulk Prices on Wood's Seeds for Market Growers.

Below we give our special bulk prices on the leading varieties of vegetable seeds used by market growers and gardeners in large quantities. For more than thirty years we have been supplying Wood's Vegetable Seeds to an ever-increasing number of our best truckers and gardeners. By numerous tests and selections on our own farms, we are constantly improving both the quality and productivity of our seeds, and the large and steady increase in our trade is the best evidence that both our seeds and methods of business are giving the most satisfactory results to our customers.

The bulk prices named below are for shipment by freight or express, as may be ordered, customers paying transportation charges.

Half-pounds will be supplied at pound rates; half-bushels at bushel rates. For prices on smaller quantities than here named, see prices printed in body of catalogue.

GARDEN PEAS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Lightning Excelsior	\$1.65	\$6.00
Alaska	1.65	6.00
Large Podded Alaska	2.00	7.00
First and Best	1.60	5.75
Prosperity, or Gradus	2.25	8.00
Horsford's Market Garden	1.60	5.75
McLean's Advancer	1.60	5.75
Telephone	1.75	7.00
Champion of England	1.60	6.00
Improved Sugar Marrow	1.00	3.50
Marblehead Early Marrowfat	1.20	3.75
Large White Marrowfat	1.00	3.25
Black Eye Marrowfat	.90	3.00

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS—Green Podded Varieties

	Peck.	Bushel.
Pierrepont Hardy Green Pod	\$1.50	\$5.00
Hodson Green Pod	1.40	5.00
Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine	1.40	5.00
Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks	1.20	4.00
Black Valentine	1.75	7.00
Bountiful	1.25	4.50
Early Yellow Six Weeks	1.10	3.75
Longfellow	1.50	5.25
Extra Early Refugee	1.20	4.25
Giant Stringless Green Pod	1.40	5.25
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	1.50	5.50
Refugee, or Thousand to One	1.20	4.00

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS—Wax Varieties

	Peck.	Bushel.
Hodson Wax	1.40	5.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax	1.40	5.00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	1.25	4.50
Davis Kidney Wax	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Black Wax	1.40	5.25
New Pencil Pod Black Wax	1.50	5.50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	1.50	5.25
Dwarf Golden Wax	1.40	5.25

LIMA BEANS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima	1.75	6.25
Henderson's Bush Lima	1.60	6.00
Burpee's Bush Lima	1.75	6.50
Wood's Improved Pole Lima	1.75	6.50
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima	1.60	6.25
Large White Lima	1.50	5.75

BEETS

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Crosby's Improved Egyptian	50c.	45c.
Extra Early Egyptian	45c.	40c.
Wood's Crimson Globe	55c.	50c.
Extra Early Eclipse	45c.	40c.
Improved Early Blood Turnip	40c.	
Detroit Dark Red	50c.	45c.

CARROTS

	1/4-pound.	Pound.
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate	20c.	60c.
Early Scarlet Horn	20c.	50c.
Half Long Danvers	20c.	60c.
Oxheart, or Guerange	20c.	55c.
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted	20c.	50c.
Chantenay, or Model	20c.	60c.
Improved Long Orange	15c.	50c.

CANTALOUPE

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
New Early Rockyford	\$1.40	
Rockyford Netted Gem	.60	55c.
Wood's Netted Gem	.65	60c.
Netted Rock or Eden Gem	.90	
Wood's Perfection	1.50	
Extra Early Hackensack	.90	
Burrell's Gem	.90	
Baltimore, or Acme	1.00	
Jenny Lind	1.00	
Extra Early Hanover	.90	

CELERY

	1/4-pound.	Pound.
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown)	1.50	5.00
Improved White Plume	.50	1.65
Snow White	.60	1.90
Dwarf Golden Heart	.40	1.40
Giant Pascal	.40	1.50

CABBAGE

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Wood's Extra Early	2.00	
Wood's Charleston Wakefield	1.90	1.75
Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield	1.90	1.75
Early Spring	1.50	
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	1.30	1.25
Henderson's Early Summer	1.30	1.25
Henderson's Succession	1.30	1.25
Solid South	1.50	
All Head Early	1.50	
All Seasons	1.40	1.25
Sure Head	1.40	
Large Late Drum Head	1.30	1.25
Danish Winter Ball-Head or Hollander	2.40	
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch	1.50	
Autumn King, or World-Beater	1.40	

CUCUMBER

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Klondike	80c.	
Davis Perfect	90c.	85c.
Arlington White Spine	70c.	65c.
Improved Early White Spine	70c.	65c.
Improved Long Green	70c.	65c.
Emerald	75c.	70c.
Green Prolific for Pickling	70c.	65c.
Early Green Cluster	70c.	

CORN

	Peck.	Bushel.
Extra Early Adams	\$0.85	\$2.75
Early Adams or Burlington	.85	2.75
Ideal Early Adams	1.00	3.25
Delicious Cream	2.00	
Truckers' Favorite	.85	2.75
White Evergreen	1.00	3.50
Country Gentleman	1.00	3.50
Stowell's Evergreen	.90	3.25

EGG PLANT

	1/4-pound.	Pound.
New York Improved Purple	1.00	3.50
Black Beauty	1.25	4.40
Florida High Bush	1.25	3.90

LETTUCE

	1/4-pound.	Pound.
Wood's Cabbage	50c.	1.40
May King	50c.	1.25
Early Prize Head	30c.	1.00
Grand Rapids	40c.	1.25
Improved Hanson	30c.	.90
Wood's Improved Big Boston	40c.	1.15
California Cream Butter	30c.	90c.

WATERMELON

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Harris' Earliest	65c.	60c.
Dark Icing	60c.	55c.
Alabama Sweets	40c.	37c.
New Favorite	55c.	50c.
Tom Watson	80c.	75c.
Halbert Honey	75c.	70c.
Jackson	90c.	85c.
Eden	90c.	85c.
Florida Favorite	40c.	35c.
Improved Georgia Rattlesnake	50c.	45c.
Carolina Bradford	80c.	75c.
Kolb Gem	40c.	35c.
Kleckley's Sweets	50c.	45c.
Blue Gem, or Iceberg	40c.	35c.
Jones, or Jumbo	40c.	35c.
Duke Jones	40c.	35c.
Girardeau's Triumph	40c.	35c.
Dixie	40c.	35c.

Special Bulk Prices on Vegetable Seeds for Market Growers.—continued

ONION SEED

	Pound.	1.40
Extra Early White Pearl	1.50	
Yellow Globe Danvers	1.20	
Silver Skin, or White Portugal	1.90	
Large Red Wethersfield	1.50	
Southport White Globe	2.65	
Southport Yellow Globe	1.50	
Southport Red Globe	1.50	
Frize Taker, or Spanish King	1.40	
Mammoth Silver King	1.40	
Crystal Wax Bermuda	2.40	
White Bermuda	2.00	
Red Bermuda	1.75	

PEPPER

	¼-pound.	Pound.
Chinese Giant	\$1.00	\$3.50
Ruby King	.60	2.00
Ruby Giant	.90	3.00
Bell, or Bullnose	.50	1.75
Neopolitan	.75	2.50

PARSNIP

	¼-pound.	Pound.
Wood's Improved	15c.	40c.
Sugar, or Hollow Crown	15c.	35c.

RADISH

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Crimson Giant	60c.	55c.
Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe	45c.	40c.
Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip	40c.	35c.
Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	35c.	32c.
Early White Turnip	35c.	32c.
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	40c.	35c.
French Breakfast	35c.	
Chartier Long Scarlet	40c.	
Long White Naples	40c.	35c.
Brightest Long Scarlet	35c.	32c.
Wood's Early Frame	35c.	32c.

SPINACH

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Long Season	35c.	30c.
Round Thick Leaved	25c.	20c.
Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale	25c.	20c.
Long Standing	25c.	20c.

SALSIFY

	¼-pound.	Pound.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	25c.	75c.
Golden	60c.	1.75

SQUASH, or CYMLING

	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Giant Summer Crookneck	50c.	48c.
Wood's Earliest Prolific	90c.	85c.
Early White Bush, or Pattypan	45c.	40c.
Mammoth White Bush	50c.	45c.
Golden Summer Chookneck	45c.	42c.

TOMATOES

	¼-lb.	Pound.	5-lb. lots and over.
Bonnie Best	\$1.00	\$3.40	
Wood's First Early	.60	1.90	
Spark's Earliana	.60	1.90	
June Fink	.75	2.40	25
Nolte's Earliest	.75	2.50	
Chalk's Jewel	.75	2.40	
Fordhook First	.60	2.00	
Wood's Improved Beauty	.50	1.50	1.40
Livingston's Globe	.90	2.90	
Aome	.50	1.40	
Stone	.50	1.50	
Matchless	.75	2.40	
Royal Red	.45	1.40	1.25
Wood's Improved Trophy	.50	1.40	1.25
Perfection	.45	1.50	
Favorite	.45	1.40	1.25
Paragon	.45	1.50	1.25

FLOWERING and BEDDING PLANTS

The following is an abbreviated list of flowering and bedding plants which we can supply for spring shipment during April and May. To customers who desire to purchase plants not listed here, we will take pleasure in quoting prices, or if entrusted with their orders, will fill them to the best advantage at reasonable prices. Prices include packing and delivery to express company. We do not send flowering plants by mail.

	Each.	Per doz.
Ageratum —Blue and white	7c.	60c.
Alternanthera —Yellow and red variety	7c.	50c.
Aurea Nana , and Brilliantissima		
Alyssum —Double Sweet Alyssum	8c.	60c.
ASTERS —The best varieties in separate colors	8c.	60c.
Centaurea Gymnocarpa —Fine cut silver foliage	8c.	60c.
Centaurea Candidissima —Fine for borders.		
Heliotrope —Lemoine's Giant Blue	10c.	1.00
Nasturtium —Dwarf	7c.	60c.
Nasturtium —Tall	7c.	60c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS for Spring Planting.

Hardy Garden Varieties. Price, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100:

Agalia —Light orange, shaded pink.
Alice Carey —Orange, shaded bronze.
Arabella —Crimson stilton; very dwarf.
Bohemia —Fine pure white.
Eäna —Clear glowing pink.
Jardin des Plants —Yellow, very early, flowers in August and September.
Nellie Rainsford —Dwarf light bronze.
Sir Walter Raleigh —Large, terra cotta.
Sunset —Scarlet, bronze golden yellow.
Tisk —Dwarf violet red.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

Atruxio —Rosy pink, with white centre.
Aurora Boreale —Rosy salmon, with dark crimson eye, extra large flowers and trusses.
Boule de Feu —Brilliant scarlet variety.
Boule de Nieve —White.
Caran d'Ache —Brilliant carmine rose.
Eclairer —Flowers of immense size, rich violet crimson, dwarf, blooms continually the entire summer and until cut by frost; one of the best of the Phloxes grown.
Eäith —White, with red centre.
Henri Menger —Flowers very large; pure white, large carmine center; a very fine bedding variety.
Jeanne d'Arc —Begins to bloom about July 4. Absolutely snow-white; a very free bloomer; medium sized flower and truss.
Suffrage —Lilac mauve, with large rosy center.
Theabaide —Salmon red, with crimson eye.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)—**Splendens.** Tall scarlet 10c. 1.00

PETUNIAS—Dreer's double fringed mixed 10c. 1.00
Dreer's single fringed mixed 10c. 1.00

COLEUS—**Golden Bedder.** The standard yellow border plant. **Verschaffelti.** The best crimson foliaged variety. Price, 8 cts.; 60 cts. doz.

ROSES—15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Greenhouse grown, ready for shipment April and May.

Bessie Brown.	Mds. Francisca Kruger.
Bon Silene.	Marie Van Houtte.
Catherine Mermet.	Maman Cochet. Pink.
Clothilde Soupert.	Maman Cochet. White.
Duchesse de Brabant.	Mrs. E. E. Cant.
Etoile de Lyon.	Papa Gontier.
Golden Gate.	Perle des Jardins.
Gruss an Teplit	Queen's Scarlet.
Helen Gould.	Souvenir de La Malmaison.
The Queen.	Margaret Dickson.
Annie de Diesbach.	Magna Charta.
Coquette des Alpes.	Paul Neyron.
General Jacquiminot.	Dorothy Perkins.
Crimson Rambler.	Fillar of Gold.
Pink Rambler.	Climbing Meteor.

Description of these varieties on inside cover page.

GERANIUMS—Double Flowering.

Alphonse Ricard —Bright vermilion red.
Beaute Postelme —Shrimp pink.
Double Dryden —Glowing soft crimson, white center.
Jean Siant —Attractive shade of mauve rose.
Marquise de Castellane —Soft crimson.
Mrs. F. Perkins —Deep rose pink.
Madame Landry —Dark velvety scarlet.
Peter Henderson —Excellent shade of poppy red.
S. A. Nutt —Brilliant deep scarlet.

Price, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

GERANIUMS—Single Flowering.

C. W. Ward —Brilliant rosy salmon.
Alice of Vincennes —White ground, changing to violet from center to scarlet edge.
Frau Bertha Schaffer —A strong robust grower, bright apricot salmon.
Mdm. Bruant —Pure white, veined with rose.
Mrs. E. G. Hill —An old favorite bedder, light salmon pink.
Telegraph —Another fine bedder, enormous flower of Lincoln red.
Tiffin —One of the freest blooming single scarlet bedding varieties

Price, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Vegetable Seeds Postage Paid.—Customers will notice this year that we quote vegetable seeds by the pound, postage paid, as well as packets, ounces and quarter-pounds postage paid, as heretofore; so that when seeds are quoted, postage paid, it means that we deliver the seeds at the prices named, postage paid to any post-office in the United States.

On beans, peas, corn and onion sets by the pint, quart or larger quantity, our prices do not include postage, so that when beans, peas and corn are ordered to be sent by mail, it is necessary to add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, or 15 cents per quart, to cover the mailing. On onion sets, only 10 cents per quart extra for postage is required. Packets of beans, peas corn and onion sets are sent postage paid, as heretofore.

Seeds quoted "by express" means that the customer pays the transportation charges for shipment, either by freight or express, as may be ordered.

Our Catalogue Prices on Seeds by the pound and bushel are very reasonable, and are fixed for our market-growers' and gardeners' trade. Still, where customers require large quantities of garden seeds, we will quote special prices or allow discounts on orders sent us, where quantity warrants it.

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

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. The quickest way is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two years old, but one-year-old roots give very good results.

Field Culture.—Plow or dig out trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and well rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up 18 inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than 3 feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow, and during the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or both, mixing same with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 30 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 27 cts. per lb.

Palmetto—A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

Giant Argenteuil—Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. per lb.

Tillman—A new introduction by one of the largest growers of asparagus in South Carolina, who has over 300 acres planted in this valuable and profitable vegetable. He claims that it is the best all-round asparagus for market and shipping. It is a very vigorous, large-growing kind, making straight, uniform stalks, which when bunched, are of exceedingly attractive appearance, selling at the highest prices in market. It also resists effects of rust better than other varieties. From the accounts which are given us, it promises to become one of the most profitable kinds grown by southern truckers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postage paid. By express 65 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 60 cts. per lb.



Palmetto Asparagus

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

SPECIAL ASPARAGUS LEAFLET.—To customers who are specially interested in asparagus culture, we will send on request a special circular giving the experience of two of the largest and most successful growers of this profitable and satisfactory vegetable.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

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

TILLMAN.—Two-year-old roots. \$1.25 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Bunchers

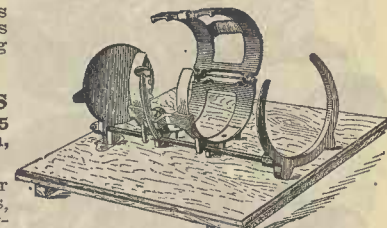
Can be regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of different sizes. Strong and well made. \$1.75.

Asparagus Knives

30 cts. each; by mail, 35 cts. each, postpaid; dozen, \$3.00.

Raffia

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



Jute String for tying vegetables.—Lb. 15 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.

ARTICHOKE

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

GREEN GLOBE.—A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and farther South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

Bush, or Snap Beans. Green Podded Varieties

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

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

Full Measure—A thoroughbred stringless green pod variety, of excellent quality. Pods long, round, firm and tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. A most valuable and promising new variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.**

Pierrepoint Hardy Green Pod—An introduction of decided merit. Makes long green pods, uniform in size, and is very productive. Both for early and late planting, this variety is particularly desirable, as it is hardy and vigorous, and makes fine stringless pods of attractive appearance and desirable quality. The seeds are white, and make a good dry bean for winter. We recommend this variety for trial, both to market and private growers, as it has many points of superiority which should make it a popular and standard variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.**

Hodson Green Pod—An exceptionally strong grower and enormous yielder, often bearing 50 to 60 pods to the plant; one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of five quarts. Withstands adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. Entirely stringless if picked young and a most excellent shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.**

The Hobson Green Pod Beans are the most productive and best bunch beans that I ever seen.—E. R. WRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C.
The Hodson Green Pod Beans were superior to any we have grown.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss.

EARLY MOHAWK, or BROWN SIX WEEKS.—An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bu. about \$4.**

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine



Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine

—Our stock of this is decidedly superior, and our growers are enthusiastic, both as to its productiveness and the size and quality of pods. Our stock is the true round podded sort, and has been selected and grown with special reference to productiveness, size and shape of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.**

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine Beans are the general favorite of all our customers who plant beans for market.—E. E. MURPHY & BRO., Pender Co., N. C.
I got some fancy prices for the Red Speckled Valentine Beans. Expect to send you another order this winter.—D. D. ANDERSON, Horry Co., S. C.

Black Valentine

—This is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury. It is fully as quick-growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$7.00.**

I was very well pleased with the Black Valentine Beans. I received the highest market price for my beans, and shall plant twice the amount next spring of the Black Valentine.—H. A. BRANCE, Mobile Co., Ala., Sept. 30, 1908.

I must tell you of the Black Valentine Snaps purchased of you. I planted 1½ bushels, and paid for picking 264½ bushels. Who can beat that?—G. B. LIPSCOMB, Warwick Co., July 31, 1908.

The Black Valentine Beans were the best and most prolific for an early crop, of any I ever planted.—E. R. PRINCE, Orange Co., Fla., Oct. 19, 1909.

Bountiful—As early as the Mohawk and Six Weeks, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are large, broad, extra long, very uniform, solid and meaty; probably the best of the flat-podded varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.**

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS (Green Podded).—Extra early, green-podded, hardy; popular as a first-early sort. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bu. about \$3.75.**

LONGFELLOW.—A superior type of green-podded snap bean, early, hardy, prolific, round pods, of attractive appearance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.25.**

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Has all the good qualities of the well known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; bu. about \$4.25.**



Longfellow

Giant Stringless Green Pod

—A most valuable, round-podded snap bean. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy; a good bearer and a strong, healthy grower, most desirable both for market and home use. **Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.25.**

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

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bu. about \$5.50.**

REFUGEE, or 1,000 TO 1.—One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. 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 and is more productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel about \$4.00.**

Snap Beans Quality and Productiveness

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers from selected stocks—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as field crops. **QUALITY FIRST ALWAYS** is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds.

If Beans, Peas or Corn are to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, to cover postage.



Pencil-Pod Black Wax Bean

WAX SNAP, or BUSH BEANS

Hodson Wax—A new and distinct type of wax bean; strong, healthy growth, and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, being loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.**

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

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.—A favorite market and shipping sort. One of the earliest of the wax sorts. Vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are of a beautiful golden color, and of excellent shipping and market qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bus. \$5.00.**

I was well pleased with the Currie's Rust Proof Wax Beans. They stood the cold better than any I ever had. I shipped beans off of them the 19th of May.—J. D. UNDERHILL, Wayne Co. N. C., May 26, 1908.

I find that the Currie's Rust Proof Bean is the very best bean we can plant. They stand the seasons better than any other. I find all of your seeds good.—W. A. SPIERS, Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 17, 1908.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—This has long been one of the most popular wax snaps with our southern growers and shippers. The pods are of an attractive bright yellow color, and stand shipping well, and the plant is very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.—A favorite sort with truckers. Very productive, and withstands rust better than other kinds. Pods are very uniform, and it makes a very attractive and salable variety. The beans are white, and should any of the snaps be allowed to mature, the beans will make excellent shelled beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

New Pencil-Pod Black Wax—A selected type of Dwarf Black Wax, making a very desirable snap bean, both for home use and market. The pods are round and of uniform rich, yellow color; entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor. It is early, very prolific, and a decided acquisition to our list of wax snaps. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.**

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

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

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

DWARF BLACK WAX.—A favorite main crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel about \$5.25.**

DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—An old, well-known, favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, and very fleshy, and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.25.**

CRYSTAL, or CABBAGE WAX.—A distinct and popular sort in some sections. Vines large, spreading, and very productive; pods greenish white, round or thicker than wide, with a crease in the back. Very fleshy and brittle, and of desirable table qualities. Largely used for pickling. The beans are pure white, and make good dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bus. \$5.00.**



Crystal, or Cabbage Wax

MEDICINAL, POT and SWEET HERBS

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

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

BASIL, SWEET. The clove-flavored seeds and stems are used in flavoring soups, etc. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

BENE. Excellent for dysentery. Also recommended as a tonic food for chickens. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

CARAWAY. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.**

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

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

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

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

LAVENDER. A popular aromatic herb. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

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

RUE. For medicinal purposes, for colds and croup. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

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

SUMMER SAVORY. A culinary herb. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

SWEET MAJOREAM. Used in soups, etc. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

TANSY. For making bitters. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

THYME. For seasoning soups and stuffings. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.**

FLOWER SEED PREMIUMS FREE—Customers ordering vegetable seeds in packets can select one 3c. or 5c. packet of flower seeds for each five packets of vegetable seeds ordered; or can select twenty cents' worth of flower seeds for each \$1.00 worth of vegetable seeds ordered at packet rates. We make this special offer to increase the attention given to flowers, particularly by the ladies and the boys and girls, in beautifying the surroundings of the home. We pay the postage on all packet seeds.

LIMA BEANS

Lima beans are not only profitable as green shell beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to sell as dried beans during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually brings good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, both by farmers and truckers.

CULTURE.—Lima beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in May. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's and Large Limas, one quart will plant one hundred hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about two hundred hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed is planted. Bush limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks will plant an acre.

DWARF, or BUSH BEANS



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

The largest yielding of all the bush limas

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, as at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, the stems being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.25.**

I consider your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans the most prolific and satisfactory of all the various varieties of bush lima beans and I've tried them all.—P. M. BUCKINGHAM, Barnwell Co., S. C., October 13, 1909.

We planted Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans last year, and it proved to be by far the best bush lima we ever planted.—H. J. MOTLEY, Caroline Co., Va., April 21, 1909.

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

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

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—The original bush lima bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of the same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bus. \$6.00.**

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 and excellent flavor of the beans makes it desirable. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bus. \$6.50.**

Fordhook Bush Lima—A new introduction in bush limas, of decided value and merit. The beans of this new variety are of the Large Lima type, but are thicker and rounder and of superior flavor. The bush itself is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. It is also very prolific, and the pods contain from four to five large, fat beans each, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends. The pods are so closely packed that the beans are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet of flavor when cooked. We recommend this new introduction to our customers as a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in bush limas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.50; bushel \$8.00.**

POLE, or BUTTER BEANS

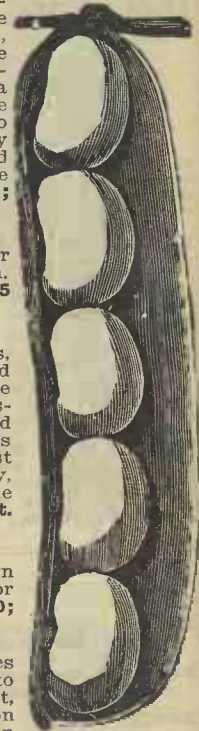
WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA.—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are a little larger, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it to our customers as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bus. \$6.50.**

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER (Sieva).—Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Very popular all through the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; 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 surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continue bearing until frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bus. \$6.25.**

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—The old, well-known sort, making large-sized beans of superior flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bus. \$5.75.**

If you order pints, quarts, or larger quantities of beans, peas or corn to be sent by mail, add to the catalog prices at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, to cover postage; postage on onion sets, 10 cents per quart extra. Prices on packets of beans, peas, corn and all other packet seeds include postage.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima

Mangel Wurzels for Stock Feeding.

These make the richest and most nutritious of winter feed for all kinds of stock. Are particularly valuable for feeding to milch cows, to increase the quantity and quality of milk. See page 71 for price and full description.

Three Cents Per Packet—Eight Cents Per Ounce

Our customers will notice that we catalog many of the standard varieties of seeds at three cents per packet, eight cents per ounce, instead of five cents per packet and ten cents per ounce, as customary. This makes our prices more reasonable than to offer special discount on packets and ounces, and makes it more satisfactory to our customers.

Pole, or Cornfield Snap Beans

Pole, or Cornfield Snap Beans are very productive and continue long in bearing. When kept well picked, nearly all the varieties will continue in bearing condition until frost. They are very largely used, both for green snap beans and the white-seeded kind for shell beans for winter use.

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

Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder

—The earliest and one of the most popular of green-podded pole beans. Very productive, bearing its pods in clusters. Pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

I consider Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder the best Pole Bean planted.—C. J. KICKLIGHTER, Fulton Co., Ga., October 10, 1908.

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

CUT-SHORT, or CORNFIELD.—A popular snap bean for planting in corn. The pods are very uniform, resembling the Bush Valentine. Well liked wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

The Cutshort or Cornfield Beans are very fine.—T. L. HARDEN, Carter Co., Tenn.

Fat-Horse, or White Creaseback

—One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white-seeded, and, in addition to its value as a snap bean, makes good dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

The beans I bought of you are very fine. I like only one kind; this is a great country for cornfield beans, and I have always had trouble in getting the kind that will produce and sell. I bought some of the Virginia Cornfield, and have some very good reports.—L. P. CANNING, Clarke Co., Ga., September 24, 1908.



Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder

BROCCOLI

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli will stand more extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for late fall planting. Broccoli can be sown either in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Culture, same given for cauliflower.

Early White Cape.—The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard, and a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**



Broccoli

Burger's Stringless Green Pod—One of the earliest of the pole beans, and covers a long season of productiveness. The pods are borne in clusters, averaging six to eight inches in length, of a rich, dark green and very meaty; the pods are stringless, tender and of excellent flavor. The dry, pearly white beans make good dry beans for winter use. This new bean is a decided acquisition to our list of pole beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; 4 qts. for \$1.25; peck \$2.00.**

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A most valuable and prolific pole wax variety, of vigorous growth, early and continues long in bearing; of remarkably fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00.**

Lazy Wife—One of the best and most popular pole beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. Pods green, broad, thick, very fleshy, of fine flavor, and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60.**

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

VIRGINIA CORNFIELD.—A native white variety, quite largely grown in this section. Makes excellent snap or shell bean; also desirable to grow for dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

The beans I bought of you are very fine. I like only one kind; this is a great country for Cornfield Beans, and I have always had trouble in getting the kind that will produce and sell. I bought some of the Virginia Cornfield, and have some very good reports.—L. P. CANNING, Clarke Co., Ga., Sept. 24, 1908.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—This is one of the most popular varieties in England and France. It is very ornamental in its growth, and produces bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans and snaps make an excellent and desirable dish. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are very hardy, and grow two to three feet high, producing on the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. Plant and cultivate as for late cabbage. The leaves should be broken off in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. We recommend to our customers to plant more extensively of Brussels Sprouts, as they make a most delicious winter vegetable.

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND.—An improved strain, which has been grown very profitably on Long Island for a number of years, and in that section has superseded all other varieties. Brussels Sprouts can ordinarily be grown as easily as cabbage, and as they have always commanded high prices in our markets, it is a wonder to us that they have not been more generally grown. This improved stock that we offer is well worthy of extended trial, and the seed is the same as saved for the best market gardeners on Long Island. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$3.40**

PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.**



Brussels Sprouts

GARDEN BEETS—For Table Use

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

Crosby's Improved Egyptian

More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers to northern markets. The beet is of very handsome form, good size, small tops, and small tap-root, and above all, of very quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite as round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping, which accounts very largely for its popularity. Our stock is specially selected and grown for our gardeners' and truckers' trade, and our sales have been constantly increasing wherever it is planted. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express per lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet was perfectly satisfactory. Was all that you claimed it to be. Came earlier than any other. Was done marketing before any other kind came.—J. T. HIGH, Wilson Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

I raised beets for market this year for the first time. Used Crosby's Egyptian Seed purchased of you. I was much pleased with the variety. They grew rapidly, were of very regular smooth shape and a beautiful color. Shall sow same variety next year.—W. C. BLACKWELL, Northumberland Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—An old standard sort, both for market gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express 45 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Crimson Globe

—A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c. postpaid.** By express 1b. 55c.; in 5-lb. lots and over 50c. lb.

I find Crimson Globe Beet the best early beet I ever raised. Excellent for market and table use. I recommend to any one wishing an A-1 beet to try the Crimson Globe.—Jno. M. DAVIS, Forsyth Co., N. C., November 30, 1908.

EARLY MODEL RED GLOBE.

A new beet, originating in England, which has proved to be very desirable. It is extremely early, a perfect globe shape, and of fine quality. The foliage is small, beets smooth, and of deep blood-red color; a very desirable sort and one that is sure to please those who grow it. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c. postpaid.** By express 65c. lb.

Your Model Red Globe beets get to a marketable size much earlier than the old beets, and are much sweeter.—Mrs C. B. MOSELEY, Campbell Co., Va.

My crop of Wood's Crimson Globe Beet was very fine; could not wish finer; perfect in shape and color and a good seller.—J. A. CROMER, Lexington Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet—one of the best for shipping and early market



Wood's Crimson Globe

EXTRA EARLY BASSANO, or SUGAR.—Very early, sweet and tender; light color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 53 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—Very early, handsome, smooth, dark and round; small top, and of excellent quality. Makes an attractive seller. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express 45 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 40c. lb.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

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. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

BASTAIN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Large and of quick growth, bright red color, not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 60c. postpaid.** By express 50c. per lb.

ARLINGTON.—A fine strain of blood turnip beet of the very best quality. Nearly as early as the Eclipse and as sweet as the Bassano. **Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c. postpaid.** By express 40c. per lb.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet, and remaining so when kept until spring. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET.—This variety is not grown for the roots, but is grown for use as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two kinds of vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later on the broad, flat, beautiful wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used, either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

I find Swiss Chard to be a very excellent and desirable vegetable. The stalk or stem cooked as asparagus and served with cream sauce, and the leaves as salad or greens with bacon. It remains tender during the entire summer, and seems to be not affected by drought. I have it in my garden now, as tender and crisp as it was when I first commenced to use it last spring.—F. E. BURD, Brunswick Co., Va., September 28, 1908.



Swiss Chard

MANGEL WURZELS FOR STOCK FEEDING, see page 71.

GARDEN CARROTS

Our Carrot Seed is French-Grown—The Best Obtainable for Superior Crops and Fine-Shaped Roots

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

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

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate—A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and for market and family use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 60 cts.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—The earliest variety in our list. It is blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored, deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 50 cts.

Half-Long Danvers—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE.—The best for hard, stiff soils. The roots are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter, nearly oval; fresh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 55 cts.

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

HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED.—Early, without core; smooth skin, bright, orange-colored flesh; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Chantenay, or Model—One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot, and a heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 60 cts.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth-tapering roots of a deep orange color, and free from side roots, and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN (for stock).—Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

YELLOW BELGIAN (for stock).—Large, yellow fleshed roots; good keeper. Fine for horses and cattle. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 45 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—The culture of Cauliflower is similar to that of cabbage, and they can be grown both early and late. For early crop, sow the seed in hotbed in January or February, and transplant to the soil of another hotbed as soon as they are large enough, and until such time as it is safe for them to be planted in the open ground, which in this section is during March or early in April. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat in the same way as for late cabbage. Set the plants in the field in rows three feet apart and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row.

For best success with cauliflowers, a good, rich, moist soil is best, although they will grow and succeed in any good garden soil, in favorable seasons. In dry spells it is very desirable to water cauliflower where it can be conveniently done, so as to keep them in a constantly growing condition, as a check is injurious at any period of their growth. The soil in which they are grown in the hotbed should not be richer than the soil into which they are to be transplanted.

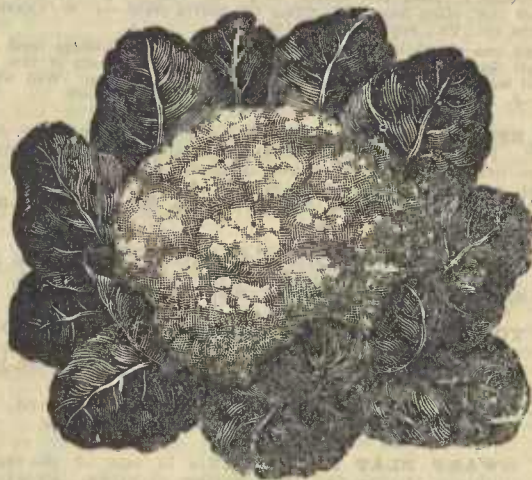
Cauliflowers make a very desirable vegetable, being much superior in flavor to cabbage. They are also quite largely used for pickling, making a very tender and delicious pickle.

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

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. **Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00 postpaid.**

DRY WEATHER CAULIFLOWER.—A variety of cauliflower which it is claimed succeeds better in dry seasons or dry locations where other varieties fail. Rich soil is, however, essential for this as for other cauliflowers, and thorough cultivation. In growth it is similar to our Snowball, and we recommend to our customers who have had difficulty in raising other cauliflowers, to try this variety. Cauliflowers successfully raised are one of the most desirable and profitable vegetables grown. **Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50 postpaid.**

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$4.00 postpaid.**



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

Wood's Earliest Snowball—This is one of the best of all cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50 postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. See Vegetable Plants.

Wood's Superior Cabbage Seed

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

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



Wood's Extra Early

Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest Cabbage in Existence.

A most desirable extra early. It makes large, pointed heads, a little larger than the Wakefield, not quite as solid, but is earlier to mature. It is of excellent table qualities, and a sure heading and satisfactory variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

The Wood's Extra Early Cabbage is the finest I ever grew. I had the first cabbage in market, cut the 15th of April.—N. D. CULPEPPER, Norfolk Co., Va., Sept. 20, 1909.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. We have a very superior strain of this variety, and have received most enthusiastic letters from our customers, who plant it largely every year. We recommend it very strongly, both for market and home use, as one of the most satisfactory and profitable varieties either for late fall or early spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.90. In 5-lb. lots and over, lb. \$1.75.

The Charleston Wakefield Cabbage seed I got from you last September was O. K. I sold about 75,000 plants in this country, and the finest crop was raised from them that ever was seen here, and my custom will be so great, I fear I will work some after dark to keep up with it this winter.—E. A. MOORS, Catawba County, N. C., July 8, 1909.

The cabbage I raised last season from your Charleston Wakefield was the finest I ever saw, often four heads filling one barrel crate.—J. W. LEATHERBURY, Northampton Co., Va., September 27, 1909.

I bought one pound of Wood's Charleston Wakefield Cabbage seed, and the result is all that can be asked for as a crop. I think a photo of this patch of mine would make you a fine special page in your seed catalog. Will want more this fall.—J. D. ELLIOTT, Northampton Co., Va., May 27, 1909.

EARLY SPRING.—A quick flat-headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves, admitting of close planting—21 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of fine quality and in every way a most desirable first early sort for the trucker and private gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50.

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.15.

LARGE YORK.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a good early cabbage, of particularly good quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.15.

WINNIGSTADT.—Medium early; makes very firm, hard, pointed heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the best and most reliable cabbages for early spring planting. Short-stemmed, upright, and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.30. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.

The Wakefield Cabbage was all right. As good as I ever saw, and the Early Flat Dutch Cabbage was the largest I ever saw.—S. P. MALLETT, Wake Co., N. C., September 6, 1907.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite round-head variety, larger than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later; an excellent second early sort. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.30. In 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 lb.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers, to grow for earliest cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads, small outside leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and our sales, which have always been very large to truckers all throughout the South, have steadily increased each successive year. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.90. In 5-lb. lots and over \$1.75 lb.

The cabbage which I grew from the seed I got from you last fall was just fine, the Charleston Wakefield and Early Jersey Wakefield. I grew some cabbage which grew as high as six pounds after they were trimmed to cook. I think these two varieties are the finest cabbage I have ever grown, and shall continue to grow them. I will be among your regular customers for seed hereafter, as Wood's seeds are all high-grade seed and I can't say too much for them.—W. B. COFER, Isle of Wight Co., Va., July 3, 1909.

I wish to say I have had marked success with all seeds purchased of T. W. Wood & Sons, especially the Early Jersey Wakefield. I am now selling some as fine heads of this strain as anybody would desire. Have been eating and marketing since April 1st, and still have the finest in the community. Expect to increase my purchase the coming season.—A. W. GRIFFIN, Clarendon Co., S. C., May 15, 1909.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—A good second-early cabbage, making large flat heads similar to All Seasons. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.30. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 lb.

I have been planting your seeds for five years, and find them all O. K. I planted your Henderson Succession Cabbage two years ago for midsummer crop, and made a fine crop. I sold them by the load at home market for five dollars per hundred. Last year I tried other kinds and made a failure. I will plant them this year again.—JOHN W. MOURING, Elizabeth City Co., Va., January 26, 1909.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A medium-early, round-headed cabbage; makes good, solid heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—Some of our growers make large profits by marketing this sort from the field in March, when cabbage is scarce and brings top prices. The plants are set out in August or early September. Also makes an excellent sort to put away for winter use. Heads very large and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express \$1.40 per lb.



Solid South Cabbage

Solid South—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50.

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

All-Head Early—A thorough-bred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50.

All Seasons—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Leaves large and smooth. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.

The All Seasons Cabbage I got from you last spring was the finest I ever grew.—L. D. DELLINGER, Lincoln Co., N. C., October 31, 1908.

My experience with the famous All Seasons Cabbage is absolutely satisfactory. I find them to be a sure variety, upon which you can always depend for good, solid heads. The Large Late Drumhead is another that, when grown from your seed, always brings handsome returns. I consider no seeds superior to those of T. W. Wood & Sons.—(REV.) A. R. RICHARDSON, Wayne Co., Ga., May 28, 1908.

AUTUMN KING, or WORLD BEATER.—A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. May be classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express \$1.40 per lb.

Sure-Head—As its name suggests, a sure-header, and one of the best for late crop. Firm and hard, keeps well and is a fine shipper. Thoroughly reliable. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40.

I obtained fine results from your cabbage seed sown last fall, especially the Sure-head variety. I raised one head that weighed 18 lbs. I think almost every seed produced a fine large head. I felt it my duty to mention the success I have had in growing from your seeds.—MRS. M. L. WEBER, Iredell County, N. C., Sept. 9, 1908.

The Surehead Cabbage, we found true to its name—a sure header.—W. A. BROOKER, Princess Anne Co., Va., October 17, 1908.



Sure-Head

Large Late Drumhead—A favorite winter cabbage especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid and good keepers. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.30. In 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 per lb.

DANISH WINTER BALL-HEAD, or HOLLANDER.—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; a sure header; a good seller and a fine keeper. These are the qualities that have made it so popular. Our stock is the original Danish grown seed, known as the best the world produces. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$2.40.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock and maintain the high standard we have attained. It is indeed a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large and satisfactory profits. You will make no mistake in growing Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.

Having had experience with your Wood's Late Flat Dutch Cabbage and Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage seed, I must say that they are splendid and are just what you claim them to be. I made a great success of them and expect to continue using them in the future.—ALBERT PRODIE, Franklin Co., N. C., October 18, 1909.

I have been raising your Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage five years, and find them the best cabbage I ever raised for home use and market.—JAMES M. COX, Ashe Co., N. C.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage is immense, and Wood's Charles-ton Wakefield Cabbage is delicious.—MARCUS JOCELYN, Somerset Co., Md.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—The strain as generally sold. Makes good, large, solid flat heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.30. In 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 per lb.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA.—In some sections of the South, the Buncombe is preferred to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well through the winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.

GREEN GLAZED, or WORM PROOF.—A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40.

AMERICAN PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.

RED DUTCH.—The best red pickling cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.65.

CELERY



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently, and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up when the plants are large enough. Earth up two or three times, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seed germinates slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Self-Blanching Varieties

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

Golden Self-Blanching—Grown in France.—Our stock is grown for us by the originator, and has given our customers the very best and most satisfactory results, we having received the most enthusiastic reports from many customers in regard to this stock. The Golden Self-Blanching is of compact growth, with large solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow color. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.** Crop short this year.

The following letter in regard to the superiority of our Golden Self-Blanching Celery is from one of our customers in Florida:

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

GOLDEN ROSE SELF-BLANCHING.—This is of the same beautiful type as Golden Self-Blanching. It has the same rich golden yellow color, but differs in the color of the outside ribs, which are tinged with a handsome rosy pink. Its earliness, self-blanching habit and beautiful appearance recommend it alike to the private and market-gardener. (French-grown seed.) **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$2.40.

PINK PLUME.—Practically identical with White Plume except that the stalks are tinged with pink, and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50.

Improved White Plume—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white, upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.65.

SNOW WHITE.—Without a rival in purity of color, a field of 6,000 plants has been grown without a single green stalk. In vigor of growth, ease of blanching, size, richness of flavor, crispness and purity it is ideal; grows solid on all kinds of soils. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.90.

Winter Varieties

Giant Pascal—One of the most popular celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. One of the best for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60.** By express lb. \$1.50.

I planted the Giant Pascal Celery Seed obtained from you last year, and my celery was the finest flavored ever raised in this part of the country. Many said it was the finest they ever ate.—CHAS. A. USHER, Columbus Co., N. C. May 15, 1909.

For a one variety crop of celery, I would always take the Giant Pascal. I have used seed from Henderson & Co., and others, but of late years I have used Wood's seed exclusively, finding their celery seed second to none, and much cheaper in price. The Golden Self-Blanching Celery has small roots, and it is not so vigorous as many of the other varieties, but my success with this variety from seed bought of Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons has always been quite satisfactory—fully equal to any other seed of this variety I have used in the past from other sources. I have used Wood's seeds for a number of years, for quite a line of my trucking and farming, and so far, have always found them quite satisfactory.—McBRIDE HOLT, Alamance Co., N. C., October 5, 1908.



Giant Pascal Celery

DWARF GOLDEN HEART.—A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40.

CELERY SEED FOR SEASONING.—Ounce 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, By express lb. 40 cts.

CELERY PLANTS.—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000; 3,000 and over, \$2.75 per 1,000.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

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

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.30.

CUCUMBER

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds one acre.

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, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly where it is desired to grow for shipping to distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 80 cts.

I prefer the Klondyke Cucumber to any that I ever planted for market. I think it comes some earlier than the White Spine.—R. L. DAIL, Duplin Co., N. C., October 23, 1907.

The Klondyke Cucumber came up to standard O. K. An excellent quality and very uniform in size and color.—C. K. MCQUARRIE, Walton Co., Fla., October 9, 1907.

Davis Perfect—An extra early variety, unequalled for quality, shape and color. Fruit very symmetrical, averaging 10 to 12 inches long; color a dark glossy green, and very attractive in appearance; is prolific, and proving to be one of our best and most popular varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 85 cts. lb.

We have never grown a better cucumber than the Davis. It has the finest color of any cucumber we have ever grown.—W. H. HILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 3, 1907.

Your Davis Perfect Cucumber is the finest we have ever grown and makes the best yield.—J. W. BALL & SON, Volusia Co., Fla., October 18, 1909.

Arlington White Spine

—A selection of the White Spine which has proved very popular with our truckers and market-gardeners. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 65c. lb.



Klondyke Cuke

Siberian—Extra early. Very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 75 cts.

Improved Early White Spine—In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 65 cts. lb.

Improved Long Green—We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, but make fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent; a great bearer. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 65 cts. lb.

Emerald—Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome, long straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 75 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 70 cts. lb.

Green Prolific Pickling—One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform size; preferred by pickle factories. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 65 cts. lb.

WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLING.—Preferred to all others by many pickle factories because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 65 cts.

Early Green Cluster—Early to mature, bearing in clusters; prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottles or jars. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70c.

THEOBURN'S EVERBEARING.—Makes small pickling cucumbers which it keeps on bearing right up to frost. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.** By express lb. 70 cts.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—A most desirable and attractive cucumber, and a real climber. It comes into bearing quickly, and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. The fruit is of extra quality, and of a dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.00.

Gherkin, or Burr—Used exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Leek

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

LARGE FLAG.—Hardy and productive. The standard variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00.** By express lb. 90 cts.



Large Flag Leek

Endive

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

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

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.00.

WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves; almost white; can be used without blanching when young. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.00.

Kohlrabi

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

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety; flesh white and very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40.

Garden Corn

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

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

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

Bland's Extra Early

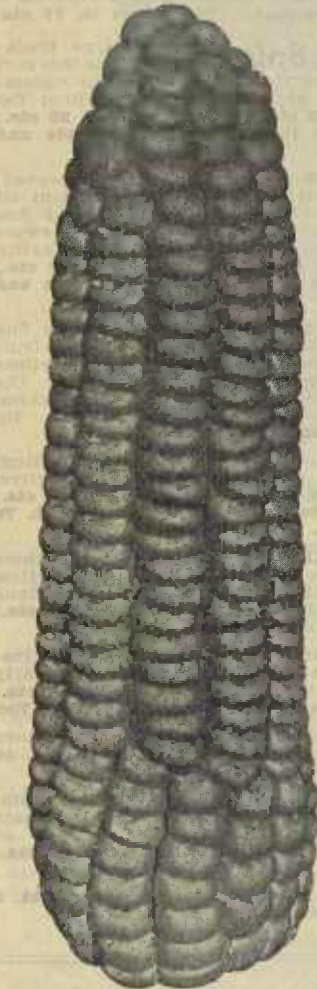
—The earliest garden corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier and makes more uniform and larger ears than Extra Early Adams. We introduced this splendid new corn two years ago, but last year were unable to supply the seed, owing to crop failure arising from unforeseen conditions, due to its extra early maturity. This new introduction is remarkable for its earliness to mature. It makes an attractive appearance, and is of excellent table qualities. Its great value is of course in its extreme earliness, and in this respect it should prove to be a money maker for the trucker and market gardener. **Price, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$2.50.**

Bland's New Extra Early Corn is no doubt the earliest corn grown. It makes large ears for the size of stalk, and is a week earlier than Adams Extra Early. Truckers Favorite is a fine and early corn. I was the first one to haul large roasting corn to Norfolk market.—OSMUNDSON BROS., Norfolk Co., Va., October 18, 1908.

Bland's New Extra Early Corn is the corn, in point of earliness, and therefore profitable. I shall plant it again next year.—E. A. HURLEY, Gaston Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1908.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Except Bland's Extra Early, the earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bus. \$2.75; dozen ears 25 cts.**

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON.—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bus. \$2.75; dozen ears 25 cts.**



Bland's Extra Early

Ideal Early Adams—A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table qualities, and a decided acquisition. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.25; dozen ears 30 cts.**

I like the Ideal Early Adams Corn very much. It makes a much larger yield than Adams Early and it is fine for market.—J. B. THOMASON, Atlanta Co., Ga., October 19, 1909.

I find Ideal Early Adams Corn purchased from you a valuable corn. It combines earliness, size and quality. Best early corn as far tried.—D. M. RAND, Charlotte Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

Delicious Cream—In maturity, the Delicious Cream Corn is a little later than Early Adams, but it makes ears much larger and longer. It is a strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worms and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as ordinary garden corn, and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. It has from two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears contain from eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes roasting ears of beautiful creamy white appearance, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. Altogether, the Delicious Cream Corn will, we believe, prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties for roasting ears all throughout the South. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.00.**

Your Delicious Cream Corn is the nicest I ever tasted.—MRS. JNO. W. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., October 15, 1909.

Delicious Cream Corn is all right—somewhat earlier than Truckers Favorite.—A. H. NELSON, Laurens Co., Ga., October 19, 1909.

I am much pleased with the seeds I have bought from you. We were delighted with the Delicious Cream Corn.—PRESTON LEWIS GRAY, The Bingham School, Orange Co., N. C., October 15, 1909.

Have only tried Delicious Cream Corn this season but like it better than any garden corn I have ever grown.—J. THOMAS BELL, Lunenburg Co., Va., October 26, 1909.

Delicious Cream Corn is well worth the name it bears. Ideal Early Adams Corn is the best I have ever planted. Has early, large ears. Trucker's Favorite Corn is a fine early corn. Fine for table use. All the seed I ever bought of you was first class in every particular, true to name, high germinating quality and price always right for quality of seed. I can honestly and conscientiously recommend your seed.

—S. M. CATHCART, Wilcox Co., Ala., October 13, 1909.

Trucker's Favorite

—For a second early to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bu. \$2.75; dozen ears 30 cts.**

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

Trucker's Favorite Corn is the best early variety of corn I have ever planted, and shall continue to plant it as long as it gives me the satisfaction it has in the past.—A. H. NELSON, Laurens Co., Ga., October 19, 1909.

EARLY RIPE, or LONG WHITE FLINT.—Makes a splendid, long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bushel \$2.25; dozen ears 25 cts.**



Trucker's Favorite

Three Cents Per Packet
Eight Cents Per Ounce

Our customers will notice that we catalog many of the standard varieties of seeds at three cents per packet, eight cents per ounce, instead of five cents per packet and ten cents per ounce, as customary. This makes our prices more reasonable than to offer special discount on packets and ounces, as heretofore, and makes it more satisfactory to our customers.

Seeds Postage Paid

Customers will notice a new departure in quoting vegetable seeds. We pay the postage by the packet, ounce, ¼ lb. and pound, on all seeds quoted postage paid. Seeds quoted "by express" means that the customer pays the transportation charges. We deliver at the express office, depot or wharf, as may be ordered.

If Corn, Peas or Beans are to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, to cover postage.

SWEET, or SUGAR CORN

White Evergreen—A distinct improvement over the Stowell's Evergreen. It produces handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round sugar corn in cultivation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.**



White Evergreen

Hiawatha Sugar—This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and a large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. A most desirable sort to follow. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.**

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT SUGAR CORN—An early, long-eared sugar corn of fine flavor. Is very productive, producing large, straight ears, which are very attractive and saleable. Desirable both for market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.**

Premo—The earliest of all sweet corns, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Adams and of the most delicious sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

BLACK MEXICAN—One of the sweetest and most delicious of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

CROSBY'S EARLY SWEET—An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; 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 the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.**

Country Gentleman—Most popular of all the sugar corns for main crop for the home garden. Makes a good-sized ear and has a small cob, deep grains; excellent, tender and sweet, and of delicious table quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.**

EGYPTIAN—A splendid sort for table, market and canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen—This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain long in the green state. Very tender and sugary. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. \$3.25; dozen ears 40 cts.**

EARLY MAMMOTH—Very closely resembles the Late Mammoth, and is a little smaller and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense and of fine quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; dozen ears 40 cts.**

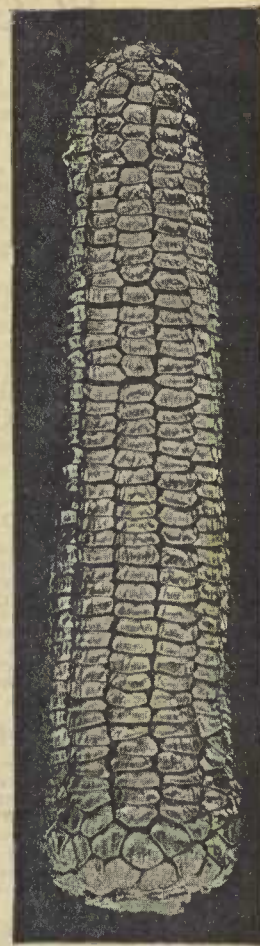
POP CORN

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC—Very prolific, bearing large ears, the grains are pearly white. When popped, it is pure white and extremely tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.**

RICE—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; dozen ears 25 cts.**

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.**

POP CORN, for popping—Pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.
New White



Hiawatha Sweet Corn

CRESS

Sow water cress in the spring, along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It also developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets.

WATER CRESS—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.40 per lb.

CURLED CRESS—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.**



Water Cress

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have had put up the **Mapes Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices in these 100-lb. bags as follows:

MAPES VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.25.

MAPES ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00.

For full description and information about Mapes Manures and other fertilizers, see page 83 of this catalogue.

Special pamphlet of the Mapes Manures mailed on request.

Flower Seed Premiums Free

Customers ordering vegetable seeds in packets can select one 3c. or 5c. packet of flower seeds for each five packets of vegetable seeds ordered; or can select twenty cents' worth of flower seeds in packets for each \$1.00 worth of vegetable seeds ordered at **packet rates only**. We make this special offer to increase the attention given to flowers, particularly by the ladies and the boys and girls, in beautifying the surroundings of the home. We pay the postage on all packet seeds. The flower seeds must be ordered at the same time as the other seeds.

EGG PLANT

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

Culture.—Egg plants do best in a deep rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hotbeds, and when two inches high, transplant to good rich soil. After frost is past, set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with slugshot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

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

New York Improved Purple

The most popular variety; vigorous and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected, both for size, shape and yielding qualities, and we recommend it to both market and private gardeners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$3.50.



Egg Plant

Black Beauty—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish, black fruits of the very finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. Although not as large as New York Improved, its earliness will commend it especially to market gardeners. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$4.40.

The Black Beauty Egg Plant seed bought of you for the past two seasons have given entire satisfaction, as has your Big Boston Lettuce seed purchased from time to time.—ROLAND COVINGTON, Scotland Co., N. C., Sept. 26, 1908.

Florida High Bush—Has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree; very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper, commission men reporting that they reach market in the best condition and always command high prices. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00 postpaid.**

The Florida High Bush Plants have not only fruited the entire summer, but are still in fruit. They particularly excel in flavor and tenderness.—W. H. HOLMES, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 19, 1907.

With your Florida High Bush Egg Plant we are very much pleased. In fact, would plant nothing else for our market if we could get the seed.—CHAS. DECKNER, Fulton Co., Ga., December 12, 1908.

PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

KALE, or BORECOLE

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



Kale, or Borecole

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK.—The dwarf-spreading kale, largely grown around Norfolk for shipping. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped, very tender and fine flavored. Very hardy and can be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below zero. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 40 cts. lb.

CURLED SIBERIAN.—Larger than the Scotch and not as finely curled. The leaves are bright green, tinged with purple. Very popular in the Norfolk trucking district; very hardy and will stand the winter without protection. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 35 cts. per lb.

TURNIP ROOTED KALE.—Entirely distinct from all other kales, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a long, carrot-shaped root which is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabaga, and makes a most excellent dish for winter and early spring use. The roots are pure white, fine grained, cook dry and are of fine flavor. The kale somewhat resembles the Siberian in appearance and color, but in our opinion, is superior in quality to both the Siberian and Scotch. It stands the winter, makes salad as early as turnips and other kales. Sow from August 1st to September 15th, either broadcast or in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts.

Spring Kale—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. The best for spring sowing, but largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 15 cts. 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard

COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable. Culture, same as for cabbage, and can be sown both for early and late crop.

TRUE GEORGIA, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—A well-known standard sort, and the kind most generally used throughout the South. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 50 cts.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts.

The N. C. Short Stem Collard are all right. The best I have ever tried.—DUMPS PERKERSON, Fulton Co., Ga., October 19, 1909.

LETTUCE

Culture.—For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July and August. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, transplant and protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or transplant to cold-frames 9 inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

Wood's Cabbage —One of the best and most popular of cabbage lettuces, both for spring and fall planting. Makes large, solid heads of excellent quality. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Does not shoot to seed as quickly as other kinds, and is also harder. Will stand cold weather better. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, fully maintains its fine quality and reputation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express per lb. \$1.40.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is the best ever. Sown at the same time and under the same conditions as were two other kinds, it "beat them a block," and came under the wire with flying colors. It gave satisfaction in every particular, and, so far as that, so have all seeds purchased from you. Several of my neighbors whose names I sent you for catalogs, ordered seeds and have fine crops from them.—C. F. WILSON, Calhoun Co., Ala., June 3, 1909.

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

May King Lettuce →We recommend this new lettuce with confidence, believing it will prove to be one of the most valuable varieties, both for spring and fall use, and also for growing in cold-frames during the winter months. It makes round, solid heads, of diameter of six to seven inches, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded, so that it makes an excellent shipping and home market lettuce. The centre blanches to a rich golden yellow, and it has a specially fine, rich buttery flavor. It is quick-growing, early in maturity, and makes an extra fine-headed cabbage lettuce, which will become very popular wherever it is grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express \$1.25 per lb.

The May King Lettuce bought of you was a fine variety.—MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., September 21, 1908.

Early Prizehead —One of the best for the home garden, forming a large, loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment long distance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.

DEACON.—There is no surer heading summer variety. Makes a good solid head; the inside leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.

California Cream Butter —Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Makes a large handsome curly leaf-head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.25.

CRISP-AS-ICE.—A very superior family and home market lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.15.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.—Forms large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. A fine summer lettuce, resisting heat and draught and slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

BOSTON MARKET, or WHITE-SEEDED TENNISBALL.—A splendid early lettuce, forming fine hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Improved Hanson —One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

DUTCH BUTTERHEAD.—An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.

BROWN DUTCH.—One of the hardest of lettuces, and best for outdoor fall planting; makes a good, solid head. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston —An improved strain of this popular lettuce, which is giving the best and most profitable results to our customers, and is grown on the largest scale for market and shipping. It is one of the best lettuces for growing in hot-beds or cold-frames, and is also equally desirable for outdoor growing. It grows quickly, making a large solid head, packs and carries well to market, and fully merits its great popularity. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.



Trianon Cos, or Romaine

Trianon Cos, or Romaine —We recommend to all of our customers to grow this splendid lettuce. It is really one of the finest quality head lettuces in cultivation. The heads are long and conical, often measuring 10 inches high by 18 inches in circumference, and of crisp, tender, delicious table qualities. To grow it most successfully, it is usually considered best to tie up leaves, but it is not necessary, as it will make a fine lettuce without tying up. We strongly recommend to those who have not yet grown this splendid variety, to plant at least a trial package, so as to become acquainted with its superior qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.15.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; in 3,000 lots and over \$1.75 per 1,000.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

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

New Early Rocky Ford—A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, a week to ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger, and of superior quality. The earliness of this strain is a distinct advantage, and is bound to make it very popular, both with market and private growers. In shape and characteristics it is similar in all respects to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small, flesh thick, smooth and firm, and of attractive green color. A most decided acquisition, and should prove a money maker to our market growers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40.

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe was quite early. All the seed bought from you are just as satisfactory as can be.—**MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL**, Campbell Co., Va., *September 21, 1908.*

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe proved to be perfect in size and shape, and many in quantity.—**C. P. THORNTON**, Warren Co., *October 7, 1908.*

I planted your Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe seed, and am well pleased with the cantaloupes. They were the best that I ate this past season.—**W. PATTIN**, Duplin Co., N. C., *October 7, 1908.*



Extra Early Hanover
The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation

Extra Early Hanover—This is unquestionably the best extra early cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. While extra early in maturity, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent flavor and a fine shipping, market or home melon. This is one of our own exclusive introductions, and has proved of the greatest popularity wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts.

I have been planting your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe for ten or twelve years, and find it the earliest and most profitable cantaloupe I have ever planted. I always get my cantaloupes ripe and sold before my neighbors' come in. I have tested it alongside with all the earliest varieties that I have ever heard or read of in the seed catalogues, and find it by actual test to be at least two weeks earlier than any other variety I have ever planted. I have been planting for twenty years or more, various kinds of your seed, and have always found them as good as the best.—**R. T. GILLESPIE**, York Co., S. C., *Oct. 15, 1908.*

I have been growing your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe for four years, and have found them to be the earliest and best cantaloupe that I have ever grown: very sweet and uniform in size.—**C. R. MASON**, New Hanover Co., N. C., *October 7, 1908.*

The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the earliest I ever grew. Had them two weeks ahead of my neighbors. The Rocky Ford Netted Gem is all it is recommended to be, and I was very much pleased with this variety. I shall plant both varieties next season.—**F. N. BROWN**, King George Co., Va., *Oct. 19, 1907.*

I think your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the best I ever saw. I cannot compliment them too highly. Expect to buy enough seed from you next year to plant an acre for the local market.—**C. M. COMER**, Union Co., S. C., *Sept. 26, 1908.*

I think very well of the Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe. I sold them three months after planting (April 15th). They should be planted thick, so as to reduce the size for shipping.—**JOHN P. LEACH**, Halifax Co., N. C., *Oct. 8, 1908.*

Rocky Ford Netted Gem—No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and from the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 60 cts. In 5-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.

The Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe did fine and sold well. This year I planted four acres with Burrell's Rocky Ford seed, and replanted with Wood's Rocky Ford Seed. Wood's Rocky Ford grew the firmest and thickest meated melons. While not quite as large, they were as sweet, and better keepers. I would rather plant Wood's Rocky Ford melon, as I think them much better to haul and ship, just as sweet, and while a little smaller, they contain as much meat.—**JOHN WATTS**, Pierce Co., Ga., *October 10, 1908.*

Wood's Netted Gem—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem, specially selected by ourselves, both for superior fruits and fine quality. It produces fruits larger than the regular Rocky Ford Netted Gem has thicker meat, and of superior table qualities. We have sold this specially selected strain for a number of years with the best results and satisfaction to our customers. **Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 65 cts. 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. lb.

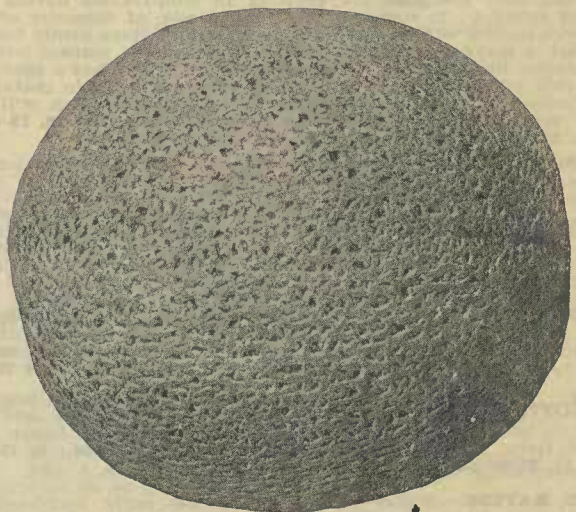
The delicious Netted Gem Cantaloupe seed you sent me proved a fine melon, sweet and of uniform size. All the seeds I received from you proved very satisfactory.—**D. BOUGHNER**, Columbus Co., N. C.

Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe is the best early and the most productive cantaloupe, and also the best seller I have ever raised.—**J. C. WALKER**, Alamance County, N. C.

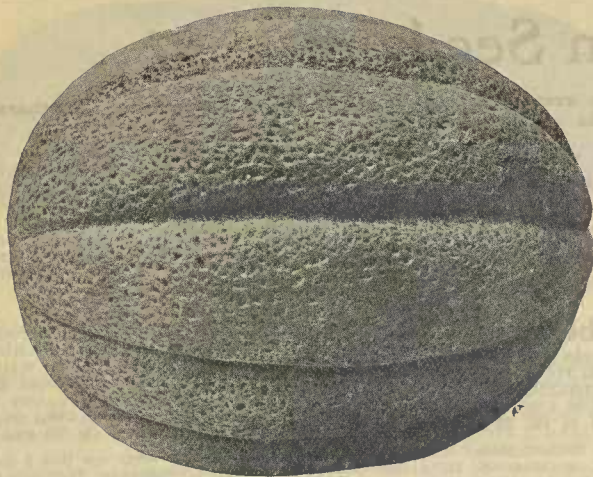
Netted Rock, or Eden Gem—This is decidedly growing in popularity as a shipping melon. Much less liable to rust than other varieties, and, while not quite as early as the regular Rocky Ford, the vines bear longer, and are usually much more productive. Nearly the entire crop is of solid net melons, and they make splendid shippers. A very desirable variety to grow for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express per lb. 90 cts.

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

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



Netted Rock, or Eden Gem
A fine shipping and market cantaloupe



Wood's Perfection

Wood's Perfection—This is one of the best of large cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50. Crop of seed very short this year.

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is the best large cantaloupe I have ever grown. I have grown them two years. They make a very large crop of the finest cantaloupes, always command the highest market prices, and are a great seller. It will pay anybody to raise this cantaloupe. All other seeds I have bought from T. W. Wood & Sons have given perfect satisfaction.—ALF. BERTHING, Fulton Co., Ga., October 31, 1908.

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is tried and true. I have been planting it for many years, and find none to equal it. Well netted; flesh green and extremely sweet. Best for market and home use.—W. L. KIVETT, Guilford Co., N. C.

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

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—Smaller than Large Hackensack, of same shape and fine quality, but ten days earlier. A splendid market variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts.



Burrell's Gem

A superior quality orange-fleshed melon for home and market

Burrell's Gem—The orange-fleshed Rocky Ford, but even better for shipping, and in the market where the orange-fleshed melons are in demand they bring much higher prices. The melons average 6 inches long, 4½ inches thick, and will crate evenly and uniformly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts.

Your Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe is certainly a daisy. When others could not sell Rocky Ford melons, I could sell my fancy Burrell's Gem like hot cakes. Every one who had the Burrell's Gem didn't want any others.—LOUIS CAIN, Kent Co., Del., March 17, 1908.

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

Hollybrook Luscious—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

I did very well with your seed last year, though we had too much rain. I raised one Hollybrook Cantaloupe that weighed twenty-four and three-quarter pounds, weighed by a notary public on one of the best scales in town.—WILLIAM EPPS, Williamsburg Co., S. C., March 27, 1907.

I thought it might be of interest to you to know that six of my Luscious Musk Melons took first premium for largest musk melons at the Polk County (Arkansas) fair, August 18th to 22nd.—EDWIN B. ASHMORE, Polk Co., Ark., September 21, 1908.

All the seeds I have purchased of you for the last three years have given perfect satisfaction. The Hollybrook Luscious is the finest melon I ever raised, and the most luscious.—H. A. NOEL, Alleghany Co., Va., March 23, 1909.

JENNY LIND.—A favorite with truckers for extra early shipping. Well netted and of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.; postpaid.** By express lb. 65 cts.

GREEN CITRON.—Sweet and luscious; fine for home use and home market. Round, flattened at the ends; well ribbed, green fleshed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. lb.

BALTIMORE, or ACME.—Always finds a ready sale at the best hotels and restaurants. Oval shaped; very thick green flesh and of the finest flavor. One of the best shippers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.00.

SKILLMAN'S NETTED NUTMEG.—The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe. Medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70 cts.

Tip-Top—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. Large, has thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor even close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.40.

The Tip-Top Cantaloupe is away ahead of any variety grown in this section. I have been growing them exclusively for a number of years, and by saving the best for seed each year, I have improved them. On the Roanoke market we got wholesale \$1.00 per dozens when others were selling \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel. For the last few years our market-gardeners have sold all we have to private families in Salem and Roanoke, at ten to twenty cents each, and we could not supply the demand.—J. H. CARST, Roanoke Co., Va., February 20, 1907.

The Tip-Top Cantaloupe is "Tip-Top." Vines strong, healthy growers, heavy bearer, melons medium to large, sweet and luscious; none better.—J. CLAUDE GREENWOOD, Surry Co., N. C., October 5, 1908.

OSAGE, or MILLER CREAM.—A splendid orange-fleshed melon, with dark green skin. Large, oval-shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.00.

EMERALD GEM.—Similar to Osage, but flatter at the ends. The flavor is particularly fine. Crop short. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50.

LARGE HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP.—A popular, large, medium early melon with thick, sweet flesh. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express lb. 90 cts.

MONTREAL NUTMEG.—The largest nutmeg variety; very fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**

BANANA.—Eighteen to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

GLASS MELON.—For preserving, pickling, mangoes and pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

This makes a most desirable salad. Can be either used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. In some sections, corn salad is very popular. It has not been grown to any extent in the South, however, largely because its merits are not generally known. It makes an attractive appearance, both while growing and when on the table, and we recommend more extended culture of this desirable salad. August and September are the best months to sow, and it can be used during the fall, winter and spring. Can also be sown in the spring for spring use, but fall seedings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

The best of lawn grasses for this section and farther South. For full information about Lawn Grass Seed, see page 57.

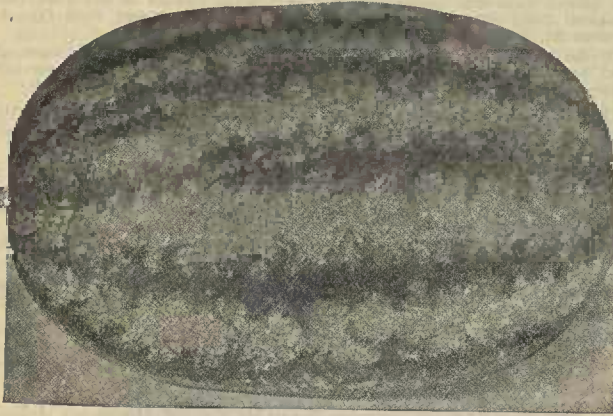
Tobacco Seed.

See page 70 for full description and information about all the best varieties of Tobacco Seed. Virginia grown tobacco seed has long held the supremacy for producing the best and most profitable type of tobacco.

Wood's Watermelon Seed. GROWN IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

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

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but make the hills 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Do not grow them near pumpkins and gourds. Use same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; three pounds one acre.



Harris' Earliest

Harris' Earliest—Particularly valuable on account of its extra early maturity. It makes very handsome, uniformly shaped melons of desirable table qualities. Is not only desirable for home use, but also for shipping, on account of its attractive appearance and uniform size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid; by express lb. 65 cts.**

The Harris Earliest Water Melon is one of the earliest melons I ever grew. I had ripe melons by the 23rd of June. I cannot recommend it too highly. The Florida Favorite Water Melon is also a fine melon. I will order seed from you again next spring.—DON HARRELSON, Columbus Co., N. C., *October 19, 1909.*

I used your seed last year, and found them satisfactory in every way. The Harris Earliest Water Melon proved to be the best I ever used for early melons. I will order some more melon seed this year if I need any. I saved some from the best I raised.—W. H. WALLY, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., *February 5, 1907.*

The Harris Earliest Water Melon truly has its right name. It is the earliest melon I ever grew. My Carolina Bradford Water Melons were fine. Had one that weighed 44 lbs. and some ounces. I shall plant both varieties next season.—F. N. BROWN, King George Co., Va., *October 19, 1907.*

Dark Icing—A splendid extra early melon for either home use or near-by market. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid; by express lb. 60 cts.**

Alabama Sweets—A fine shipping and market melon. Dark green rind, with faint lighter stripes. Bright red, solid meat, of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid; by express 40c. lb.**

New Favorite—Exactly like Florida Favorite but larger. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid; by express 55 cts. lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over 50c. lb.**

Tom Watson—This melon has created quite a furore wherever grown, and we believe is unquestionably the best quality shipping melon in our list. It has a dark green rind, solid red luscious meat, ripening close up to the rind. The rind is very tough, making it an excellent melon for shipping long distances. Its flavor and fine qualities also commend it very strongly for the private grower. We believe it is destined to become one of the most popular melons on our list. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid; by express lb. 80 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over lb. 75 cts.**

We think the Tom Watson Watermelon the finest melon ever introduced. We recommend them to all farmers wanting a melon for quality and shipping.—WM. KEITH & SON, Moore Co., N. C., *October 26, 1909.*

The Watson Watermelon is a fine melon. It ships as well or better than Kolb Gem, and quality is equal to any long melon grown, very sweet, tender, crisp and more solid inside than any other long melon, or round either, and it will stand longer in the field without burning or blistering.—T. S. WILLIAMS, Barnwell Co., S. C., *July 17, 1908.*

The Watson Watermelon is away ahead of anything we have ever planted here for shipping purposes.—A. S. ASBILL, Saluda Co., S. C., *September 30, 1908.*

Peerless, or Ice Cream—A fine early melon for home market. Oblong, mottled green color, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

Halbert Honey—The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and a sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but the rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid; by express lb. 75 cts.**

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

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

Jackson Watermelon—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in flavor. It is a long melon, with mottled green skin, firm red meat and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid; by express lb. 90 cts.**

The Jackson is the finest watermelon grown. Makes you forget all your troubles.—W. C. COOK, Nottoway Co., Va., *October 19, 1907.*

I planted the Jackson Watermelon seed bought of you last year, and I can say I never raised a melon that gave better satisfaction. I think I will plant mostly of the Jackson this year, for I never raised a better melon.—J. F. SPANGLER, Rockingham Co., N. C., *February 15, 1908.*

Your Jackson Watermelon has proved to be far ahead of any watermelon for its fine flavor and extra size, that I have ever grown in the mountain section of western North Carolina.—S. H. MONTETH, Jackson Co., N. C., *Jan. 13, 1908.*

Eden—Every year becoming more and more popular. It is a cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. Similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, but has a brighter stripe and is more attractive. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid; by express lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. lb.**

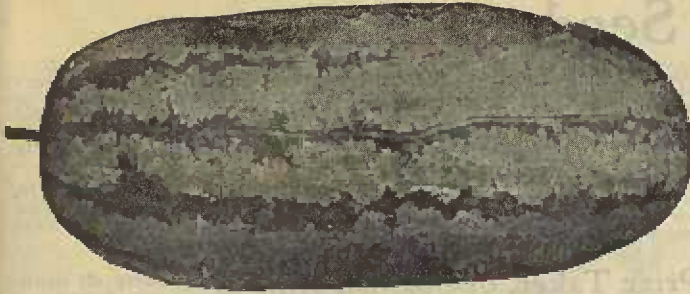
Florida Favorite—A prime favorite, for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid; by express lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.**

I have been planting the Florida Favorite Watermelon for years, and like it better than any melon I ever raised. Never have any trouble in selling it.—J. C. WALKER, Alamance Co., N. C.

The Florida Favorite Watermelon seed I got of you last year brought me as fine melons as there were in the country.—E. C. CARLYLE, Tulare Co., Cal., *January 21, 1907.*



Tom Watson



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

Our Rattlesnake is the best strain that money can buy.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many 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. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 80 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over lb. 75 cts.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is certainly the finest melon that I have ever planted for market. I can prove that I had the best crop of melons that has been in Gloucester County for years. Nearly every trucker around here will plant this kind next season.—THOS. H. LEWIS, Gloucester Co., Va., September 16, 1908.

The Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelons raised from the seed I bought of you were the finest I have ever grown.—(Judge) J. THOMPSON BROWN, Nelson Co., Va., December 22, 1908.

SWEETHEART.—Large and heavy, oval in shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is of a deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35c. lb.

I have planted the Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelons several years, and they are always O. K. I planted the Sweetheart Watermelon this year, and it was very nice.—H. E. HARDING, Beaufort Co., N. C., November 21, 1908.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts. 5-lb. lots 35 cts. lb.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH, or LONG LIGHT ICING.—One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.** By express 40 cts. lb.

Carolina Bradford—The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use, but we do not recommend it for shipping. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy vine, and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

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

Wood's Watermelon Seed are all Southern grown, and produces melons superior in quality, sweetness and size, to Northern or Western grown seed.

Kleckley's Sweets—One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Last year I planted seed I got from you in my melon patch. I used Florida Favorite and Kleckley's Sweets. Every one who tasted them said they were the crispest, tenderest and sweetest melons they ever saw. I saved many seed, but gave most of them to neighbors, whom I try to induce to order from you.—S. H. LEWIS, Prince George Co., Md., June 3, 1909.

BLUE GEM, or ICEBURG.—In size and shape similar to the Kolb Gem, but the skin is darker and the quality is superior. It has a firm hard rind, is as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, and is more tender and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts. In 5-lb. lots 35 cts. lb.

Preserving Citron. Fine for sweet meats and preserves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 70 cts

Dixie—A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet; a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts. 5-lb. lots 35c. lb.

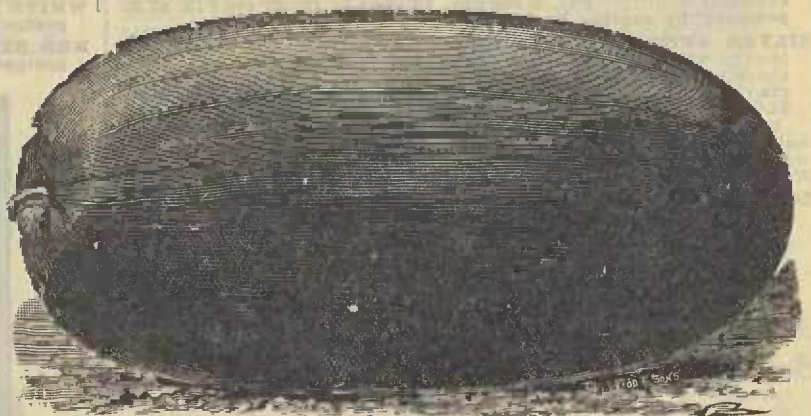
Jones, or Jumbo—The melons are large, round, dark green, exceedingly sweet and juicy, with faint stripe; the flesh is bright red, a first-class melon for both home use and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 35c. lb.

The Jones or Jumbo Watermelon seed you sent me was very good; the Jordan's Grey Monarch also was very fine.—J. B. SMITH, Camden Co., Ga., October 17, 1907.

Duke Jones—Similar to the Jones or Jumbo, but a better shipper and market melon, as it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. lb.

GIBARDEAU'S TRIUMPH.—A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh, solid and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 40 cts.



Carolina Bradford

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under greenhouse benches or in sheds, wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up throughout the winter. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions, which will be sent on request.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN.—The best spawn made, the bricks being inoculated from pure test-tube cultures. **Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80. A brick is enough for 9 square ft.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods are gathered while green and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish. Plant April or May.

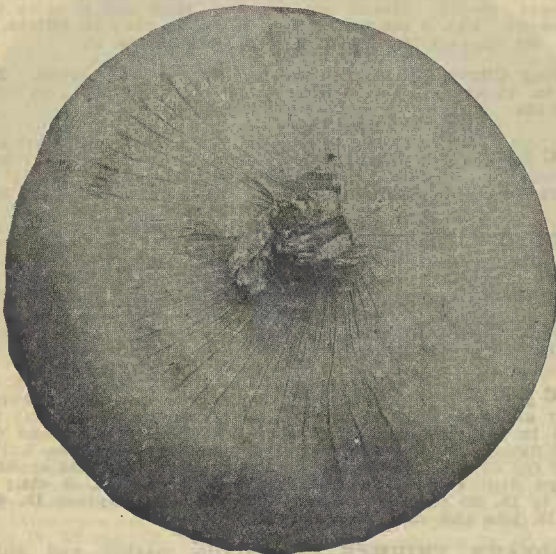
TALL.—Plant alongside of fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 50c.

DWARF.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 50 cts.

Onion Seed

Culture—Large Onions from Seed.—For best crop results, to grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can also be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

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



Extra Early White Pearl

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50; in 5-lb. lots and over 1.40 per lb.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Recognized as one of the best standard onions both for home use and shipping. It attains a good size, with small neck, very solid and heavy. Has a thin yellow skin, white flesh, very fine grained, mild flavor and most excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.20.**

SILVER SKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL.—Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.90.**

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

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The standard red variety and one of the most popular onions in cultivation. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white and of stronger flavor than the Danvers. Very productive and a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid, by express \$1.50 per lb.**

The onion seed I ordered last year made the finest onions that this country ever saw. Numbers measured six inches in diameter, and I grew one that was 19 inches around.—W. S. BARNWELL, Alamance Co., N. C., July 10, 1909.

Southport Globe Onions—The Southport Onions grown around Southport, Connecticut, generally command an extra price in the New York market, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. This strain of Southport Onions is undoubtedly superior, and has been grown to very good advantage both in this and other sections of the country.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white; of attractive shape and excellent keeping qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75 postpaid, by express \$2.65.**

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color, and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.50.**

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep rich red color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.50.**

Prize Taker, or Spanish King—Like nearly all Spanish onions, large and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid; by express lb. \$1.40.**

The Prize Taker Onion yield was last year far superior to any that I planted. I have never had any failure to find with your seed in any way.—W. F. HUNTER, Edgecombe Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

Mammoth Silver King—One of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid, by express \$1.40 per lb.**

Copper King—This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.30.**

I got a pound of Copper King onion seed from you last year, and raised the finest crop of onions I ever saw; some nearly five inches diameter, with only three seed stalks in the whole field.—G. B. LIPSCOMB, Warwick Co., Va., July 31, 1908.

WHITE QUEEN, or BARLETTA.—An extra early onion, especially valuable for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.50.**

Bermuda Onions (Genuine Teneriffe Grown)

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

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA ONION.—A new and desirable type of the Bermuda onion, maturing earlier than the yellow or red. The color is a beautiful waxy white, making it particularly attractive in appearance. Of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.40.**

WHITE BERMUDA.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.00.**

RED BERMUDA.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid, by express \$1.75.**



Prize Taker, or Spanish King Onion

MUSTARD

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

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill or broadcast 5 or 6 pounds per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT, or CHINESE CURLED.

—A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c. postpaid, by express lb. 40c.**

Southern Giant Curled Mustard is a magnificent variety, none better. I have a piece of land laid off in 2½-foot rows, and this variety drilled in. It will soon meet in the rows and it is a perfect beauty. There is but one drawback. It is inclined to run to seed too quickly. If you can overcome this, you will have the best that can be produced, in my opinion. I am selling mine at 35 cents per bushel and if it would hold over until spring, as my old kind did, it would be a nice crop indeed.—J. A. CROMER, Lexington Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

WHITE.—Used for salad. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 25 cts.**

MUSTARD SEED FOR PICKLING.—Pound 25 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 15 cts.

CHINESE PETAISI

A new vegetable, introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have grown it two or three seasons on our Hollybrook Farm very satisfactorily. It is very attractive in appearance, growing something like a thick leaved kale. In color its leaves are something like mustard leaves. Cut for a salad, and boiled, like kale or mustard, makes a most desirable table vegetable. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will agree with us that it is a most desirable acquisition to our list of vegetables. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.25.**

Chinese Petaisi is the quickest growing of all salads I have tried, and it is well flavored.—F. M. PURIFOX, Wake Co., N. C., October 10, 1908.

Your Chinese Petaisi was splendid and should be in every family garden. We think it can be grown like Cos Lettuce during the winter, and shipped North and bring fancy prices. It should be better advertised and tested through the South.—J. W. BALL & SON, Volusia Co., Fla., October 18, 1909.

OKRA, or GUMBO

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

Kleckley's Favorite

—An improved Okra, originating with the same grower who originated the famous Kleckley's Sweet Water Melon. Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, with ample foliage, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods averaging 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length. It is a most productive and desirable variety, and destined to come into general use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 75 cts.**

The Kleckley Okra is the most satisfactory of all the various kinds that I have ever planted, which embraces all varieties offered by reputable seedsmen.—P. M. BUCKINGHAM, Barnwell Co., S. C., October 13, 1909.



Mustard



Okra

OKRA or GUMBO.—Continued.

FRENCH MARKET PROLIFIC.—One of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans market. It is early, commencing to bear when 12 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and bears continuously till full grown. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. When better known, it will probably supersede all other okras for market and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 50 cts.**

WHITE VELVET.—Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.**

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35c. lb.**

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED.—A distinct, valuable new okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme of its height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length—8 or 9 inches—and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Very superior for canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

TALL GREEN.—Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.**

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

ONION SETS

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

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced. Price per bushel fluctuates. Write for prices.

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. **Quart 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.**

RED WETHERSFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.**

WHITE, or SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

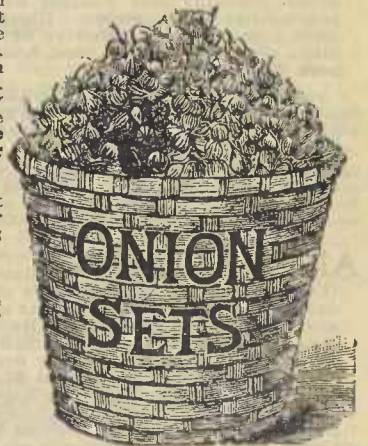
The finest crop of Silver Skin Onions ever raised about here is now in my field, ready to market. I have always had better results from your seeds than any I can or ever bought.—CHARLES MOORE, Spartanburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

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

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

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

If Onion Sets are to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. a quart for postage.



Garden Peas

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior

Wood's Lightning Excelsior—Unquestionably one of the best of extra early peas for the trucker and market gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra early pea we have ever grown. Ripens uniformly, and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, the home market, and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.**

After trials of several of the earliest kinds of peas, I find the Lightning Excelsior obtained of you to be the best yet, both for market and home use, and will plant no other.—Mrs. F. C. GAUSY, Benton Co., Ark.

Your Lightning Excelsior Peas are the finest I ever planted. They are both hardy and prolific. I shall always use them in preference to all others as long as they prove so satisfactory. And I can say equally as much for your Prolific Bush Lima Beans. I could not ask for more satisfactory results than they gave me last year.—J. C. PIERCE, Edgewood Co., N. C.

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. 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. It is also specially desirable for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.**

The Alaska Peas I bought from you last spring were the only peas that were bought from you in my neighborhood, and I made the best crop I ever made. I picked ninety bushels to the acre, and I always use your seed whenever I can get them, and I think everybody will use them next spring that will plant peas. I have been planting peas for the last ten years and been buying them in from the stores in the neighborhood, but I don't want any other seed but yours whenever I can get them hereafter.—Jas. H. Brooks, Mathews Co., Va., June 8, 1907.

Tom Thumb This is not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent quality. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is very prolific and is considered one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.25.**



Tom Thumb

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—The old standard extra early sort. It is very popular, and largely planted. Height 2 to 2½ feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.**

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thorough-bred, pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas, of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked, a point of particular value when grown for shipping. We strongly recommend this pea, believing it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort; 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.**

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Peas gave me a very fine crop. I was well pleased with them. I sold them on our local market and received fancy prices for the entire crop.—S. N. FERGUSON, Union Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

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

Your Extra Early Pedigree Pea is all right. It is all you claim for it. It is the earliest pea that I have ever planted, and bears the fullest. My patch last summer was like a picture.—E. A. WALKER, Forsyth Co., N. C., October 10, 1908.

Prolific Early Market—This makes one of the largest podded and most productive of all the smooth-seeded extra early peas. The vines grow about 30 inches in height, and can all be gathered in two pickings. The pods are remarkably well filled, and the peas sweet and fine flavored. A most satisfactory prolific early sort, both for the market gardener and the home garden. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bus. \$7.00.**

Large Podded Alaska—A new and valuable strain of the popular Alaska pea, the distinctive superiority being that it makes much larger pods and is more prolific. The vines grow about the same height, but the superiority in size of pods and yield makes it a most valuable acquisition. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bus. \$7.00.**

FIRST AND BEST.—An excellent strain of first early peas; very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Height 2 to 2½ feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bus. \$5.75.**

Thomas Laxton—Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored peas of a deep green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.**

Prosperity, or Gradus—Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its shapely pods. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large pods, 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years, and recommend it highly where earliness, size and fine quality are desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.00.**

Eclipse, or Surprise—Repeated tests have proved conclusively that the Eclipse is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, require no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine table qualities. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.**



Thomas Laxton

American Wonder—One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows ten to twelve inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$1.90; bus. \$7.50.**

McLean's Little Gem—A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height one foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.25.**

The seed I bought of you are certainly fine. The McLean's Gem are the finest English peas I ever saw.—W. J. PARTRIDGE, Butts Co., Ga., May 5, 1909.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.75.**

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties

Wood's Acme—A most superior second early variety, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods and are overbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bus. \$5.75.**

DWARF TELEPHONE.—A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large handsome pods of peas of the finest quality, similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind; 18 to 20 inches high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75.**

DWARF CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.00; bus. \$7.00.**

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early and Dwarf Champion of England Peas are very satisfactory, the latter on account of its flavor, so tender and sweet.—G. B. JORDAN, Greenville Co., S. C., October 14, 1909.

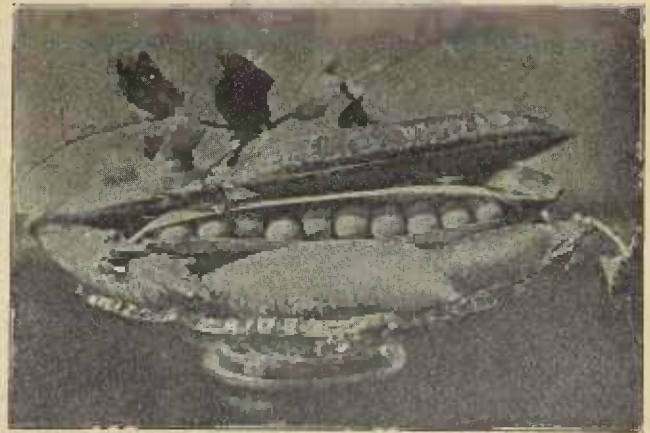
Horsford's Market Garden—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only 2 feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market garden pea and equally good for home use. The pods are borne in pairs and are easily and quickly picked. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bus. \$5.75.**

BLISS' EVERBEARING.—Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Stratagem—Only 18 inches high, but yields splendidly; fine large pods, packed with immense dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. Considered the finest and most delicious flavored of table peas. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.**

McLean's Advancer—A very prolific and excellent second early and tender and early green, wrinkled variety; pods long and well filled; tender and sweet, and desirable both for market and home use; 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.**

I think the Gradus and Telephone are fine peas, the best that I have ever used for medium crop, good bearers and a fine flavored table pea.—MRS. WILLIAM J. MORR, Gloucester Co., Va., October 24, 1908.



Telephone

Telephone—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$7.00.**

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. Height 4 to 5 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large, and of fine quality. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Improved Sugar Marrow—A fine pea for second crop. Makes luxuriant growth and abundance of large handsome pods. It is one of the best peas for canning, as well as a fine variety for market; 3 to 4 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.**

MARBLEHEAD EARLY MARROWFAT.—The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other single variety. The vines grow only 3½ feet high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of better quality than the old White Marrowfat. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.75.**

Your Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas are a sure bearer and a heavy yielder and keep blooming a long time.—OSMUNDSON BROS., Norfolk Co., Va., October 18, 1908.

The Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas are the best early peas I have ever tried.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop; 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.**

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. Plants by mail at purchaser's risk. No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. If to be mailed, add 5 cts. per dozen, 15 cts. per 100, for postage. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

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

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for fall setting. Ready in October and November. Price 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready June, July, August and September. All leading kinds 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

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

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS. Per dozen, 15 cts.; per 100, 75 cts. Prices in larger quantities quoted on request.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Ready January, February, March, July and August. 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

HORSE-RADISH ROOTS. Dozen, 20 cts.; 100, 60 cts.

CELERY PLANTS. Ready June, July and August. 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00; in 3,000 lots and over, \$2.75 per 1,000.

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

EGG PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$8.00.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00; in 3,000 lots and over \$1.75 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$6.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Strong roots. Each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00. If Rhubarb Roots to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. each for postage.

SAGE ROOTS. Each 10 cts.; dozen 75 cts.

THYME ROOTS. Each 10 cts.; dozen 75 cts.



PARSNIP

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Parsnip—This is a decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 40 cts.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN.—This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 35 cts.

A good supply of parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

PARSLEY

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

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

Champion Moss Curled—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 45 cts.

PLAIN, or SINGLE.—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.

PEPPER

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

Chinese Giant—One of the best and largest of mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. It is vigorous in growth, and its strong, bushy plants are literally loaded with splendid large fruits, beginning to bear quite early and continuing through the season. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$3.50.

NEW TOMATO.—A most decided acquisition, and one that is proving to be a money-maker in market peppers. It is of upright growth, enormously productive, and of mild and delicate flavor. It stays in bearing right through the season from early July until frost, and is claimed by those who have grown it to outyield other varieties. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$4.00.

RUBY KING.—These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.00.

SPANISH MAMMOTH, or SWEET MOUNTAIN.—Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.75.

Ruby Giant Pepper

This new introduction is a cross between the Chinese Giant and the Ruby King, combining the productiveness and size of the Chinese Giant with the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The plants are vigorous, stocky and dwarf, very bushy, growing about two feet in height, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits from 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick. When ripe they are of a bright glossy ruby red color, and are always remarkably mild and very pleasant to the taste. Can be sliced and eaten with salt and vinegar, either alone or with tomatoes, and are most appetizing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$3.00.



Ruby Giant Pepper

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.00.

PROCOPE'S GIANT.—One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.75.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN.—Fruits six inches long by nine to ten inches in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.00.

TABASCO.—A very hot and pungent variety. Used largely for making pepper-sauce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

RED CLUSTER.—Very hot. Color coral-red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.00.

BELL, or BULL NOSE.—A large early sort, of mild flavor. Color purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.75.

Neapolitan—Particularly valuable for our southern shippers and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red peppers. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.50.

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

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. Dozen 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.



Neapolitan Pepper

RADISH, Best French Grown Seed

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

Turnip Shaped Radishes

CRIMSON GIANT.—A valuable radish which is creating quite a furore wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size, remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. This will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market-gardeners. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots 55 cts per lb.**

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

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



Crimson Giant Radish

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, or CARDINAL GLOBE (Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 40 cts. lb.**

EARLY WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP (Rosy Gem).—A very early radish, very popular with market growers. Color a beautiful deep scarlet with white tip. Tops small, permitting close planting. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.**



White Tipped Radish

EARLY RED, or SCARLET TURNIP.—A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich, red color; crisp and tender. Fine for forcing and early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 32 cts. lb.**

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. There is no better for general garden culture. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.**

MIXED TURNIP RADISHES.—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.—The best summer variety for the South, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest seasons. Uniformly globe shaped; skin golden yellow in color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.**

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—One of the best early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape, of a deep scarlet color, quick growing, crisp and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.**

I consider the Extra Early Olive Shaped Radish one of the very best early radishes grown in our section. My experience is that they grow well, and sell at the top prices.—J. T. WILKINS, Duplin Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.**

YELLOW OLIVE SHAPED.—Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. lb.**

Long Radishes

CHARTIER LONG SCARLET.—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.**

LONG WHITE NAPLES (Lady Finger).—The best long white variety, producing pure white roots of the very best quality; flesh fine grained, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 35 cts. per lb.**

The Long White Naples is the tenderest, crispest and best all-round radish I ever tested or raised.—D. BOUGHNER, Columbus Co., N. C.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32c. lb.**

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 32 cts. lb.**

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER.—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.**

LONG RADISHES.—All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.**

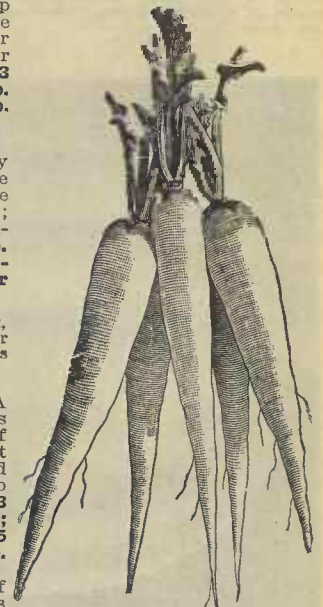
Autumn and Winter Radishes

CHINESE, or CELESTIAL.—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor, crisp, and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 60 cts.**

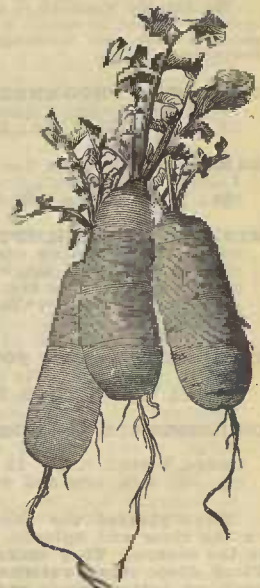
ROSE CHINA WINTER.—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 40 cts.**

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, lb. 35 cts.**

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.**



Long White Naples



Rose China Winter

PUMPKIN

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

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



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is southern raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid, by express 90 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 75 cts. lb.**

The Virginia Mammoth is a fine pumpkin. As to quality, texture and flavor it stands without an equal. I can speak well for all the seeds I have bought of you this year and heretofore.—MRS. JAMES GOULD, Chesterfield Co., Va., November 15, 1909.

CASHAW, or CROOKNECK.—One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Large and very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid, by express 60 cts. lb.**

LARGE CHEESE.—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid, by express 50 cts. lb.**

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS, or POT IRON.—An immense variety which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow, a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid, by express \$1.00 lb.**

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—An excellent, large yielding sort, of fine flavor, specially recommended for pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid, by express 60 cts. lb.**

CONNECTICUT, or CORNFIELD.—Splendid for stock feeding. Large, round, and of an orange-yellow color; a good yielder. **ounce 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid, by express 30 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 25 cts. lb.**

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

RHUBARB

One of the earliest and most desirable of spring vegetable fruits, makes delicious pies, or cooked with sugar and flavored with lemon peel, makes a delightful dessert.

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

LINNAEUS.—Makes large fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid, by express \$1.25 lb.**

RHUBARB ROOTS.—10 cts. each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100. If to be mailed, add 5 cts. each for postage.

SPINACH

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

LONG SEASON SPINACH.—New, makes thick-leaved rosettes, slow to shoot to seed. Very desirable for spring seeding. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. lb.**

ROUND THICK-LEAVED.—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over 20 cts. lb.**

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMSDALE.—Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. lb.**

I have always found the Norfolk Savoy Spinach most satisfactory, as in fact, I find all of your seeds.—MRS. A. F. MCKISSICK, Greenwood Co., S. C., May 27, 1908.

LONG STANDING.—Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. lb.**

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



Long Season Spinach

Specially desirable for spring seeding

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

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

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

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

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market-gardeners and truckers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid, by express 75 cts. lb.**

Our stock of Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify is a stock that is specially selected and grown by ourselves, and makes large-sized roots, smooth and of superior flavor and quality. Our trade in this variety has increased to a very considerable extent, due to the superior crops which it makes. We recommend our strain of this variety both to market growers and private gardeners.

I have raised your Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify to great advantage here and it is of excellent quality.—FAL. HUBBARD, Bedford Co., Va., October 23, 1909.

Golden Salsify

A new salsify of sterling merit. The roots are yellowish in color, instead of white, as with the other salsifies. It is also especially recommended on account of its richness, tenderness and delicious flavor. The leaves are distinct, being dark green in color, finely crimped and curled. This variety is a most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our market growers and private gardener customers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.**



Mammoth Salsify

Squash, or Cymling

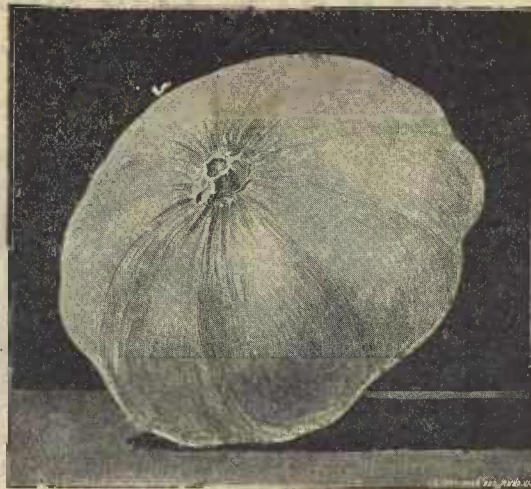
CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest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



Giant Summer Crookneck

One of the best of summer crookneck squashes. It is of dwarf bushy habit and very productive, bears early and continues through the summer; of true crookneck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent table qualities. One of the best varieties for market and table use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. lb.**

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash



Wood's Earliest Prolific

This is one of our own distinctive introductions, which has proved of the greatest value, particularly to our market-gardener and trucker customers. Since its introduction several years ago, we have received the most enthusiastic letters from our market growers, stating the satisfaction which they have had and the profits they have made growing this variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not so decided, the fruits being better filled out and containing more flesh. The vines are of true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant good yielding power. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic both in regard to its earliness and productiveness and fine quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid; by express lb. 90 cts.**

I find Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Squash the earliest and most prolific that I have ever grown. It is all it claims to be.—C. R. MASON, New Hanover Co., N. C., October, 1907.

Wood's Prolific Bush Squash is the best in the world without a doubt.—W. H. HOLFORD, Halifax Co., N. C., October 5, 1908.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by market, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts.; postpaid. By express lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 40 cts. lb.**

I am highly pleased with your seeds, and especially with your Early White Squash. I have been planting this variety for the past four years, and I have the first squash on the Fredericksburg market. Besides, I will continue to buy all my garden and field seeds from you as long as you keep up the high standard of seed I have received in the past.—C. N. YOUNG, Stafford Co., Va., October 24, 1907.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.**

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—One of the best summer bush sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 45 cts.**

Delicious—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but is superior to the Hubbard in flavor and table qualities, and a more reliable cropper. This squash makes a most desirable winter vegetable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

BOSTON MARROW.—A very superior running squash, and one of the best winter. Oval-shaped; flesh orange-colored fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 50 cts.**

HUBBARD.—The popular winter variety for squash pies. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 60 cts.**

MIXED SQUASHES.—A mixture of the best varieties for summer, fall and winter use, and especially useful where it is desirable to have squashes in continuous use throughout the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, per lb. 65 cts.**

WOOD'S TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED

Price, all varieties, unless otherwise quoted: oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid.

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips 3 pounds per acre.



Extra Early White Milan Turnip

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

The Early Red Milan Turnip seed I got from you did splendidly this spring. I got about seventy barrels from one pound of seed. Am well pleased with them, and shall use them again next season.—C. T. LANGLEY, Pamlico Co., N. C., June 3, 1907.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Tender and delicately flavored, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory white both inside and out. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid, by express 55 cts. lb.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Similar to White Milan except the roots are a little flatter and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid, by express 50 cts. lb.

White Fleshed Varieties

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A much improved strain grown from roots selected for uniformity in shape, size, quality and small tops. White flesh, fine grained, tender and sweet. One of the very best for table use and market. Lb. 55 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 40 cts. per lb.

I wish to know whether you have had complaints about Purple Top White Globe Turnip growing too large or not. I have just gathered 150 bushels from a small lot, which I am retaining at my store for five to fifteen cents each. They are daisies, and don't you forget it. Were planted September 15th to 18th, and are great. Fine and brittle as can be. Not a petty one in the lot. The largest one weighed 13 lbs. 14 ounces.—D. M. MILLER, Rowan Co., N. C., Dec. 5, 1907.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE-TOP, Strap-Leaved.—Flat-shaped, quick growing, popular for both market and private use. Lb. 45 cts., postpaid, by express lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Similar to Purple-Top, except that it is pure white. Lb. 45 cts., postpaid, by express 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY STRAP-LEAF WHITE GLOBE.—A quick-growing sort; similar to Red-Top Globe except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor. Lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express 40 cts. lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—A superior sort, of fine quality; one of the best for table use. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express, 35 cts. lb.

WHITE EGG.—A pure white, egg-shaped sort, for market and table; early. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.

LONG WHITE COW-HORN.—Very productive; a quick grower; fine grained and very sweet. Lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express 40 cts. lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35c. lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.—Makes large, round, white roots; excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.

I raise the White Norfolk Turnips to weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. I put one in the Commercial and Farmers Bank, for a prize one for the county, and offered to pay five dollars to any one to bring one that size; so now I have many calls for that turnip seed.—WILY HARRISON, Halifax Co., July 5, 1907.

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. Lb. 45c. postpaid, by express 35c. lb.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Produces fine-shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.

I procured last spring, half a pound of your Early Amber Globe Turnip seed, and sowed about a quarter of an acre. In October, when taking them up, I measured fifty bushels of the finest kind of turnips, which kept well all through the winter. This is the turnip that suits this section.—J. PEARCE ANDERSON, Bedford Co., Va., April 7, 1909.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.

I beg to say that the turnip seeds I bought of you and put out among my customers are certainly all that they want. Several have come in and told me that they never had finer turnips in all their past gardening. This is very gratifying intelligence to me and may be to you also. One customer was in last night—cashier of a bank, and was "wild" in telling me how fine his turnips were.—L. P. CANNING, Clarke Co., Ga., September 24, 1908.

Salad Varieties

HOLLYBROOK SALAD.—Will yield more cuttings than any salad we have ever grown, a single turnip having from 25 to 30 distinct tops. In addition to yielding a large quantity of the best salad, the roots are first-class for stock feeding. Stock very limited. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid, by express 65 cts. lb.

I find the Hollybrook Salad Turnip to be a first rate one for salad. They grow well in south Mississippi and make fine greens, and I think the Southern Prize Turnip is a splendid one for good results.—NEILL McCORMON, Hancock Co., Miss., June 28, 1907.

The Hollybrook Turnip is far superior to any that I have ever sown for salad.—CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, Durham Co., N. C., August 7, 1907.

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. Lb. 60 cts. postpaid, by express 50 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.

SEVEN TOP.—Grown only for winter salad; very hardy. Lb. 60 cts. postpaid, by express 50 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.

Rutabaga or Swede

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

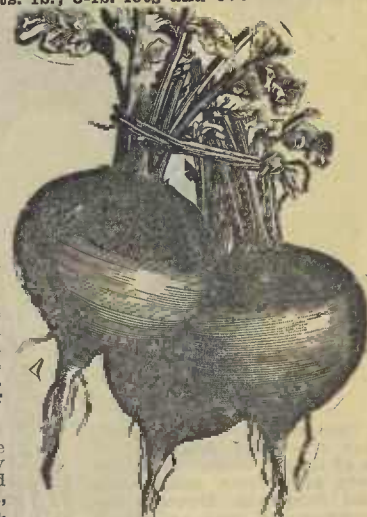
WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow fleshed rutabaga for table and stock, grown from roots selected for large size uniformity in shape. Flesh remarkably fine grained and of sweet flavor. Lb. 50 cts. postpaid, by express 40 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.

The Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Bagas were very fine. Made good large roots.—G. W. LAWRENCE, Cumberland Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome, medium-sized roots of superior table qualities. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—Flesh white, solid; a good keeper. Lb. 45 cts. postpaid, by express 35 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. lb.



Rutabaga, or Swede

Wood's High-Grade Tomato Seeds

Grown from Specially Selected Stocks. Our Tomato Seed has Achieved a Splendid Reputation, both for Productiveness and the Splendid Crops of Fruit Produced. Largely used, both by Truckers and Cannerymen, all through the South.

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

Bonnie Best Tomato



Bonnie Best Tomato

A new extra early tomato which promises to become the most popular early market and shipping tomato in cultivation. In color it is an intense scarlet, the very best color for the table, market or canning, and it ripens evenly all over up to the stem. It is ideal in shape, round, slightly flattened at the end, but thicker through than most other tomatoes. Its great characteristic, however, is its uniformity of size and smoothness in shape. A large field of it, grown the past season, being noticeably remarkable in this respect, being altogether free from rough fruits, and the uniformity in size of the fruits being particularly noticeable. We unhesitatingly recommend this to our customers as a most promising and valuable extra early kind. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**

The Bonnie Best Tomato is the best I ever saw. I cannot compliment them too highly. All seed from you is the best I have planted.—J. P. LARSEVICK, Richland Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

Brimmer—This splendid new introduction is the result of a cross between the Ponderosa and the Crimson Cushion, two of the largest and finest table quality tomatoes in cultivation, and is the result of several years' selection from this cross.

This tomato was awarded the Grand Prize at the Jamestown Exposition, both for large size and quality. It is one of the largest growing and most delicious table tomatoes in cultivation. We grew it quite extensively on our Hollybrook Farm the past year, and all who saw or tested the fruit pronounced it superior in size and quality to anything they had ever seen.

For full description, see "New and Desirable Varieties" in this catalogue.

Price, 20 cts. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

I was pleased with the tomato seeds I ordered from you. They were the best in the country. I was also pleased with the peas and beans. There were four families in this country that used your tomato seed, and it was given up to be the best seed anywhere used, and I recommend them to anybody and everybody.—A. A. KELLOUGH, Gibson Co., Tenn., October 26, 1908.

Wood's First Early—Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes an ideal extra early tomato for sipping for the earliest market, and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, of a purplish red color and in every way most desirable for very early shipping. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

Wood's First Early Tomato is one of the best, and Wood's Improved Ponderosa is extra fine.—FRANK ELAM, Cleveland Co., N. C., October 31, 1908.

Wood's First Early Tomatoes were fine, early and very prolific. We were well pleased with all the seeds found them true to name, exactly as represented.—W. A. BROOKER, Princess Anne Co., Va., October 17, 1908.

Spark's Earliana—The introducer claims this to be the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the eastern markets, it is grown almost exhaustively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

Your seeds have always given the most perfect satisfaction, especially your Earliana Tomatoes.—MRS. J. D. PROTHRO, Alken Co., S. C., February 3, 1908.

Spark's Earliana is the best and finest early tomato I ever raised. The New Stone is the finest medium and late tomato I have ever raised yet. It always sells well.—W. H. HOLFORD, Halifax Co., N. C., October 5, 1908.



June Pink Tomato

June Pink—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid, by express per lb. \$2.40; in 5-lb. lots and over, lb. \$2.25.**

Wood's June Pink Tomato is the best extra early tomato I ever raised for market. I began raising the June Pink Tomato when the seed was first put on the market, and I paid 20 cents for forty seeds, and I raised them alongside of Spark's Earliana and many other varieties and always get more smooth tomatoes from the June Pink than Spark's Earliana, and I have been raising them two varieties now for about five or six years.—WALTER BROWN, Bradford Co., Fla., October 13, 1909.

I purchased seed of you and raised the June Pink Tomato for several years and I find it the best of all kinds for earliness, quality and size.—B. BLACK, Davidson Co., N. C., October 13, 1909.

Having tried the June Pink Tomato last year, I am not willing ever to try another for early planting. I had fine tomatoes at least three weeks earlier than my neighbors.—MRS. MARSHALL THOMAS, Fluvanna Co., Va., March 13, 1909.

NOLTE'S EARLIEST.—Among first early tomatoes, this is one of the largest yielders and continues longer in bearing than other very early kinds. Our test has proved it to be unusually productive for so early a tomato, and it should prove very profitable for early market. It is of bright red color, very similar to Spark's Earliana in earliness, shape and size, but the fruit is more solid and the fruits are more thickly set. With us it proved one of the most vigorous and productive of the extra early varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

I think Nolte's Earliest a very fine tomato for early market. Expect to plant it again next year. Spark's Earliana is one of the best. I planted it with Nolte's Earliest this year, and was much pleased with both. They are large, early and free from rot. I find your seed all good, and expect to plant more of them hereafter.—A. D. PRATT, Henry Co., Va., October 19, 1908.

I have never found anything to equal Nolte's Earliest Tomato for early crop.—A. V. MARTIN, Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Laurens Co., S. C., January 21, 1908.

CHALK'S JEWEL.—One of the newer introductions in tomatoes. It is extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper than that variety, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, while it is distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage claimed for this variety is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier planting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tenderer sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is rapidly growing in favor everywhere. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.**

The Chalk's Jewel Tomato I obtained of you was very fine.—MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., September 21, 1908.

FORDHOOK FIRST.—Quite early, but in this respect not equal to the four varieties described above. It produces smooth, handsome, deep purple fruits; firm flesh, with but few seeds, and fine flavor. An excellent market or home-garden variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**



Wood's Improved Beauty

Wood's Improved Beauty—We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the best and most productive main crop tomatoes and is the result of careful selection and improvement. This selection has extended over a number of years, and we confidently believe this is the very finest stock of Beauty Tomato to be had at any price. Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large purple fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early, flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.50; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.40 lb.**



Livingston's Coreless

Livingston's Coreless—A decided acquisition to our list of tomatoes. Color bright red; in shape almost round, being of about the same diameter each way; very productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of marketable size, many of them quite large, 12 to 15 ounces. It is globe shaped, full at the stem end, and of a most perfect shape for either slicing or canning. Ripens all the way through and right up under the stem. Is a strong grower and big cropper. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.**

The Livingston Coreless and June Pink Tomatoes I bought of you last spring were certainly fine. I think I will try them again next year.—N. T. BELK, Union Co., N. C., October 23, 1908.

Livingston's Globe Tomato—This is another of the Livingston introductions which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe, which permits a greater number of slices to be taken than is possible with flat varieties of the fruit. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.90.**

Your seeds are the best I ever used. I don't want any others when I can get them. I have raised the finest tomatoes I ever saw from your seeds.—E. M. CAIN, Bladen Co., N. C., March 27, 1909.

Dwarf Champion—A dwarf variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting, even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as three feet. Early and prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid, by express per lb. \$1.65.**

DWARF STONE.—Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid, by express, per lb. \$1.65.**

The Dwarf Stone Tomato is the finest tomato I ever saw. They ripen up at the stem end better than any tomato in cultivation; are more uniform and of finest flavor.—J. A. GARDNER, Guilford Co., N. C., November 4, 1907.

ACME.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid, by express lb. \$1.40.**

SUCCESS.—A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty, and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

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

STONE.—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.50.**

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

MATCHLESS.—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid, by express lb. \$2.40.**

Royal Red—A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. A very desirable variety for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.40; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 lb.**



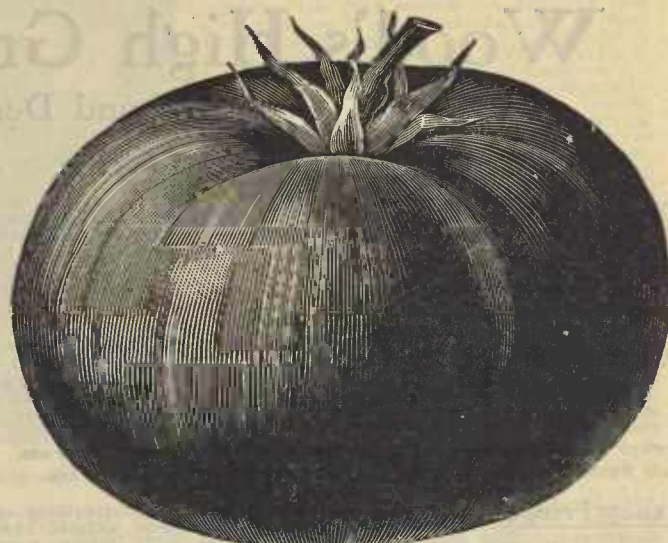
Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Wood's Improved Ponderosa—In this we have a specially selected and improved strain of the Ponderosa, which is superior to the ordinary Ponderosa as originally introduced. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and has been very greatly admired by all who have seen and had the pleasure of eating this splendid variety. The old strain of Ponderosa has a very great tendency to produce many uneven and rough fruits, but the selection which we have made has improved this tendency very decidedly, and the stock we offer is very much smoother and better than the ordinary stock. Our customers will be more than pleased with the superiority and fine flavor and table qualities of our improved strain. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.**

Despite the dry spell through which we have passed, I am using tomatoes from Wood's Ponderosa seed, weighing from one to three-fourths pounds each. They are the finest, and equal any in eating qualities, I have ever seen.—CHAS. WINFREE, Amelia Co., Va., August 3, 1908.

Your seeds are either of superior quality or are better adapted to this climate than any others I have used, and I am trying to convince others of the fact, for their own benefit. The soil here is not very good, yet I raised Ponderosa Tomatoes from your seed last year that were from 3¼ to 6½ inches in diameter; and not only that, but they outyielded all other varieties.—A. C. SHUMWAY, Kanawha Co., W. Va., February 4, 1907.

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



Wood's Improved Trophy

Wood's Improved Trophy—A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine flavored, rich, red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.40; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 lb.**

The best tomato I ever grew is your Trophy. They suited me splendidly. I now enclose you 80 cents for half a pound for my hot-bed. Will order more in two weeks.—JAMES A. TWOHY, Monmouth Co., N. J., April 1, 1908.

PERFECTION.—Early, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

FAVORITE.—Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly; a good sort both for market and canning purposes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.40; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25.**

PARAGON.—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family market or canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 per lb.**

GOLDEN QUEEN, or YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

YELLOW PLUM.—A fine preserving tomato, makes small, uniform sized fruits, of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.**

TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready after April 15th. All principal kinds. In ordering, state whether you want early, medium, or late. **Hot-bed plants, doz. 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, doz. 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.**

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Seed Drills and Garden Tools

The best and most effective labor savers for all garden crops, not only saving in labor, but adding so much to uniformity and appearance, and enabling crops to be cultivated and grown to much better advantage. Preparation, proper seeding and cultivation are prime essentials to make superior crops, and nothing aids more to accomplish this result than the use of these practical and labor saving implements.

See page 87 of this catalog for prices and descriptions. Full descriptive catalogs, giving much useful and valuable information about these tools, mailed on request.

Insecticides and Sprayers

See page 88 of this catalog for full and descriptive information about the best insecticides and sprayers.

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

New and Desirable Varieties

Five Peerless Nasturtiums.

Ivy Leaved A distinct new class of nasturtiums, differing from the older kinds in both flower and foliage. The star-like pointed leaves are rich deep green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling the hardy English ivy. The flowers are of most distinct form, the petals being quite narrow, standing apart, present a striking star-like appearance.

Dwarf Ivy Leaved, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Ivy Leaved, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Variegated Leaved These are worthy of general culture, even if they never bloomed. The foliage is strikingly handsome, even before flowering, and when in bloom the effect is doubly enhanced. The leaves are beautifully variegated with yellow, white and green; and the flowers are of many bright colors. Should an occasional plain leaved plant appear, it should be removed.

Dwarf Variegated Leaved, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tall Variegated Leaved, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Fancy Fringed The name "Fancy Fringed" is particularly appropriate to this remarkably novel and unique new type of nasturtium. The flowers, which are mostly solid colors, ranging from yellow to scarlet, are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom. This is particularly marked in three lower petals, presenting a most distinct departure from the older type. Like nearly all new nasturtiums, this does not come thoroughly true, and a few of the ordinary type will appear. These should be removed as they come into bloom, so as not to spoil the elegant appearance of this unique and beautiful variety.

Tall, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.



Variegated Leaved Nasturtium



Countess Spencer Sweet Peas

Orchid Flowered Sweet Peas

The name "Orchid Flowered" has been given to this distinct new race of sweet peas because of their waved or fluted appearance and enormous size, usually measuring 2 inches across. This waved or frilled effect is their principal characteristic, and distinguishes them from the ordinary type. Another splendid feature is that the stems, which are long and strong, usually bear four blooms to the stem. They possess every quality that can be desired in sweet peas, and are much to be preferred to the older type. In the mixtures offered below we have incorporated all the known colors and varieties, in fact, some varieties which have not yet been named and introduced.

Spencer Mixture A superb mixture of twenty or more colors of this new race of sweet peas. We do not believe it possible to buy a better mixture. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Unwin Mixture This type originated in the Gladys Unwin, the finest pink variety in existence. Distinguished by unusually large, open, round, prettily waved or frilled standards. Our mixture is fine. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

ROSY MORN PETUNIA When we offered this new petunia last year, we knew it was worthy of a prominent place in every garden, but did not expect it to jump immediately into such immense popularity. Thousands of our friends have enjoyed the rich and lasting flowers which are borne by hundreds on the fairly dwarf, thick and spreading plants. They are easy to grow, either in pots or beds; the fine blooms of a brilliant rose color, with white throat and white center, are equally well adapted for indoor decoration and garden display. **Packet 10 cents.**

GIANT COSMOS, LADY LENOX Of extraordinary size and beauty—without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. The blooms are four to six inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower, which for grace and lightness is without an equal among the older varieties. Grows six to seven feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. We have kept blooms in water for more than a week before they showed any tendency to wilt. **Packet 10 cents.**

New Imperial Japanese Morning Glories

The flowers are truly gigantic, and the wonderful colorings beyond description; the solid colors range from snow-white to almost black, with all the possible intermediate shades. Some are striped, blotched, streaked and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, others very odd and peculiar shapes. The leaves also are very handsome, some mottled and checkered, some rich vivid green, others silvery white others yellow; some leaves are heart-shaped, others ivy-like. When in full bloom the limitless variety of color is indescribable.

Double Japanese Morning Glory.—A rare double strain which we are able to offer for the first time. The flowers, which measure 4 to 5 inches across, are of every imaginable shade and color. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.**

Fancy Fringed Japanese Morning Glory.—Known by some as the "Ruffled and Frilled," the immense flowers, often as big as saucers, being all wavy, fluted and ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. It is impossible to conceive of a more magnificent climber. **Packet 10 cents.**



Rosy Morn Petunia

SILVER KING MARIGOLD

Among single flowered marigolds this will give the most beautiful display in the mixed border or bed, whether grown as single plants or in clumps. Grows dwarf and bushy, 1 foot high, covered with continuous bloom, particularly if flowers are removed when they fade. Illustration is a faithful representation; showing the rich chocolate center against light border. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Silver King Marigold

Everblooming Annual HOLLYHOCKS

Bloom the first season.—A splendid new strain, which if sown outside early in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in July. In either case the flowers will continue till frost. The range of color is wonderful—maroon, black, pink, rose, canary yellow, crimson, apricot white, scarlet, magenta, etc., in endless combination, the flowers often measuring 5 inches across. The center spike grows 8 to 10 feet high, but if pinched off, side branches develop early. Grow in rich, deeply dug soil, water liberally.

Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 7 cts.

COLEUS, ORNATUS

Such beautiful combinations and contrasts of color are not to be found in any other strain of coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

Jack and the Bean-Stalk

Imported from Japan, the land that leads the world in the production of interesting and curious flowers. This is the most rapid of all perennial climbers. The first season it grows only 8 to 10 feet, but after it is established, 50 feet a season is nothing unusual. It will flourish where almost nothing else will grow, and last for years. The foliage is luxuriant and dense; the handsome purple flowers somewhat resemble wisteria but larger. A splendid subject where a shade is wanted quickly and for a permanent covering for trellises and out-houses. Hardy, increasing in size and beauty year by year. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Kochia, or Burning Bush

KOCHIA or BURNING BUSH

This highly ornamental annual hedge plant should have a place in every garden. Grows very rapidly, forming perfectly shaped pyramids about 3 feet high. The stems are covered with green feathery branches and early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with minute but innumerable bright scarlet flowers, hence its several names: Burning Bush, Mexican Fire Plant, etc. Sow indoors and transplant in April, or sow outdoors about the time the trees are coming into leaf. Set 2 feet apart to allow perfect development. It grows well in almost any situation, but prefers a sunny exposure, and is so easily grown that the veriest amateur will be successful. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

PLUMED SUNFLOWER

Of all the varied forms in which miniature sunflowers have been developed, none have equalled this, in its curious and novel shape. The little florets of the central disk take on the form of a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward-turned petals, giving the flower a most unusual and unique appearance. The shades vary from light yellow to the richest golden yellow. The singular beauty, unique form and lasting quality of the flower make it unusually fine for cut flowers. Last spring because of short seed crop, we could not supply the demand for this novelty; this season we again have only a limited quantity of seed, so we suggest that you order early. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

WOOD'S SUPERB FRILLED PANSIES

A remarkable strain of pansy, each petal being frilled or curled, giving the flower a double appearance. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality, enabling it to appear perfectly fresh even in hot weather, when other pansies are wilted. Our mixture contains every variety of this new type that has been introduced, the Masterpiece, Hero, Pretiosa, Psyche, Magnifica, Andromeda, Prince Henry and others, all are represented in every packet. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.**



Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy

FIREBALL SALVIA

Undoubtedly the finest of all the Salvias now cultivated. Not only larger flowered but is more free-flowering than any other kind. The bushy plant, 20 inches high, is covered with long broad flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 flowers of the most intense scarlet. The plants branch freely, the side shoots often producing 4 to 6 flowering spikes, which stand clear above the dark green foliage and almost entirely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention, and is one of the most gorgeous plants in cultivation. It is the earliest of all the salvias, flowering by the end of June and continuing without a break till frost. Easily raised from seed. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.**

Not only larger flowered but is more free-flowering than any other kind. The bushy plant, 20 inches high, is covered with long broad flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 flowers of the most intense scarlet. The plants branch freely, the side shoots often producing 4 to 6 flowering spikes, which stand clear above the dark green foliage and almost entirely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention, and is one of the most gorgeous plants in cultivation. It is the earliest of all the salvias, flowering by the end of June and continuing without a break till frost. Easily raised from seed. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.**



Fireball Salvia

ZINNIA STELLATA

Star Zinnia. Among the recently introduced zinnias, none are so entirely distinct and novel as the Zinnia Stellata. Resembles a miniature Cactus Dahlia, so truly does it bring out the character of the cactus form with its pointed petals, twisted downward. The plant forms a low compact bush, with strong, healthy green foliage, against which the numerous orange-colored blooms show to splendid advantage. Its strong heat and drought-resisting qualities will make it especially valuable in Southern gardens, particularly in dry and sunny positions. Very effective, grown either in groups or in borders, bearing without interruption from July till killed by frost. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

FEATHERBALL POPPY

Very beautiful double fringed annual poppy which, when fully expanded, the globe-shaped blooms with gracefully fringed-edged petals have the appearance of a ball of feathers or slashed tissue paper. Snowy white, it is a marvel of purity and beauty. **Packet 10 cts.**

ADMIRAL POPPY

A surprisingly beautiful single poppy with large, smooth-edged glistening pure white flowers, one-fourth of the flower at the top being occupied by a broad band of brilliant scarlet. Its dazzling beauty must be seen to be fully appreciated. **Packet 10 cts.**

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, either in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower pots. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes, or into the open ground if warm enough.

The following abbreviations appear in our Flower Seed List:

A.—Annual. Flowers, seeds and dies the first season. Sometimes comes up year after year from self-sown seed.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Usually blooms second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasts three years or more; blooms annually after first year.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (**H.A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Earlier sowings may be made in shallow boxes or pots indoors. Hardy Annuals may also be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. Hardy Biennials (**H.B.**) and Perennials (**H.P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

H.H.—Half Hardy Annuals (H.H.A.), Biennials (H.H.B.), and Perennials (H.H.P.) require a longer time to establish themselves, and, being more tender when young, should, if to bloom early, be started in the house or hotbed. Sow outside the last of April or first of May. Most H.H.B. and H.H.P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (T.A.), Biennials (T.B.), or Perennials (T.P.) treat same as H.H. Annuals, but with more caution as to exposure, removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas, and Smilax should be kept in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with Horny Shell, like Canna, Evening-Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning-Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Abobra viridiflora.—A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. H.H.P. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

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

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

Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.



Ageratum

Ageratum Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Champion.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

Alonsoa grandiflora (Mask Flower).—A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.



Sweet Alyssum

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy, for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Ampelopsis Vetchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Charming hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring.

Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.
Single.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.



Balsam

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camelia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Wood's Superb Asters.

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



Victoria Aster

VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING.—Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.—Bears large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across; shaped like a peony.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

RAY ASTER.—Different from all other asters the long needle-shaped petals stand out from the center of the flower. Colors range from pure white to dark blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

OSTRICH PLUME.—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 5 inches across, with long, loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. All colors mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

UNICUM ASTER.—On first opening the flowers are composed of fine thread-like florets, gracefully curled and twisted toward the center. These change into long, narrow petals, regularly expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form; 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts.

GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia cyanea.



Comet Aster

COMET ASTER.—Handsome and distinct. The flowers are of immense size, often 5 to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

GIANT COMET.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms, which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture.

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75.

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

Begonia—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; foliage very ornamental. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P.

Rex.—Beautiful, handsome, large, variegated foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

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

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

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

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



Calliopsis

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

Calceolaria—Gorgeous greenhouse plants. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeed well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 foot.

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

Calliopsis (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals, with large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Large pure white flower spikes resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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

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

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

Canna (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large flowers of the most varied and brilliant colors. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot bed in January, transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds are best.

Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs.



Canterbury Bells

Canterbury Bells—Beautiful hardy biennials, bearing a profusion of bell shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c.; ¼ oz. 15c.

Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c.

Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer).—The best variety; flowers large. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 25c.

Carnation—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 20 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

Marguerite.—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb, Plumed Varieties.



Centaurea

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

FLOWERING VARIETIES:

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Centranthus—Pretty compact plants bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Cineraria—For window boxes and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.

Clarkia—A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed; Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Clematis—Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak 24 hours before sowing. H.P.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

Flammula.—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cobea Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edge-wise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

Celosia or Plumed Varieties.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

COMB VARIETIES:

Tall Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 35c.

Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants for borders and bedding. Indispensable for indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.

CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea cyanus.



Cosmos

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost; topping the plants when a foot high also induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture of the largest varieties, characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 4 to 5 inches across. Fine for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in July and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Cosmos, Separate Colors.—Pure white, pink and deep crimson; each, Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Wild Cucumber Vine—Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Cucumis (Snake Cucumber)—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

CUP AND SAUCER—See Canterbury Bells.

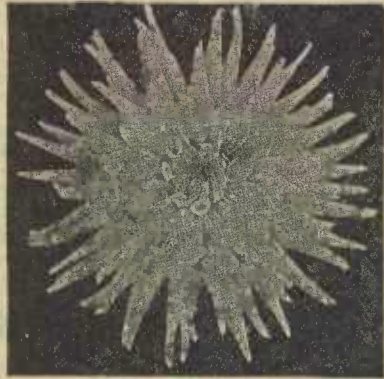
Cyclamen Persicum—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, the flowers of curious shape and striking beauty; blooms continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots, will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly, after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

White.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Scarlet.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Cactus Flowered Dahlia

Dahlia—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

Cactus-Flowered—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Double Pomponé—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; many colors mixed. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.**

Single Mixed Colors—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

Dahlia Bulbs—See Bulbs.

Daisy—If sown in the fall or early spring, will bloom the first summer, from April to June, and continue for years. Particularly adapted for beds, borders and pots. They bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height 6 inches. H.P.

Double Pure White—**Pkt. 7 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors—**Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 40c.**

BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISY—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM—See Larkspur.

DEVIL IN THE BUSH—See Nigella.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.**

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 15 cts.**

DUSTY MILLER—See Centaurea.



Dianthus

Dianthus or Pinks

—One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers, both for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.**

Snowdrift—These extremely large flowers, often 3 inches across, resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Fireball—Intense, brilliant scarlet double pink. Splendid for bedding, also cut-flowers. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Double China Pink—Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Double Japan Pink—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Princess Pinks—Magnificent single fringed pinks, with mottled, flaked, lined and marbled flowers in great variety of colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Ragged Ranger—The petals are deeply cut and twisted into thread-like fringes. A fine cut-flower. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks—A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome and extraordinarily large, and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Escholtzia (California Poppy)—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Bush Escholtzia (Perennial California Poppy)—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are broad, overlapping and crinkled, like crushed satin; will keep in water for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

EVENING GLORY—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), and Helichrysum.

Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

FEVERFEW—See Pyrethrum.

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis). Charming little flowers, highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in warm, sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.H.P.

Eliza Fonrobert—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Mixed Colors—The finest varieties mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

FOUR O'CLOCK—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE—See Digitalis.

Fuchsia—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gaillardia—Showy, free-blooming annuals remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

Grandiflora—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

Lorenziana—Double; fine for massing. H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors—The most varied colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

Zonale—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Apple-Scented—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. **Pkt. 20 cts.**

Gillia—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Gloxinia—Superb house plants, yielding gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, spotted, mottled and blended. Bloom for months. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.**



Escholtzia

Godetia—Splendid hardy, early-flowering annuals; bears exquisitely colored blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

Gourds—Growing rapidly 10 to 20 feet, these are useful for covering trellises and unsightly places. Many varieties are useful, all are ornamental.

Dipper.—Makes fine dipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Dishcloth.—Excellent for dish and bath cloths. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—All shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Grasses, Ornamental.—For large groups corners nothing gives a finer effect. If cut before fully ripe, the heads made splendid winter bouquets.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum (Eternal Flower).—Ever-lasting; cut when about to expand and dry for winter bouquets. Flowers large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.

Heliotrope—Few know how easily heliotrope can be grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed and pot culture. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 7 cts.

White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 7 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Hollyhock In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks will give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, and range from white to almost black.

Allegheny Hollyhock.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Double Hollyhocks.—All colors mixed. A choice mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Everblooming Hollyhocks.—See Varieties of Special Merit.

Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5 cts.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 15c.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

KOCHIA or BURNING BUSH.—See New and Desirable Varieties.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

Larkspur—Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful graceful flowers of many colors.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Fine for cutting; one foot high. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Sweet Peas, Perennial.

Linum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy, annual bedding plant; 1 ft. high; covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.—Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.P. Blooms first season if sown early. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfier and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant outside after frost.

Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across covered with perfectly double variegated flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Mignonette—In February or March, sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool temperature. H.A. One foot high.

Wood's Superb Mixture—Made up of the best and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.



Mignonette

Goliath.—Bright red. One of the best, excelling in profusion of bloom, size and fragrance. Flower spikes 6 to 8 inches long. A perfect cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkable large. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Crimson Giant.—One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet Mignonette.—Very fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear.

Moonflower (Evening Glory.)—Rapid-growing climber. Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Morning Glories—Rapid-growing climber. Succeed for arbors, porches and trellises. Succeed under almost all conditions.

Single Imperial Japanese.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silver white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Convolvulus Major.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Marigold

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required, no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliancy and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A.

Price, unless otherwise quoted, all varieties, pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium

Wood's Peerless Mixture Into these mixtures we have put the cream of all the standard and new varieties selected by ourselves. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are contained in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

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

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

Lobb's Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

Black Prince.—Rich, blackish purple, deepening later into velvety black; dark foliage. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of colors, including white, yellow, rose, salmon, etc., in endless combinations. Foliage especially handsome. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

Nemophila (Love Grove.)—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Pkt. 3 cts.

Nicotiana Sanders.—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Queen of Tom Thumbs.—The first of a new race of nasturtiums with silver variegated foliage, making a strikingly handsome bedding and pot plant even before blooming. The flowers are rich bright crimson and give on effective contrast with the handsome foliage. Very fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

Cloth of Gold.—Foliage bright yellow; flowers intense scarlet.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved.

Golden King.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

Pearl (Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

Prince Henry.—Straw yellow, spotted with scarlet.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

Spotted.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

Yellow.—A bright yellow; no blotches.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Collection—Any ten varieties, except Queen of Tom Thumbs, your choice, one packet each, 25 cts.; one ounce each 70 cts.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved Scarlet.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers scarlet; striking.

Hemisphaericum.—Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine.

Lemon Yellow.—Clear bright yellow.

Orange (Sunlight).—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

Pearl (Moonlight).—Creamy white.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Bright orange-scarlet.

Schneermanni.—Straw yellow, spotted with reddish brown.

Schillingi.—Clear yellow, maroon blotches.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Collection—Any ten varieties, your choice, one packet each, 25 cts.; one ounce each, 70 cts.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

OENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich, moist soil and cool location. For best results sow in the fall, but if sown early in the spring they bloom satisfactorily. For late summer and fall blooming, sow in Jun. and July.

Wood's Royal Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 c s.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

Wood's Exhibition Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2½ to 3 inches across; of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; ½ oz. \$1.00.

Odie, or Blotched.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

Trimardeau, Large Flowered.—A distinct and beautiful strain of the richest and most varied shades. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Pansies—Large Flowering.—All colors and styles of bloom; a first-rate mixture. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.



Pansy

PANSIES—SEPARATE COLORS.

Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00; any 10 Pkts, your selection, for 40 cts.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

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

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

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

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

Gold-Margined.—Mahogany brown, gold border.

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

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

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

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

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant; large flower.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

Passion Flower—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

FELAGONIUM—See Geranium.

Pentstemon—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

Petunia—The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers, sow in boxes and transplant when weather is settled warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height 1 to 2 feet.



Petunia

California Giants—This splendid large single petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15c.

Snowball—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders, this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.

Double Petunias—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Single Petunias—A choice mixture; all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60c.

Phlox—Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

Perennial, or Hardy Phlox—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.

Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.

Mixed Phlox—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.



Grandiflora Phlox

Grandiflora Phlox Large Flowering—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals.

Pure White Yellow Scarlet
Striped Dark Purple

Each, Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; 1/2 oz. 50 cts.; one pkt. each of 5 separate colors for 30c.

Grandiflora Phlox Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

PINKS—See Dianthus.

Pyrethrum Aureum (Feverfew)—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 3c.; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Poppy—Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

Wood's Superb Mixture—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental—No poppy can equal this in brilliancy of color and gorgeous display in the garden and border. The flowers are often 6 inches across, the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon. Easy to grow; perfectly hardy, flowers increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 40 cts.

Iceland—Resembles crushed satin; the fragrant, elegant blooms are borne continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 or 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

ANNUAL POPPIES

Special Mixed Single Poppies—Contains only the most select varieties that will give most dazzling display of flowers in an endless variety of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Special Mixed Double Poppies—An elegant collection of poppies especially selected for this mixture, into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Striped Japanese Poppy—Very distinct; flowers brilliant scarlet and white, with curved petals like Japanese chrysanthemums. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Shirley—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young, will last several days. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tulip—Bears in abundance large single bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as a bed of scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered—A magnificent poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Double Peony-Flowered—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

California Poppy—See Escholtzia.

Portulaca (Moss Flower)—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors—Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the very finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose)—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

Evening Primrose—The well known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

RAGGED ROBIN—See Centaurea cyanus.



Iceland Poppies

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

Rose Campion (Agrostemma).—Resemble single pinks. Foliage soft silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow either in boxes inside in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**



Salvia Splendens

Salvia (Scarlet Sage).—A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot-plant. Start early indoors or in frames, and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.**

Patens.—Splendid rich blue; very fine. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Scabiosa—The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut-flower. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

SNAKE CUCUMBER.—See Cucumis.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial that should be in every garden, grown either as single plants, the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, from June till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Stocks (Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches across. Height 2½ feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.**

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. **Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.**

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sown early, will flower the first season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.**

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.**

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

SWEET SULTAN.—See Centaurea Margarita.



Double Sweet william

Sweet William—Make an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging through all shades from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall and spring; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single—Many bright colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Thunbergia—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye in profusion. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

TROPEOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Cacalia.



Verbena

Verbena—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Miniature.—Very distinct, 6 inches high, 12 inches across, covered all the season with blooms of all colors. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.**

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large, pure white. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.**

Mammoth Mixed.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Mixed Verbenas.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Flowers For Special Purposes

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we give below a list of kinds suited to the several purposes of bedding, cutting, etc. Note carefully the heights of the plants as given in the descriptions in this catalog, so that a proper selection may be made.

For Cut Flowers—Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Aster, Calliopsis, Carnation, Clarkia, Flowering Centaurea, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Rocket Larkspur, Mignonette, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Violet.

FOR BEDDING, BORDERS, AND EDGES

—Acroclinium, Alonsoa, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Alyssum, Aquilegia, Asters, Begonia Vernon, Brachycome, Cacalia, Calendula, Candytuft, Dwarf Cannas, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Chrysanthemums, Dwarf Cockscomb, Coleus, Daisy, Dianthus, Escholtzia, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Hibiscus, Perennial Larkspur, Linum, Lobelia, Lynchis, Marigold, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtiums, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Stokesia, Stocks, Cupid Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Verbena, Vinca, Virginian Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia.

FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS, ETC.—Abronia, Alyssum, Centranthus, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Oxalis, Torenia.

FOR GROUPS AND BACKGROUNDS

Cannas, Tall and Plumed Cockscombs, Cosmos, Ornamental Grasses, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Ricinus, Sunflower.

WINTER BLOOMING HOUSE PLANTS

—Abutilon, Ageratum, Begonia Vernon, Carnation Cyclamen, Mignonette, Chinese Primrose, Vinca.

Wood's Splendid Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW.

Out of more than 200 varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.

CULTURE.—Early in February make a trench 3 to 4 inches deep in rich, mellow soil, covering the seed about 2 inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white seeded kinds are tenderer than the black seeded and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting 4 to 6 inches deep; give slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they will bloom.

The Cream of the Best Sweet Peas

Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.

Any ten packets for 25 cents.

Any five ounces for 30 cents.

- Aurora.**—White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.
- Blanche Ferry.**—Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white.
- Captain of the Blues.**—Nearly true blue; flowers large.
- Coccinea.**—Bright rich cherry red.
- Countess of Lathom.**—A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.
- Dainty.**—Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.
- Dorothy Eckford.**—Pure white, extra large.
- Duke of Sutherland.**—Purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.
- Emily Henderson.**—Large clear pure white.
- Flora Norton.**—The best clear light blue.
- Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.**—Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large.
- Jeanie Gordon.**—Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.
- King Edward VII.**—The best dark red.
- Lady Grisel Hamilton.**—Best of all lavender varieties; extra large.
- Lord Roseberry.**—Rosy magenta; fine very free flowering.
- Lottie Eckford.**—White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope-blue.
- Lovely.**—Beautiful shade of soft-pink.
- Mont Blanc.**—The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.
- Miss Wilmot.**—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.
- Mrs. Collier.**—Rich primrose; large flower.
- Navy Blue.**—Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.
- Othello.**—Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form and size.
- Prima Donna.**—Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.
- Prince of Wales.**—Bright deep rose; a grand flower.
- Stella Morse.**—Deep cream, shading to primrose.
- Venus.**—Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

Gladys Unwin.—The finest pink sweet pea in existence. The large bold flower, with open, round, prettily waved or crinkled standards, has received unstinted admiration both in this country and in Europe. Fully 75 per cent. of the flower stems yield four blooms each. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

Contains more than one hundred different varieties of easily grown and pretty flowers, mostly annuals, no runners. For fence-corners, unsightly spots in the garden, roadsides, kindergartens and school-yards, this mixture is very effective, yielding a continuous succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Sweet Peas

Bush Sweet Peas

A bush or half-dwarf form of sweet peas, midway in growth between the running and Cupid sorts. They are of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Require no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1¼ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid.—Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Pink Cupid.—Pure bright rose-pink. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors.—Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Mixed Sweet Peas

Wood's Special Mixture.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at which price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Large Flowering Mixed.—A very good mixture, containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Quickly exterminates insects, prevents mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.



Vinca

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosea.—Pink, crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Alba.—White, with rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Virginian Stock—Beautiful, free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Violet—Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

White.—Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors.—White and blue mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Wallflower

—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

Annual Wallflowers.—If sown in the open ground in April, they will be in full bloom in July and continue till frost. Will bloom even earlier if started in hot-bed or in boxes indoors and transplanted in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

Zinnia

—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

Crisp and Curly.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Minature.—The dwarfest zinnia in existence, only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Grandiflora.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Double Mixed.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia

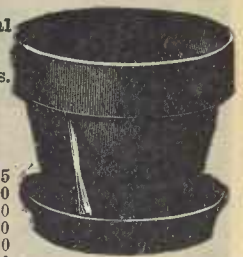
Flower Pots and Saucers, Very Best Quality.

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots - Inside Measurement

Diam.	Doz.	100	1000	Diam.	Each.	Doz.	100
2 inch	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$4 50	7 inch	\$0 08	\$0 85	\$5 75
2 ¼ "	12	65	5 00	8 "	12	1 25	9 00
2 ½ "	15	75	5 50	9 "	16	1 75	12 50
3 "	18	1 00	8 00	10 "	25	2 50	18 00
4 "	25	1 40	12 50	11 "	30	3 00	22 50
5 "	40	2 50	22 50	12 "	40	3 75	30 00
6 "	60	3 50	33 00				



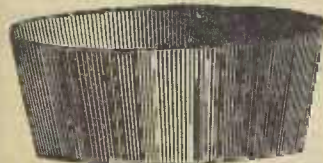
Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100	Each.	Doz.	100
4 inch	\$0 20	\$1 25		6 inch	\$0 05
5 "	25	1 50		8 "	10 1 00
6 "	30	2 00		10 "	18 2 00
7 "	40	2 75		12 "	25 2 50
8 "	60	4 25			
			Each.		
9 inch	\$0 08	\$0 75			
10 "	09	80			
11 "	10	1 00			
12 "	12	1 20			

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each.	Doz.
6 inch	\$0 05	\$0 50
8 "	10	1 00
10 "	18	2 00
12 "	25	2 50



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed—6½-inch, each, 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

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

Tri-Jet Hand Sprayer



Just the thing for spraying Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, Lemon Oil Insecticide and other sprays to keep off green fly, red spider, scale, lice, etc., from flowering plants. It applies insecticides in a fine mist, so that it is not washed away as when a watering pot is used. Galvanized iron, 60 cts.; brass, \$1.25, by express.

Scollay Rubber Hand Sprinkler

We know of nothing better for watering house plants. With it you can direct the water in a spray to any part of the plant without wetting everything about you. Also useful for applying insecticides on house and garden plants, in small poultry houses, etc. Will also be found very handy in the laundry. Price, \$1.00; by mail, postpaid, \$1.10.



Bulbs for Spring Planting

Should our stock of any variety be sold out, we will send one most closely resembling the sort ordered.

Cannas—Grand and effective summer bedders, constantly becoming more popular. In groups or as background for small plants, they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Price 15 cts. each, \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid; by express 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Austria.—5 feet. Pure canary yellow; few red spots in throat; orchid flowered.

Allemania.—5 feet. Orange-red bordered with yellow; orchid flowered.

Alphonse Bouvier.—6 feet. Deep velvety crimson.

Alsace.—4 feet. Pale sulphur, changing to white.

Betsy Ross.—3 feet. Soft pink; the best pink sort.

Chas. Henderson.—4 feet. A fine crimson bedding variety.

Egandale.—4 feet. Bronze foliage; flowers cherry red.

Florence Vaughan.—4 feet. Rich golden yellow, spotted with red.

Italia.—5 feet. Bright orange scarlet, with broad yellow border; orchid flowered.

Mad. Crozy.—4 feet. Crimson scarlet, bordered with yellow.

Paul Marquant.—3 feet. Deep salmon; extra large.

Queen Charlotte.—4 feet. Scarlet; canary yellow border.

Mixed Cannas—10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., postpaid; by express 65 cts. per doz., 50 for \$2.50.



Gladiolus

Caladiums—Caladium Esculentum is a most effective plant for lawns and groups. Easily grown, requiring good soil and plenty of water. Fancy leaved caladium may be grown in window boxes, greenhouses or outside. Plant when the ground is warm, in a partially shaded situation in rich soil.

Size.	Diameter.	Each.	Doz.
No. 1.	Over 4 inches	25c.	\$2.50
No. 2.	3 to 4 inches	15c.	1.50
No. 3.	2½ to 3 inches	10c.	1.00
No. 4.	1½ to 2½ inches	8c.	.60

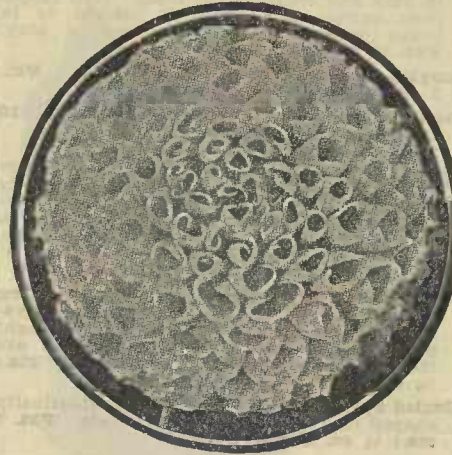
Postage, 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., extra, according to size.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums.—20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts., postpaid.

Gladiolus—One of the most attractive 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.

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Scarlet and Red	5c.	25c.	\$1.50
White and Light	5c.	30c.	2.00
Pink Shades	5c.	25c.	1.50
Striped and Variegated	5c.	35c.	2.50
Yellow and Orange	5c.	40c.	3.50
Mixed, Extra Large, 3 for 10c.		20c.	1.50
Mixed, Second Size, 4 for 10c.		15c.	1.00

Postage 5 cts. per doz. extra.



Dahlia

Dahlias—We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

Price 18c. each; 3 for 45c.; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid; by express 15c. each, \$1.25 doz.

A. D. Livoni (Show).—Soft pink; petals quilled; full center.

Arabella (Show).—Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.

Brunhilde (Cactus).—Deep rich plum color.

Catherine Duer (Decorative).—Bright crimson scarlet.

Countess of Lonsdale (Cactus).—A blending of amber and salmon pink. Very fine.

J. H. Jackson (Cactus).—The largest and finest deep rich velvety maroon.

Kriemhilde (Cactus).—Brilliant pink, shading to white at the center.

Lyndhurst (Decorative).—Bright scarlet; large perfectly formed flowers.

Mrs. Chas. Turner (Decorative).—Pure yellow.

Mrs. H. J. Jones (Fancy Cactus).—Deep crimson with broad white stripe through center.

Nymphæa (Decorative).—Exquisite light pink shading lighter toward the center.

Orange King (Decorative).—Rich glowing orange.

Prof. Mansfield (Decorative).—Golden yellow, shading to red, white tipped; very large.

Perle d'Or (Decorative).—Best white; exquisite chrysanthemum form.

Siegfried (Cactus).—Beautiful rich cream white; large.

Standard Bearer (Cactus).—Rich fiery scarlet

Sylvia (Decorative).—White shaded to soft pink on outer petals.

Uncle Tom (Cactus).—Jet black, passing to maroon.

Winsome (Cactus).—The finest large white cactus variety.

Zulu (Decorative).—Deep maroon with black shadings.

Mixed Dahlias—A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show and cactus varieties.

12c. each; 3 for 30c.; \$1.10 per doz. postpaid; by express 10c. each; 3 for 25c.; doz. 90c.

Madeira Roots—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly, 20 feet or more. Each 5 cts.; dozen 30 cts.; postage 5 cts. per doz. extra.

Tuberose—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hotbeds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

Excelsior Pearl—Mammoth Bulb.—7c. each; 4 for 25c.; dozen 60c. postpaid; by express 5c. each; dozen 40c.; 100, \$2.50. Large Bulb—5c. each; 4 for 15c.; doz. 35c. postpaid; by express doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.25.

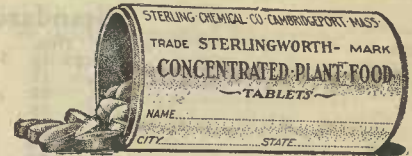
Albino.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up 2 to 5 stalks, bearing large, pure white flowers. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; dozen 40c. postpaid; by express doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

Variegated Leaved.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; dozen 40c. postpaid; by express dozen 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

Sterlingworth Plant Food

Contains Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food



Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

Bonora

A highly concentrated fertilizer for all plants, lawns, shrubbery, fruit and shade-trees. It invigorates the plant and promotes the growth to a surprising extent.

The manufacturers have many testimonials from users of Bonora, recording its wonderful results. These testimonials furnished on application, and circulars giving full information and particulars sent upon request.

Bonora contains an abundance of active plant food in a condensed form, and a trial will prove its remarkable qualities in producing an increased crop and quickening maturity.

Package making 56 pints, 25 cts.; postage paid, 30 cts.

Package making 28 gallons, 50 cts.; postage paid, 65 cts.

Five-pound package making 140 gallons, \$2.50.

ALL OF ABOVE BULBS ARE DORMANT.

Wood's Lawn Grass Seed

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Our Special Lawn Circular telling how to prepare the soil, sow the seed and care for lawns, will be mailed free upon request.



Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

A Beautiful Lawn on the Plantation of one of our Virginia Customers

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. **Price per qt. 25 cts.; if sent by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over 19c. lb.**

I have a beautiful lawn at my home in Nansemond County, Va. I bought the seed of you.—A. D. MILNER, Lake Co., Ind., April 25, 1909.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is all that we desired. Our yard is a mass of green all the year round. Everyone admires it, and we tell them it is Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass—to get it, etc.—JAMES H. JOHNSTON, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., May 20, 1908.

My lawn is now beautiful, from the Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed purchased of you last fall. We are delighted.—MRS. A. A. RAYLE, Oglethorpe Co., Ga., April 7, 1908.

About twelve months ago, I bought Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; sowed it on my yard, and notwithstanding the dry weather last fall, it is now beautiful; a perfect stand. I would advise any one who wants a permanent lawn to use same.—J. L. EMERSON, Pittsylvania Co., Va., March 21, 1908.

I planted some of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed in the fall, and it is fine. Want some more for another place.—PROF. C. B. WALLER, A. M., Ph. D., Wofford College, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 or 50 lbs. per acre. **Price, 25c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 22c. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00.**

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Every one that sees it admires it. Several of my neighbors are having their yards ploughed and worked up, preparing to sow grass next fall.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Iredele Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

The seeds I have bought of you are the best that I can get of any seed house, and I have tried several seedsmen. The mixture of lawn grass that I bought of you is looking fine.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac County, Va., November 6, 1907.

Your Permanent Lawn Grass Seed, sown July 15, is now a heavy sod. Have mowed it with the lawn mower twice. The growth of grass was simply phenomenal.—JOHN HOAGLAND, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. **Pound 30 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. lb.**

Park Meadow Mixture (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. **Price, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.**

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac Co., Va.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. **Per lb. 40c.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.**

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used, both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer, scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet. **Price, 5-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.**

Wood's High Grade Clover Seed

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clovers and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in this respect it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; before harrowing; and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.

Best Time and Method of Seeding

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the clover.

Clover is also sown on grain fields in the spring, from the middle of February to the middle of March, while the land is frozen or covered with snow. When the land thaws out, the seed sinks in and is covered sufficiently, and it grows off when the mild weather comes on.

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clover when sown at this time are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or Lucerne should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and, if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense.*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

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 good feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, lb. 18 cts.; bushel \$9.75. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

I sowed my Trade Mark Brand Red Clover seed on the 9th, and it seems this morning that for every one I sowed I see at least five more. I thank you for the good seed. The seed what I purchased of you last fall is looking fine. —A. M. BARRETT, Anson Co., N. C., April 17, 1909.

The clover seed I bought of you last spring did fine—the best seed I ever sowed.—R. B. GENTLE, Davie Co., N. C., August 15, 1908.



Red Clover

FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL SEEDINGS, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil and 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.

GRASS AND CLOVER SPECIAL.—To customers who desire fuller information about Grasses and Clovers, we will take pleasure in mailing a copy of our "Grass and Clover Crop Special." It contains much valuable information, and several special articles on Grasses and Clovers. If you are interested, don't hesitate to write for it. We will cheerfully mail it free upon request.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver, on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth or Sapling Clover, 18 cts. lb.; \$10.00 bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I received the Sapling Clover seed, Trade Mark Brand, I ordered of you all O. K., and I must say they were the nicest clover seed I ever saw. I have showed them to several of my neighbors, and some of them have promised to order from you.—L. F. JAMES, Orange Co., Va., February 24, 1909.

The Sapling Clover did fine. Some of it was 4½ feet high. Your Red Top is also fine, free from weeds, trash, etc.—GRANT COMPTON, Iredele Co., N. C., January 11, 1909.

Alfalfa or Lucerne

Alfalfa gives more Cuttings and a much larger Tonnage to the Acre than any other Grass or Clover Crop.

The area devoted to alfalfa is increasing to a considerable extent, both in this section and further South. Two farms in Virginia have each an area of over 300 acres, and are increasing the area as rapidly as practicable, as they find that alfalfa makes them more profit per acre than any other farm crop they can grow. After alfalfa is once well established, it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season, of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices.

Lands in the western states that are well set in alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation.

SOILS ADAPTED TO ALFALFA.—Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter, or be well enriched by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of alfalfa using 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. It is also preferable to sow alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly sub-soil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING.—Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time from the middle of March through April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. In Ohio and some of the Western States, May and early in June are favorable times for seeding, but in this section it should be put in earlier. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either last fall or this spring, the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding.

A firm seed-bed for seeding is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 58, and under the heading of "Grass Seeds," on page 62.

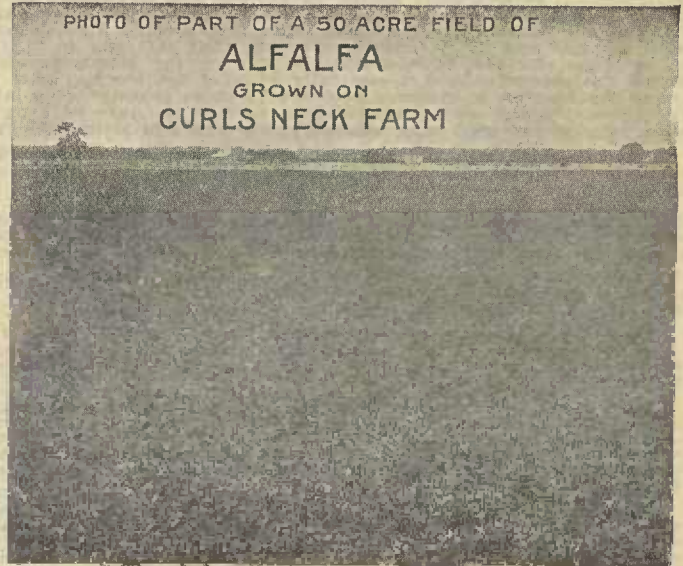
OUR HIGH-GRADE ALFALFA SEED.—Our alfalfa seed is the best grade, strong germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodger.

Price, Trade Mark Brand Seed, per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs. \$11.75. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

INOCULATED ALFALFA SEED READY FOR SOWING.—The inoculation makes it possible to grow alfalfa where it could not be grown before. It supplies the bacteria necessary for the best growth and development of this valuable crop. Price for inoculating alfalfa or any of the clovers, **3½ cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and over; 4 cts. per lb. in less quantity.** This is in addition to the cost of the seed.

Please send me your Crop Special regularly. It is always a welcome visitor. I have been buying seed from you for ten years and have never gotten a bad lot yet, and your Trade Mark Grass Seed is always better than I get elsewhere.—L. A. TURNER, Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 15, 1909.

The Grass Seed Mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Alsike Clover and Meadow Fescue which I bought of you last August was seeded on the 9th of September, and although the fall season has been unusually dry, having a well prepared seed bed and Wood's Trade Mark Brand Seed, I am at this date pleased to state that I have a perfect stand of grass and a very promising meadow.—J. B. WELLS, Somerset Co., Md., Nov. 23, 1908.



Of the alfalfa bought of you last year I have a fine stand on four acres. Have gotten two cuttings already, and have been wanting to cut it the third time for the past week, but have been prevented on account of rain. The yield for the first two cuttings was 5½ tons, and I think will get three on present cutting. This land I manured very heavily, but on one acre I used manure with a lot of sawdust, which was too fresh, and the alfalfa on this has been no good.—W. M. KELLER, Madison Co., Ala., July 8, 1908.

Cut Alfalfa Five Times in One Year.

Your alfalfa seed has given me entire satisfaction. I have cut five times this year and will get another light cutting. Being a pioneer with alfalfa in my community, I have been instrumental in some orders you get for seed. I always recommend your house, as your seed has always proved satisfactory.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood Co., S. C., September 16, 1908.

"Made Over Four Tons of Alfalfa Hay per acre."

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

Fine Results With Alfalfa.

The result of my first effort with alfalfa is fine. Sowed seed bought of you in last September, and have already cut two nice crops, and the next growth is six inches high. The farmers around here are asking me about the crop and are becoming interested.—L. P. WOODARD, Wilson Co., N. C., June 7, 1909.

"Obtained Splendid Stand from our Alfalfa Seed—Ground Covered with a Luxuriant Growth."

The alfalfa seed I ordered from you some weeks ago came to hand in due time. I sowed the seed, and have a splendid stand—ground covered with a luxuriant growth. It seemed as if every seed came up and grew.—W. B. WARREN, Spotsylvania Co., Va., May 28, 1908. Spotsylvania Co., Va., May 28, 1908.

Inoculating Land for Alfalfa by Sowing with Other Grasses and Clovers

A great many of our customers are sowing a light seeding of alfalfa in mixture with other grasses and clovers. This will not only determine whether your land is adapted to alfalfa, but will also thoroughly inoculate the land for alfalfa, in case it is desired to seed down the land altogether to alfalfa afterwards. Alfalfa, too, adds considerably to any hay or pasturage mixture which you can put in, particularly if you happen to strike dry seasons, as alfalfa grows and does better in dry weather than any other grass or clover crop that can be put in. We commend this custom and recommend to our customers to sow at least five pounds of alfalfa with any clover or grass mixtures which are sown, feeling sure that it will result in decided benefit, not only in increased crops, but in developing and proving as to what lands are adapted for growing alfalfa afterwards.



Alfalfa showing the difference between inoculated and uninoculated plants.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

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

The use of Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly. The particular advantages claimed for Alsike Clover are that it lasts longer, is hardier, standing adverse conditions both of summer and winter weather better than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes. It is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but has a lighter colored pink bloom, which makes a very attractive appearance. A good many of our farmers have in recent years been sowing Alsike Clover in mixture, both with the Red and the Mammoth, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Red or the Mammoth alone. Alsike clover makes fine pasturage, and is especially adapted for sowing with Timothy and Herds Grass for hay, as it matures better with these grasses, being later in maturity than Red Clover. When sowing Alsike alone, sow at the rate of 6 or 8 pounds per acre; sown in mixtures with other grasses or clovers, 4 or 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover, lb. 18c.; bu. (60 lbs.) \$9.50. Price fluctuates. Will fill orders sent to us at lowest prevailing prices or will quote prices at any time.

The Alsike Clover that I bought of you last spring came all right and I got a fine stand. Some came in bloom this fall. Think it will do all right. The Mammoth or Sapling did all that could be expected. It surely was a fine seed, clean of filth.—P. T. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., October 14, 1908.

I have had very good success with the Alsike Clover seed I bought of you, and shall want some more of it next spring. I like it better than the Red Clover, because it will grow on lighter soil and make finer hay, too.—HENRY HARDER, Amelia Co., Va., October 8, 1908.

Alsike Clover succeeds well with us in North Alabama. I think well of it as a pasture grass, but can hardly say that it will take the place of red clover as a hay; but we succeed in getting and keeping a stand, whereas we have failed on Red Clover for several years. I have now about 75 acres of it.—W. F. GARTH, Madison Co., Ala.

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

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

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.

Price of our Trade Mark Brand seed, lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.



ALSIKE CLOVER

Sown largely in mixture with Red and Mammoth Clover. Surer to give a stand, being hardier, resisting both cold and hot dry weather better. Makes excellent pasturage or hay crop, either sown in mixture or sown alone. Cheaper to seed per acre, as it requires less seed.

Japan Clover (*Lepedeza striata*)

Japan Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth



Japan Clover

of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was 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.

Japan Clover 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 special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedge and wire

grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shade of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and

does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover 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, and at the same time, improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. **Lb. 25 cts.; bus. of 25 lbs. \$5.00.**

Japan Clover is an important plant, and it is never found intruding itself upon cultivated fields. It does not want any plow about its roots. It will grow on the uncultivated lands, on the roadsides and on abandoned lands, making pasturage almost as good as cultivated clover. The *Agriculturist* thinks it one of the greatest boons that has been brought to the land owners of America.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

I bought half a bushel of Japan Clover seed from you through Mr. Brown last spring sowed it on four acres of land, on broom-sedge with grass. That I sowed with grass made fine grazing; what I put on the broom-sedge killed the broom-sedge out. I think it fine for poor land.—C. W. BELLUS, Mathews Co., Va., March 16, 1907.

The Japan Clover from seed sown last spring was very satisfactory. I sowed about a gallon of seed per acre, and had a good stand. It is fine for grazing. Grows to a height of twelve to sixteen inches. It thrives on the poorest land, as well as on the most fertile, and is a good improver. Owing to an unusually late season, however, the seed did not mature. I will sow more of it next year.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va., October 22, 1907.

Crimson Clover

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding.

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

Trade Mark Crimson Clover Seed—the best quality obtainable—lb. 15 cts.; bushel \$7.50. Price fluctuates.

LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. **Trade Mark Brand Seed**, lb. 15 cts.; bushel \$7.50.

Burr Clover

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August.

Trade Mark Brand quality, clean seed, pound 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover (Melilotus alba)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old, cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. **Per lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.**

Cyclone Seed Sower

A VERY POPULAR SEEDER, AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. **Price, \$1.50 each.**

Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every

Inoculated Clover Seed

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

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

Alsike Clover. Herds Grass and Paspalum Dilatatum (Dallis Grass)

A fine mixture for low-ground soils or to make pasturage on waste land not adapted for cultivation.

A great many of our farmers have lands which it is impracticable to break and properly prepare for cultivated crops or grasses, but which, if seeded with these grasses, would take and make fine permanent pasturage. If low grounds or lands of this kind, that cannot be broken up to advantage, are cleared of the wild grasses or brush that grow on them, either by burning off or cutting off during the winter, and the surface soil loosened as far as possible by running a cut-away or sharp-tooth harrow over it, and a seeding of this mixture made, it will result in getting a very good stand of these grasses for pasturage. Even if the land cannot be prepared, good stands are frequently obtained by sowing on top of the soil, provided it is done early in the spring. The seeding of alsike clover and these grasses should be made in the month of March or early in April, and if the mower is run over the field two or three times during the year, so as to cut down the growth of weeds, brush or coarse grasses in same, it will result in getting a very good set of these grasses for pasturage. These grasses, too, will all stand overflows to a considerable extent, and even though the ground may be covered with shallow water for several days in succession during the winter, it will not kill them out.

We would recommend that these grasses be seeded at the rate of 5 lbs. of alsike clover, 8 lbs. red top or herds grass, and 3 or 4 lbs. paspalum, to the acre. If it is desired to reduce the cost of seeding per acre, the paspalum could be left out, although paspalum is one of the most valuable grasses that can be sown on land of this kind.

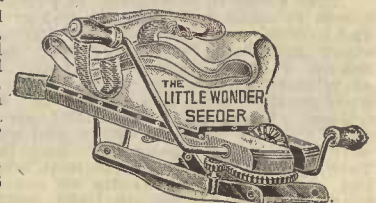
farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. **Price, \$3.00.**

I purchased from you last spring a Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower, and shortly after getting it I seeded with it a field of 16 acres to timothy and clover. From this little experience I find that it works charmingly, is easily operated, and throws the seeds evenly to the ground. The field shows a splendid stand of grass. Compared with the old way, it saved at least three-fourth of the labor.—M. J. KESTER, Monroe Co., W. Va., October 29, 1907.

I am very much pleased with the Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring. It gives entire satisfaction. It is a great labor-saver over the old way. I sowed about one hundred acres last spring, and got the best and most even stand I ever got of grass and clover.—JAMES A. McBER, Knox Co., Tenn., October 24, 1907.

Little Wonder Seeder

The Little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive of seeders. Works on the principle of the "Cyclone." It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa and similar seeds. It is not so well adapted for oats, cow peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. For a low-priced seeder for clover and heavy grass seeds, the Little Wonder will give excellent results. **Price, \$1.25 each.**



Wood's High Grade Grass Seed

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected and tested, so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

Seeding Grass and Clover Seed

THE BEST TIME in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon or Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sowers, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effect.

SOWING GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ON FALL SOWN GRAIN.—Grass and clover seeds can be very satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefitted by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way has been very satisfactory, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of fertilizer can be applied at the same time the grass seed is sown, very beneficially.

FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.—September is the best month for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

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

WRITE FOR GRASS AND CLOVER SPECIAL.—To those who desire further information, we will take pleasure in sending a copy of our "Grass and Clover Crop Special." This contains special articles on grasses, and much other valuable information of special interest.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this Catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state

of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring, should any bare spots appear in the field, and an occasional top-dressing of stable manure or ground bone during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 3 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

Present price of our Trade Mark Brand: Per lb. 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.90; choice quality seed, per bu. \$1.80. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*)

Also Called Evergreen Grass

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. 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. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. 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 eight pounds Red Clover. The addition of six or seven pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. **Price, lb. 18 cts. Trade Mark Brand seed, bus. \$1.90. Price fluctuates. Existing prices on request at any time.**



Orchard Grass
One of the best and most reliable pasturage grasses.

Timothy (Phleum pratense)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and 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, 10 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: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ 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, lb. 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$2.15. Price fluctuates.**



Timothy

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

The clover and timothy I got of you last year were the nicest seeds I have ever bought. My neighbors say they will have to get their seeds from you hereafter.—C. R. RHOADES, Orange Co., Va.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes 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 or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. A thick well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered the ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds, it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures. Blue Grass is slower to become well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, so as to give quicker pasturage, until the Blue Grass gets well established. Sow in the fall or spring, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Fancy Clean Seed, lb. 20 cts. bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.00. Special prices in quantities.

CREeping BENT GRASS (Argrostis 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 66 and 67.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

Red Top, or Herd's Grass

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. We believe Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hill-sides or lands likely to wash. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Cleaned Red Top as usually sold. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade Mark Brand, Fancy seed, lb. 14 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 13 cts. per lb. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.**

The Herd's Grass and Alsike Clover seed I bought of you last fall are doing fine. It was the cleanest seed I have ever been able to obtain. I can say the same of the cow-peas I got from you. In fact, all the seeds I have had from your house have been exceptionally clean and sound.—E. B. FOOTER, of South Bend Stock Farm, Caswell Co., N. C., June 15, 1908.

I seeded several acres with your Timothy and Herd's Grass three years ago, and had fine success with it.—W. S. WATKINS, Anson Co., N. C., August 3, 1907.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the clover and Timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany County, Va., February 19, 1907.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass

Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*)



Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass.

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.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass is quicker-growing than most other grasses, making a better showing early than orchard or tall meadow oat grass. These two latter grasses will outyield it after they get well established. It is an excellent grass, however, to use in mixtures, or a good grass to sow alone on soils of a light texture.

Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in spring or fall. **Lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.60.**

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

RED RESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. **Found 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 20 cts. per lb.** (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.)

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasturage mixtures. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. **Lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

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 66 and 67.) **Lb. 35 cts.**

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. **Found 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

MEADOW FESCUE, or RANDALL GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

This makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. **Price, Trade Mark Brand, lb. 25 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$3.25.**

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca Elatior*)

This is similar in growth to Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, but makes a taller and more leafy growth, and in some sections is becoming very popular. The seed is scarce and high at present, and the high price of the seed prevents its being grown on a more extended scale. **Price, per lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.**

I used some of your grass seed last year, and it is decidedly the best I have ever tried.—Mrs. JOHN S. HENDERSON, Rowan Co., N. C., February 11, 1908.

VELVET BLUE GRASS (*Holcus Lanatus*)

The use of this grass is increasing to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rockbridge county, Virginia, having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasturage grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the first grass to furnish pasturage and it continues to furnish excellent pasturage up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it heads out and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop of hay as Orchard Grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasturage. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed up. It is particularly well adapted for light and up-land soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasturage. **Lb. 17c.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.00.**

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. **Found 25 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$2.75.**

PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. **Per lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenna*)

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. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. **Found, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts.**

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds, does better in dandy situations than other grasses. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. **Found, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. lb.**



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass



Harvesting a field of Dallis Grass for hay in Georgia

DALLIS GRASS, or Paspalum dilatatum

We have experimented to a very considerable extent with this grass in the past two or three years, and believe it will become one of our most valuable permanent pasturage and hay grasses. It is remarkable for its stooling qualities, wherever it starts, stooling out and appearing to throw out thousands of shoots from the one rooting. It does not make so much showing the first year, and consequently on this account it is probably better to sow it in mixture with other grasses where early or quick results are desired; but the second or third year, where it succeeds, it spreads out and makes a larger yield or larger growth than any of the other grasses. It seems to be particularly well adapted for bottoms or stiff lands, but it also promises to give excellent results on lighter or upland soils. **It withstands dry weather to a remarkable extent.** If our customers will sow this grass at the rate of from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, in any permanent hay or pasture fields which they put down, we believe that they will have a grass that will give a wonderful account of itself.

PASPALUM GROWN FOR TWENTY YEARS IN GEORGIA.

The photograph of a field of this grass given above was taken upon the farm of Mr. A. T. Dallis, of Georgia, who has been growing this grass successfully in that State for twenty years, and whose success and experience with the grass induced Professor Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to compliment Mr. Dallis by giving the grass the name of "Dallis Grass." Mr. Dallis writes us that his experience with this grass "runs back twenty years, and on suitable land it is the best grass we have for grazing and for hay. Can give you as many testimonials as you want from our most prominent men, in regard to the great value of this grass."

Destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory Grasses for the South.—We believe that Dallis Grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing and succeeds and makes its best growth during the warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Dallis Grass should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactory.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING PASPALUM.

If sown alone, it is better to sow it from the middle of March to the middle of April, and it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, on well prepared land. We believe that its greatest value, however, is when sown in mixtures with other grasses, as above indicated, and we strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to make at least a small seeding of this valuable grass, even if it is only seeded on a portion of their hay or pasture fields, as we believe that its great value will soon make itself apparent wherever it is sown.

Price of Dallis Grass or Paspalum Dilatatum, pkg. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS

One of the Most Valuable Southern Pasturage Grasses.

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass.

Bermuda 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.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—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 pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. **Pound, 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

The seeds that I ordered of you did well. The Bermuda Grass has taken a real nice start for the first season.—E. R. BRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C., October 14, 1907.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS

(*Bromus unioloids*)

A valuable annual winter grass for the South, making nutritious fall, winter and early spring pasturage, and the earliest yield of hay. It is adapted only for fall seeding. **Price per lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

"STOCK ARE FOND OF PASPALUM AT ANY STAGE, when it is young or old. Even when it has seeded the stock eat it with evident relish. It furnishes the latest fall and earliest spring grazing that I know of. No winter has killed it since it has been under my observation, which has included four winters. It grows very luxuriantly on rich soil.—*Southern Farm Gazette.*"

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

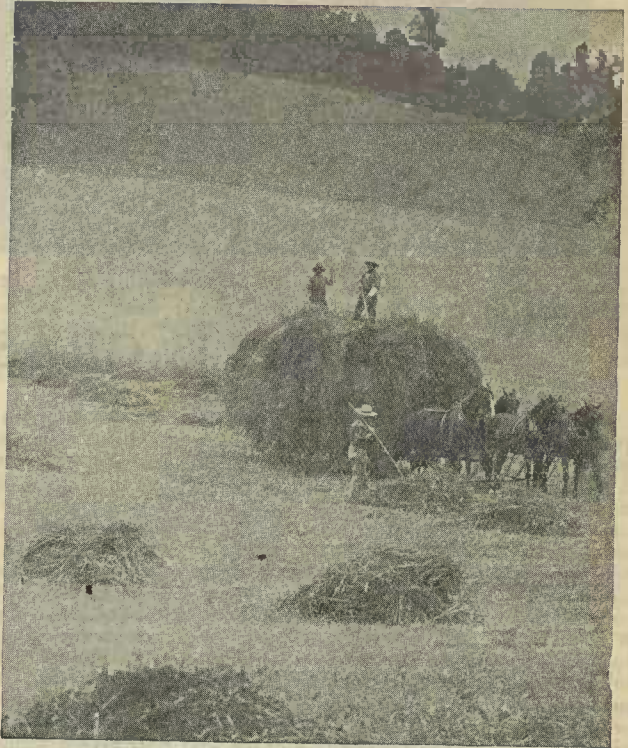
Yields from 50 to 100 per cent. more Hay and Grazing than sowing one or two Grasses or Clovers alone.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are in high favor with our customers, and our trade in these is increasing rapidly every year, our customers reporting that our mixtures not only yield more pasturage, but give much better crops of hay, and the meadows and pastures keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three kinds of grasses or clovers are seeded.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clovers in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent wherever grasses are sown, practical experience having conclusively proven the great advantages of sowing a large number of grasses together, both for hay and pasturage.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses adapted to this section, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the 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 best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND SEEDS USED IN ALL OF OUR GRASS MIXTURES.—In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade Mark Brand seeds only, the best qualities obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.



Harvesting Crop of Hay from one of Wood's Special Grass Mixtures

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

MIXTURE No. 1.—For light, gravelly or sandy soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Sheep Fescue
Hungarian Brome Grass	Meadow Fescue
White Clover	Orchard Grass
Red Clover	Fancy Red Top
Alsike Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass
Velvet Grass	Canada Blue
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

I sowed last fall eight acres in your No. 1 and No. 2 Mixtures, which I am very much pleased with. In fact, it has been a surprise to me. There have been from 20 to 30 head of stock on it every day since the spring, and there is as fine grazing on it now as one could wish. I have had several of my neighbors to look at it.—J. T. BARHAM & Co., Southampton, Co., Va., Sept. 9, 1908.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For good loam soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Fancy Red Top
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Hungarian Brome	White Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

In the spring of 1906 and also 1907 I got from you 175 lbs. of your No. 2 Grass Mixture, and sowed on five acres of good land. I must say I am very much pleased. I have a magnificent stand on both pieces, and I could not ask for a better pasturage. I want to keep on sowing No. 2 until I get forty or fifty acres in pasture besides the forty acres I have in Bermuda.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., October 26, 1907.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For heavy loam or clay soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Fancy Red Top	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture I got of you last winter proved to be all you claim for it. I sowed it in March for pasture, but I got a fine lot of hay off it the last of June; and now it is most excellent pasture.—R. H. HENDERSON, Rutherford Co., Tenn., October 22, 1907.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For moist bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Alsike Clover	Velvet Grass
Meadow Fescue	White Clover
Fancy Red Top	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For wet bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Sheep Fescue
Herd's Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	White Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.



The product of a good permanent pasturage

MIXTURES No. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage

MIXTURE No. 6.—For light, gravelly or sandy soils.

Composed of grasses and clovers as follows:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Perennial Eye Grass	Red Clover
Alsike Clover	Fancy Red Top
Timothy	Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

The No. 6 Grass Mixture you shipped me last season has given highly satisfactory results. I take pleasure in recommending it for the soil it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTERICK, Buncombe Co., N. C.

I intend, next Autumn, to sow some of your grass mixture for pasture, such as I did three years ago. It succeeded admirably with me, and made excellent pasture.—WM. C. EUSTIS, Loudoun Co., Va., April 15, 1907.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For good loam soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Eye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hungarian Brome Grass
Orchard Grass	Sheep Fescue
Herd's Grass	Red Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

I sowed your No. 7 Grass Mixture with wheat last fall, and have a good stand, and it is looking O. K.—S. L. SMITH, Franklin Co., Va., June 10, 1907.

The Grass Mixture which I got from you is just fine. Will make more than twice as much hay per acre as any other grass sown beside it.—J. T. KIOUR, Fayette Co., W. Va., July 8, 1907.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For heavy loam or clay soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Fancy Red Top
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Eye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

I have several times used your No. 2 Grass Mixture for establishing a permanent pasture, and find it excellent. I have now a very fine pasture of the No. 2 Grass Mixture from your seed sown last October, on which I have been pasturing my horses and mules for the last month.—R. W. WHARTON, Beaufort Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture gotten from you last winter was planted late, but came up well and grew beautifully. It is now a thick sod, and a nice pasture.—Mrs. W. E. EPPES, Habersham Co., Ga., October 21, 1907.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For moist bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Herd's Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Paspalum

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, lb.; 100 lbs. 14 cts. per lb.

Your No. 9 Grass Mixture has proved very satisfactory. I have two cows and fourteen hogs on an acre the past two months, and there is a fine growth of grass there now. I shall want more this fall.—H. M. JOHN, Robeson Co., N. C., June 20, 1908.

I sowed your No. 9 Grass Mixture on bottom land last year, and am glad to say it has surpassed my expectations. F. B. WATSON, JR., Pittsylvania Co., Va., February 28, 1908.

Park Meadow Mixture (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year, or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac Co., Va.

In my experience I do not see where there could be any improvement in your No. 9 Grass Mixture.—CHAS. WM. SCHAEFFER, Montgomery Co., Va.

The No. 8 Grass Mixture I got from you last spring made a fine sod and is satisfactory in every respect. I do not think that for moist lands your No. 9 Grass Mixture can be excelled.—GEO. A. FAIN, Bradley Co., Tenn., Oct. 19, 1907

SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties.

Washington Oats

A fine new heavy oat, originating in New York State, which is proving, wherever planted, to be one of the best and most reliable cropping of spring oats. It makes a large, heavy grain, of beautiful white appearance, making a large, well-filled kernel, and is of high nutritive feeding qualities. We have only been able to secure a limited quantity of this fine oat to offer to our customers this year, but we recommend to our customers to experiment freely with it, as we believe it will prove to be one of the largest cropping and most desirable white spring oats in cultivation. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts., postpaid; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.20 per bu.**

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

The Earliest, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. **Bushel 85 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

The following are extracts from customers' letters about this valuable spring oat:

I want the Burt or 90-day Oat. I sowed that kind last spring and I like them better than any other spring oats I have ever sown. You can cut them in ninety days after sowing.—JNO. N. BRITTLE, Sussex Co., Va., February 24, 1908.

Wood's Seeds are the best and I always use them and get good results. My oat crop last year was the best I ever had, and they were Wood's Trade Mark Brand, Burt Oats.—B. F. EAGLES, Edgewcombe Co., N. C., March 19, 1908.

Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall; but when put in in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. **Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel \$1.10; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.00 per bus.**

Swedish Select Oats

This oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different parts of this country, and has proved to be one of the best and most satisfactory and largest yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white plump and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. **Prices of the Swedish Select Oats, per bushel \$1.00; in 10-bus. lots and over, 95 cts. bus.**

Bancroft Oats

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved it to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown, they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. **Price, per peck, 50 cts.; bushel \$1.15; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus.**

Black Tartarian Oats

Black Tartarian Oats



Black Oats are always considered more productive than white oats, and among the advantages of this splendid oat is that it makes a stiff straw, standing up well and does not lodge. In England it has yielded as high as 122 bushels per acre, and is considered the hardest and most productive of all spring oats. It has succeeded remarkably well in this country, and is very popular wherever it has been sown. **Per peck (8 lbs.) 50 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.) \$1.15; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.**

The Black Tartarian Oats bought of you were very fine. I have now a second crop growing without reseeded; simply a volunteer crop, and with this, I have sown your Hairy Vetch. Both give promise of a very fine crop.—T. B. BAILEY, Davie Co., N. C., October, 1908.

The Black Tartarian Oats I received from you a few days since, are the finest grain oats I ever looked at, and I want five bushels more.—OSCAR ODDIE, Rowan Co., N. C., February 6, 1908.

The Black Tartarian Oats which were sown last spring have proved very satisfactory indeed. I shall use them freely next year.—EDMUND C. PACHIN, Boteourt Co., Va., October 19, 1907.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will far outyield the ordinary spring oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow winter oats in the spring, as they make a better and cleaner seed oats for the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these oats to our northern farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the spring oats usually sown in the northern and western states. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price **Trade Mark Brand, bushel 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel.** Prices quoted at any time on request.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown **Trade Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel 75 cts.; choice quality, bushel 70 cts.** We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

I highly recommend your Red Rust Proof Oats that I bought from you two years ago. It was the best crop I ever made, and it should be grown everywhere.—C. A. HASS, Prince Edward Co., Va., February 16, 1907.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 70 cts. per bushel; in 10-bus. lots and over, 65 cts. per bushel.**

Black Mixed Spring Oats

These are very largely used for growing for ordinary feed oats. They do not, however, make as sure and large-yielding crops in this section as the Burt, Black Tartarian and other newer varieties which we offer. **Price of our Trade Mark Spring Oats, about 70 cts. per bushel, in 10-bus. lots and over, 65 cts. per bus.**



Burt Oat

heads, heavy

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

This is a mixture of spring barley, rye, oats and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick and early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially valuable to come in as a supplement to the regular grasses and clovers. The sowing of these mixtures will also prove of benefit to the land, where it is desired to plant corn or other crops later in the season. **Price, \$1.20 per bushel of 50 lbs.; 10-bu. lots and over, \$1.15 per bushel.**

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February, or not later than the middle of March, for best results. The earlier they are put in, the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust proof or spring oats. Canada Field Peas are higher in price this season than usual, owing to short crop. **Present price, \$1.90 per bushel; in 10-bu. lots and over, \$1.85 per bu.** Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Cotton sacks, holding two bushels, 18c. extra.

The Canada Pea-Oat Hay is a wonderful success with me, coming off in time for a crop of cow peas or soja beans.—C. W. C. HALL, Jackson Co., Ala., *October 6, 1908.*

About the first of January of this year, we sowed ten bushels of your Canada Field Peas, with ten bushels of rust-proof oats, on ten acres of ground. We are pleased to state that the crop yielded us over fifteen tons of the finest dry forage we ever harvested, and all of our stock liked it. After cutting the Canada field pea forage, we sowed cow-peas in the same field, which also yielded over 1½ tons of dry peavine hay to the acre. We are so well pleased with our experience in raising Canada field pea forage this year, that we intend sowing twenty acres to peas for an early forage crop for next year.—MAGNOLIA PLANTATION Co., Craven Co., N. C., *November 9, 1907.*

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops that I can sow. They yield abundant crop, and come at a time in the season when feed is scarce and high; besides, they improve rather than diminish the land. I am going to sow this year in December with oats and cover deep, as I find they do the best to get them in earlier in December or very early in the spring. So often the land is wet early and not in condition to work. I follow the Canada pea with the black pea, using this rotation in preference to corn. I get more feed, and at the same time improve the land.—A. V. STURGEON, Nansemond Co., Va., *October 26, 1907.*

WINTER RYE

Winter Rye is not adapted for sowing in the spring, except for grazing or as a cover crop, and is really not as good as other crops which can be used for this purpose for spring seeding. Full information regarding rye and all seed grains for fall seeding is contained in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August. **Bushel about \$1.00.**



Canada Field Peas
Specially valuable for a large yielding, early
and most nutritious forage crop

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for two or three seasons past in this section and further South. It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious green feed, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used, and will also make a good grain crop, although its principal value is as an early, nutritious forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. **Price \$1.40 per bushel.**

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

Dwarf Essex Rape

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Pound 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.

I have never failed on a crop of Dwarf Essex Rape since I have lived in this section. I think there is nothing better for hogs in the fall and spring.—J. O. HARDIE, Guilford Co., N. C., *Nov. 11, 1907.*

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

I am very much pleased with Dwarf Essex Rape. It grows well here, and I find that my hogs, cattle and ducks like it, and that the fattening properties are great. Intend to sow a great deal this season.—JAS. C. ALEXANDER, Sussex Co., Va., *October 14, 1907.*

The Dwarf Essex Rape seed which I purchased from you last year gave perfect satisfaction. It is excellent feed for hogs and cattle; it also makes excellent salad for the table.—FRANCIS M. SMITH, Coffee Co., Ga., *June 7, 1909.*

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably sown at the last working of corn or cotton with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre, with one bushel of oats or three-fourths bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat helps to hold the vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Our Fall Catalogue, issued August 1st, gives full information about Vetch. **Present price of Hairy Vetch, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.** Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

Have just harvested my crop of wheat and vetch, from seed bought of you last fall, and am simply delighted. Made 2½ tons dry hay per acre, which is pronounced by all the finest ever seen in this section. Shall order from you again this fall. Am planting the ground now in corn, to sow in crimson clover at last plowing.—W. M. HILL, Wilkes Co., Ga., *May 12, 1909.*



Dwarf
Essex Rape

HIGH GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS

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

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects; adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each.

For Cigarette Tobacco

the following are preferred: Conqueror, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco and Bradley Broad-

CIGAR VARIETIES

Florida Sumatra.—Makes the highest grade of cigar-wrapper and brings a very high price. Our seed is grown specially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is of a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Ohio Zimmer Spanish.—Makes one of the best and most desirable cigar tobaccos grown in this country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 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. Fine crops also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Imported Havana.—The finest Cuban stock, imported from the famous Vuelta Valley. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf; makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Comstock Spanish.—An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

SELECT VARIETIES

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

Warne.—A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and when properly managed, makes the finest quality leaf.

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

Improved White Stem Oronoko.—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Improved Hester.—Adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch.—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

White Burley.—The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to limestone soils.

Kentucky Yellow.—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sort.

Raglands Conqueror.—One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. 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 and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.

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

Yellow Fryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Gold Leaf.—A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling.—Makes the silkiest wrappers, brightest cutters, and the toughest and sweetest fillers. Best adapted to gray and yellow subsoil.

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

Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

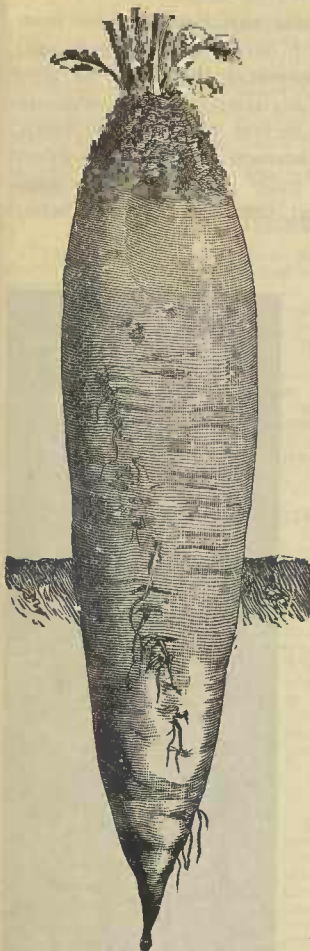
We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizzard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.



Mangels, or Stock Beets



Make Splendid Winter Hog and Cattle Feed. Yield Much Larger Crops and Richer Feed Than Turnips. Sow in April for Best Results

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.—

Grows to an immense size, and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep so well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. lb.**

YELLOW, or ORANGE GLOBE.—

Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

GOLDEN TANKARD.—

Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of the fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk producing sorts. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 25 cts. per lb.**

SILESIA SUGAR.—

Will make equally as large yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive and a good keeper. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel

keeper. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

I find nothing that will produce more tonnage to the acre of excellent milk-making cow food, fed in conjunction with cottonseed meal or other feeds, than Mangel Wurzel beets, and I commend them to all wishing to obtain best results from their milk cows. I desire to say also that I have always obtained satisfactory results from your seed. I have an extra fine crop of celery this year, grown from your seed, yet the cost of your celery seed was, in some cases, 90 per cent. less than other seeds-men.—**McBRIDE HOLT, Alamance Co., N. C., December 13, 1907.**

I have used Golden Tankard Mangels, and have found them to be one of the most profitable crops grown for hog and cow feed; and I can heartily recommend both this and the Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangels for hog and cow feed.—**B. HARRIS, Anderson Co., S. C., October 19, 1907.**

I raised a Mangel Wurzel from your seed this year weighing 22 lbs. and 9 ounces. I won four prizes on it, making \$20.00 one beet brought me. If farmers want to raise beets or anything, buy your seed from T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.—**L. B. PARK, Jackson Co., Ga., December 9, 1907.**

I have grown Mangel Wurzels nearly as long as I can remember, they being a staple crop with every farmer in the part of Germany where I came from. I have grown them on this place for the last five or six years, but have never succeeded in growing as heavy roots until I tried your strain of Mammoth Prize Long Red. I have scores of roots weighing from 14½ to 16 pounds each. In my opinion, nothing will increase the flow of milk—with the possible exception of silo feed—than a daily ration to the cows of mangel wurzels. They make an ideal and cheap fattening food for hogs.—**Aug. Sorgenfrei, Stafford Co.**

Spanish Chufas



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 placed in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet

potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. **Price of Chufas, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.**

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable 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 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets.



Improved White Belgian Carrot

Improved White Belgian.—Makes large and well-shaped roots. Productive and very nutritious. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.**

Large Yellow Belgian.—A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.**

White Navy Beans

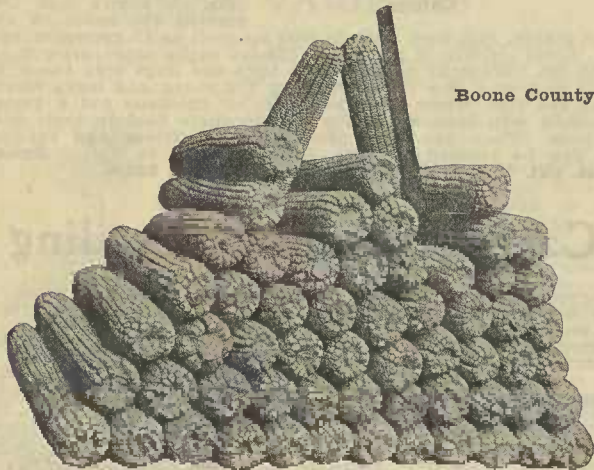
Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 35 cts.; bushel about \$2.75. Special price on large lots.**

SEED CORN—White Varieties

We made very extensive tests of seed corn the past two seasons, testing a large number of the best varieties obtained from the North and West, with our Virginia-grown seed corn. Without one single exception, the tests of our Virginia-grown seed corn showed up very decidedly better than varieties obtained from the North and West. In some instances the yields of corn from the varieties which we offer were double those obtained from what are considered the best varieties in other sections. These tests distinctively proved the claims which we have hitherto made, that for planting in this section and further South, Virginia-grown seed corn is the best that can be obtained, and the farmer who plants seed corn obtained from the North or West, in preference to Virginia-grown corn, is sacrificing his crop to a very material extent. Our trade in seed corn is very large, and has experienced a constant and steady increase in recent years, and we do not believe that there was ever a better selection of improved and productive varieties of corn offered than is contained in our list.

Parkinson Silver Corn

A fine type of upland corn, which took the second prize for acreage yield in the "King Corn Contest," at the Virginia State Fair last October. This variety is grown by Mr. W. C. Parkinson, one of our most expert corn growers, who also took two first prizes in the "King Corn Contest," on yellow corns the past year. Illustration and description of this variety will be found under the head of "New and Desirable Varieties." **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bus. \$2.50.**



Boone County

Boone County

The Boone County Corn was originated and bred by one of the most careful and scientific corn growers in the West, and is offered as the typical thoroughbred corn. The seed which we offer, grown in this State, is thoroughly acclimated, and this variety is highly recommended for an early-maturing, large-yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size, the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germ. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn took the majority of premiums at our State Fair the past year. This does not indicate that the Boone County is always the largest yielding corn, but the Fair being held early, and the Boone County Corn maturing early, makes it in better shape for showing than most other kinds. Some of our customers report that the Eureka, White Majestic, Coker's Prolific, and corns of that class, make larger acreage yields than the Boone County, but being later maturing corns, are not in shape for exhibiting where fairs are held early in the season. At the same time, the Boone County can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly bred corns in cultivation. Several of our contract growers of this corn took premiums on their crops at the fairs the past season, and our stock is as good and well selected as can be obtained. **Prices, qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.** Special prices on large lots.

White Majestic Corn

This 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 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 it is one of the best and most most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

Your White Majestic Corn has proved to be the best corn with which I am acquainted. Every stalk has two ears, and it has no barren stalks. These ears weigh 16 to 18 ounces each. White Majestic Corn gives six bushels more per acre than any other corn on record. It stands at the head of all corns. It is the purest, soundest, the densest, the most perfect, the heaviest yielding, and in every way the best corn known.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln County, Ky.

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn-growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white grain, and is of a most attractive appearance; large ear, medium red cob. The size and depth of kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of up land corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

The Columbian Beauty Corn purchased of you last spring, I regard as one of the finest varieties of field corn I ever saw. While I did not give it a fair test, it proved to be far superior in every respect to two other varieties I had in cultivation. I shall raise it extensively hereafter.—B. M. DEVIN, Charlotte Co., Va., *September 27, 1906.*

I made more corn this year than I have made for the past ten years. I honestly recommend your Columbian Beauty and Improved Golden Dent to all corn growers for a safe and sure crop. These two varieties are more than you claim for them.—THOS. Y. TRIBLE, Essex Co., Va., *Oct. 29, 1907.*

Hickory King

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**

I find by planting 5 feet by 18 inches, that the Hickory King Corn is much earlier than ordinary field corn, and makes a good yield.—J. S. CORURN, SR., Beaufort Co., S. C., *September 28, 1908.*

I find Hickory King Corn I bought from you some years ago is the best corn I ever planted. It yields well, both in corn and fodder.—L. E. THOMAS, Bertie Co., N. C., *January 28, 1908.*

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**



Columbian Beauty

Shenandoah White Dent

A selection of deep-grained white dent corn, made by one of our customers in the Shenandoah Valley. It has proved in our tests to be one of the earliest maturing and largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it with confidence to our customers, believing it will give most satisfactory crop results. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**

Eureka Corn

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 12 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper; an excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-earred sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom land. For this class of soil this is one of the largest-yielding of white corns. Extensive variety tests in Virginia the past season showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest-yielding of all the corns planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from

Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**

Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

The Cocke's Prolific Corn I bought from you last spring is showing up fine, and I am satisfied I can show the finest field of corn on Valley River, by many odds. I was in it yesterday, and every stalk shows from two to eight well developed ears to the stalk. The Hickory King is also fine corn on sown, thin upland. Everybody who has seen my crop speaks of it as the best developed corn in the country.—J. A. BISANER, Cherokee Co., N. C., August 24, 1907.

SELECTED SEED CORN ON EARS

Shipped in Bushel Crates

We can supply the following varieties of corn, selected ears, shipped in crates. Some of our customers prefer to purchase corn on the ear, and we have had this corn put up specially in order to meet this demand:

Improved White Snowflake, White Dent, Shenandoah White Dent, Gate Post Yellow, Improved Leaming.

Price, \$2.00 per bushel of 70 lbs., packed in bushel crates ready for shipping.

Wood's 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.; pt. 15c.; peck 50c.; bus. \$1.25.** Special price on large lots.

My Virginia Ensilage Corn I got from you last did so fine. I had the finest ensilage corn that was ever known to grow in my neighborhood. I had loads of corn stalks that grew to be nearly 15 feet high, and good large ears on them. My field was just close to a public road, and people were wild over it. Said they never saw such corn.—SAM'L H. PARKE, Homestead Dairy, Chester Co., Pa., April 24, 1907.

I have been selling and planting Ensilage Corn for years, and Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn was the finest seed I ever had. All my customers were well pleased with it. On trial, I found 100 per cent. of it grew. Geo. R. LESLIE, Westmoreland Co., Pa., October 6, 1908.

We have planted Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn for a number of years, and always have most satisfactory results.—MRS. F. R. ARMSTRONG, Buncombe Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1908.

I was very much pleased with the Virginia Ensilage Seed Corn I bought of you last year.—S. W. GRAVES, Blount Co., Tenn., April 29, 1908.



Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

A fine strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves, which we believe will prove to be one of the most valuable and largest-yielding of ensilage corns in cultivation. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet; is prolific in its nature, having from two to six ears to the stalk, makes a heavy, thick growth of fodder, and is altogether, in our opinion and the opinion of those who have tested it, the best and most productive of ensilage corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; 5 bushels and over, \$1.40 per bus.**

Dallis Grass (Paspalum Dilatum)

We call the particular attention of our customers to this valuable grass, fully described on page 65. The following are extracts from letters from customers giving their experience with this splendid Australian grass:

Two years ago I bought some Paspalum Dilatum seed from you, and sowed it in a piece of meadow land. Not knowing much about it, even when it came up, felt that it had been lost and gave it no other thought. Much to my surprise, that piece is now full of very green, full-bladed grass, with very tall stems upon which are the seed. It is a very heavy growth.—LEVIN L. WATERS, Somerset Co., Md., October 6, 1909.

There are several varieties of Paspalum, but Paspalum Dilatum is chief amongst them. This plant naturally flourishes in meadow lands. I have seen it three feet high, when thickly planted, or growing on rich lands, it will grow two to three feet. We find it much relished by our domestic poultry, sheep, mules, horses, etc. It grows right along with, and on top of Bermuda. When Bermuda is apparently scorched by dry and hot weather, or by frosts, this grass, Paspalum, gains the ascendancy right away. In fact, it takes "the right of way." Have observed it flourishing along the pathway. It withstands a great deal of hard usage, grazing and trampling. One gentleman offered \$1.00 per bushel to have it in his yard; its thick, tough sward would keep the mud from sticking. A friend in Mississippi paid a large price to get a bushel to put in a meadow where he kept his fine Jersey cows. Beyond its feeding value, it is exceptionally valuable as a conservator of the soil, preventing washes, etc.—R. H. DUGGAR, M. D., Hale Co., Ala., September 24, 1907.

Price of Dallis Grass Seed, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. lb.

SEED CORN—Yellow Varieties

Yellow Seed Corns are usually considered profitable for planting on high lands or medium soils, experience showing that Yellow Corn 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 for southern planting.

Parkinson Yellow Corn

A splendid strain of yellow field corn, selected and improved by Mr. W. C. Parkinson, of Hanover County, Va., and which took both the single-ear and ten-ear prizes in the "King Corn Contest," at the Virginia State Fair last October. It is one of the largest yielding yellow corns in cultivation, early to mature, and a very desirable corn, high in nutritive value, and particularly recommended for uplands and medium soils. Full description is given under the head of "New and Desirable Varieties," in the first part of this catalogue. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.00.**

Westwood Royal

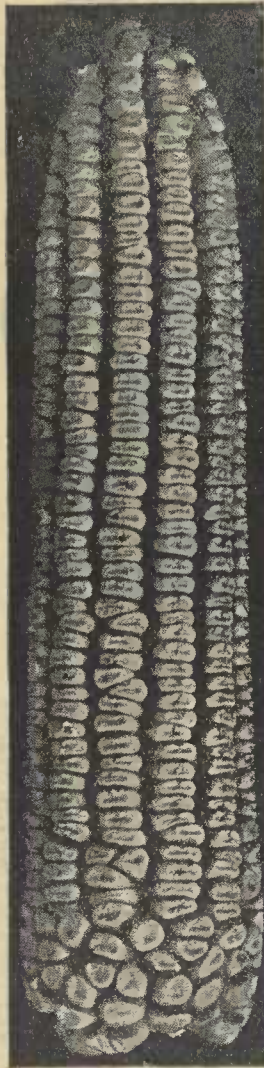
A very desirable and early variety of yellow corn of the Golden Dent type, maturing fifteen days earlier than ordinary varieties of yellow corns. The stock we offer is grown on our own farm, "Williamson," in Amelia county, where we are breeding this variety of corn. The stalk is of average height, the ear large, and the yield of fodder all that could be desired in a corn of this character. Tests made in different localities show that this corn is as well suited for the Valley, Piedmont and more northerly sections as for southern districts. The yield made in our test patch in Fauquier County signified a yield of 82 bushels per acre. **Price, 75 cts. per peck; \$2.50 per bus.**

Gate Post Yellow

A deep-grained yellow corn, of western origin, but which has been grown in this State for several years. It makes a large ear, 16 to 18 rows to the ear, fills out well to the tip; solid, deep grain, comparatively small cob, and medium early to ripen. Color of corn a beautiful yellow; medium growth of stalk, nearly always producing two large-sized ears to the stalk. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

Your Gate Post is the finest corn for feeding purposes that I have ever raised. It is a fine yielding corn on bottom land.—J. B. ENGLAND, Alleghany Co., Va., Feb. 17, 1908.

I am planting Gate Post Yellow Corn now. I find by getting some of your best yellow corn every year, I have the best results. I have yellow seed corn now that people say can't be beat, but this is the way to keep it.—J. E. RUE, Halifax Co., N. C., April 26, 1907.



Improved Golden Dent Corn

I received four kinds of corn from you last spring, the Improved Southern Snowflake, Farmers' Interest, Improved Golden Dent and Hickory King. They have done wonderfully for me in earliness and earing, for the land, which was poor. I have the best corn I have ever had on the ground.—T. M. KIVETT, Randolph Co., N. C., October 7, 1908.

Virginia Yellow Dent

A standard variety of yellow corn; quick-maturing and large-yielding. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. .15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40.**

I have never seen such corn as I have this year, grown from the Cocke's Prolific I ordered from you this spring; also the Hickory King and Columbian Beauty are fine, and I have some of the largest ears on the Southern White Snowflake I ever saw.—JNO. R. BOYD, SR., Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct. 4, 1907.

I was highly pleased with the seed corn you sent me last spring. I made the finest corn in my neighborhood. I think I averaged forty bushels on all I planted of it.—J. D. JOHNSON, Robeson Co., N. C., March 23, 1908.

Improved Leaming

One of the largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other corn they have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

My Improved Leaming Corn did fine, even on poor land; made a fine turn-out. Have not gathered my Cocke's Prolific, but think from the way it looks in the field, it will make a fine yield.—L. H. SCRUGGS, Nelson Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1908.

All the seeds I have obtained from you have proved all that was recommended. I have been raising corn for forty years, and now have the best crop of corn I ever made, from the Leaming Corn I obtained from you. My neighbors say it is the best crop of yellow corn they ever saw on thin land.—JNO. T. BROWN, SR., Louisa Co., October 16, 1907.

Improved Golden Dent

We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse 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 bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

The one bushel of Improved Golden Dent Corn I got from you last spring was fine. I made fifty barrels out of the one bushel planted.—W. M. WEBB, Southampton Co., Va., January 6, 1908.

I have tried several varieties of corn, but like Improved Golden Dent the best of any, and never expect to plant much of any other. It keeps sound when others rot, and makes a good yield.—JNO. S. TRILMAN, Randolph Co., N. C., October 19, 1907.

VELVET BEANS

The Famous Forage and Soil-Producing Plant

Velvet beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cow-peas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 30 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.00.** Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

The Velvet Beans I got of you made an enormous crop. I am very enthusiastic about them, and will plant a patch for cow pasture every year. The yield was very much larger than that from any other forage crop I ever grew or saw grown, and the quality is fine. I find also that they are of great benefit to the land. All other seeds that I have gotten from you have been right up to the mark.—John V. Strole, Columbus Co., N. C., October 20, 1909.

Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts, and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.



Improved Valencia Peanuts

We have secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck (7½ lbs.) \$1.00; bushel (30 lbs.) \$3.00.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easy to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel (30 pounds) \$2.50. Special prices on large lots.

I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga., October 26, 1907.

My son has followed your directions in curing the Spanish Peanuts bought of you, and is well satisfied. These peanuts he planted for seed (two acres), but the yield is so great that he will have plenty to sell. Some plants have about 100 sound nuts on them.—M. C. MANSFIELD, Carteret Co., N. C., November 12, 1907.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bu. (22 pounds) \$2.00. Special prices in quantity.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one and a half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, and some growers claim, make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The bunch peanuts are usually planted flat, but in cultivating, the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety. Price, per quart 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel of 22 lbs. \$2.50.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of most beautiful and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield,

ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather



Jerusalem Artichokes

in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.25 bu.

I have about one acre in the Jerusalem Artichokes. They are very fine, but I will not use them until December 1st; will then put the hogs on them.—C. J. MILLING, Darlington Co., S. C., October 7, 1907.

The Artichokes I purchased from you last spring made a fine field, and I think they are one of the best hog feeds we can get.—W. CHESTER HOOKS, Marion Co., S. C., October 17, 1907.

I think Artichokes the best root crop for hogs. Have never used them for other stock than hogs, but have to a small extent for poultry, and they are fond of them. I always let the hogs gather the crop, for the reason that they are so difficult to house, for they will grow to meet in four-foot rows, making it necessary to dig the whole land to get the crop. I think they are at least twice as productive as potatoes, and hogs are fond of them after they learn to eat them. I continue to feed my hogs some corn after I put them on artichokes. My experience for the eastern part of North Carolina is that the first of December is early enough to put hogs on them. One advantage they have is that they will not rot in the ground. I generally let hogs on them after they have run on sweet potatoes. They will eat artichokes much cleaner than sweet potatoes, and I think they do much better on artichokes.—A. J. SURTON, Guilford Co., N. C., February 7, 1907.

FIELD, or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Make Poor Land Rich—Make Good Land More Productive—Also Make a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and 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.

Fertilizing Cow-Peas. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by applying a light dressing of nitrate of soda or of ground bone.

Where peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. If sown broadcast, apply the fertilizer at the time the peas are sown, and rake the fertilizer in with the peas.

Sowing Cow-Peas with Soja Beans, Kaffir Corn, etc.—Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow-peas than any other crop. Where Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow-peas for a hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow-peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow-peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow-peas should give a liberal seeding. The following letters give our customers' experience with sowing different crops:

I had great success with your Kaffir Corn and Taylor Cow-Peas. In fact, I have had good luck with all seeds I have bought from you.—JOHN TAYLOR, James City Co., Va., October 7, 1908.

I have sown millet with cow-peas for hay the last three years, mostly to crimson clover stubble, and always made a good crop of hay, if cut as soon as the first bloom of millet is out, and do not like to be without this crop.—OTTO PAERTZ, Mecklenburg Co., Va., May 29, 1906.

The Kaffir corn and cow-peas I bought of you and planted for hay is the finest for stock I ever had.—WILLIAM F. WISE, Norfolk Co., Va.

Sorghum and Kaffir Corn with cow-peas, bought of you, made immense crops.—J. A. T. HULL, Fairfax Co., Va.

Brabham—A new variety, originating in South Carolina, which promises to become one of the most valuable cow-peas in cultivation. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. In comparative tests at Monetta, S. C., the Brabham yielded 20 per cent. more hay than the Iron, and more than 25 per cent. increase in seed product. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy clay soils. We have grown this variety very largely on our Williamson Farm the past season, and it proved unquestionably the best and most vigorous growing of any of the cow-peas which we grew this year, and we believe the Brabham will come into universal use as one of the best and most satisfactory cow-peas now in cultivation. Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; per bu. \$3.50.



Field of Brabham Cow-Peas grown on our Williamson Farm.

New Era—An early maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.

The New Era Cow-Peas I bought of you did fine. They are at least three weeks earlier than our old cow-peas, and the yield is much better. I tried them side by side, in the same field.—M. W. SPARR, Yadkin Co., N. C., Jan. 22, 1906.

I bought one bushel of New Era Peas from you last year, and found them to be all you claim them to be. I don't think I ever gathered as many dry peas from the same land before. We picked them green and ate them, gathered as many as I needed for seed, and then fattened turkeys and chickens for market, about 22 turkeys and about as many chickens. I always find your seed satisfactory. Shall continue to plant them.—A. A. McMILLAN, Pender Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Iron—A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is specially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pea-sick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow pea, consequently it does not require as many to seed an acre as other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.

For green forage or for hay, the Iron Cow-Pea is an excellent variety, with a vigorous, heavy foliage, yielding eight to ten tons of green fodder; medium in maturing, and more adapted for forage than for seed. I consider it one of the best for this region. The Whippoorwill is a standard variety, and very good; medium to late in maturing, and yields about eight tons per acre of green forage. The only objection is the tendency to extreme length of vine, which hinders cutting. The Clay is an excellent cow-pea to grow for green forage. Heavy foliage and succulent, and yields eight to ten tons of green forage per acre. It will not mature seed in this region.—GEORGE A. BILLINGS, Middlesex Co., N. J., December 7, 1907.

I have tested your Iron Cow-Peas and found them the best pea I ever saw for the South. Some of my neighbors are wanting some of them.—J. H. HOUSE, Pasco Co., Fla., May 7, 1908.

Black Unknown—A variety similar in growth to the regular Unknown, but black-seeded and a little earlier in maturity. As is well known, the unknown or Wonderful Pea makes the largest growth of vine of any of the peas, but is rather late in its growth and maturity. The Black Unknown, being earlier in this respect, and retaining the vigorous growth of the regular Unknown, is thus given a decided advantage. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.00.**

Wonderful, or Unknown—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. In small quantities: **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bu. about \$2.50.**

Black—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.50.**

I believe the Black Cow Pea to be the best for this locality. Black Peas will grow more feed per acre than any kind I have ever sown, but do not bear as many peas as New Era. I believe the Blacks to be better for the land when sown for fertilizer than any other kind. New Eras do well here, but do not make as much vine, consequently not so much per acre, but bear full of peas. If sowing for seed, I would prefer the New Era to any other variety.—W. P. WOOLTER, Wood Co., W. Va., October 8, 1908.

Taylor—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.**

The Taylor Cow-Peas made a larger yield than any other variety which I planted. I tried a number of kinds.—THOS. C. HERRING, Rockingham Co., Va., October 12, 1908.

Red Ripper—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bu. about \$2.75.**

Clay—A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a vigorous growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel about \$2.25.**

I sold some of my Clay Peas to neighbors, all of whom unite with me in saying they are the best planted in this section. They make a fine yield in hay and were thoroughly satisfactory. In fact, I find all your seeds *par excellence*.—MRS. D. N. SHARPE, Henderson, Co., N. C., October 21, 1908.

Whippoorwill—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. Some of our customers claim that this variety is also superior in land-improving qualities to other kinds. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.50.**

Mixed Cow-Peas—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Peck 75 cts.; bushel about \$2.25.**

The mixed peas we bought of you were the best equally mixed we ever had. Blacks, Whippoorwills, Clay, etc. They are fine and it seems all came up. We have sown peas on our 65 acres of corn.—J. C. GOOLOE & SON, Orange Co., Va., July 9, 1909.

Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans—Where defurnish Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow soja beans with cow-peas. The soja beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the cow-pea vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the cow-peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing cow-peas in mixture has long been recognized by our southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing soja beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, per peck 70 cts.; bu. about \$2.00.**

The cow-peas we bought of you last year were the best I ever saw, and gave the best satisfaction. They were peas, not trash. I also got some white carrot seed and did not have time to sow until this spring. They came up looking handsome.—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Cumberland Co., N. J., July 6, 1908.

We have two pieces of red clay land on which cow-peas are now standing over waist high, and still growing. The vines will cut for hay. The land we consider worn and poor, and were surprised at the crop of pea vines.—J. A. SKIPWORTH & Co., Cabarrus Co., N. C., September 1, 1908.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improved crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Cream—This is a new variety, originating in Texas, and is of the same character in growth as the Rice and Gallivant but larger in size, more productive, and of better table qualities. It is early to mature, makes a large yield of peas, and a good growth of vine, and is altogether a most desirable variety. We strongly recommend to our customers to plant this new pea, believing it will prove one of the most valuable introductions in edible cow-peas in cultivation. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50.**

Extra Early Blackeye—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

Early, or Ram's-Horn Blackeye—A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and makes larger yield than the Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. **Quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.**

I sowed your Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. The vine was enormous and the peas were prolific. In fact, they are the finest yielders in the wide world.—JAMES M. BROWN, Albemarle Co., Va., March 2, 1908.

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. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bu. \$3.00.** Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

I have the Large Blackeye Peas that I bought of you two years ago. I raise a large quantity of shelled peas for the market, and have the reputation of raising the finest peas on the market in Nashville. I have had several calls for seed which I cannot fill. I plant my peas with corn and have fine success with them.—W. O. LIGON, Davidson Co., Tenn., January 26, 1909.

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 somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallivant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallivant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

Gallivant, or Lady—This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

COW-PEAS INOCULATED

We are prepared to furnish Cow-Peas, Soja Beans, and Navy Beans inoculated with the proper bacteria for their best development and growth, at an extra cost of 60 cents per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 50 cents per bushel, over and above the price of the seed.

Nearly all the lands in this section contain the bacteria for Cow-Peas, and it is not necessary to inoculate land that has been previously sown to cow-peas, soja beans, etc. In the Valley of Virginia and in the North and West, however, a great deal of the land is deficient in the proper bacteria, but where this bacteria is deficient, the use of Inoculated Cow-Peas will prove of decided benefit.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS



Field of Soja Beans grown in Tennessee

drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivate. They will make their largest yield of beans put in in this way. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00.** Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time this catalogue is printed.

Black Sojas

A comparatively new introduction in Sojas, which promises to become immensely popular and valuable wherever it is grown. On our Williamson Farm last year it made not only a better growth than the Mammoth Yellow, but a more prolific yield of beans. It is also earlier to mature than the Mammoth Yellow, and this gives it a decided advantage over that variety. We believe that this variety is destined to very largely supersede the Mammoth Yellow for general crop throughout the South. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.00.**

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Make a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes fully as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or a hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to the Hollybrook Early Soja:

I am more than pleased with the Hollybrook Early Soja Beans. Though neither ground nor seed has been inoculated, I made a fine crop. Never saw such a showing of grain to the stalk, and I find my stock are going for it eagerly. I am going to sow more extensively the next year. I think they will take the place, to a large extent, of peas; they stand up better and seem to be richer.—N. E. SCALES, Rowan Co., N. C., October 22, 1905.

Early Dwarf Green Soja Beans

An early maturing variety of the Soja Beans, which makes a very large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make quite as large a growth as the Mammoth Yellow or the Hollybrook Sojas. It is, however, much better adapted for planting in northern sections or sections where the Hollybrook and Mammoth Yellow do not have time to mature. On account of the large yield of shelled beans which it makes, it is also particularly valuable for planting even in our Southern sections, where it is desired to raise a crop of beans either for seed or for feeding to hogs and cattle. **Price of the Early Green Soja: Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.00.**

I am raising some crops for the fairs. All the seeds I have bought of you have been good, and have taken some nice premiums at the Gwinnett County and Atlanta State Fairs. I received the premium on hay that was the best bale at the State Fair in 1909. I have now some hay that is six years old, in fine condition. The seed came from T. W. WOOD & SONS.—C. W. SUMMEROUR, Gwinnett Co., Ga., April 27, 1909.

The use of this crop is increasing very rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Beans is that they resist the

point of value in the Soja Beans is that they resist the

Ito San Soja Beans

This has been one of the most popular varieties for northern and western growing. It is two weeks earlier to mature than the Hollybrook Sojas, but does not make as large or leafy a growth. It is very productive, however, in yield of beans, and for early crop or for late planting, or for growing in districts where the seasons are shorter than in this section, the Ito San is of considerable value. It is similar in size, shape and color of beans to our Hollybrook Sojas. **Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.**

Soja Beans Inoculated

We can supply Soja Beans inoculated with the bacteria necessary for their best development and growth, at an extra cost of 60 cents per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 50 cents per bushel. This is in addition to the cost of the beans.

What our Customers say about Soja Beans

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans grow well for me. I have been growing them for four years as a hay crop, and never have seen anything that would excel them. They make more feed to the acre than anything that I can sow.—W. J. KOONTZ, Davie Co., N. C.

My opinion of the Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans is that they are a very profitable crop for farmers to grow. Like other leguminous plants, they improve the soil by adding humus and nitrogen thereto. They make a very fine hay if mown before the leaves shed; also they are fine to fatten hogs, turning the hogs in on them just as the leaves begin to turn yellow. They are a very hardy plant; they can stand as much drouth or either wet as any plant I ever saw.—R. EMMETT ROGERS, Nansemond Co.,

I am delighted with the crop of Soja Beans I raised this year, and want to sow a good crop this coming season. I have been buying your seeds through J. M. Harris & Co., and find them perfectly reliable.—ENNIS MCGRADY, Roanoke Co., Va.



Mammoth Yellow Sojas

SORGHUMS, KAFFIR CORN *and* MILLETS

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum. For forage purposes, sow thickly at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

Sugar Drip is the kind to sow for making sorghum syrup. **Early Amber** and **Orange** for forage purposes only.

Sugar Drip Sorghum

This new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use but also for sale in our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making as large or larger growth than other varieties. The following letters from our customers who have planted this variety will give some idea of its superiority, both syrup making and the quality and flavor of sorghum made from this new introduction:

"From a 1½-acre field of the Sugar Drip Sorghum, I made 280 gallons of good, thick syrup, and six two-horse wagon loads of cane heads. I received many compliments on the particularly fine flavor of the syrup, and I can recommend this variety of sorghum to syrup makers who desire quality of flavor as well as quantity of juice."—J. LOYD PANCAKE, Habersham Co., Ga., November 7, 1908.

Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

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. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. about \$1.50.**

Early Orange Sorghum

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50.** Bushel price fluctuates.

Kaffir Corn

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day, grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by

itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40.**

RED KAFFIR CORN.—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little hardier than the White. **Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.50.**

YELLOW MILO MAZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like the sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums. **Lb. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

GERMAN MILLET (Choice Southern Grown)

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalk gets hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the safe time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at 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 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our southern-grown German millet makes much better growth than western-grown seed. Price of our Trade Mark Southern-Grown Millet, about \$1.60 per bushel of 50 pounds.

German Millet is a favorite hay crop with several of my neighbors. I think the acreage will be increased next year.—J. E. CORBET, Johnston Co., N. C., October 10, 1908.

Hungarian Millet

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to Timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-yielding crop as the German millet. Hungarian millet can be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Hungarian Millet, about \$1.50 per bus. of 50 lbs.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (Pencillaria)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will

stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow 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 preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.**

**"Pearl Millet Beats Any-
Thing I Have Ever
Planted for Green
Forage."**

I have planted almost every kind of green forage crops, but Pearl Millet beats anything that I have ever planted. I keep some fine stock—horses, Jersey cows, hogs and chickens. I feed them all on millet all the summer. As I have but little pasture land, I have to depend on millet as the cheapest and best feed that I can plant.—DR. F. C. JAMES, Pitt County, N. C.



Teosinte

TEOSINTE A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre, in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. **Ounce 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.** Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

I have sown the Teosinte in my farm during June and had a splendid crop.—R. YEMOYE, Tokyo, Japan, September 12, 1908.

My Teosinte that I raised last year did so well that my neighbors saw it and they want to try some of it. I raised 52 stalks from one seed.—W. R. FAULKNER, Lincoln Co., N. C., January 24, 1908.

I have planted Teosinte for green feed for eight years or more, and when planted on fertile soil, it makes an abundant crop of green feed for milk cows. Horses also like it very much. I think a great deal of it.—MISS JENNIE MILLER, Bertie Co., N. C.

I have been planting Teosinte for two or three years, and find it one of the best green crops that I grow. I feed it to horses, cows and hogs. All stock are very fond of it. It will make an abundance of green feed, and I can get two or three cuttings each season.—C. E. WARD, Surry Co., N. C.

TEOSINTE

can be cut when two or three feet high. It stools out more and grows out better after being cut.

Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover

(Desmodium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. **Found 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

I planted Beggar Weed last spring in land that will not make more than five bushels of corn to the acre, and cut it twice for hay. I planted some of the seed in good, black soil, and let it go to seed. It matured seven feet high. I am well pleased with Beggar Weed.—J. W. BLOUNT, Columbus Co., N. C., November 9, 1907.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventative of malaria.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July or early in August.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but, owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown quite so thickly. **Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel about \$1.10.**

I am very well pleased with the Japanese Buckwheat. Indeed, it is the finest I have ever seen. It is very productive, and affords an excellent pasturage for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. **About \$1.10 per bushel.** Current prices quoted on application.



COTTON SEED, New and Improved Varieties

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks, and saved specially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Simpkin's Prolific Cotton

Our seed is obtained direct from the originator.

The best and most productive early cotton grown; ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

Prof. R. E. L. Yates, of the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, N. C., states that the yield at the gin, both as to quality and quantity, is all that could be desired: "from 38 to 40 lbs. of lint per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. It is needless for me to say that for the past two years I have planted no other kind, and the A. & M. College with which I am connected has planted no other variety for the past two years."

This cotton has also taken first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. The first premium has been taken on "best stalks," "best seed cotton," "best seed," "best lint," and "best acre." Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, states he considers it "the best and most productive cotton known to us, and recommend it to all cotton farmers desiring the best."

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly where danger of boll weevil exists.

Price, per bushel \$1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bus.

Toole Cotton

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton.

Morgan's Climax Cotton

Our seed of this popular variety is obtained direct from the originator, who gives description as follows:

"Morgan's Climax Cotton is a large early variety, about two weeks earlier than Russell's Big Boll, and has bolls nearly as large around and about one-third longer than that variety. It usually has five locks to each boll. It is very easily picked, and is a storm-proof cotton, very long combs to the hull, closes easily in case of rain or dampness, and never scatters on the ground. All the best farmers in this section are planting this seed now to the exclusion of all others, stating that it will yield one-fourth to one-third more than any other variety grown here."

The seed which we offer is saved and selected with great care by the originator. From comparative tests which have been made of this variety, we believe it is destined to prove one of the best and most prolific early maturing varieties of cotton in cultivation. Per bushel \$1.10; 5-bu. lots and over \$1.00 per bu.

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 takes 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 variety.

ERRATA.

Prices on all Field Seeds in Catalogue are always quoted subject to market changes and fluctuations. The following changes have been made necessary since our Catalogue was printed.

Kentucky Blue Grass. per bushel \$2.25

Cotton Seed.	Per bus.	5-bus. lots and over, per bus.	20-bus. lots and over, per bus.
Simpkin's Prolific	\$1 25	\$1 10	\$1 00
Toole	1 25	1 10	1 00
Morgan's Climax	1 25	1 10	1 00
Russell's Big Boll	1 25	1 10	1 00
Hawkin's Ex. Prolific	1 25	1 10	1 00

Boone County Corn referred to on page 6 of catalogue, should have been printed as "White" instead of "Yellow."

...one or two long limbs from near the ground, standing up well; bolls medium to large, opening well and easily picked, but not shedding; line 1 7-16 to 1 1/2 inches, very strong, fine and silky; seeds small. This variety was originated through six years of careful work by a planter in the Yazoo Delta in an endeavor to develop a long-stapled cotton which would mature its crop so early in the season as to escape the ravage of the boll weevil. Last year "Black Rattler," "Parker," "Sure Crop" and "Southern Hope" cottons were grown on the same plantation, but "Sunflower" gave the earliest good picking. In 1906, the "Sunflower" crop sold for 24 cents, while other varieties, yielding no more per acre, were bringing only 10 1/2 cents. We recommend it as the best of the long-staple sorts.

Pound 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.

...cotton growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.00.

I always get better results from your seeds than any others. The last lot I purchased of you were excellent. My Hawkin's Prolific Cotton I purchased of you is doing fine.—E. B. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., June 29, 1908.

The Hawkin's Prolific Cotton which I bought of you proved to be just as early for our climate as any other, and the yield this year, though the worst year for many on cotton, I am sure will be 3,000 lbs in cotton to the acre. I know I can make three bales to the acre of it.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C.

Allen's Long Staple

One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Our stock is secured direct from the originator. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$1.50.

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Teosinte

Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover

(Desmodium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. **Found 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

I planted Beggar Weed last spring in land that will not make more than five bushels of corn to the acre, and cut it twice for hay. I planted some of the seed in good, black soil, and let it go to seed. It matured seven feet high. I am well pleased with Beggar Weed.—J. W. BLOUNT, Columbus Co., N. C., November 9, 1907.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay through a threshing machine and clean with an

TEOSINTE

We start to sow the seed in the fall, it will furnish food for the stock, also make more nutritious corn fodder, the leaves are sweeter and covered with an enormous amount of green, it is two to three pounds to the bushel, 1/4 lb. 15

The following

I have R. YEZOYE

My Teosinte they want FAULKNER,

I have planted on Horses also Bertie Co.,

I have best green very fond three cuttings

TEOSINTE

can be cut when two or three feet high. It stools out more and grows out better after being cut.

ever seen. It is very productive, and affords an excellent pasturage for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. **About \$1.10 per bushel.** Current prices quoted on application.



COTTON SEED, New and Improved Varieties

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks, and saved specially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Simpkin's Prolific Cotton

Our seed is obtained direct from the originator.

The best and most productive early cotton grown; ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

Prof. R. E. L. Yates, of the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, N. C., states that the yield at the gin, both as to quality and quantity, is all that could be desired: "from 38 to 40 lbs. of lint per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. It is needless for me to say that for the past two years I have planted no other kind, and the A. & M. College with which I am connected has planted no other variety for the past two years."

This cotton has also taken first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. The first premium has been taken on "best stalks," "best seed cotton," "best seed," "best lint," and "best acre." Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, states he considers it "the best and most productive cotton known to us, and recommend it to all cotton farmers desiring the best."

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly where danger of boll weevil exists.

Price, per bushel \$1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bus.

Toole Cotton

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton wherever it has been grown, and we have received some very enthusiastic reports from our customers in regard to it. It is early to mature, easily picked, large limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed "Number One" in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favorable conditions, two bales to the acre, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.**

Steiner Branch, a large cotton planter of Georgia, says:

Cotton will yield more cotton to the acre and will turn out a percentage of lint and will withstand quite a great deal of rain and falling. The King Cotton is probably about a week earlier than the King Cotton has almost been entirely supplanted by the Toole.

F. Bradley, of Greenwood Co., S. C., writes:

"No seed has ever interested this community as much as the Toole. I made it as the largest crop, except one, that I ever made in my life, and my neighbors who saw this crop make its quick growth and produce its large quantity of fruit want the seed. The Seed Cotton turns out lint well, and the seeds are small. I believe this cotton will please the people wherever it is grown."

The variety of Cotton that has succeeded best with us the past year or two is Toole's Prolific. This variety has averaged 40 per cent. lint in our test on the station grounds last year, and led all other varieties in point of yield.—L. NEWMAN, Associate Professor of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C., Oct. 2, 1906.

The Toole Cotton Seed I bought of you last Spring has proved to be all right. It is as good a cotton as I ever raised. I think it will suit this section all right. I want to plant my whole crop of it next year.—D. E. SNIDER, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Sunflower Cotton

This is the earliest ripening long staple variety, maturing fully two weeks sooner than any other. The plant is hardy, vigorous and prolific, usually with one or two long limbs from near the ground, standing up well; bolls medium to large, opening well and easily picked, but not shedding; line 1 7-16 to 1½ inches, very strong, fine and silky; seeds small. This variety was originated through six years of careful work by a planter in the Yazoo Delta in an endeavor to develop a long-stapled cotton which would mature its crop so early in the season as to escape the ravage of the boll weevil. Last year "Black Rattler," "Parker," "Sure Crop" and "Southern Hope" cottons were grown on the same plantation, but "Sunflower" gave the earliest good picking. In 1906, the "Sunflower" crop sold for 24 cents, while other varieties, yielding no more per acre, were bringing only 10½ cents. We recommend it as the best of the long-staple sorts.

Pound 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.

Morgan's Climax Cotton

Our seed of this popular variety is obtained direct from the originator, who gives description as follows:

"Morgan's Climax Cotton is a large early variety, about two weeks earlier than Russell's Big Boll, and has bolls nearly as large around and about one-third longer than that variety. It usually has five locks to each boll. It is very easily picked, and is a storm-proof cotton, very long combs to the hull, closes easily in case of rain or dampness, and never scatters on the ground. All the best farmers in this section are planting this seed now to the exclusion of all others, stating that it will yield one-fourth to one-third more than any other variety grown here."

The seed which we offer is saved and selected with great care by the originator. From comparative tests which have been made of this variety, we believe it is destined to prove one of the best and most prolific early maturing varieties of cotton in cultivation. **Per bushel \$1.10; 5-bu. lots and over \$1.00 per bu.**

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 takes 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the bur, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.10; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.00 per bus.**

The Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton Seed I got from you last year did fine. I made one bale of cotton where I had been making one-half before. Cock's Prolific Corn did well, but the ear is too small. But it is very hard and sound, and makes very fine meal.—W. G. GRIFFIN, Drew Co., Ark., Feb. 16, 1907.

Hawkin's Extra Prolific Cotton

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fiber of the cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.00.**

I always get better results from your seeds than any others. The last lot I purchased of you were excellent. My Hawkins' Prolific Cotton I purchased of you is doing fine.—R. B. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., June 29, 1908.

The Hawkins' Prolific Cotton which I bought of you proved to be just as early for our climate as any other, and the yield this year, though the worst year for many on cotton, I am sure will be 3,000 lbs in cotton to the acre. I know I can make three bales to the acre of it.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C.

Allen's Long Staple

One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Our stock is secured direct from the originator. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$1.50.**

Standard Fertilizers

The materials from which our Standard Fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$27.00.**

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

I have used nearly every brand of fertilizer that is manufactured, from New York to Charleston, S. C., and I think your Standard Vegetable Fertilizer the best I have ever used for the money.—T. W. SOUTHWORTH, Hanover Co., Virginia.

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 of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

I used your fertilizer on potatoes last year, and had 100 per cent. better yield than I ever had before. I want to plant 20 bushels this year. I got a barrel of your Early Rose Potatoes, and raised 30 bushels for seed from it.—P. E. BROWN, Rockbridge Co., Va., March 3, 1905.

Standard High Grade Trucker

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$4.00; per ton \$39.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high analysis even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis, and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item. We recommend this brand with the fullest confidence for profitable results.

Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphate acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$19.00.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

Your Standard Corn Fertilizer, used two years in succession, proved superior to stable manure for corn. Your Bone and Potash does well for Carolina Peas.—P. I. RAWL, Lexington Co., S. C., February 8, 1906.

The Standard Corn Fertilizer which I bought from you last spring has greatly improved my land, and yielded a large crop. I can say that it is the best fertilizer that I have ever tried.—JNO. F. GONELLA, Moore Co., N. C., October 28, 1909.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

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

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; bone phosphate 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.50; ton \$34.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis: Ammonia, 1¼ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$20.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Grain and Grass

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphate acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.25; ton \$22.50.**

This brand is especially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.40; ton \$13.50.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid, and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$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 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow in all together.

Nitrate of Soda

This is the most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied, and it is especially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also for grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberry plants, apply at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, drilled close to the plants and slightly covered with soil. For grain and grass crops, apply broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds to the acre, and cover slightly with the harrow. It is used principally in the spring, just at the beginning of the active growing season. **Price, per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100 lbs. 3¼c. per lb.; per 200-lb. bag, \$6.00; ton \$53.00.**

Wood's Lawn Enricher

For full description, best time and methods of application, see Lawn Grass page. **Price, 5-lb. pkge. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkge. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton \$48.00.**

Mapes' Manures

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers usually manufactured, 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.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure or Complete Manure for Light Soils

**SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS
AND LASTING BENEFITS**

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent., soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Bag of 100 lbs. \$2.25; Bag of 200 lbs. \$4.25; ton \$42.00.**

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill. **Bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00; bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.**

Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.**

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have had put up the **Mapes' Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes' Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices in these 100-lb. bags, as follows:

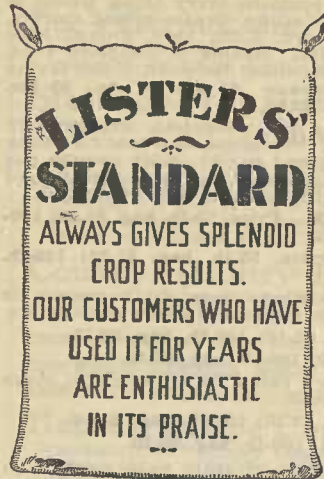
MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.25.

MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00.

MAPES SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Mapes' Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes' Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them, if ordered.

Full descriptive Pamphlet of the **MAPES' MANURES** mailed on request.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate



The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Listers' Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone Basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of stable manure alone. It gives the most satisfac-

tory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs. \$2.60; ton of 12 bags \$30.00.**

I consider Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and whenever used it gave most satisfactory results.—**J. Y. EATON**, Vance County, N. C.

After using Lister's Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—**A. McELROY**, Henrico County, Va.

Land Plaster

The principal use of land plaster is as a top-dressing for grass and clover crops in the spring and for this purpose its use is decidedly beneficial, considerable increases in crops being reported from its use. It should be broadcasted during February or March, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the growing crops. It can 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 odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables where used, and will increase the value of natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent. Land plaster is also used quite largely as an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paris green on potatoes. It is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. The low price at which land plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to be generally used by farmers and gardeners. **Price, per bag of 200 lbs. 75 cts.; per ton, \$7.00.**

Kainit

Guaranteed analysis, 12 per cent. potash. 200-lb. Bag \$1.35; ton \$12.50.

Sulphate Potash

Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; per ton, \$55.00.

Muriate Potash

Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$5.50; per ton, \$50.00.

Agricultural Lime

We can supply lime at prices named as follows:

SHELL LIME.—Per bag 75 cts.; per ton \$6.25; in 2-ton lots and over \$6.00 per ton. Special prices on car-load lots.

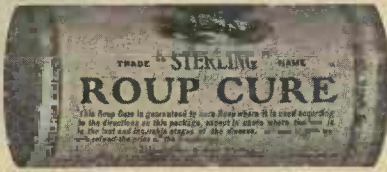
We can also offer Lime (run of the kiln) in bulk, car-load lots (15 tons) f.o.b. kilns, at \$4.00 per ton.

We will quote freight rates, or delivered at your station, on request.

Remedies for Roup and Other Diseases

Sterling Roup Cure

A sure cure for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowl's drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. **Small size, 25 cts., postpaid, 30 cts., making 25 gallons of medicine; large size package, 50 cts., postpaid, 60 cts.; makes 75 gallons of medicine.**



CONKEY'S ROUP CURE.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. **Small size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00.**

CYPHERS ROUP CURE.—Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. **Price, postpaid, 50 cts.**

CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE.—Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S GAPE CURE.—A positive cure for this deadly disease. **Price, 50 cts.; postpaid, 65 cts.**

Lee's Germozone A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in tablet form; **50 cts. per pkg., postpaid, or 12-oz. bottle by express, 50 cts.**

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A certain and guaranteed remedy for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea in young chickens, and scours in fowls and pigeons. **Price per box, sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts. postpaid.**

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. **Price, complete with water pan, each 15 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.; dozen by express, \$1.00.**

Conkeys Poultry Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. **Price, 25 cts.; postpaid 30 cts.**

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

Hackett's Gape Cure A safe and sure remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worm and germ. **Price 25 cts., by mail 35 cts.**

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. **1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 35 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.**

NAPCREOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. **1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 35 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.**

NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. **Price, 1-pint can, 35 cts.; by mail, 47 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50.**

DRY FOOD HOPPERS.—For feeding beef scraps, etc. **75 cts. each. SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.**—Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. **50 cts. each.**

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. **Small size, 20c.; medium size, 25c.; large size, 35c.**



WALL FOUNTAIN.—1 gal. size, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS.—Each 25 cts.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER.—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. **50 cts.**

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.—25 cts.

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE.—Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. **50 cts.**

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. **2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 3 cts. each extra for postage.**

Shipping Coops Light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop, made of light lumber, in three sizes. **1-bird size, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.; 2-bird size, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3-bird size, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 doz.**

MEDICAL NEST EGGS.—A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. **Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 3 cts. each extra for postage.**

CHAMPION LEG BANDS give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. By mail, postpaid, **doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.**

Eyrie Egg Boxes Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than three pounds. **15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per doz.**

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER.—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. **Each \$1.50.**

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER.—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. **Each 25 cts.; by mail, 35c.**

Mann's Green Bone Cutters We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. **No. 5 B, \$6; No. 7, on stand, \$12.**

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL.—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. **\$3.00.**

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. **\$5.00.**

Safety Brooder Stove This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. **Price, each, \$1.75.**

Williamson Strains are the Best that Money or Breeding can Produce.

Williamson Farms

MATTOAX, VIRGINIA

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

Single Comb White Leghorns

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

First Prize Pen, Rhode Island Reds, Richmond Poultry Show, 1909

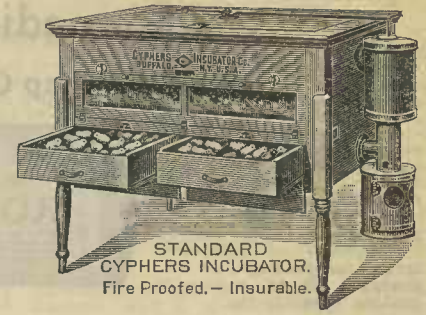
Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per Sitting of 15. \$8.00 per 100.
One Price and One Grade Only.

Order WILLIAMSON STRAINS from

T. W. WOOD & SONS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Our this year's Pullets have been pronounced the finest in the South.

Cyphers Standard Fire-Proofed Insurable Incubators and Brooders



Reasons why Poultry Keepers Should Buy and Use the Latest Triumph in Standard Hatching Machines. Do Not Continue to Risk Life and Property by Operating Cheaply Built Incubators and Fire Trap Brooders.

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg-chamber is more equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubators in the world.

Eighth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

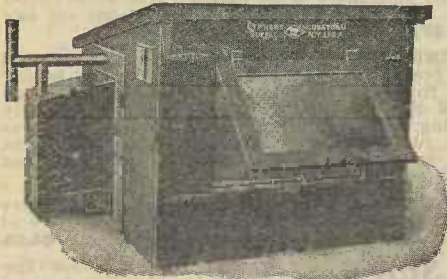
Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs, in good healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the Cyphers Incubator Co., to do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to them within 60 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

Prices, Cyphers Standard Fireproof Incubators:

No. 0.	70 egg size	\$15.00
No. 1.	144 egg size	22.00
No. 2.	244 egg size	32.00
No. 3.	390 egg size	38.00



Style A, Outdoor Brooder

Cyphers Brooders

(Four Different Styles)

Fire-Proofed. Insurable. Self-Regulating

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at Factory Prices: F. O. B. Richmond, Virginia

Briefly, the Special Points of Merit in Cyphers Out-door Brooders may be summed up as follows:

- First.** They are rain-proof and storm-proof.
- Second.** They are fire-proofed.
- Third.** The fumes from the brooder lamp cannot pass into the chick chambers.
- Fourth.** The brooder lamp is easy of access, being above ground and easily and quickly reached. The flame may be observed without stooping over to look through the small mica window in the lamp box.
- Fifth.** The brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder lamp; hence the saving of labor and trouble in caring for the brooder.
- Sixth.** When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 95 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the outer apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will, and will be found to be comfortable at all times.
- Seventh.** There are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning their way in and out.

Eighth. These brooders may be readily converted into a colony house or colony roosting coop.

Write for our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed free upon request.

PRICES

Style A, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches.....	\$12.50
Style B, Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 64 inches	16.50
Style C, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size 32 x 64 inches.....	18.50
Style D, Indoor Self-Regulating; size 32 x 32 inches.....	11.50
Adaptable Hover	8.50

Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of 10c. to cover postage. This gives most valuable information about raising poultry both for market and home use.

Eggs for Setting from Thoroughbred Poultry

We can supply eggs from the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best laying 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:

Single Comb White Leghorns, Williamsons Strain

The Leghorn is pre-eminently an egg-producing fowl. The young chicks reach maturity early and commence laying at the age of six or seven months. Strong recommendation of Leghorns being that they are non-sitters. Start laying in the early fall and continue all through the spring and early summer months. **Williamsons Strain** is the best bred strain of the Leghorn fowl in the South. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Williamsons Strain

The Rhode Island Reds originated, as its name implies, in Rhode Island. They are a very valuable fowl, attractive in appearance, desirable size and shape, healthy, vigorous stock and make good, large broilers. They are very prolific layers, especially during the winter months. **Williamsons Strain** is bred from selected prize winners, on our own farm, **Williamsons**, in Amelia County, Va. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Similar in habits and appearance to the Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, the only difference being in the comb. Stock of these from our very best strain of this breed and contains Blue Ribbon Winners from the last three shows here. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

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. Price, \$1.00 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$6.00 per 100.

Brown Leghorns All Leghorns are egg-producers; the Brown Leghorns being equal to the White Leghorns in this respect. Good stock, headed by Prize Winners. Price, \$1.00 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$6.00 per 100.

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 most desirable for market fowls, as they do not show any dark pinfeathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Silver-Laced Wyandotte 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. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Partridge Wyandottes The fowls are full size, averaging larger than the White and Silver-Laced, and are most beautifully marked, attracting the most favorable comment wherever they are seen. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$10.00 per 100.

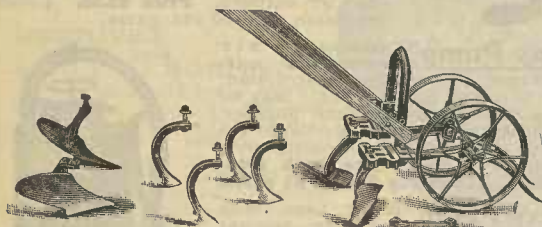
Black Minorca One of the best laying breeds known. Non-sitters. Chiefly valuable for their remarkable production of eggs, the eggs being uniformly white and of large size. Price, \$1.00 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$7.00 per 100.

These prices include packing and delivery from our stores, or to express office in this city.

Cockerels and Pullets

We can usually furnish cockerels and pullets of most of the above breeds of poultry. Prices quoted on request.

Seed Drills and Garden Tools



LANG'S HAND WEEDER. Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. 25 cts. each, by mail 30 cts.

Iron Age Hand Tools

- No. 16. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder.—Sows in a continuous row or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart..... \$8.50
- No. 6. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Drill is like No. 16; the attachments supply all the tools necessary in the garden 12.00
- No. 15. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Like No. 6 but has only one wheel 11.00
- No. 1. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Like No. 6, but without seed drill attachment, which may be added at any time 7.00
- No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Same attachment as No. 1, but has one wheel 5.25
- No. 12. Wheel Plow and Cultivator.—Fitted with plow, rake, cultivator and hoe 3.50
- No. 11. Wheel Plow.—Will plow 3 to 4 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide 2.50

Every gardener will find the Iron Age and Planet Jr. hand garden tools of the greatest use. After a short experience you will wonder how you managed without them. Not only are they time and labor savers, but they do the work so much better than is possible under the old methods.

We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have either Iron Age or Planet Jr. Tools—they are both good and do the same work, in fact, nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed, to the last working.

Write us for complete catalog—you will find it interesting. Mailed free.

Planet Jr. Hand Tools

- No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder.—Sows in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart or in a continuous row \$10.00
- No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Similar to No. 3, but has attachments for cultivating, etc. 10.50
- No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe.—Fitted with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, 2 plows and 2 leaf lifters 6.50
- No. 38. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Has 2 sets of 3 discs each, 2 three-prong cultivator teeth, a plow and a leaf lifter 6.50
- No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Has 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 7-inch rake, 4-inch rake, plow and leaf lifter 5.35
- No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe.—Similar to No. 16, but without rakes 4.50
- Firefly Garden Plow.—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep 2.25

HENRY W. WOOD, President.

L. E. SPENCER, Secretary and Treasurer.

The IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

1302-1304 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

The Implement Company issues one of the best and most complete farm catalogs published, and will take pleasure in mailing a copy to anyone interested, upon request. It contains prices and full descriptions of all the best makes of

Farm Implements, Gasoline and Portable Engines, Saw Mill Outfits, Treshers, Horse-powers, Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Roofing, Wire Fencing, Poultry, Netting, Pumps, Well Fixtures, Wagons, Buggies, Harness, &c.

You will save money and get the best of supplies in these lines by sending your order to THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY. Catalog mailed free on request.

Insecticides and Sprayers

Paris Green—A strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one 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. **Lb. 30 cts.** Special price on large lots.



Bordeaux Mixture—Ready for use by simply adding water. Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely without clogging, permitting a fine spray. **Quart 35 cts.; 2 qts. 60 cts.; gal. (makes 50 gallons) 90 cts.; 5 gals. for \$4.00.**

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

Kerosene Emulsion—For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, lice, and all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Mix 1 quart Emulsion to 25 to 50 gallons water. **Quart 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals. \$3.50.**

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

Slug Shot—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. **5-lb. package 25 cts.; 100 lbs. \$4.00.** Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

Tobacco Dust—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. **10-lb. bag 30 cts.; 25-lb. bag 60 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.75; 1,000 lbs. \$16.00.**

Bug Death—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. **Pound 15 cts.; 3-lb. package 35 cts.; 5-lb. package 50 cts.; 12½-lb. package \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.** Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

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

Thymo Cresol—A cold water 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 perfect sheep dip, and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles 20 cts.; by mail 30 cts.; large bottles 35 cts.; by mail 50 cts.; quart 65 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.**

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts.** A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Arsenate of Lead—Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions; white in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferred to Paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. **Per lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 10 lbs. for \$1.80.**

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslaked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **Price by express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.**

Lemon-Oil Insecticide—The best remedy for house-plants, destroying green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. **½-pint 25 cts.; by mail 35 cts.; pint 40 cts.; by mail 60 cts.; quart 75 cts.; ½-gallon \$1.25; gallon \$2.00.**

Bucket Spray Pump—Excepting the foot-rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. These pumps are excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry-houses; for washing windows and bug-gies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from a solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. **Price \$3.00.** 4-foot extension pipe 30 cts. extra.

Auto-Spray Pump—Compressed air sprayer. A self-operating sprayer of simple construction; durable, easy to carry and to work. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity four gallons. Made of brass. **Price, with stop-cock nozzle, \$6.75. Auto-Pop Nozzle \$1 extra.**



Auto-Spray Pump

Barrel Spray Pump—Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. **Price, with mechanical agitator, 5 feet of hose, an 8-foot extension pipe, and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.**

Tri-jet Hand Sprayer—Useful in small gardens, green-houses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; does splendid work. **Tin, 60 cts.; brass, \$1.25.**

Bellows Duster—A handy implement for applying Slug Shot, Paris Green and other dry insecticides in small gardens. Far superior to the old-fashioned bag method, the insecticide being thrown out in a cloud, covering the entire plant and reaching both sides of the leaves. **Price \$1.00, by express.**

Little Giant Duster—The best implement for applying dry insecticides where a large area is to be covered, such as potatoes, tobacco, etc. By turning a crank, a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly to all parts of the plant. Dusts two rows at once. **Price \$5.50.**

Garden Tools—Every one with a garden should have one of the Iron Age or Planet Jr. hand tools offered on page 87. They do more and better work than is possible under ordinary methods; positive, time, labor and seed savers.

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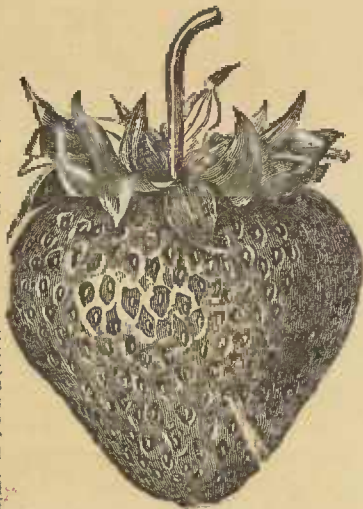
30¢ BY MAIL PREPAID

Strawberry Plants

Owing to continued drought last fall, the supply of strawberry plants through this section was very much shortened, and prices have had to be advanced on some of the leading varieties, which are in very short supply. Our strawberry plants are all well-grown plants, from new beds, which have not been fruited, and are strong, vigorous, well developed plants, such as will give best results under favorable weather and planting conditions.

CULTURE.—Strawberries will succeed on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit, but the nearer the soil approaches to what is called good garden soil, the better. Land intended for strawberries is better to have been in some cultivated crop, like corn, the previous year. Thorough preparation of the land is very desirable. October and November are the best months for setting out in the fall, and March and early in April the best time for setting out in the spring. The rows for strawberries should be about three feet apart, setting the plants about 15 inches apart in rows. Strawberry plants set out in the fall will be benefitted very considerably if a light application of well-rotted manure is applied as a top-dressing right on the row during the winter. Care should be exercised, however, that the manure does not cover the strawberry plants. The manure should be worked in as early in the spring as the weather will admit. If fertilizer is applied, it is best applied in the spring as a top-dressing, and lightly worked into the soil. Ground bone is an excellent fertilizer for strawberries, or a good ammoniated vegetable fertilizer will also give good results. Fall planted strawberries will give a light picking of fruit the following season, and a full crop the year after. Strawberries should be frequently worked and kept clean of weeds during the summer, so as to keep the ground loose and clean. A light application of manure applied during the winter as a top dressing is always beneficial to strawberries, and should be worked in as early in the spring as possible, and for good, clean fruit, a mulch of short straw or pine-tag litter after the working will help very materially.

Excelsior. This has proven itself to be the best extra-early berry in cultivation, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness and excellent table qualities. **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.**



Excelsior Strawberry

Improved Lady Thompson.

For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries that can be grown, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation, better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.** Special prices on large lots.

Climax. A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful green color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home market and shipping. **Dozen, 30 cts. postpaid; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Heflin's Early. A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson; it is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. **100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$5.00.** In small quantities we will send them at **30 cts. per doz. postpaid.**

Aroma. This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.**

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

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds (customer's selection), for \$3.00. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. **Special prices quoted to growers who require large quantities.**

Klondyke. The true Klondyke strawberry, which we offer, originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable southern berries in cultivation, both for home market and table. It is unsurpassed in vigor of plant, growth, productiveness, large size, fine shape and splendid color of berry. It is in every way a most attractive berry, and always quoted at the top notch on the New York market, on account of its firmness and color, which it maintains longer than other sorts. When fully ripe, it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather, the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollenizer, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Altogether it promises to be one of the most valuable varieties yet introduced. **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.**

Howell's Seedling. This belongs to the giant tribe of strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Haverland. This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. **Doz. 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1000, \$4.00.**

Brandywine. This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.**

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

Bubach. One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.**

Gandy. A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. **Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.**

Virginia. A new variety which originated in this State very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform large size for an extra-early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. **Per doz. 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$5.00.**

VIEW OF
KENBROOK SEED FARM

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