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T.W. WOOD & SONS

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOG
OF

62,89
**FARM & GARDEN
SEEDS**
FOR
FALL PLANTING
AUGUST
1907



Wood's EXPOSITION
TULIPS & HYACINTHS

CRIMSON CLOVER
THE KING OF WINTER
FORAGE AND SOIL
IMPROVING CROPS

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

STORE & OFFICE: 12 SOUTH 14th ST. NEAR MAIN ST.

WAREHOUSE: 14th ST. ADJOINING MAYO'S BRIDGE.

BRANCH STORES: 1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.
COR. 6th & MARSHALL STS

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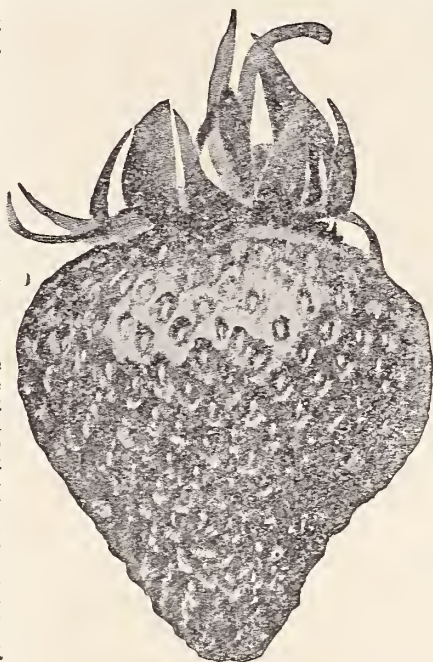
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture.—Strawberries will succeed on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit. The nearer the soil approaches to what is called "good garden soil" the better, and for Strawberries should have been cultivated the preceding year in some other crop, and it is better if it has been well manured the previous season. All soils are vastly improved for Strawberries by increasing the vegetable matter they contain; and if the soil is deficient in vegetable matter, it is advisable to sow cow-peas or crimson clover on land that is intended for Strawberries. The rows for Strawberries, for field culture, should be about 3½ feet apart, setting the plants about 15 inches apart in the row. For garden culture the rows can be made closer, say 2½ feet. Stable manure is best for Strawberries. It should be applied broadcast and plowed in. For best results, the soil of the Strawberry field should be lightly stirred as soon after a packing rain in the spring as it is in order to work, and it is a most excellent plan to apply some fertilizer containing plenty of potash at the first working in the spring, which will increase the productiveness and quality of the fruit considerably. This should be drilled on each side of the Strawberry rows. Strawberries should be kept clean from grass and weeds, and surplus runners cut from same as may be necessary through the year. The best time for setting out Strawberry plants in the fall is during October or early in November.

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



Excelsior.

Improved Lady Thompson. For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries that can be grown, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation, better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50. 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.

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. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

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

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

Clyde.—A remarkably productive and desirable main-crop Strawberry. It makes berries of large size and of excellent quality. Good shipper and an attractive salable and table variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Howell's Seeding.—This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.

Haverland.—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality, and is an excellent midseason berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Brandywine.—This is pronounced by one of the largest Strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Bubach.—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.

Aroma.—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Gandy.—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.

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

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

CATALOGUE of Seeds for Fall Planting

In presenting our twenty-eighth annual Fall Catalogue, we wish to impress upon our customers the fact that it has always been our constant endeavor to make a steady improvement each succeeding year, not only in the quality of seeds supplied by us, but also in the catalogues and other printed matter which we send out. The best evidence that we have succeeded has been the steady increase in our business, which has grown from year to year, demanding an increased force and increased facilities for the proper conduct of our business. Our facilities for procuring and supplying first-class seeds are unsurpassed by any other seed house in this country, and we use every possible care, both in the growing and selection of our supplies, to furnish the best seeds obtainable to our customers.

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

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

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

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

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

Richmond, Va., August 1, 1907.

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Present price of Hairy Vetch, per lb. 8 cts.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special price on large lots.

INOCULATED VETCH SEED

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



Hairy or Winter Vetch.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

Makes a Splendid Hay Crop and Soil Improver

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

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

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

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

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

Price, lb., 10 cts.; about \$5.00 per bushel (60 lbs.). Price fluctuates; will quote prices on request.

The White-Blooming Crimson Clover is hard to beat. It is fine to sow in the fall with Virginia Gray Winter Oats, as they ripen at the same time, and make a good crop.—R. W. OWENS, Nansemond County, Va., June 29, 1906.

I have sown White-Blooming Crimson Clover for the past two seasons, with the very best of results. It will make a good deal more clover than the regular Crimson per acre; it is better for grazing, as it is later and lasts longer.—J. R. PACE, Granville, County, N. C.

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

BURR CLOVER

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

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

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll. This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs, and we are not able to offer clean seed of the southern-raised seed, but can only offer the southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the southern Burr Clover grows larger than the California-grown, although the Burr Clover was originally called the "California or Burr Clover." Price of the seed is as follows:

California-raised seed, cleaned, lb. 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb. Southern-grown seed, in the burr, not cleaned, lb. 30 cts.; \$2.50 per bushel of 10 lbs.

I have grown Burr Clover for a number of years, and consider it one of the best grasses in its season. It will furnish early grazing or a good soiling crop, as I generally use it. It gives me a fine increase of milk and butter of good quality. Cows that are not raised to eat it will have to be taught to eat it by adding bran, which will take only a few feeds. It is hardy, seeds itself, and the same land will furnish clover for years, if manure is broadcasted over it yearly; besides, a corn, pea, cotton or sorghum crop can be grown on the same land.—J. T. DENNIS, Putnam County, Ga., July 11, 1905.

Burr Clover comes up in the fall, and grows very luxuriantly all winter, affording a bountiful pasturage for stock. I was talking to a friend, who is one of the largest cattle-owners in the State, a few days ago, about this clover. He has it in his pastures, and says it is undoubtedly without an equal for winter grazing, and that it has been worth hundreds of dollars to him, in the saving of feed this past winter. The people can't begin to realize what it is worth until they once get it well set in their pastures. It is especially recommended for sheep. It is worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre as a fertilizer. No amount of freezing will kill it. I have seen it as high as 6 and 8 inches in the month of February. A freeze may cut it down to the ground, but it will come out immediately after the thaw.—H. A. BEATTIE, Oktibbeha County, Miss., May 11, 1903.

I cannot say enough in the praise of Burr Clover. I think that Burr and Crimson Clovers, with the Vetches, have done, or will do, more for Southern pastures and red clay hills than anything since the advent of the cow-pea.—N. E. STAFFORD, Marion County, S. C., June 13, 1903.



White-Blooming Crimson Clover.

CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

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

Crimson Clover is one of the most valuable fall crops the farmer can put in. It will yield, under favorable conditions, 8 to 10 tons of green food per acre, or 1½ to 2½ tons of hay, and is worth, as a fertilizing crop, \$20 to \$25 per acre. Its greatest value lies in its land-improving qualities, experienced farmers stating that corn following a Crimson Clover crop will be increased fully one-third in yield, and, even where the crop of Crimson Clover is cut or grazed off, it leaves the land in very much better condition and considerably increases the yield of crops following it.



Crimson Clover.

I have a fine stand of Crimson Clover from your seed (seed entirely free from weeds of any kind). I have been planting your seeds for ten or more years, and have always found them good.—J. M. JORDAN, Orange County, Va., April 30, 1907.

I have a young orchard that has been planted about five years, and I have been sowing Crimson Clover in it for three years, and I find it is the finest land-improver of anything I can sow. It is wonderful to see my trees grow. I will sow it again this year. No one can say too much about this clover. It makes the land loose and gives it life.—S. E. KITE, Page County, Va., June 25, 1906.

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

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

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

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

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

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

Price of our True Dwarf Essex Rape.

Per pound, 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 6½ cts. per pound.

I sowed 1½ acres in Dwarf Essex Rape in the fall, and pastured ten head of hogs all winter and up to the first of June. It makes an excellent pasture, and fattens hogs with a small ration of corn along with it. I am highly pleased with it.—H. J. CONRAD, Davidson Co., N. C., July 12, 1905.

I think very highly of the Dwarf Essex Rape I bought of you last season. I think it makes a fine pasture for hogs and cattle, and expect to sow quite a lot of it this season.—DR. W. L. DALBY, Northampton County, Va., July 31



Dwarf Essex Rape.

PHOTO OF PART OF A 50 ACRE FIELD OF

ALFALFA

GROWN ON
CURLS NECK FARM



ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

Alfalfa Seed sown this fall, the end of August or early in September, will, under favorable conditions, yield three or four cuttings next season. It is most desirable to cut Alfalfa frequently, and it should always be cut just as it is coming out into bloom. The frequent cutting thickens out the stalk and makes it stool out and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields at successive cuttings throughout the year.

The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the Southern and Middle States, as wherever it succeeds it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. On farms, both in Virginia and other States, where Alfalfa has been successfully grown, farmers are increasing their acreage to a very considerable extent, as it is proving to be one of the surest and largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops that can be put in. After it is once well established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays for a little extra care and preparation to secure good stand and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation.

Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

A Firm Seed-Bed is of First Importance.—For information in regard to preparation in this connection we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 5. It is also very desirable to give a heavy application of lime to land, previous to sowing the Alfalfa.

The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. The latter part of August and during September are the best times for seeding in the fall. It is also successfully seeded in March or April. Our Alfalfa seed is the best grade, strong-germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves, both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder. Price, **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per lb., 16 cts.; per bushel, about \$9.00. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

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

I just must write you of my little patch of Alfalfa that I planted on April 13th with the seed bought of you. There is only 1½ acres of it, but it is beautiful, and will soon be ready to cut. It is admired by all who see it. It is *all alfalfa*. A friend who has failed with his alfalfa, from seed bought elsewhere, was looking at my little patch yesterday, and was just delighted to see it, and declared that he would buy of you and try again this fall. So I hasten to beg that you send him your catalogue. The alfalfa which he planted came pepper-grass and dodder. I shall put in eight acres more next spring, nothing hindering.—MRS. LULA SANFORD, Lowndes Co., Ala., June 3, 1907.

The Alfalfa, and in fact all the seeds I got from you last year, came up in great shape. This is more than I can say for any other seed house I bought of last year. I expect to buy all my seeds from you this year.—G. D. BUDDECKE, Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1907.

I have had splendid success with Alfalfa. I will cut the fifth crop of hay this season in about ten days. The field was seeded five years ago. I am also breeding hogs on a rather large scale, and thus using the range successfully.—LESLIE D. KLINE, Frederick Co., Va., Sept. 27, 1905.

I have been growing Alfalfa for a number of years. It can be grown successfully in this section. I have cut it three feet high, and five times in one year. It takes land in a good state of cultivation to do that. I am going to sow more this fall.—JOSEPH PIERCE, Lancaster Co., Va., June 28, 1905.

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

INOCULATED ALFALFA SEED

We are prepared to supply Alfalfa Seed inoculated with the proper bacteria cultures necessary for its best growth and development at an extra cost of **3½ cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and over; 4 cts. per lb. in less quantities.** This is in addition to the cost of the Alfalfa seed. Land well set in Alfalfa is better than a bank account, producing continuously increasing crops for years to come, so that it is worth a little trouble and expense to secure first-class stand.



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

CLOVER SEED

BEST TIME AND METHOD OF SEEDING.

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

A firm seed-bed is of first importance in seeding both Clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and Clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and Clovers.

For late summer and fall seeding, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and Clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.



Alsike Clover.

The Clovers as Soil Improvers

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

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

One of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. Red Clover is perennial, and will yield crops several years from the one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses, both for headings of Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Timothy. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, the choicest and cleanest quality, about \$9.75 per bushel; choice quality seed, about \$9.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates very much. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed.

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

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

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand is about \$9.85 per bushel; choice quality seed, about \$9.60 per bushel. Price fluctuates.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*)

Alsike Clover is increasing in popularity all throughout this section. The particular advantages claimed for it are that it lasts longer, is hardier, standing more adverse conditions of weather than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes, and it should be a constituent part of nearly all grazing mixtures. It is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but has a lighter colored bloom. It is well adapted for sowing with Timothy or Herd's Grass for a hay crop. A good many of our farmers have in recent years been sowing Alsike Clover in mixture, both with the Red and the Mammoth, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Red or the Mammoth alone. When sowing alsike alone, sow at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre; sown in mixtures with other grasses or clovers, 5 or 6 pounds per acre is sufficient. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Seed, per lb. 15 cts.; bushel of 60 lbs. about \$9.00.

The Alsike Clover bought of you some time ago was beautiful, clean seed, and I am ordering this now for a neighbor.—J. R. HUMPHREY, Loudoun County, Va., March 13, 1907.

I believe in sowing Alsike with medium Red Clover. It costs no more now than the Red Clover Seed. The seeds being so small it covers nearly four times as much ground and thickens the stand, and not only increases the yield, but greatly improves the quality of the hay. Five quarts of Red and one quart of Alsike will give wonderful returns.—E. P. SNYDER Huron Co., O.

(Continued on next page.)

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 to 6 pounds per acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb. Special price on large lots.

JAPAN CLOVER

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

INOCULATED CLOVER SEED

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

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

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

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

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

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

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

I have used Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture two years, and I find it the best thing for pasture yet. Cows like it better than they do rye.—L. P. STUBBS, Marlboro County, S. C., July 12, 1905.

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



RYE

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

BARLEY

The particular value of Barley for growing in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut, before it heads out full, to use as a hay crop. In sections where it is difficult to grow the regular grasses for hay, the use of grain crops, such as barley, rye, wheat and oats, is very desirable. All of these crops make most nutritious feed, and cure up in first-class shape, to take the place of hay. It should always be remembered, however,

that where it is desired for this purpose, these grain crops should be cut before fully headed out. Barley stools out more, and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay, it cures up splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities to timothy hay. It is so easily grown, and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown than at present. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents winter-leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Our Barley is choice Southern raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in this section. Price fluctuates. The present price is 95 cents per bushel. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

It gives me pleasure to have the opportunity to recommend Barley for pasturage. It is the finest grazing crop that I know of. Stock eat it more readily than they do wheat, oats or rye, and I prefer it to crimson clover.—S. FLEMING, Beaufort County, N. C., June 29, 1904.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring, and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens up. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured admirably for hay or dry forage; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cow-peas or clover, but its greatest value is as a forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats, at the rate of one bushel of Peas to one bushel winter or rust-proof oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow at the rate of one and a half bushels of Peas to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow is probably the best. Sowing with oats is a decided advantage, as the oats help to hold the Peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the northern States. **Price about \$1.40 per bushel; cotton bags, 18 cents extra.** Price fluctuates.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER OAT

(ALSO CALLED WINTER TURF OATS)

Our Virginia Gray Winter Oat has proved immensely popular and satisfactory wherever it has been grown. While it is the standard variety in Virginia, and there is easily ten times as much grown here as of any other kind, it is as yet not so well known nor so largely grown in some of our southern States as it should be. We strongly recommend to our farmers throughout the South to sow it extensively, as, for fall seeding, with favorable weather conditions, it will yield much better and make more satisfactory crops than the Red Rust-Proof or other varieties usually sown in the South. When sown early and having gotten established, it is as hardy as wheat, and will stand as much cold as that crop. It makes a good growth before winter sets in, and furnishes excellent grazing during late fall and winter and early spring without injury to the grain crop afterwards. Its turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and under anything like favorable conditions, it soon spreads and covers the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The yield of grain is large, and from 50 to 70 bushels can reasonably be expected to the acre on good soil. On rich soil and under favorable circumstances, it has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. The grain is of a dark-gray color, with distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary Oat, and weighs 35 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel. While it is better to sow this in August or September, it is frequently seeded as late as November 15. Earlier seedings, however, are best. It should be sown at the rate of 1½ to two bushels per acre. Prices fluctuate. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, 80 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 75 cts. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

I have grown the Virginia Gray Winter Oats for ten or fifteen years, and they have always given me great satisfaction.—R. B. PEEBLES, Northampton County, N. C., June 12, 1907.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oat I bought of you last fall is fine; stood the winter all right.—M. M. ECHOLS, Jackson County, Ga., March 15, 1906.

I have the finest Turf Oat that is grown in our county. I bought the seed of you.—M. J. CLETT, Talladega Co., Ala., May 29, 1906.

I think the Virginia Gray Winter Oat is the best Oat I can get for fall seeding. I have tried several varieties, trying to find an Oat that would yield like the old winter White Oat would 25 years ago. The Virginia Gray Winter comes nearest the mark of anything I know of.—W. C. WILLCOX, Moore County, N. C., June 26, 1906.

RED RUST-PROOF OAT

This Oat is very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. It is also preferred for lowgrounds or in situations where other Oats are much inclined to rust. It makes a large yield of fine, heavy grain. It is usually sown from September through March. Price fluctuates. Present price of our southern-grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, 75 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 70 cts. per bushel. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

BURT OATS

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

APPLER OATS—The New Southern Winter Oats

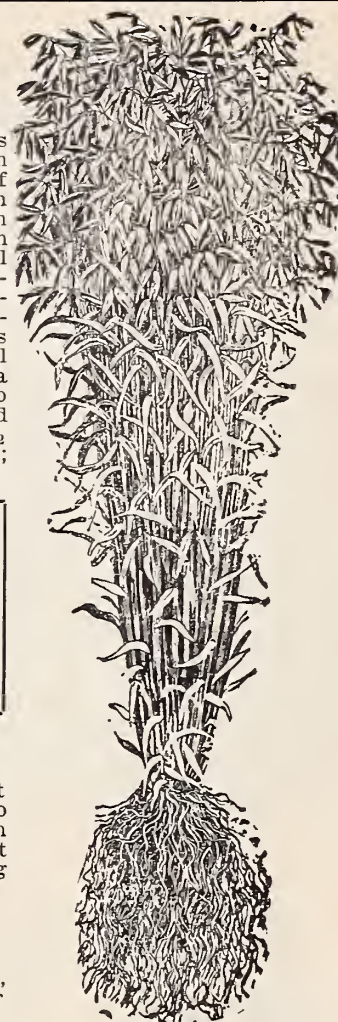
The Appler ripens and can be cut a week to ten days ahead of the Virginia Gray Winter. It makes a stronger growing straw, bunchier heads, heavier grain, and is, in our opinion, destined to supersede very largely the Virginia Gray Winter wherever it is grown. The Appler Oat is a Rust-Proof Oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary Red Rust-Proof Oat. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Ga., who, by careful selection and careful growing, had bred up this very superior Oat. It has been grown for several years in the State of Georgia, and all who have grown it pronounce it unquestionably the best and most reliable winter Oat for the South. Its rust-proof qualities give it a decided advantage over the Virginia Gray Winter Oat, and it does not have the tendency to cheat or choss, which so frequently appears to thrive with the Virginia Gray Winter Oat. These Oats have stood the winter perfectly in this section, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers.

Price of Appler Oats is \$1.00 per bus.; in 10-bus. lots and over, 95 cts. per bus. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

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

I like the Appler Oats better than any other Oats I have ever tried. It grows tall, has a heavy head, and is rust-proof; hardy as to cold—stands the cold better than any I have tried.—P. G. WALKER, Morgan County, Ga.

My crop of Appler Oats I bought of you last fall is extra fine. All out in head now, about three feet high, and I think if we get one more rain in a week or ten days, it will add on another foot in height. It is the finest Oats I ever saw. If nothing takes place I think I will make 75 bushels per acre.—W. G. CONRAD, Davidson County, N. C., May 8, 1906.



Va. Gray Winter Oat.



Harvesting a crop of Appler Oats grown from seed supplied by us.

SEED WHEAT

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

Smooth-Head, or Beardless Varieties



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

The Leap's Prolific Wheat is very fine; long heads, well filled. The best in the neighborhood.—JOHN B. COX, Blount County, Tenn., July 1, 1907.

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

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

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

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

Golden Chaff.—A new short-berry beardless wheat, which has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particular satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen; straw and chaff a beautiful golden color; grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. Price, bushel, \$1.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

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

Fultz-Mediterranean Wheat.—This is a cross of the Fultz and the old Mediterranean Wheats. The berry is short, plump and red; chaff white and smooth. Heads of medium length, very compact and well filled, and inclined to widen at the top. The Fultz-Mediterranean stools well; the straw is long and extremely stiff. Coming from two vigorous, hardy varieties, it is believed to have inherited the good qualities of both its parents. It ripens early, and has proven itself a variety of extreme hardiness and great productiveness. Per bushel, \$1.45; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

Fultz.—An old standard beardless variety, which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, and usually free from rust. Price, bushel, about \$1.40.

Red May.—Popular southern variety, usually ripening in May in Georgia, but not so early in more northern States. It is an early-ripening, prolific sort. Price, bushel, about \$1.40. Special prices on large lots.

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem.—A fine, productive, beardless Wheat, in high favor in the South. Makes very best quality flour. Price, bushel, about \$1.40.

My Wheat is fine that I bought of you. My Purple Straw is a daisy.—THOS. B. TATE, Orange Co., N. C., Mar. 26, 1906.

Bearded Varieties

The Long-Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in yielding qualities to the Short-Berry or Beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best Wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils. Bearded wheats stand adverse weather conditions better than beardless varieties. They are not particularly resistant to dews and wet weather, as the beards act as a protector for the grain.

Red Wonder.—A most valuable variety of bearded Wheat. It has a good, stiff straw and stands up well. Large, flinty grains, and, taking it altogether, is one of the handsomest wheats we have in our list. The following is an extract from a recent letter from a prominent Rockingham county farmer: "The Red Wonder Wheat is the champion of all wheats ever sown in this county. It is estimated to run five bushels ahead of the best of other varieties in Rockingham county the past season." Price, bushel, about \$1.50.

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

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

Fulcaster.—This cross-bred Wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster, is a most valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best-yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest market price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind. Price, bushel, about \$1.40.

Lancaster.—An old standard variety of long-berry Wheat, greatly prized by millers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. Price, bushel, about \$1.40.



One of the Finest Lawns in Virginia—Wood's Seeds used on this beautiful and historic plantation for more than twenty years.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Our Lawn Grass mixtures are specially adapted to our southern soils and climate, and are put up with practical knowledge and experience as to the grasses which will give best results and satisfaction in our section. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** is the best that can be used. For lawns, where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** will give excellent results. August, September and October are the best months for sowing lawn grass seed. Sown at this time, it will give you a nice green lawn through the winter, which gets well set before hot weather comes on. Lawn Grass is also satisfactorily seeded even in November and early in December, provided the weather keeps open; but it is much better to get it in earlier if possible. Our special **Lawn Circular**, telling how to prepare and care for lawns, mailed free upon request.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or, for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Price per quart, 25 cents; if sent by mail, 30 cents; peck of 5 lbs. \$1.25; bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00.

I sowed the Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass I bought of you last fall on my yard, and I never dreamed that such a yard of grass could come so quick. I only wish every one who has to sow a yard could see it. No one that sees it believes it could be only nine months old. If I had to sow another yard, I would just write to you to send me what you thought best to sow. I would feel sure that it was right.—E. P. CAHILL, Rockingham Co., N. C., June 6, 1907.

The Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed I bought from you last year gave the very best satisfaction. I purchased Henderson's at the same time, and sowed both, one in one part of the yard and one in the other. From your grass seed I got a fine sod. Henderson's died out before the season was half gone.—THEODORE COX, Warwick County, Va., February 18, 1907.

I bought Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass last fall, and at once the lawn became nice and smooth, and now my lawn is simply magnificent.—ZEB. V. WALSER, Davidson County, N. C., June 10, 1907.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not so fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.75. Per 100 lbs. and over, 18 cents per pound.

Your Permanent Lawn Grass, sown July 15, is now a heavy sod. Have mowed it with lawn mower twice. The growth of grass was simply phenomenal.—JOHN HOAGLAND, Greenbrier County, W. Va., October 30, 1905.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of our Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients, which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer, scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or, for small yards, 5 lbs. to each 300 square feet. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; ton, \$45.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEED

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

The fall seeding of grass and clover seeds is to be specially recommended. September is the best month for seeding grasses and clovers, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further south.

Best Method of Preparation and Seeding.—A good, firm seed bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding, if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower—the latter is best—and then cover by rolling; or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effects.

Special Grass Seed Circular mailed on request.—It gives full information as to the soils adapted to the different grasses; time of seeding; preparation of soils; adaptability of the different grasses to various soils and conditions; care of pasture and meadows, etc.

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

Prices on Grass and Clover Seeds Fluctuate.—The prices named here are those ruling at the time this Catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Italian Rye Grass is coming into great favor wherever it is grown. Sown in the fall it comes up quickly and makes a dense, matted turf, which gives most excellent grazing during the fall, winter and early spring. If it is desired to be used as a hay crop, it should not be grazed too long in the spring, as it shoots up very early, making a thick growth of grass, which, when cut, cures up splendidly for hay. With a favorable season, it will yield three or four successive cuttings of most excellent and nutritious hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low-grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when in bloom for hay. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per bushel of 14 pounds, \$1. Special price on large lots.



Italian Rye Grass

ITALIAN RYE GRASS FINE FOR AN EARLY HAY CROP.

This is the third year I have sown your Italian Rye Grass. I simply think it is fine to cut as an early hay crop, and the finest thing I ever saw with annual clover for a pasture. It will come a month earlier than anything I can find for grazing cows.—MRS. H. P. HARRELL, Wake County, N. C., June 13, 1907.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS IN MIXTURE MAKES SPLENDID CROP.

I used the mixture of Clover, Orchard and Italian Rye Grass, and it has given me a splendid crop of grass. It is fine.—ZEB. V. WALSER, Davidson County, N. C., June 10, 1907.

ALWAYS SOWS ITALIAN RYE WITH OTHER GRASSES.

We have used Italian Rye Grass for ten years with much success. It germinates easily and withstands the coldest winters. We generally use it in the following mixture—viz.: Twenty lbs. orchard grass, 10 lbs. clover, 10 lbs. Italian Rye Grass—a total of 40 lbs. per acre. We have never sown any land without including the Italian Rye. Cattle are very fond of it.—GEORGE L. LIMEBEE, Steward, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Burke County, N. C., June 21, 1906.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS MAKES A FINE WINTER LAWN IN FLORIDA.

I have used the Italian Rye Grass for a winter lawn, and find it just what I have wanted for years. Can be cut as often as one wishes, and makes a very satisfactory lawn here when everything else is gray in winter.—W. C. LEWIS, Leon County, Fla., June 10, 1907.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

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

Perennial Rye Grass does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. It is also admirably adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass sod, and gives most excellent satisfaction and results in combination with this grass, filling in the time in the fall, winter and early spring when the Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. The Perennial Rye Grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in connection with Bermuda Grass in the far South. Can be sown any

time up to the end of October, but early seeding give best results. Sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. If it is desired to sow on Bermuda Grass sods, run a cutaway or sharp-tooth harrow over the grass sod before seeding, and then run the harrow over afterwards, so as to give a slight covering. This harrowing will not injure, but will really benefit the Bermuda Grass sod the succeeding year, and you will, in addition, have a beautiful green carpet for pasture all through the winter, early spring and summer. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, per bushel of 14 pounds, about \$1.00.

I think Perennial Rye Grass is a fine grass for winter grazing, sown in September, on either light sandy or heavy soils. I believe it would make good hay on good soil. I broadcasted stable manure and limed a red clay gall spot, and it grew about knee high on same. Very little of anything would grow there before, not even black peas.—FRANK B. LLOYD, Edgecomb County, N. C., June 12, 1907.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(*Avena elatior*)

ALSO CALLED EVERGREEN GRASS.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. On our farm it always impresses us as being really the most valuable grass, both for hay and pasturage, that we can sow. It seems to make more leafage and grazing than Orchard, and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than any other grass. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than timothy, but it is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of five pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price: Pound, 18 cts. **Trade-Mark Brand Seed**, bus. about \$1.65; choice seed, bus. about \$1.60. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

Read what our customers have to say about this splendid hay and pasture grass:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass has done fine for me this year. It grew five feet high, and made good hay. I think it just as good hay as timothy, and heavier crop.—A. MUSTOE, Orange Co., Va., June 26, 1907.

I sowed two acres of the Tall Meadow Oat Grass I got from you last fall, and cut two crops. The first one was cut the last of August, and I got three tons. I think it a very fine grass.—F. D. MONCUBE, Stafford Co., Va., Sept. 22, 1905.

While I think that Orchard Grass is fine for hay and pasture, I believe that Tall Meadow Oat Grass is better for meadow, as it grows so much larger than Orchard Grass in my section of country. I raised Tall Meadow Grass this year that was from 4 to 5 feet high. I think it is a splendid meadow and hay grass.—L. B. PIERCE, Wilkes Co., N. C., July 5, 1905.

I like Tall Meadow Oat Grass as a mixture with Orchard Grass for permanent pasture or grazing lots. I have one, sown 19 years ago, which is still affording good grazing. I would not know how to get along without Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Grass for my milch cows to graze on in summer.—R. W. FITCH, Alamance Co., N. C., July 11, 1905.

I think Tall Meadow Oat the finest pasture grass on the market; also fine for hay. I like it much better than I do Orchard Grass. It is more leafy, and furnishes more hay.—C. T. POOL, Person Co., N. C., July 1, 1905.

I find Tall Meadow Oat Grass a much better grass than Orchard Grass. It will thrive on poorer land than Orchard Grass.—P. A. LONG, Alamance Co., N. C., July 10, 1905.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

The Grasses and Clovers

rest and improve the land, and are the surest basis for permanent prosperity on the farm

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*)

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on uplands, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is quick growth, and is relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and a half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 18 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.75; choice seed, bus. about \$1.70. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

Orchard Grass is one of the best and most reliable grasses grown here. I always get two cuttings each year from mine, and this year, being more seasonable, I expect to get three cuttings.—Mrs. BETTIE C. PROUTT, Charles County, Md., June 10, 1907.

It may be of service to your customers in the mountain sections to call their attention to the special advantage of Orchard Grass as compared with other kinds, in view of the wide spread in recent years of the daisy and other new weeds. The fact that Orchard Grass is cut early, before the weed seeds ripen, and again later for a second crop, keeps Orchard Grass upland meadows relatively clean.

We have a small field which has been used as a meadow since about 1897. It was originally set in Orchard Grass, and still gives two good annual crops. Although surrounded most of the time for ten years past by fields completely covered with daisy and wild carrot (belonging to adjacent land-owners), it has maintained its cleanliness perfectly, our first crop being mown early in June, before the daisy blossoms ripen, and the second later on, before the carrots and second daisies ripen. No doubt the seeds from adjoining fields blow into this Orchard Grass meadow in great quantities, but as the young weeds never have an opportunity to mature, they are practically harmless. Timothy fields are full of daisies within two years after setting. Our experience with your seeds has been uniformly satisfactory.—A. H. & C. E. LYMAN, Buncombe County, N. C., June 1, 1906.

I find your Grass Seed always grows, while that I buy on the local market does not. Have influenced one or two parties in this section to send you grass-seed orders.—FRANK D. FULLER, Davidson County, Tenn.

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

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

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly so well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 8 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, 5 lbs. clover, 5 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ bus. Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or lowground soils. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$2.50. Price fluctuates.

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

The Clover and Timothy I got of you last year were the nicest seeds I have ever bought. My neighbors say they will have to get their seeds from you hereafter.—C. R. RHODES, Orange County, Va., January 3, 1907.



Timothy.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) Pound, 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.50.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 20 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.75.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE

Where it succeeds to advantage, this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine growth, covering the ground with a close, compact and beautiful emerald. Requires cutting. Pound, 30 cts.

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 14 and 15.) Pound, 35 cents.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Pound, 35 cents.

HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS(*Bromus inermis*)

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils, or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass for sowing alone, but it is valuable for use in mixtures with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures on pages 14 and 15.) It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Pound, 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. about \$1.75.

I think Brome Grass is a 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. RHODAMEE, Haywood County, N. C., Nov. 13, 1905.

BERMUDA GRASS

One of the most valuable pasturage grasses for the far South. Full information and description is contained in our Spring Catalogue. Recommended for spring seeding only. Per pound, 45 cents.

JOHNSON GRASS

Recommended for spring and summer seeding only. Full description in our Annual Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. Per bushel of 24 pounds about \$1.60.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

A fine pasturage grass for the South. Recommended for spring seeding only. See our Annual Descriptive Catalogue for full description. Price, large trial package, 25 cts., postpaid; per pound, 60 cents.



Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass.

MEADOW, FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE 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. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.40.

I got a good catch of Randall Grass, sown in connection with oats, timothy and alsike clover; sown the 25th of May, 1905. My opinion is that for low, marshy lands no better grass can be sown for hay and late pasture. It does equally well on our uplands here in southwest Virginia, yielding fine crops of feed in succession, and furnishing fine late pasture.—S. F. PARTER, Wise Co., Va., October 23, 1905.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*)

An excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn Fancy clean seed, pound 15 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.25. Special prices in quantity.

NATIVE, or CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa compressa*)

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasturage grass. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. Pound, 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.50.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Pound, 30 cents.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself, sow 25 or 30 pounds to the acre. Pound, 25 cts.; 30 pounds and over, 20 cents per pound.



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS (*Agrostis vulgaris*)

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and lowground, and it really succeeds better in most situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quality each successive year. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. It requires about 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned Seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 5 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned Herd's Grass and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the fall or spring. 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. **Trade-Mark Brand Fancy Seed**, lb. 10 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 9½ cts. per lb. Choice grade in 100-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb. Price fluctuate. Quoted upon application.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the Clover and Timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany County, Va., February 19, 1907.

The Herd's Grass that I bought of you last fall is doing well, as it always does for me. I sow for pasturage principally. I never find any trouble to get a stand, as I do with some of the other grasses. It is a fine grass to hold hill land. For hay, I think it should be sown with Timothy and red clover.—C. S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg County, Va., July 5, 1905.

I have had experience in grasses seventy years, and I can say that Herd's Grass is the most reliable crop for hay, both here and in Michigan, and also New York. Timothy is the leading market hay, and probably the best horse hay of any grass, but in Virginia—this part—Herd's Grass is more reliable than any other grass. It will grow and stand on thinner land. While it will improve land with a great deal less expense by forming a sod. I am seeding all my land that I sow to small grain with Herd's Grass. I think it the most profitable.—D. HOWARD, Hanover County, Va., July 1, 1905.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.

is not so great an improver of the soil as the clovers. It will improve land with a great deal less expense by forming a sod. I am seeding all my land that I sow to small grain with Herd's Grass. I think it the most profitable.—D. HOWARD, Hanover County, Va., July 1, 1905.



THE PRODUCT OF A GOOD, PERMANENT PASTURAGE.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Yield from 50 to 100 per cent. more Hay and Grazing than sowing one or two Grasses or Clover alone

Wood's Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures give the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers, and our trade is increasing rapidly every year.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South.

Where suitable mixtures are sown, the yield, both in hay and pasturage, is largely increased, over the sowing of one or two grasses alone. All experiments have conclusively proven the great advantages of sowing land in suitable grass mixtures.

We are the pioneer seedsmen in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been eminently satisfactory, resulting in largely increased crops both of hay and pasturage. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to the same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and uses for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties as best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration.

We give below the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended:

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown

MIXTURE No. 1

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

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Crested Dog's Tail	Hungarian Brome Grass
Sheep Fescue	White Clover
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Fancy Red Top	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. lb.

MIXTURE No. 2

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail	Fancy Red Top
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Orchard Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Sheep Fescue
Perennial Rye Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. lb.

MIXTURE No. 3

For heavy loam or clay soils. Composed of grasses as follows:

Meadow Foxtail	Alsike Clover
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Fancy Red Top	White Clover

Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Creeping Bent

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per pound.

MIXTURE No. 4

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass	Meadow Fescue
Kentucky Blue Grass	Fancy Red Top
Meadow Foxtail	Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Alsike Clover	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.; Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 5

For wet bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Timothy
Fancy Red-Top	Perennial Rye Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Creeping Bent Grass
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.; Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed

MIXTURE NO. 6.

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

Orchard Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Red Fescue	Fancy Red Top
Perennial Rye Grass	Meadow Fescue
Sheep Fescue	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14c. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.

The No. 6 Grass Mixture you shipped me last season has given highly satisfactory results. I take pleasure in recommending it for the soil it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTERICK, Buncombe County, N. C.

MIXTURE NO. 7.

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail	Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sheep Fescue
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Fancy Red Top	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.

I sowed your No. 7 Grass Mixture with wheat last fall, and have a good stand, and it is looking O. K.—S. L. SMITH, Franklin County, Va., June 10, 1907.

MIXTURE NO. 8.

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

Meadow Fescue	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Fancy Red Top
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Meadow Foxtail	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9.

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top	Sapling Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Rough-Stalk Meadow
Meadow Fescue	Italian Eye Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14 cts.; 100 lbs. 12 cts. per lb.

I have two acres of your Grass Mixture No. 9, and it has a fine stand; a perfectly green mat.—CHAS. ROUGHTON, Tyrrell Co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1907.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not so fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Price, 25 cents per pound; 100 pounds and over, 18 cents per pound.

Your Permanent Lawn Grass, sown July 15, is now a heavy sod. Have mowed it with lawn mower twice. The growth of grass was simply phenomenal.—JOHN HOAGLAND, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., October 30, 1905.



PARK MEADOW MIXTURE

Specially prepared for good loam soil in partially shady situations. An admirable permanent pasturage mixture, but will also yield large crops of hay. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Pound, 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per pound.

I am 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. COLBOURN, Accomac Co., Va., October 23, 1905.

I used one of your mixtures several years ago, and cut two good crops of hay, and am using it now for pasture. I think it is the best pasture I ever had, and as good or better than any I ever saw in this section.—E. B. LEWIS, Brunswick Co., Va., September 8, 1904.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS (See Page 9 for Prices and Full Information)



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

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

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest and most effective hand seed-sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, where much seeding is to be done, the Premier will give entirely satisfactory results. Price of Premier Seed-Sower, \$1.25.

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring gives perfect satisfaction. It is a great labor saver over the old way of sowing by hand.—E. S. LINVILLE, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same.

The materials from which these fertilizers are made are 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 GRAIN AND GRASS FERTILIZER

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.35; ton, \$22.50.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefitting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

STANDARD WHEAT FERTILIZER

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.90; ton, \$18.**

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

STANDARD CROP GROWER

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.00; ton, \$19.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

STANDARD VEGETABLE FERTILIZER

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.75; ton, \$27.00.**

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

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 muriate (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity, one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils, for these later crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; ton, \$42.00.**

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; ton, \$36.00.**

MAPES' MANURES

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country. It is thoroughly independent of any of the trusts or combinations which have been entered into for the manufacture of fertilizers, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers manufactured by those combinations, in that the Mapes Company does not use acid phosphate as a basis for its Fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The Mapes Manures, too, are the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures in the largest quantities, year after year, and recommend them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Special circular and descriptive pamphlet, giving fuller information about **Mapes' Manures**, mailed free upon request.

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

STANDARD HIGH-GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE

Analysis.—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.50; ton, \$14.00.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

STANDARD BONE AND POTASH MIXTURE

Analysis.—Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.60; ton, \$15.00.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. This fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes, and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow all in together.

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 turnips and all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 pounds in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

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

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

I used Wood's Pure Animal Bone, which I got from you last fall, with first-class results.—H. B. SMITH, JR., Hanover County, Va., July 2, 1905.

I used your Pure Animal Bone Meal last fall, and I can say that I think it is the best fertilizer made.—J. WINFREE, Forsyth County, N. C., July 4, 1905.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE

has an established reputation for uniformity, high quality and profitable results



Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Listers' Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone Basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 pounds, \$2.60; ton of 12 bags, \$30.00.**

I consider Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and wherever used it gave most satisfactory results.—J. Y. EATON, Vance County, N. C., October 3, 1904.

After using Listers' Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Listers' Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. McELROY, Henrico County, Va., October 12, 1904.

"BONORA"

Nature's Plant Food.

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

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

Package making 56 pints, 25 cts.; postage paid, 30 cts.

Package making 28 gallons, 50 cts.; postage paid, 65 cts.

Five-pound Package making 140 gallons), \$2.50.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP USED

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

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

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

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

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY

1302 Main Street
Richmond, - Virginia

ALL KINDS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, Grain Drills, Corn Harvesters, Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Mills, Evaporators, V. Crimp and other Roofing, Wire Fencing, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Descriptive Poultry Supply Catalogue Mailed Upon Request

GENERAL LIST OF POULTRY FOODS

Wood's Poultry Grain Food.—This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Hollybrook Chick Food.—50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25.

Cyphers Chick Food.—50-lb. sealed bag, bearing trade-mark, each \$1.50; 100-lb. sealed bag, bearing trade-mark, each \$2.50.

Wood's Practical Rations.—For laying hens. Is put up from ingredients which experience has shown to give the most satisfactory results, and it is largely used by the best and most experienced poultry raisers in the country. It is a complete food, containing all the elements necessary for egg-production. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2. Trial package of 15 pounds, 40 cents.

Cyphers Forcing Food.—Where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters, a highly concentrated food can be fed, and for this work we recommend Cyphers Forcing Food. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2. Special prices on large lots.

Cyphers Laying Food.—Cyphers Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, whether for chickens, pullets, hens, cockerels, capons, ducks, turkeys or geese. It is made from the best selected grains, and contains no oat hulls or waste. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

Cyphers Scratching Food.—In combining grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get, a good scratching food must be composed of material that will be regarded with special favor, in fact, something they crave, and at the same time must not contain material which will defeat the purpose of a balanced food. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.

Meat Meal.—Animal food is very necessary for poultry in winter to keep them in good laying condition. This Meat Meal (analysis 65 per cent. protein) is a splendid meat food; should be mixed with wet food. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25. We can also supply a mixed Bone and Meat Meal at same price.

Darling's Beef Scraps.—For profit and success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose, beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of ¼ lb. of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$2.90.

Fine Bone Meal.—Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn-meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Blood Meal.—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bags, each 45 cts.; 25-lb. bags, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bags, \$1.65; 100-lb. bags, \$3.25.

Crushed or Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scattered about the poultry yards. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

OYSTER SHELLS AND GRIT

Crushed Oyster Shells.—Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. Poultry size—15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts.; chick size—15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts.

Mico Spar Cubical Grit.—This grit can be supplied in three sizes, suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese and small chickens, and is the sharpest and hardest grit known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and the absence of plenty of grit often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

EGG-PRODUCERS

Lee's Egg-Maker and Chicken-Grower.—A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy condition. Excellent both for grown fowls and young chicks. A 25-cent package of this contains more than double the quantity of similar preparations. 2½-lb. package, 25 cts., by mail 65 cts.; 25-lb. pails, each \$2.

Eust's Egg-Producer.—One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal as wet feed; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16 2-3 tablespoonfuls. Pound, pkg. 25 cts., by mail, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts., by mail 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Full-Nest Egg Food is the standard condition powder for all ages of poultry. It is a concentrated meat food possessing tonic properties which promote good health and fine condition. This food is compounded according to a scientific formula, and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a highly concentrated form, evaporated, then combined with vegetable and mineral products, possessing high tonic and medicinal value. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts., by mail 67 cts.; 25-lb. pail, \$2.

LICE AND INSECT POWDERS

Conkey's Lice Powder is one of the most powerful and effective powders on the market, and yet it is harmless to fowls of all ages. It will also kill bugs on cucumbers, squash, melon vines and rose bushes. Prices: 5-oz. pkg., trial size, 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.

Cyphers Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Cyphers Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. 5-oz. pkg., trial size, 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

Lambert's Death to Lice.—A powdered preparation for dusting on sitting hens and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size), 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmers' size), 50 cts., postpaid \$1; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

Cyphers Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. Quart cans, 35 cts.; 2-quart cans, 60 cts.; gallon size \$1.

Lee's Lice Killer.—Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommend it in the highest terms. Qt. size, 35 cts.; ¼-gal. size, 60 cts.; gal. size, \$1.

Lee's Insect Powder.—A safe and effective remedy, for dusting on your chicks, pet dogs, cats or domestic animals of any kind. An excellent preparation for using in nests of sitting hens. Put up in 1¼-lb. boxes, with top perforated for sprinkling. 25 cts., postpaid 45 cts.

REMEDIES FOR ROUP AND OTHER DISEASES

Eust's Haven's Roup Pills.—An almost sure cure for roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Box of 50 pills, 25 cts., postage paid; 112 pills 50 cts.; 250 pills \$1.

Conkey's Roup Cure will cure roup in all its stages. It is also a wonderful tonic, invigorating the fowl, and leaves it in a fine condition. It is excellent for turkeys and also for canker in pigeons. Price, small size pkg. 50 cts., postpaid 54 cts.; large size pkg. \$1, postpaid \$1.08.

Cyphers Roup Cure.—This is positively guaranteed by its manufacturers to cure roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water, and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds, and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. Small-size pkg. makes 25 gallons of medicine, 50 cts., postpaid 54 cts.; large-size pkg. makes 75 gallons of medicine, \$1, postpaid \$1.08.

Lee's Germozone Tablets.—A preparation that cures sick fowls, and prevents contagion in roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc. It is used simply by adding a little of the germozone to the water furnished the fowls to drink, and not only cures diseases, but prevents the contagion from extending to other poultry. A most valuable and reliable preparation. Large 12-oz. bottle, each 50 cts.; same in tablet form, 50 cts., postpaid.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Napcreol is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilets or any place where a good germ or odor-destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. Half-gallon can, 85 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.50.

Sanitary Feed Boxes.—Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. Each, 50 cts.

Cyphers Wall Fountain.—1-gal. size, each, 50c.; 2-gal. size, 75c.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES—Continued

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains.—These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cool. The small-sized fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Prices, small size, each 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.

Gape Worm Extractors.—Each, 25 cts., postpaid.

Philadelphia Poultry Marker.—25 cents, postpaid.

Perfect Poultry Marker.—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web, 50 cents.

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 cents.

The Practical Egg Tester.—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and strong reflector, \$1.

The X-Ray Egg Tester.—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand-lamp, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts.

Porcelain Nest Eggs.—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 3 cts. each, extra, for postage.

Medical Nest Eggs.—A lice-destroyer and nest egg combined. Placed in corner of the nest, under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. 5 cts. each; doz. 50 cts.; 5 cts. each, extra, for postage.

Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. Prices by mail, postpaid, 12 for 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

Eyrie Egg Boxes.—Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and, at the same time, protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than three pounds, 15-egg size, \$1.25 per dozen boxes; 30-egg size, \$2 per dozen.

Brooder Stoves.—Improved pattern insulated brooder stoves with heavy galvanized iron placed between burner and oil bowl, so that the oil remains cool at all times, \$1.50. The 1905 style, with water pan, which extends over entire surface of oil bowl, is just the stove for the home-made brooder. \$1.35.

Lamp Wicks.—For use in incubator lamp only. State size when ordering. For No. 0 or No. 1, per dozen, postpaid, 15 cts.; No. 2 or No. 3, per dozen, postpaid, 25 cts.

Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles.—Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. Price, complete with water-pan, each 15 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.; dozen by express, \$1.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters.—We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green-cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8; No. 7, on stand, \$12.

Black Hawk Grinding Mill.—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh graham meal, as well as corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells, \$3.

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.

CONDITION POWDERS FOR POULTRY AND CATTLE

Rust's Haven's Climax Condition Powders.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-lb. box, \$1; 8-lb. box, \$1.50.



Lee's Best Conditioner.—A splendid food and condition powder for horses, colts, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, swine and poultry. It not only prevents and cures diseases, but puts stock in a healthy, vigorous condition. A most valuable preparation, and should be constantly used by every farmer and stock raiser. It is really a most superior stock food and conditioner, and gives excellent satisfaction. 2 1/2-lb. package, 25 cts., postpaid 70 cts.; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50.

Lee's Hog Remedy.—The most popular and extensively used remedy for hogs in the world. Prevents and cures worms, indigestion, coughs, fevers and stomach and bowel disorders. It is also a preventive and cure for cholera in early stages. 25-lb. pail, \$2.

Lee's Worm Powders.—A most valuable preparation to prevent and remove worms in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and destroy stomach and other internal parasites, which work much damage with all kinds of stock. 1-lb. package, 25 cts.; postpaid, 41 cts.

Charcoal.—No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine), for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse), for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.

THE CYPHERS NON-MOISTURE INCUBATORS

CYPHERS BROODERS



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

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

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

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

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

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

FARM ECONOMY INCUBATORS

While we unhesitatingly recommend the Cyphers Incubator as the best on the market, and one that is used by the largest and most experienced poultrymen throughout the country, still, realizing that there is a demand for lower-priced incubators, we have determined to offer the following low-priced machines in order to meet this demand. These machines are made of first-class materials, on the same general principles as the Cyphers, and will be found to work practically and give very satisfactory hatches. They have been thoroughly tested by practical poultrymen, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to those who want popular-priced machines. Prices as follows:

Boy's Choice, capacity 50 eggs, \$7.50.

Farm Economy, capacity, 100 eggs, \$12.00.

STORM KING BROODER

These brooders are adapted for either outdoors or indoors. While they are lower in price than the Cyphers, they will be found to care for the young chicks very satisfactorily. They are arranged so that they can be run as a warm brooder, cold brooder, or colony house combined. Full instructions for the management and care of the young chicks sent with every brooder.

CYPHERS HYGENIC BROODER

We offer this brooder with the opinion that it is the best device in the form of an individual indoor brooder thus far conceived and invented for the safe and healthful rearing of chicks. It is composed of three compartments, allowing the chicks to seek whatever temperature suits them best. Price, complete (with thermometer and lamp). Capacity, 75 to 100 chicks, \$8.00.

Vegetable Seeds for Fall Planting

Our Southern Gardeners should unquestionably pay more attention to the fall planting of vegetable crops. A great many vegetables can be planted and grown during the fall to advantage and profit. The late fall and early winter planting of Cabbage, Lettuce, Kate and Spinach is proving particularly desirable and profitable.

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

Seeds by Mail

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



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

November is the best month for setting out asparagus roots. Asparagus is one of the earliest and healthiest of spring vegetables, and is very beneficial in its effects upon the kidneys and urinary organs, and should be very generally used.

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 to grow is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two-year-old, but one-year-old roots give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plow or dig out trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, making the trenches 4 or 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter **Wood's Pure Animal Bone**, and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants 15 inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil 2 inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds 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. During the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or **Wood's Pure Animal Bone**, or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS.

Conover's Colossal.—Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100;
Palmetto.—Two-year-old roots, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.
Giant Argenteuil.—Two-year-old roots, \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS

November is the best month for setting out. Two-year-old roots set out at that time should yield a very fair crop the following season, although the stalks should not be pulled quite as closely the first season as they can be in succeeding seasons. It is best to set in a partially shaded or moist situation, and in good, well-enriched soil use plenty of well-rotted stable manure at the time of setting out, and keep the ground well mulched with leaves, straw or litter during the summer, so as to retain moisture as much as possible. Set the roots 4 feet apart, and keep the ground loose and well cultivated. At the approach of each succeeding fall or winter, the ground should be well covered with manure, which should be worked in early in the spring.

Linnaeus.—The best variety for the South. Each, 10c.; \$1 per doz.; \$6 per 100. If to be sent by mail, add 10c. each for postage.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We can supply all kinds of vegetable plants in season. We expect to have late cabbage and celery plants for sale up to the middle of September; lettuce, cauliflower and early cabbage plants for fall planting, during September and October.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS.

CELERY PLANTS.—All principal kinds. 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Best kinds for fall planting. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready during September, October and November. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Ready during September, October and November. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.

HORSE-RADISH ROOTS.—Doz., 20 cts.; 100, 60 cts.

SAGE ROOTS.—Each, 10 cts.; doz., 75 cts.

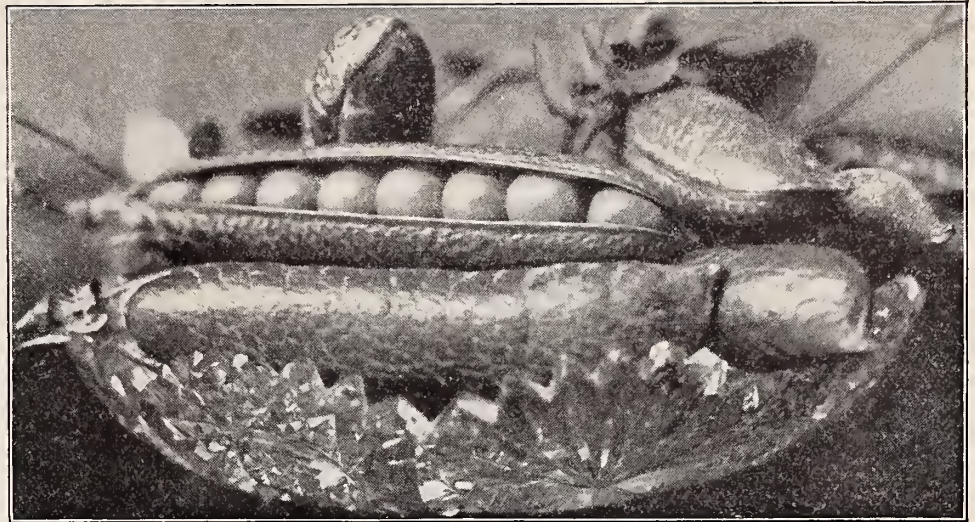
THYME ROOTS.—Each, 10 cts.; doz., 75 cts.

SNAP BEANS

Snap beans are planted all through the summer for a succession, both for the private garden and market. The large truckers throughout the South also plant very largely during August and September, to come in just before cold weather. Planted at this time, they frequently make a very profitable crop, as they can be shipped to northern markets at a time when vegetables of this kind usually sell at very good prices.

Cultural directions, also information about best soils and fertilizer adapted for snap beans, are given on page — of our Annual Seed Catalogue for 1907.

- Cotton sacks (2½ bushels), 20 cts. extra.
- Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.**—Qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.
- Hopkins' Improved Valentine.**—Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3.25.
- Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.**—Qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bus. \$3.75.
- Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks.**—Qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.40.
- Early Yellow Six Weeks—Green Podded.**—Qt. 20 cts.; bus. \$3.25.



Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Pea

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Giant Stringless Green Pod,.....	\$0 25	\$1 20	\$3 75
Longfellow,	25	1 00	3 50
Bountiful,	25	1 00	3 40
Black Valentine,	25	1 15	4 00
Hodson Green Pod,.....	30	1 60	5 50
Extra-Early Refugee,.....	20	90	3 25
Refugee, or One Thousand to One,.....	20	90	3 25
Golden Eye Wax,.....	25	1 20	4 00
Dwarf Black Wax,.....	25	1 25	4 50
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax,.....	25	1 20	4 25
Round-Podded Kidney Wax,.....	25	1 30	4 50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax,.....	30	1 30	4 50
Dwarf Black Wax,	25	1 25	4 50
Crystal White, or Cabbage Wax,.....	30	1 65	6 00
Refugee Wax,	25	1 30	4 50
Davis Kidney Wax,.....	25	1 25	4 25
Wardwell's Kidney Wax,.....	25	1 30	4 50
Hodson Wax,	30	1 60	5 50

POLE or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.
New Golden Carmine Horticultural,....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 50
Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder,	05	25	1 25
Lazy Wife,	05	20	1 25
Virginia Cornfield,	05	20	1 20
Cutshort, or Cornfield,	05	20	1 20
Fat Horse, or White Creaseback,.....	05	20	1 25
October, or Horticultural (Speckled Wren's Egg),	05	20	1 20
Scarlet Runners,	10	30	

BUSH and POLE LIMA BEANS

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima,.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 50
Henderson's Bush Lima,.....	05	25	1 40
Burpee's Bush Lima,.....	05	25	1 40
Small Lima, or Butter (Sieva),.....	05	25	1 50
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima,.....	05	25	1 50
Large White Lima,	05	25	1 40

MUSTARD

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

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

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

EARLY PEAS

These can be planted to advantage during July and August, or further south early in September, to come in as late crop, and when they succeed well they always sell at high prices in our markets. Also very desirable for late vegetables for the home garden. The varieties named below are best for fall planting.

All Varieties, Package, 5 Cents.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early,.....	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$3 25
Wood's Lightning Excelsior,.....	20	90	3 00
First and Best, Philadelphia Extra Early, Early May, and Canada Extra Early, each,	15	75	2 60
Alaska.—Blue seeded,	20	1 00	3 25
American Wonder, fine early wrinkled pea,	25	1 50	5 00
Eclipse, or Surprise.—Wrinkled Dwarf,....	20	1 35	4 50
McLean's Gem.—Wrinkled Dwarf,.....	20	1 35	4 50
Horsford's Market Garden.—Productive, fine flavor, desirable both for market and home use,	20	1 00	3 50

MARROWFAT PEAS

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

- Large White Marrowfat.**—Very prolific; largely used for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bus. \$2.25.
- Blackeye Marrowfat.**—Closely resembles the above, but is considered more prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bus. \$2.15.

Southern Giant Curled.—Favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

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

Mustard Seed for Pickling.—Pound, 15 cents.

CORN SALAD

For early salad sow in September, and when severe weather comes on, cover with clean straw or leaves. Cover lightly and tread the rows to make the soil firm. Work thoroughly and water abundantly.

Large-Seeded.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Lettuce Seed for Fall Sowing

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



Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce

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

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

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

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

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

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. This is larger in size and quite an improvement over the ordinary Black-Seeded Butter, and is a most desirable lettuce. It is a cabbage-headed lettuce of beautiful green color, forms large-sized, compact, tender heads, creamy white inside, and of a desirable rich, buttery flavor. Some of our growers report it as being hardier than other kinds, standing more adverse weather, and being particularly desirable for fall planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Unrivaled.—A variety of the Big Boston type, but without the brownish tinge of that variety. Similar in shape, appearance and growth, but more desirable in color, which will be readily appreciated, particularly by those who grow for market or shipping. Plant at least a part of your crop in this variety, as we are sure you will be more than pleased with the results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

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

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

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

WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE

The Best and Most Popular Variety for Outdoor Growing.

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

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

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

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

Dutch Butterhead.—An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped fall planting. Makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; lb. \$1.

Brown Dutch.—The hardiest of lettuces, and best for outdoor fall planting. Makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Crisp-as-Ice.—Heads large; leaves thick and nicely crimped. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce.—Heads long and conical and unequalled in quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson.—Forms loose, curly heads; tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Early Prize Head.—Large, tender, crisp and of superior flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

MUSHROOM SPAWN

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

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

THE SEEDS THAT I ORDERED OF YOU LAST FALL GAVE THE BEST RESULTS OF ANY THAT I HAVE USED IN THE LAST SIX YEARS, AND WERE TRUE TO NAME. I HAVE USED SEED FROM HALF A DOZEN SEED HOUSES, AND AM CONVINCED THAT, FOR NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND ADJACENT TERRITORY, WOOD'S GARDEN SEEDS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE OBTAINED. I SPEAK FROM ACTUAL EXPERIENCE, HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN TRUCKING FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.—W. O. BLAKE, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., JAN. 3, 1907.

Wood's Cabbage Seed for Fall Sowing

Culture.—Cabbage for fall and early spring planting should not be sown before the middle of September, and can be sown at any time from the middle of September to the first of January. November and December sowings, however, should be made in coldframes or hotbeds, in order to give slight protection during the winter. The early varieties can be set out the end of October or during November, and usually stand the winter in first-rate condition, and head up early in the spring. The plants that are wintered over should be set out in the open ground in February, March or April as early as the weather will permit. The rows for early cabbage should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants about 18 inches apart in the row, and it is usually considered best to run the rows east and west, setting the plants on the north side of the ridges. It is not the cold weather which injures cabbage so much as the frequent freezing and thawing, and the north side of the ridge is not so much exposed to this constant freezing and thawing as is the south side during the winter. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer to grow them to best advantage, and also require to be worked frequently and deeply.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield

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

Is only a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, more solid, not liable to burst, and is a very popular and profitable variety. Of excellent flavor, and equally valuable for market and home use. Our stock has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

I think Wood's Charleston Wakefield Cabbage which I grew this spring is fine. They matured about two weeks ahead of all the cabbage in my neighborhood.—S. C. HENDERSON, Princess Anne Co., Va., June 11, 1907.

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

Eureka Extra-Early.—The earliest flathead cabbage in cultivation; somewhat similar to Early Spring, but earlier and a more reliable header. It makes flat, roundish heads of good size, is of dwarf habit, and with few outside leaves, allowing of close planting. Very uniform in growth, producing good, solid heads, remarkable both for size and solidity, considering its extra-early maturity. Our Long Island growers who are growing it on an extensive scale recommend it very strongly as a most desirable and profitable first-early cabbage, both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

I planted your Eureka Cabbage last fall, and they gave me good, large cabbage early this spring. I consider them fine. Your Solid South Cabbage is a great boon to the truckers. All your seeds are the best.—A. D. PRATT, Henry County, Va., June 27, 1907.

Wood's Extra-Early.—A very popular extra-early variety, making large, pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower; makes heads ready for cutting earlier than any other good cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

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

Early Spring.—A quick-growing flat-headed variety; compact and with few outside leaves. A first-class extra-early sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Last spring I purchased a small quantity of garden seed, corn, etc., of you—just a small order, but some twenty or more varieties—and I wish to say they were the finest I ever had. I did not have a single failure. In fact, they seemed to come up double. I have been planting a small garden for the past twenty-five years; been getting seed from New York, Philadelphia and other places, but never had any to equal yours. You will certainly get my whole order next spring. They not only came up well, but the yield is the finest, both in quantity and quality, I ever saw.—E. V. ROE, Princess Anne County, Va., July 15, 1907.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

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

The most popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks; is solid, uniform and compact. Has small outside foliage, and can be planted closer than the larger varieties. Our seed has no superior for quality or earliness. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I am highly pleased with your seeds, and especially with your Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. I am putting my cabbage on the market; commenced Saturday, June 2d, to sell, and it is claimed by merchants and consumers that mine is the finest that has been on the market from anywhere this spring. Will continue to buy from you while you keep up the high standard of seed I have received in the past. I have 8,000 Wakefields for market, and am getting fancy prices.—S. C. BRISTOW, Guilford Co., N. C., June 5, 1907.

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

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

Early York.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.20.

Large York.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a very good early cabbage, of particularly good quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

Henderson's Early Summer.—A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

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

Early Flat Dutch.—One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large, flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Solid South.—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform; has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. All who have grown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Early Drumhead.—A medium-early round-head cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

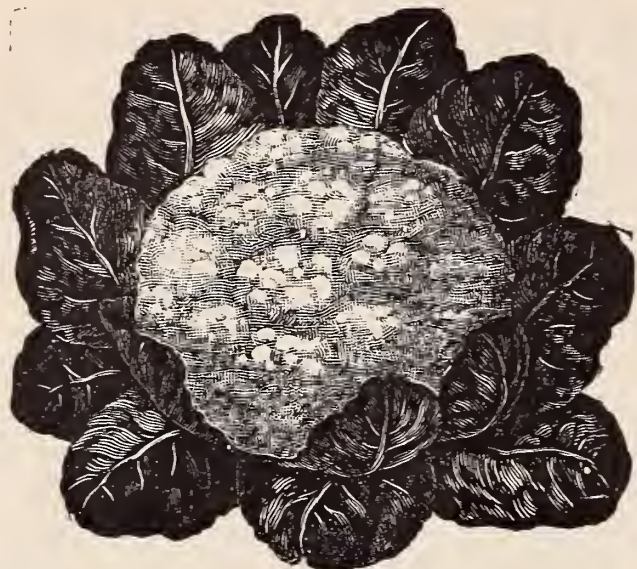
All-Seasons.—An "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. Ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger. The heads are large, solid, round, flattened on top, and of best quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

All-Head Early.—A compact, hard-heading, flat variety, recommended for summer and early fall crop, but when sown late makes an excellent, solid and good-keeping winter cabbage. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.



Wood's Extra-Early Cabbage.

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



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

We strongly recommend more extensive growing of cauliflower in the South. If set out in August, so as to grow and head up during the cool weather, they produce very satisfactory crops; or fall seeding, in September or October, except when we get very severe winters, should turn out satisfactorily. In some sections of the South this crop has been grown very profitably. We see no reason why, under favorable conditions, this crop should not be grown on a much larger scale than at present. Cauliflowers always sell at very high prices in our market, and to the successful grower there is a very large margin of profit. For home use it, of course, makes one of the most desirable table vegetables that can be grown, and, with reasonable care and attention, cauliflowers should prove a paying crop.

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

Wood's Earliest Snowball.—The best of all cauliflowers for southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out-of-doors. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.25; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$14.00.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt.—A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2; ¼ lb. \$6; lb. \$20.

COLLARDS

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

North Carolina Short Stem.—Has a very short stem and large, spreading leaves; hardy, withstanding drought and cold; of the best flavor and quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; pound, 75 cts.

True Georgia, or Southern.—The old standard sort, which has been used in the South for years. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; pound, 50 cts.

ENDIVE

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

Culture.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons, give plenty of water.

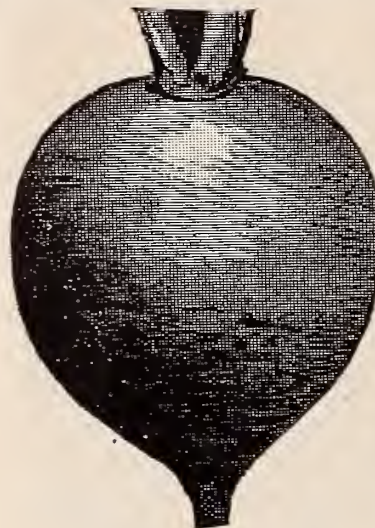
Green Curled.—The best variety for general use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

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

RADISH

The principal varieties grown in the fall are what are known as the winter varieties—Rose China Winter, Long Black Spanish and Long White Spanish, although seedings of other kinds, particularly the Crimson Giant, can be made. Radishes can also be very easily grown in frames for marketing during the winter.

We suggest the advisability of using coldframes or gentle hotbeds more generally in the late fall than is usually done. If tender vegetables which are adapted to growing in frames are



Crimson Giant Radish.

sown in frames, they can be protected from early cold spells and marketed or used later than is possible for vegetables grown altogether out-of-doors. Radishes are one of the vegetables that can be advantageously grown in this way. The following is an abbreviated list of varieties. Full descriptions of all kinds are contained in our Annual Catalogue.

Crimson Giant Radish

A most valuable radish, of European introduction, which is creating quite a furor wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. We are quite sure that this will prove to be a money

maker with both truckers and market-gardeners, as it will prove to be a most desirable and salable variety. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. It is well adapted for fall seeding. Pkt. 5 cts.: oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	5-lb. lots, Per lb.
Crimson Giant,	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$0 50
Extra-Early Scarlet Globe, ..	05	10	20	45	49
Early White-Tipped Scarlet, ..	03	07	15	35	30
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip, ..	03	07	15	35	30
Early White Turnip,	03	07	15	35	30
Mixed Turnip Radishes. A mixture of all the above varieties,	03	07	15	35	30
Golden Globe Summer,	03	07	15	40	35

OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES

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

LONG VARIETIES

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

WINTER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	5-lb. lots, Per lb.
Rose China Winter,	\$0 03	\$0 07	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$0 35
Long Black Spanish,	03	07	15	40	35
Long White Spanish,	03	07	15	40	35

I feel like thanking you for the generous manner in which you have always filled my orders. I find that I get more and better seed from you than from any other seed house for less money. My merchant here handles _____ seed. I wish you would get him to handle yours. He sells a quantity of them, but I know he could sell twice as many for you. —Mrs. J. J. Boxley, Louisa Co., Va., March 13, 1907.

WINTER KALE

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



Green Curled Siberian Kale.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale). The old standard winter variety. The leaves are bright green, tinged with purple, beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it stands through the winter without protection. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, 35c. per lb.

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

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

TURNIP-ROOTED KALE

Turnip-rooted Kale is an entirely new plant, the leaves somewhat resembling, in color and appearance, the Curled Siberian Kale. The salad makes a very attractive appearance, and will prove very salable on our markets. When cooked, it is sweet, and of excellent flavor, and superior in table qualities to the Siberian and Norfolk Kales. In addition to its value for salad, the roots are most desirable as a table vegetable for use during the winter and early spring. It makes a long, carrot-shaped root, which, when cooked, is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabagas. The roots are of a pure white color, fine grain, cook dry and of excellent flavor. It is hardy, and stands severe winters all right, and will yield a fine crop of salad fully as early as either turnips or kale. At the same time, it will give cuttings much longer than either. It should be sown during August, or certainly before the middle of September, and is best sown in drills 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart although it can be sown broadcast. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

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

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

Never was such kale seen here as the Spring Kale I grew from the seed which I got of you last year. It reached an average height of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and some stalks were even higher.—L. J. SPENCER, Sussex County, Del., April 10, 1907.

SPINACH

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

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

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale.—Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Very popular with truckers and market-gardeners for shipping. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.

Round Thick Leaf.—Makes thick, dark-green, crimped leaves of the finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Long Standing.—Leaves thick and fleshy. Will stand longer than other kinds without running to seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.



Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale Spinach.

PARSLEY

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

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

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

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

BIRD SEED—Wood's Songster's Food Brand

Composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seeds known as a food and tonic, which we offer under our trademark as "Songster's Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in 1-pound illustrated cartoons or boxes. Per box, 10 cents.

Canary Seed.—Lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. 25 cts.

Hemp Seed.—For parrots, pigeons, etc., lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. 25 cts.

Flax Seed.—Lb. 5 cts.; bus. \$1.75.

Bird Rape.—Lb. 10 cts.

Sunflower Seed.—Lb. 10 cts.; in 10-lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.

Canada Field Peas for pigeons, bushel, \$1.40.

Onion Seed for Fall Sowing

Culture.—Large Onions from Seed.—Sow in seed-beds in August and September, and when the sets are the size of a goose-quill transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the sets. Don't fail to transplant; the Onions will grow much larger and the yield be far better than if grown where the seeds are sown. It is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting. For fall sowing we recommend especially the Bermudas, Mammoth Silver King, Prizetaker, the Southports, Extra-Early White Pearl and Copper King.

Extra-Early White Pearl.—The quickest of the white sorts. Makes large, pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow early in fall. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Thinking you would like to see a specimen of the onions (White Pearl) raised from sets bought from you and planted last November, I send you half a dozen by express to-day. I have some larger than the ones sent. I planted one bushel of sets; had 24 rows 18 inches wide by 31 yards long, which made something over thirty bushels of onions. I shall need some sets next fall. My White Pearl seed came up pretty well; a lot of them will make onions too large for resetting next fall. The six onions weigh 5 lbs. 6 ozs., and measure as follows: Three 14 inches, two 14½ inches and one 15 inches.—T. H. KLUGH, Greenwood Co., S. C., June 6, 1906.

Prizetaker, or Spanish King.—Makes extra large onions, of particularly fine flavor. The skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard; very handsome and attractive. A particularly valuable kind for fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Bermuda Onions—Genuine Teneriffe Grown.—Thousands of acres of these are grown throughout the South, and have proved a most profitable crop. They make a beautiful large, flat onion of mild flavor, and are particularly desirable on account of their quick growth. An excellent shipping variety, and usually bring high prices early in the season.

White.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Red.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King.—One of the largest onions in cultivation. 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.

Southport White Globe.—True globe shape; silvery white, firm, fine-grained flesh; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Southport Yellow Globe.—Similar to the White Globe, except in color, but little larger and usually yields more largely. Flavor not so mild as the White, but it is a better keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Southport Red Globe.—Beautiful globe shape; a good keeper, mild and of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

The Southport Globe Onion is one of the best onions I have ever raised. It is a mild-flavored and good selling onion; a splendid onion for pickling, to raise them from seed, and good every way that can be mentioned.—L. STAELMANN, Wood Co., W. Va., October 24, 1905.

Copper King.—Makes enormous onions, single bulbs sometimes weighing four pounds; flesh white, sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

I have grown your seeds for the last three years, and find them the best I can buy. I sow the Copper King and Prize Taker, and have grown onions up to 3¼ pounds each. They average 60 onions to the bushel.—W. C. SMITH, Alamance County, January 20, 1906.

I will say in regard to the Copper King Onion I purchased of you last spring, I have a very favorable opinion of this variety, although the Spanish King did better the year before. The season was against us this year. Excessive drought last spring retarded them until too late, so they were small, but otherwise all right.—H. J. BROWN, Williamsburg County, S. C., October 13, 1906.

Silver Skin.—Excellent for family use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

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 Globe Danvers.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Large Red Wethersfield.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

White Queen.—For pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

I planted one bushel of the Extra Early White Pearl Onion Sets, and they grew very well. Most of them were sold in the green state.—J. BORNS, St. John County, Fla., June 22, 1907.

Onion Sets for Fall Planting

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



White Pearl Onions.

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

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

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

From the bushel of White Pearl Onion Sets I got from you last fall, I have sold \$39.80 worth of the finest onions ever seen on this market. I planted the bushel of sets in a space 32 feet by 80 feet, or one-sixteenth of an acre. I commenced selling onions the 13th of April two inches in diameter. I left a few to see what they would do. At present writing they measure five inches in diameter, and I think they will weigh over one pound. When I pull them I will give you the weight of some of the largest, and how many it takes to make a bushel. I intend to put in an acre of this same variety this fall, if they prove a good keeper. I am satisfied that from that bushel of sets I would have gotten over forty bushels, for I pulled the nicest ones for a month before I thought of saving some to see what they would do. I had onions on the market thirty days before any other trucker.—H. M. CALKINS, Cumberland County, N. C., June 6, 1907.

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

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

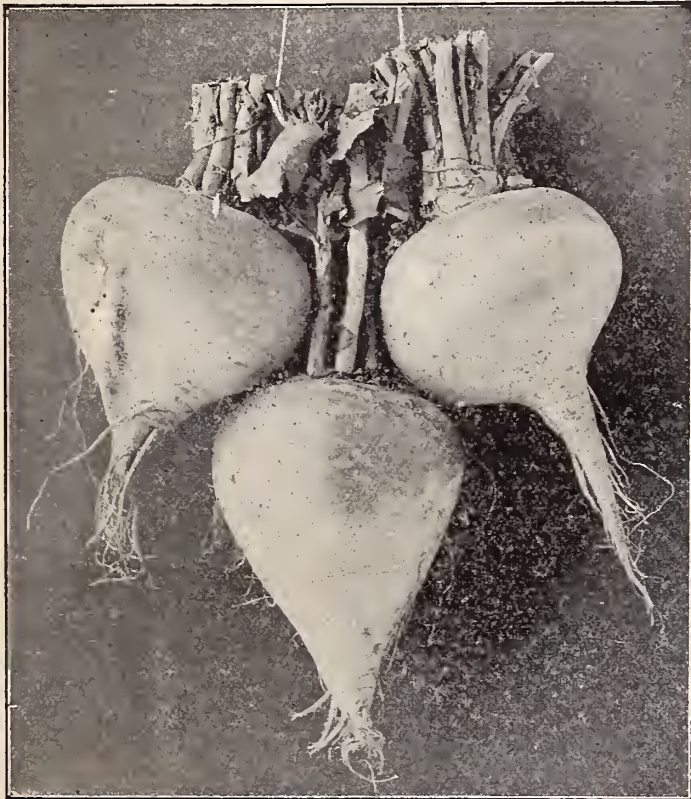
Yellow Danvers.—Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin.—Qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bushel prices on application.

Wood's Turnip and Rutabaga Seed

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

Ounce, 5 cts.; lb., 15 cts., postpaid, all varieties, except Milan, which are, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pound, 20 cts., postpaid. If to be mailed, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage.



Wood's Improved Red-Top Globe Turnips.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

	Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over.	Lb.
Early Red, or Purple-Top (strap-leaved). Flat shaped, quick-growing, popular for both market and private use,.....	\$0 25	\$0 30
Early White Flat Dutch. —Similar to Purple-top, except that it is pure white,.....	25	30
Mammoth Red-Top White Globe. —Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock,.....	25	30
Wood's Improved Red-Top White Globe. An improved strain of Red-top Globe, grown from roots specially selected for shape, size, quality and small tops. Very popular both for market and home use. Also largely used for stock feeding,	30	35
Early Strap-Leaf White Globe. —A quick-growing sort similar to Red-Top Globe, except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor	25	30
Extra-Early Purple-Top Milan. —The quickest growing turnip in cultivation; fine for table and market; white, with purple top,.....	40	45
Extra-Early White Milan. —Similar to above, except that it is pure white. The Milans are nearly a week earlier than the Red or Purple-Top,	40	45
Southern Snow-White Globe. —A superior early sort, of fine quality; one of best for table use,	25	30
White Egg. —A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table; early,.....	25	30

	Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over.	Lb.
Long White Cow-Horn. —Very productive; a quick grower; fine-grained and very sweet,...	\$0 25	\$0 30
White Sweet German. —Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well,	25	30
Pomeranian White Globe. —Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive,....	25	30
Large White Norfolk Globe. —Makes large, round, white roots; excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad,	25	30

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

	Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over.	Lb.
Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. —A splendid stock-feeding sort; yellow flesh and of superior feeding qualities; hardy and productive and keeps well,	\$0 25	\$0 30
Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. —Produces fine-shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well,....	25	30
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. —One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor,	25	30

SALAD VARIETIES

Southern Prize, or Dixie. —Makes large round white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular winter and spring salad turnip grown,.....	40	45
Seven Top. —Grown only for winter salad; very hardy,	35	40
Hollybrook. —A valuable new salad turnip, which originated on our Hollybrook Farm. Will yield more good cuttings of salad than any other variety of salad we have ever grown. It makes a large number of small tops, all growing out of the same turnip, instead of one top growing out of the center of the turnip, as with other varieties. It is slower to run to seed in the spring than other kinds, a decided advantage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.		

RUTABAGA, or SWEDE



Purple-Top Yellow. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. Lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.
Wood's Improved Yellow. An improved strain grown from selected roots, which are carefully selected for large size, uniformity in shape and quality of roots. Lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per pound.
Breadstone, or Budlong. —Makes handsome, medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.
Large White, or Russian. Flesh white, solid; a good keeper. Lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 25 cts. per lb.

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

List of Other Vegetable Seeds

Full description and information about all these varieties is contained in our Annual Seed Book for 1906. Our New Annual Seed Book for 1907 will be ready about January 1.

BEETS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe,.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Arlington,	03	07	15	40
Detroit Dark Red,.....	03	07	15	40
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar,.....	03	07	15	35
Extra Early Eclipse,	03	07	15	40
Dirigo,	03	07	15	40
Extra Early Egyptian,.....	03	07	15	35
Improved Early Blood Turnip,.....	03	07	15	35
Bastain's Early Blood Turnip,.....	03	07	15	35
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip,.....	03	07	15	35
Long Smooth Blood,.....	03	07	15	35
Early Model Red Globe,.....	05	15	40	1 00

BROCCOLI

White Cape,	05	30	90	3 00
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Perfection,	05	15	50	1 50
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CABBAGE—Late Varieties

(For Early Varieties, see page 23 of this Catalogue.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Louisville Drumhead,	05	15	45	1 50
Surehead,	03	15	40	1 40
Danish Winter Ballhead, or Hollander,.....	03	20	60	1 75
Buncombe, or North Carolina,.....	05	20	50	1 60
Large Late Flat Dutch,.....	03	15	40	1 25
Large Late Drumhead,.....	03	15	40	1 25
Wood's Prizehead Late Flat Dutch,.....	05	20	50	1 50
American Perfection Drumhead Savoy,.....	03	15	40	1 40
Green Glazed,	03	15	40	1 25
Red Dutch,	05	20	50	1 50

CARROT

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate,.....	03	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Horn,.....	03	08	20	50
Oxheart, or Guerande,.....	03	08	20	50
Chantenay, or Model,.....	03	10	20	60
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted,.....	03	08	20	50
Half-Long Danvers,.....	03	08	20	45
Improved Long Orange,.....	03	08	20	45
Large White Belgian (for stock),.....	03	08	15	40

CELERY

Snow White,	05	20	60	1 75
Evans Triumph,	03	15	50	1 40
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown),.....	10	35	1 00	3 00
Paris Rose-Ribbed Self-Blanching (Golden Rose). French-grown seed,.....	05	20	60	2 00
Improved White Plume,.....	05	15	45	1 50
Pink Plume,	05	15	45	1 50
Giant Pascal,	05	15	35	1 20
Crawford's Half Dwarf,	05	15	40	1 25
Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf,.....	05	15	40	1 25
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery,.....	05	15	40	1 25
Celery seed for seasoning,.....	..	05	10	25

CUCUMBER

Improved White Spine,	03	08	20	50
Chicago Pickling,	03	08	20	50
Green Prolif Pickling,.....	03	08	20	50
Zwaim, Fine pickling sort,.....	05	10	25	75
Thorburn's Everbearing,.....	03	08	20	50
Gherkin, for pickles,	05	15	35	1 00
Arlington White Spine,.....	03	08	20	55
Improved Long Green,	03	08	20	50
Klondike,	05	10	20	60
Cumberland,	03	08	20	50
Japanese Climbing,	05	10	30	1 00
Davis Perfect,	10	25	75	2 50
Siberian,	03	08	20	50

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Curled,	\$0 03	\$0 08	\$0 15	\$0 40
Water Cress,	05	25	75	2 50

EGGPLANT

Florida High Bush,.....	05	25	80	2 00
New York Improved Purple,.....	05	25	75	2 50

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna,	03	15	40	1 40
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LEEK

Large Flag,	03	10	25	75
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PARSNIP

Sugar, or Hollow Crown,.....	03	07	15	35
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PEPPER

Neapolitan,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Chinese Giant,	10	40	1 00	3 50
Coral Gem Bouquet,	05	25	75	2 50
Ruby King,	05	15	45	1 60
Long Red Cayenne,	05	15	45	1 50
Mammoth Golden Queen,	05	15	45	1 50
Tabasco,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Sweet Spanish Mammoth,.....	05	15	45	1 50
Red Cluster,	05	20	60	2 00
Bell, or Bull Nose,.....	03	15	45	1 50
Procopps Giant,	05	15	45	1 50

RHUBARB

Linnaeus,	05	15	40	1 25
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SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island,.....	05	10	30	1 00
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SQUASH, or CYMLING

Wood's Earliest Prolific,.....	05	10	25	65
Early White Bush, or Patty Pan,.....	03	07	15	50
Mammoth White Bush,	05	10	20	55
Wood's Everbearing,	05	10	20	60
Golden Summer Crookneck,.....	03	07	15	50
Giant Summer Crookneck,.....	05	10	20	55
Boston Marrow,	03	07	15	40
Hubbard,	05	10	25	65

TOMATO

Royal Red,	03	15	40	1 40
Wood's First Early,	05	25	75	2 50
Matchless,	05	20	60	2 00
Ponderosa,	10	50	1 50	5 00
Beauty (Improved),	05	15	50	1 50
The Stone,	03	15	50	1 50
New Dwarf Stone,	05	25	75	2 50
Spark's Earliana,	05	25	75	2 50
Acme,	03	15	50	1 50
Perfection,	03	15	40	1 40
Favorite,	03	15	40	1 40
Paragon,	03	15	40	1 40
Improved Trophy,	05	20	50	1 60
Dwarf Champion,	05	20	60	2 00
Success,	05	25	60	2 00
Fordhook First,	05	25	75	2 50
Nolte's Earliest,	05	30	90	3 00
June Pink,	10	60	2 00	7 50

Permit me to thank you very much for your beautiful Catalogue, which I received some time since. I always grow my garden from your seeds, and when seasons are favorable I never fail. It is always a pleasure to recommend you to my friends. You give well filled packages of fresh, well-developed seeds.—Mrs. W. J. DAVIS, Marion Co., S. C., Feb. 10, 1907.

The Fall is the Best Time to Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

Will give you a Beautiful Green Lawn during the Winter and Spring, which, with proper care and attention, will last for years. See Page 9 of this Catalogue for full information

HARDY ROSES STRONG, VIGOROUS; OUTDOOR-GROWN PLANTS

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

We can ship these Roses any time during November or December, or in open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out, however, the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots, after setting out, is advisable; not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development during the winter.

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

OUR LIST INCLUDES THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

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

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

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

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

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

Ulrich Brunner.—Extra large; bold flowers, full and globular. Color rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.

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

Mrs. 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.

Coquette des Blanches.—Finely formed; pure white; occasionally shows light blush when first opened.

Mrs. John Laing.—Light pink; free, continuous bloomer. Straight growth.

Magnafrano (Everblooming Jacqueminot). Bright, deep rose color; extra large flowers; tea-scented. Profuse bloomer.

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

EVERBLOOMING TEA, or MONTHLY ROSES

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

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

Safrano.—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.

Catherine Mermet.—Beautiful pink; a splendid rose.

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

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

Marie Guillot.—One of the most reliable White Tea Roses, especially for outdoor culture. Flowers magnificently made, extra large, full and double. Very fragrant.

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

Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Garden). Color clear golden yellow of a very beautiful shade. Flowers are extra large, full globular form, exquisitely shaped and richly perfumed.

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

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

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

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

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



Everblooming Tea Roses.

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.

Mad. Welche.—Soft amber yellow, with deeper center. Full, free bloomer.

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

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

BOURBON and CHINA ROSES

Very Desirable Free-Blooming Hardy Roses.

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

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

Mosella (Yellow Soupert).—Light yellow, passing to white; constant bloomer, in clusters; plant dwarf, bushy and hardy.

CLIMBING ROSES

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Robert Peary.—A fragrant white Rose, with long, pointed buds; hardy, and a free bloomer.

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

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

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

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

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

WOOD'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT, No. 1 GARDEN COLLECTION OF HARDY BULBS

For Spring Flowering Outdoors

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

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

Express or Freight Charges to be Paid by Purchaser.



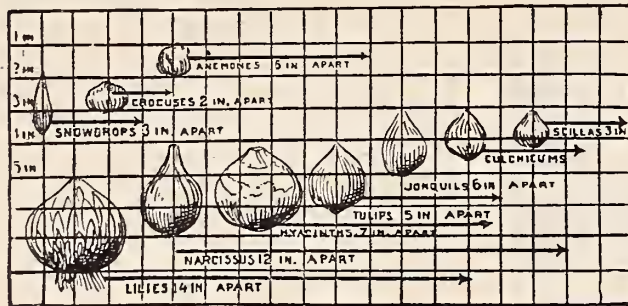
- 24 Hyacinths. Mixed colors. Double and Single.
- 18 Hyacinths. White Italian and Blue and Rose Roman.
- 100 Tulips. Finest mixed Single and Double; separate.
- 16 Tulips. In fine named sorts.
- 12 Mixed Parrot Tulips.
- 12 Poeticus Narcissus.
- 24 Narcissus. Fine garden variety; separate.
- 60 Crocus. Named sorts; separate colors.

- 100 Crocus. Finest mixed colors.
- 24 Anemones. Single and Double; separate.
- 12 Chionodoxa Luciliae (Glory of the Snow).
- 12 Spanish Iris. Mixed colors.
- 4 Scilla Siberica.
- 12 Sparaxis Tricolor. Mixed.
- 24 Snowdrops. Single.
- 4 Liliun candidum.

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW BULBS

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

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



Depth at which Bulbs Should be Planted

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

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.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurement

Diameter.	Per Doz.	100.	1,000.	Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.	100.
2-inch,	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$4 50	7-inch,	\$0 08	\$0 85	\$5 75
2 1/4-inch,	12	65	5 00	8-inch,	12	1 25	9 00
2 1/2-inch,	15	75	5 50	9-inch,	16	1 75	12 50
3-inch,	18	1 00	8 00	10-inch,	25	2 50	18 00
4-inch,	25	1 40	12 50	11-inch,	30	3 00	22 50
5-inch,	40	2 50	22 50	12-inch,	40	3 75	30 00
6-inch,	60	3 50	33 00				



SAUCERS

Diameter.	Per doz.	100.
4-inch,	\$0 20	\$1 25
5-inch,	25	1 50
6-inch,	30	2 00
7-inch,	40	2 75
8-inch,	60	4 25
9-inch,	\$0 08	\$0 75
10-inch,	09	80
11-inch,	10	1 00
12-inch,	12	1 20

SHALLOW POTS

Made similar to the ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diameter.	Each.	Per Doz.
6-inch,	\$0 05	\$0 50
8-inch,	10	1 00
10-inch,	18	2 00
12-inch,	25	2 50



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.—Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed. 6 1/2-inch, each 5c.; doz., 50c.; 8-inch, each, 10c.; doz., \$1; 10-inch, each, 12c.; doz., \$1.25.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER.—Can supply either straight or angle neck. Each \$1, by mail, \$1.10.

RAFFIA.—Excellent for tying up bunches of vegetables for market, grape-vines and plants. Cheaper and better than string. Pound, 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of Importance to Bloom in the Spring

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

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

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

HYACINTHS

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

so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark, cool place till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass, and rinse both with clean water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

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

WOOD'S EXHIBITION SINGLE HYACINTHS

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

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

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

I take great pleasure in telling you that we have never before enjoyed Hyacinths as we have these that we bought from you. They are blooming as perfectly as any I ever saw.—Mrs. R. S. SMYLLIE, JR., Rockbridge Co., Va., February 19, 1906.

The Hyacinth bulbs we got from you last fall have been just grand.—Dr. F. C. JAMES, Pitt County, N. C., April 5, 1905.

My Hyacinths I got from you are doing fine. I have two very large pots of white ones in full bloom at present, and they are the admiration of my neighbors.—Mrs. W. B. HERRING, Lenoir County, N. C., Dec. 23, 1905.

Your bulbs last year were so very satisfactory that I wish to use yours this year, too.—Mrs. S. T. McCRAHY, Spartanburg Co., S. C., Sept. 1, 1905.

WOOD'S SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF NAMED HYACINTHS

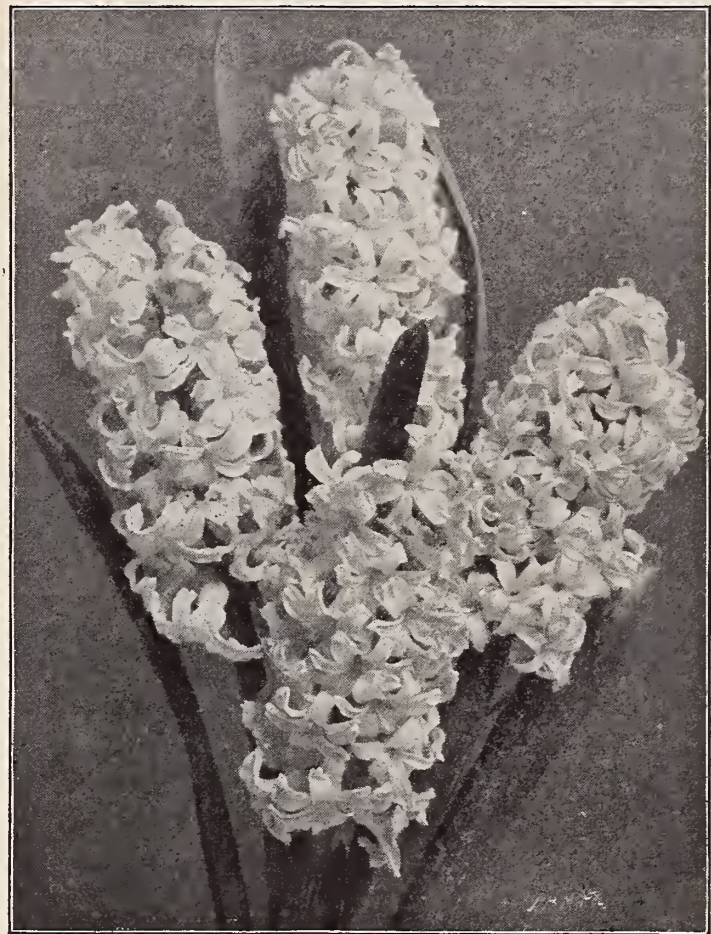
FOR GROWING IN WATER AND POTS, ALL FIRST SIZE, HAND-PICKED.

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

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

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

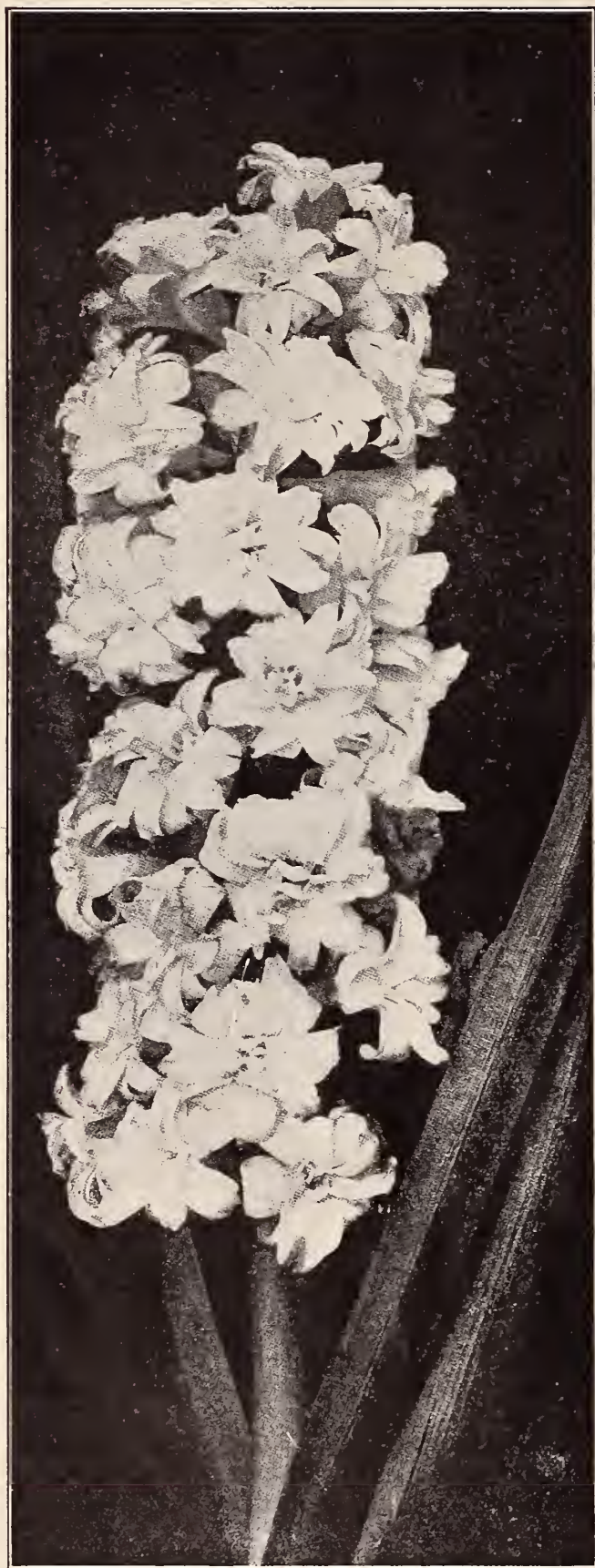
COLLECTION No. 4—For Growing in Pots.—12 bulbs, \$1.10, postpaid.



Wood's Exhibition Hyacinths.

Wood's Exhibition Hyacinths

are all varieties of special merit, extra size in bulbs, and produce magnificent spikes of bloom.



Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinth.

The Hyacinth Bulbs I bought of you last fall have turned out excellent. I wish you could see the mass of beautiful Hyacinths I have with only 40 bulbs. I had 17 spikes in bloom yesterday that were simply grand.—R. LELAND COSBY, Warwick County, Va., March 1, 1907.

The Hyacinths I bought of you last fall were a perfect success. I hope the roses I am now getting will prove as satisfactory and give me as much genuine pleasure.—MRS. A. P. DAVIES, Gloucester Co., Va., March 14, 1907.

WOOD'S EXHIBITION SINGLE HYACINTHS—Continued

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

WHITE.

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

BLUE.

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

Collection of one of each of above Thirty-five Kinds, \$2.50, purchaser paying charges.

Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinths

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

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

WHITE AND BLUSH WHITE.

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

RED AND ROSY.

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

Collection of one of each of above twenty kinds, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65.

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

RED AND PINK.

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

YELLOW.

- Alida Jacoba.**—Fine, pure yellow.
Herman.—Orange-yellow.
Ida.—See Special Varieties for description and price.
King of Holland.—Apricot color, and has a fine, large spike.
La Citroniere.—Citron-yellow, close spike.
Lord Australie.—Clear yellow; fine spike.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

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

YELLOW.

- Bouquet Orange.**—Reddish yellow; small spike.
Goethe.—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.
Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra-large flower.
Sovereign.—Golden yellow or orange, bells borne on long stems.
Louis d'Or.—Pure yellow; good, stiff spike.

SELECT LIST OF NAMED HYACINTHS, SECOND SIZE BULBS

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

Prices, all Varieties, each 8 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; 25 for \$1.35; 100, \$5.00.
If by mail, add 10 per dozen for postage.

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



WOOD'S SUPERIOR HYACINTHS IN SEPARATE COLORS

Wood's Superior Hyacinths in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep any name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs, much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut-flowers, or for out-door garden blooming in beds or borders.

Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000 prices on application. If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

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

MINIATURE, or DUTCH ROMAN HYACINTHS

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

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

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



Roman Hyacinths.

ROMAN HYACINTHS

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

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

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS

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

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

TULIPS

The Most Gorgeous and Showy Early Spring Flowers

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

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

Tulips for Cut-Flowers

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

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

SELECT NAMED TULIPS SINGLE VARIETIES

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

- Artus (B 7).**—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.
- Belle Alliance (B 9).**—Beautiful dark scarlet; sweet scented; fine for forcing or bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.
- Brutus (B 9).**—Brilliant red and yellow striped; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.65.
- Canary Bird (A 8).**—Clear, rich golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden; 3 for 10c.; doz. 30c.; 100, \$1.75.
- Chrysolora (B 9).**—Pure yellow; large showy flower. One of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop. Each, 5 cts.; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.
- Couleur Cardinal (C 10).**—Large, bronze-scarlet; distinct and fine. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.
- Couleur Ponceau (B 10).**—Rosy crimson, large white base; 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.65.
- Cottage Maid (B 9).**—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower, and one of the best sorts

	Doz.	100.
for bedding or forcing; each, 5c.	\$0 25	\$1 50
Crimson King (B 9). —Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder and easily forced; each, 5 cts.	25	1 50
Duchess of Parma (B 9). —Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list; 3 for 10 cts.	25	1 50
Dusart (A 9). —New; dark, rich scarlet; fine; each 5c.	50	3 00
Joost van Vondel (B 10). —Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best; each 5 cts.	35	2 00
Kelzerkroon (B 10). —Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective; each, 5 cts.	30	1 75
L'Immaculee (A 9). —Pure white; large flower; fine forcer; 3 for 10 cts.	25	1 50
La Reine (A 8). —Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots; 3 for 10 cts.	25	1 50
Pottebakker, Scarlet (A 9). —Bright scarlet, large flower; 3 for 10 cts.	35	2 50
Pottebakker, White (A 9). —Pure white; large and showy; 3 for 10 cts.	35	2 50
Proserpine (A 8). —Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced in bloom by Christmas; each 8 cts.	60	4 60
Rosa Mundi (B 8). —Bright pink, feathered white; 3 for 10 cts.	25	1 50
Thomas Moore (B 10). —Beautiful yellow, shaded orange; each 5 cts.	30	2 00
Vermilion Brilliant (B 9). —Splendid dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective; each 5 cts.	50	4 00



Single Tulips.

- Van der Neer (B 8).**—Finest of violet; 3 for 10 cts. Doz. 40 3 00
- Yellow Prince (B 9).**—Large golden yellow; very showy; 3 for 10 cts. 30 1 00

DOUBLE VARIETIES

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

CHOICE MIXED TULIPS

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

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

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

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

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

PARROT TULIPS

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

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

DUC VAN THOL TULIPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

LILIES

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

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

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

THE BERMUDA EASTER LILY (*Lilium Harrisii*)

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

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

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

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



Lilium candidum.

LILIES

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

LILIUM CANDIDUM

Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily

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

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES

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

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

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

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

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

CALLA LILIES

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

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

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

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



Large Trumpet Narcissus, Emperor.

NARCISSUS, or DAFFODILS

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

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

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

Polyanthus, or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus

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

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

Giant White. —For description and price, see page 37,	Doz.	100
Paper White. —Pure white; splendid for forcing and cut flowers,	\$0 25	\$1 00
Paper White Grandiflora. —These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September can be easily brought into flower by Christmas.....	30	1 75
Grand Soleil d'Or. —Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer,	35	2 50
Gloriosa Superba. —Pure white, with rich orange cup,....	35	2 50
Jaune Supreme. —Yellow, with orange cup; extra,.....	35	2 50
Double Roman. —Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely.....	25	1 50
Mixed Polyanthus Narcissus. —A number of very fine varieties, mixed together, producing very pleasing effects either in pots or out-of-doors,.....	25	1 50

DOUBLE-FLOWERING NARCISSUS

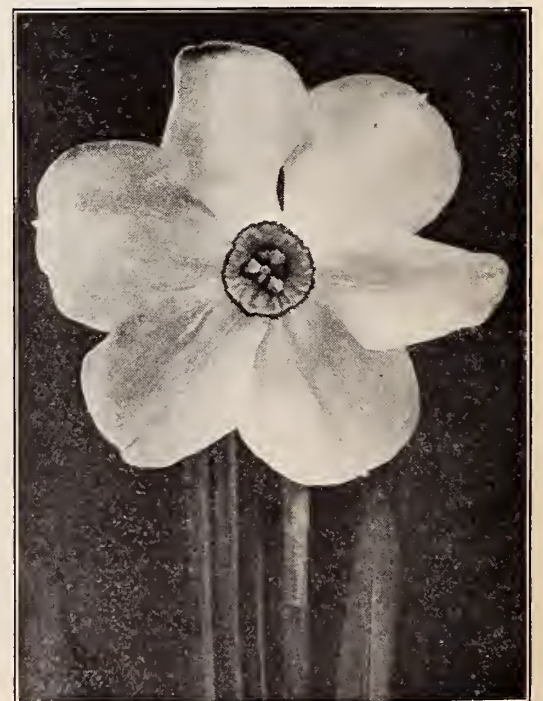
If by mail, add 8 cents per dozen for postage.

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

JONQUILS, or SINGLE TRUMPET VARIETIES

If by mail, add 8 cents per dozen for postage. Doz. 100

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



Poeticus Narcissus.

THE OLD-FASHIONED NARCISSUS AND DAFFODILS

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

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

This is the most satisfactory flower that can be grown in the house for winter blooming. They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

makes beautiful house-blooming flowers grown in open bowls with pebbles in water.

occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3. Delivered anywhere in the United States.

Chinese Sacred, or Oriental Narcissus

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

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

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

JONQUILS

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

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

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

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

CROCUS

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



Large-Flowering Crocus.



Narcissus Grown in Water.

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

NAMED LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

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

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

MIXED VARIETIES.

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

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

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Fall Planting

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

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

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

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

ALLIUM GRANDIFLORUM

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

AMARYLLIS

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

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

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

Equestris.—A free-blooming variety of bright scarlet, with white, star-like throat. Each 25 cts.; dozen, \$2.

ANEMONES

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

Single Mixed—Doz., 15c.; 100, \$1.

Double Mixed—Doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.75.



Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS

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

VARIOUS OXALIS

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

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

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

Bowei.—Vivid rosy crimson; large, handsome, thick foliage.

Rose.—Fine large pink.

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

Multiflora Alba.—Pure white.

Cernua fl. pl.—Double canary yellow.

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

CHIONODOXA (Glory of the Snow)

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

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

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

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

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

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

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



Freesia Refracta Alba.

DOUBLE CHINESE PAEONIES

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

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

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

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

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

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)

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

RANUNCULUS

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

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

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

IRIS (Fleur de Lis)

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

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

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

IXIAS

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



Double Chinese Paeonies.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

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

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

SCILLA SIBERICA

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

SNOWDROPS

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

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

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

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

SPARAXIS

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

SPIRAEA COMPACTA MULTIFLORA

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



Lily of the Valley.

Flower Seeds for Fall Sowing

Biennials and Perennials (marked *) usually bloom the second season from spring-sown seeds, but if sown in the fall and protected during the winter will bloom the first season. Tender Perennials (marked †) can be carried through the winter in the greenhouse or conservatory. Hardy Annuals (marked ‡) can often be sown in the fall with good success if given ample protection with straw, litter or leaves. The surest plan, however, is to sow in hotbeds, coldframes or boxes and transplant outside early in the spring. We recommend the fall sowing of flower seeds, as a bountiful supply of blooms may be had much earlier than from spring-sown seeds.

*Hardy Perennials and Biennials

†Tender Perennials

‡Hardy Annuals

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE ANNUAL CATALOGUE, ISSUED IN JANUARY

- †**ASTER, Ostrich Plume**.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.
Wood's Superb Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.00.
German Quilled, or China.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
Peony-Flowered, Separate Colors.—White, Pink, Scarlet and Blue; each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; mixed colors, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
Semple's Branching—Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.;
Mixed Colors, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
Victoria—Separate Colors.—White, Blue, Crimson, Rose and Violet; each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts. **Mixed Colors**, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
Comet—Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts. **Mixed Colors**, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
Giant Comet.—All colors mixed; pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
Mignon, Crown, Tall and Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered.—Mixed colors, each, pkt. 7 cts.
***CORNFLOWER ASTER** (Stokesia cyanea).—Pkt. 10 cts.
†**ABRONIA**.—Trailing plant for rockwork; pkt. 5 cts.
†**ABUTILON**.—Bellflowers of many colors; pkt. 10 cts.
†**ACROCLINIUM**.—Everlastings; effective in borders; pkt. 3c.
†**ALONSOA**.—Fine for bedding; pkt. 3 cts.
†**ALYSSUM, Sweet**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Little Gem.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
***Saxatile compactum**.—For permanent borders; pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
†**AMARANTHUS**.—All varieties mixed; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
†**ANTIRETHINUM**.—Showy border plants; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30c.
***AQUILEGIA, Double and Single**.—Mixed colors; each, pkt. 3c.
†**ARCTOTIS grandis**.—Handsome daisy-like flowers; pkt. 5 cts.
†**BEGONIA Vernon**.—Excellent for pots; pkt. 10 cts.
†**CACALIA**.—Tassel-shaped flowers of many colors; pkt. 3 cts.
†**CALCEOLARIA**.—Flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated; pkt. 25 cts.
†**CALENDULA, Meteor and Prince of Orange**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
†**CALLIOPSIS, Superba**.—Pkt. 10 cts.
Golden Wave.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
***Lanceolata**.—Fine for borders and cutting; pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.
†**CANDYTUFT—Separate Colors**.—Crimson, Lilac and White; each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.
Empress.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
***White Perennial**.—Pkt. 10 cts.
***CANTERBURY BELLS, Single**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.
Double.—Mixed colors; pkt. 5 cts.
Calycanthema.—Mixed colors; pkt. 7 cts.
***CARNATION, Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.
Finest German Double Mixed.—Pkt. 15 cts.
Marguerite.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Chabaud's Perpetual.—Pkt. 20 cts.
†**CATCHFLY**.—Blooms white, pink and red; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20c.
†**CENTAUREA, Imperialis and Margarita**.—Each, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
Cyanus (Ragged Robin).—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20c.
†**CENTRANTHUS**.—Fine for vases and rockeries; pkt. 3 cts.
†**CINERARIA**.—All colors in fine mixture; pkt. 25 cts.
†**CLARKIA**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.
†**COCKSCOMB, Tall and Dwarf**.—Mixed colors; each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
Pink Plume Celosia.—Pkt. 10 cts.
†**CYCLAMEN**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 10 cts.
†**DIANTHUS, or PINK; Double Varieties—China**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Japan.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
White Japan.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.
Imperial.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
Fireball.—Pkt. 10 cts.
Single Varieties—Japan.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
China.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Star Pink.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
Laciniated, or Fringed.—Pkt. 5 cts.
Eastern Queen.—Pkt. 5 cts.
Wood's Superb Mixture of Double and Single Varieties.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.
***Perennial Variety—Pheasant's Eye**.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
DAISY, Double—Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts. **Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 7 cts.
***DAISY, Shasta**.—One of the best and hardiest perennials; pkt. 20 cts.
***DIGITALIS**.—Flowers white, pink, blue and purple; pkt. 3 cts.
†**ESCHOLTZIA** (California Poppy).—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
†**FENNS**.—Choice varieties mixed; pkt. 15 cts.
***FORGET-ME-NOT**.—Finest varieties mixed; pkt. 3c.; oz. 40c.
Eliza Fonrobert.—Large; bright blue; pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 60 cts.
†**FUCHSIA**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 15 cts.
†**GALLIARDIA Lorenziana**.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
***Grandiflora**.—Perennial; pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
†**GERANIUM Zonale**.—Pkt. 7 cts.; **Apple Scented**.—Pkt. 20 cts.
†**GILIA**.—Fine for massing in beds; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
†**GLOBE AMARANTH**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
†**GLOXINIA**.—Flowers 3 to 4 inches across; pkt. 25 cts.
†**GODETIA**.—A mixture of many exquisite colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
†**HIBISCUS**.—Showy and ornamental plants; pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
†**HELICHRYSUM**.—Everlastings; mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
***HOLLYHOCK, All Colors Mixed**.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
Allegheny.—Pkt. 10 cts.
†**LARKSPUR, Dwarf German Rocket**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
***Perennial**.—All colors mixed; pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
***LYCHNIS**.—Handsome and useful plants; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25c.
†**MARIGOLD, African Varieties Mixed and French Double Dwarf**.—Each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
French Gold Striped and Eldorado.—Each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30c.
†**MIGNONETTE, Sweet**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.
†**MACHET, Victoria, Golden Queen and Crimson Giant**.—Each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
Defiance.—Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
Goliath.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
Wood's Superb Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
†**NEMOPHILA**.—Flowers blue and white; pkt. 3 cts.
†**NIGELLA** (Love-in-a-Mist).—Pkt. 3 cts.
***PENTSTEMON**.—Excellent perennial border plants; pkt. 5c.
†**PHLOX, Silver-Leaved Star and Dwarf Mixed**.—Each, pkt. 10c.
Star and Fringed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
Grandiflora—White, Scarlet, Yellow, Dark Purple and Striped.
Separate Colors.—Each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; **Mixed Colors**, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.
***Perennial Phlox**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
†**POPPY, Wood's Superb Mixture**.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
Double Varieties—Cardinal.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
White Swan and Mikado.—Each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Peony-Flowered and Carnation-Flowered.—Each, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20 cts.
Single Varieties—Tricolor.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
Miss Sherwood and Tulip.—Each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
Danebrog and Umbrosum.—Each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
Shirley.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
***Perennial Varieties—Oriental**.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
Iceland.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.
†**PRIMULA Sinensis** (Chinese Primrose).—Pkt. 20 cts.
†**PRIMROSE, Evening**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
***ROSE CAMPION**.—Fine for massing; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
†**SANVITALIA**.—For borders and rock work; pkt. 3 cts.
†**SCABIOSA**.—Splendid for cutting; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
†**STOCKS, TEN WEEKS, Cut-and-Come-again**.—Pkt. 7 cts.
Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.
Dwarf German.—Mixed colors; pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.
***SWEET WILLIAM, Single Mixed**.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
Double Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
†**VINCA**.—For bedding, window-gardens and borders; pkt. 3c.
†**VIOLET, White and Blue**.—Separate colors; pkt. 10 cts.
Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
†**VIRGINIAN STOCKS**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
***WALLFLOWER, Single**.—Mixed colors; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
Double.—Mixed colors; pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.
†**ZINNIA, Miniature and Crisp and Curly**.—Each, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
Tom Thumb and Curled and Crested.—Each, pkt. 7c.; oz. 50c.
Grandiflora Mixed and Double Striped or Zebra.—Each, pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
Double Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Our Pansies are 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 very satisfactorily.

Wood's Royal Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.

Wood's Exhibition.—For florists and those desiring large show Pansies we recommend this strain. The flowers are distinguished by their magnificent, varied and strong marking, blotching and veining, and their unusual substance, brilliancy and attractiveness. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.

Masterpiece.—The most distinct and novel of Pansies. The ruffled blooms, often 3 inches across, are borne well above the foliage, and are of the richest colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; two pkts. for 25 cts.

Odier, or Blotched.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Psyche.—Excels in beauty of coloring, shape and number of magnificent blooms. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, each petal having a velvety violet-blue spot encircled with a broad white margin. A beauty in every particular and worthy of general cultivation. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Trimardeau.—A remarkably large and distinct class, blooms sometimes three inches across. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Large-Flowering Mixed.—A good mixture, containing all colors and styles of bloom; very showy. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 70c.

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; one pkt. of 12 sorts for 40 cts.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas can be very satisfactorily sown in November or December. Sown at this time, they should be put in from four to six inches deep. Sown in this way, they get well rooted and come up early in spring, and are ready to grow off at the first opening of spring weather, and really thrive and do much better than if seeding is put off until spring. They can also be very satisfactorily sown in open weather during January, February or March. The use of plenty of well-rooted stable manure will help the growth and flowering qualities of sweet peas to a considerable extent. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them the more they will flower.

The great number of varieties introduced in recent years has made the list confusing and cumbersome; many of the old sorts are not worth growing, compared with the newer and improved kinds. We have discarded the worthless varieties and offer below what, in the opinion of Sweet Pea experts, are the **very best** and **most improved varieties of each color**, every inferior kind and duplicates being discarded. Our selection contains a complete range of color from pure white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit.

Prices: All varieties, pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; any 10 pks. 25c. 1 pkt. each of 25 distinct kinds for 60c.; 1 oz. each for \$1.50.

Aurora.—White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry.—Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white; three-flowered; stems long and strong.

Captain of the Blues.—Nearly true blue; flowers large, three or four on good stems.

Coccinea.—Bright rich cherry-red.

Countess of Lathom.—A very pretty and delicate cream-pink; large flowers; profuse bloomer.

Dainty.—Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford.—Pure white, extra large and borne three to the stem.

Duke of Sutherland.—Dark purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo. Profuse bloomer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lovely.—Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink.

Mont Blanc.—The best forcing sort; pure white, good size; bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot.—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Navy Blue.—Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello.—Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form and size; three-flowered.

Prima Donna.—Exquisite soft pink; beautiful; large flower; profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales.—Intense bright rose color; the finely formed flowers are borne three and four to a stem.

Stella Morse.—Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus.—Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

CUPID SWEET PEAS

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. Of very neat, compact, bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid.—Large pure white flowers; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Pink Cupid.—Pure bright rose-pink; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors.—Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties; pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES

Wood's Special Sweet Pea Mixture.—A peerless mixture, made up of the cream of the very best named kinds, all of them choice, large-flowering sorts of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—A very good mixture, containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Bush Sweet Peas.—A type of sweet peas midway in growth between the tall and Cupid sorts, of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and producing a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these come up year after year. Colors red, white and blue. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

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