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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF HIGH
GRADE SEEDS

PRIZE MEDAL
WOOD'S
TESTED SEEDS

FOR THE
FARM AND GARDEN

T. W. WOOD & SONS,

SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

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TO PRODUCE CROPS

QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY FOR
MARKET,

It is necessary to use

High Grade Fertilizers.

Those made from an Animal Bone basis are always best. They not only make the crop, but improve the soil, and show effects on succeeding crops.

Wood's Fertilizers

are made purely from an Animal Bone and Blood basis—no S. C. Phosphate used—and can be relied on to the fullest extent.

See page 88 of our catalogue for further information.

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

IS GREATLY TO BE DESIRED.

It can easily be obtained by sowing Seed adapted to our climate and following directions (“Preparation,” “Sowing the Seed,” and “Care of Lawns Afterwards”) given on page 60 of our Descriptive Catalogue.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN

LAWN MIXTURE

Is composed of grasses which succeed and do best in this section, and will, with a little care, make a rich, green velvety turf all the year round.

To our Friends and Patrons:

RICHMOND, VA., JANUARY 1, 1894.

In presenting our Annual Catalogue for 1894 we take this opportunity of returning thanks to our thousands of friends and patrons for the aid they have given us in building up one of the largest businesses in seeds in the United States. After long experience, we feel no hesitation in saying that we know the requirements of the gardener and farmer, and use every effort to supply them with the best seeds to result in bountiful crops, in which we have such a close interest, as on the prosperity of our agriculturists depends our success.

We feel gratified by the many expressions of satisfaction with the seeds we have sent out and the resultant crops, which is an incentive to us to continue our efforts, not only to supply the best seeds, but to extend pleasant business relations.

GARDENING is profitable, not only on a large scale, where the grower of vegetables is so situated that he can supply the requirements of markets, but as vegetables are so healthy and afford such a diversity of diet at such a low cost, no person who has land ought to be without a garden.

CLOVER AND GRASS CULTURE is a very important branch of agriculture. Their benefits are at least two-fold. First, it will be many years before sufficient hay is grown in the South to supply her own requirements, hence there need be no fear of over-production. She is now dependent on the West for part of her supplies, but is capable of producing larger crops and better quality in many sections than is sent here, and vastly larger crops of the various fodder plants. Secondly, the land needs rest to recuperate, and if the soil is to become more productive it must occasionally be sown to clover and grass seeds to shade from the sun, prevent leaching, and collect and store plant food, and at the same time that this is being done, profitable crops of hay can be produced.

We remind our friends that different soils and situations require different grass mixtures. To meet such requirements we have combined suitable seeds, particulars of which will be found in the Grass Seed Department of this book.

ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZERS are acknowledged the best concentrated food for all crops. As good seed would fail in poor soil, it is important to apply the best plant food, which it has been our endeavor to supply in our Animal Bone Fertilizers, which we guarantee to contain no Charleston or Florida phosphate rock. For further information, see the fertilizer page.

Soliciting your esteemed favors, and wishing you a bountiful New Year, we are
Faithfully yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

OFFICES AND SEED WAREHOUSES, 8 and 10 South Fourteenth Street.

BRANCH STORES: Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts.; 1707 East Franklin Street.

We test the germination of all seeds before sending out.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESSAGE ON SEEDS.

We pay the postage or express charges on all packets, ounces, and quarter pounds of Garden and Flower Seed, and guarantee safe arrival at any Post Office or Express Office in the United States. In larger quantities, add eight cents per pound or fifteen cents per quart to the catalogue price if ordered to be sent by mail, except Onion Sets, postage on which is ten cents per quart.

No single package can be sent through the mail weighing more than four pounds; but we have made arrangements with the *express companies* here to send seeds by express to any part of the United States at a rate not exceeding eight cents per pound; PROVIDED THE EXPRESSAGE IS PREPAID. The lowest charge, however, for any single package is ten cents. This is much the best way of forwarding wherever possible. Be sure and bear in mind that to secure these low rates the expressage must be prepaid, and add the amount to your order if you wish seeds sent this way. A package weighing five pounds or less can be sent to any point in Virginia for twenty-five cents. Larger size packages can be sent at even a proportionately less rate than this.

ABOUT REMITTING MONEY.

Our terms are net cash. Parties who have no regular account on our books will kindly accompany orders with the cash or satisfactory references. Money can be remitted by Postal Note, Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express, Check, or Draft. Letters with money enclosed can be registered at any post-office, and this is as safe and convenient a way as any, and customers will have the acknowledgment of receipt of order by the registry card, which is signed by us on receipt of letter and sent back by return mail. Remitting by Money Order or Registered Letter is safest. We have never had complaint of a single loss when sent either way. We also accept two-cent stamps, but prefer money remitted in other ways. Don't send five or ten cent stamps if you can help it. Folding stamps in a piece of brown wrapping paper or newspaper prevents sticking together.

SEND ORDERS IN EARLY.

We always endeavor to fill orders the same day as they are received, but to facilitate business we would kindly request our customers to send in their orders as early as they conveniently can before the rush of business comes on, using the order sheet, which will be found in Catalogue, where they can conveniently do so. Always write your name, post-office, shipping address, and State as plainly as possible. *Do not put the name of your farm or residence*, if different from your post-office, on your orders or letters, as it sometimes causes packages or letters to be misdirected.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED OATS, AND SEED POTATOES.

Prices on these and other Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating, and the prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued, January 1st. We will take pleasure, at any time in quoting current prices, and also mailing samples when desired. When writing for this information, always state about the quantities you expect to require.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

For each \$1.00 remitted for Seeds at *packet rates* you can select packet seeds to the amount of \$1.25. For each 50 cents remitted you can select to the amount of 60 cents, *this applies to packet seeds only*, and remember that we pay the postage. This virtually brings *Wood's Seed store to every post-office*, and enables you to secure the very best seeds on most favorable terms. Our packet seeds are all full, large sized packets, containing, in some instances, double as much as are often sent out by other houses.

SEED TESTING AND THE GUARANTEE OF SEEDS.

We use every care, both in the selection and growing of our seeds. In addition to this, we carefully test the vitality of our stocks before sending out, so as to use every safeguard to send out only such seeds as will grow and produce satisfactory results. At the same time experience has proved that, no matter how careful the seedsman may be, there are conditions and causes affecting the germination and purity of seeds that are beyond control, so that we, in common with other seedsmen, have to decline to give any guarantee; and while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect of the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms they must be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

POWHATAN Co., VA., May 15, 1893.—Your seeds have always proved to me the most satisfactory and best yielding of any I plant.
E. R. PRESTON COCKE.

WILSON Co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1893.—I purchased seed of you last spring, 1893, and they gave me satisfaction, as they have done heretofore. Their equals are but few, and excelled by none.

J. J. THORN.

DARLINGTON Co., S. C., Aug. 18, 1893.—I bought your Lawn Grass for the Lawn Park last fall, and am very much pleased.
W. F. DARGAN.

Send us the addresses of friends likely to buy seeds. Catalogues mailed free.

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

LIST OF NOVELTIES IN SEEDS

—:AND:—

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus.

In a test of this new variety the past year it made much larger and more vigorous growth than any of the old varieties, and promises to become the most valuable introduction that has yet been made in asparagus. Its greatest value consists in the fact that it furnishes white shoots, which stay white as long as fit for use, without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended upon to give 75 to 90 per cent. of white plants from the seed. This grand novelty has been brought to its present state of perfection by one of the largest and most experienced growers of asparagus in this country, by many years of careful selection from a single plant found in one of the fields of Conover's Colossal. To-day he has a field of Columbian Mammoth White, from which he sells the product to a canning factory, that allows him 20 per cent. more for it than for any other kind grown for them. Price, per pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00. Price of one year old roots, \$1.50 per 50 roots; \$2.50 per 100 roots.

SILVER CURLED MUSTARD.

This is a novelty introduced from Germany three years since. The grower gives description as follows: "It is decidedly the handsomest thing in the shape of a salad that has come under my notice. It yields much more than any other mustard, is very hardy, standing the winter well. It has a beautiful silvery tinge. In the sections where this has been tried it is rapidly superseding other sorts, and we believe it to be a most valuable addition to our list." Price, 10 cts. per pkt.; 15 cts. per oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; \$1.00 per lb.

Lathyrus Sylvestris Wagneri.

THE FLAT PEA.

A Great New Fodder Plant.

This crop, comparatively new to America, has attracted a great deal of attention, and has been very much written about by the agricultural press the past season. It was first discovered in Hungary, by Prof. Paul Wagner, of the Agricultural Research Station of Darmstadt, Germany. It is said to possess in its wild state some injurious qualities, which Prof. Wagner claims to have eradicated by improvement and cultivation, as has been done with some other forage plants which we are constantly using. It flourishes and does well on poor, stony, sandy and dry soils, sending its roots to a great depth. Of course in richer soils, especially limestone, it will give much better results. Plants one year old have developed roots six feet long, and older plants have tough roots twenty to thirty feet long, thereby enabling it to resist drought to an extreme degree.

After it is once established it produces very heavy crops. A plant of three years' growth, in coarse rubble stone, produced eighty-seven stalks, averaging six feet in length, with seven hundred and six seed pods. At the Michigan Experimental Station, a two year old plat was cut which yielded at the rate of 16 8-10 tons of green forage per acre, which cured into very bright colored hay at the rate of four tons per acre. The odor was most agreeable, and cattle and horses in the stalls ate it with avidity. The owner of a large estate in Bavaria fed his milk cows with flat pea fodder fourteen days, after the first day the cows gave more milk, the yield of butter was considerably greater and the quality improved.

The report of the Virginia Experimental Station says: "At Cape Colony, Africa, cattle eat it greedily, both in the green state and in the shape of hay. In Australia sheep eat it with relish. As food for dairy cows it is claimed that owing to its richness in protein and fat it causes an increase in the richness of the milk. For horses some have claimed that it takes the place of oats. Hogs eat the young fresh cut herbage, and the meat of the hogs so fed is more compact in texture than corn-fed animals. The plant is said to do well on sand barrens, even on the sea shore, forming good pasture, and also preventing the sand from drifting. The vines should be cut before the flowers mature; it is then at its best for sweet ensilage. After flowering it begins to form woody stalks, and is then unpalatable for stock."

Its yield of nutritious matter is put at three times that of red clover, the milk yield 24 per cent. higher, and the percentage of butter 4.6 per cent., as against 2.7 per cent. from clover.

The Michigan report says the plants of the flat pea went through the severe cold without injury: "By March 31 the shoots were well started. In some parts of the field, where there had been a good covering of snow and the lower sprouts had been protected by a mass of sprouts above them, these lower sprouts of last fall's growth were found still green when the snow disappeared. From the last of March to the middle of May we had much cold weather, and all vegetation started slowly, but by May 20 the plants nearly covered the ground with a fresh crisp mass of foliage. It was not necessary to cultivate to keep the weeds down, for the plant itself started so vigorously and soon covered the ground so completely that nothing else had any chance. The two year old plants were in rows fifteen inches apart and as thick in the row as they came up. In July the plant had crowded itself into billows of verdure fully three feet high. It began blooming July 1, and kept sending out blooms in profusion. The root development is very great, and has a much greater number of nitrogen secreting tubercles than in any other plant I have seen."

The seed is slow to germinate, and sometimes takes three weeks to come up. The first year it does not make much crop, but develops root growth largely. It can be cut the second year, and twice a year for fifty years after. Sow in drills twelve or fifteen inches apart, and drop the seed every three inches. Per pkt. 15c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.

SEVIER CO., TENNESSEE, *September 15, 1893.*—I have found all the seeds I bought of you to be good, both field and garden. I sold seeds of the bill I bought from you last spring to all my neighbors, and all unite in praising the high qualities of your seeds. I have raised finer melons this year than any one in this locality. I have sold from twenty-five to thirty dollars worth of melons off of less than an acre, though I received less than a cent per lb. for my melons. I now have ten dollars worth lying in my patch rotting for want of a market. I have eaten twice as many melons as I have sold this summer. I find the Pride of Georgia is the best melon I have ever grown; grows larger and bears better. I have grown them this year to the weight of forty to forty-five pounds.

L. T. BLAIR.

AUGUSTA, GA., *June 7, 1893.*—The potato plants arrived this A. M. in good order, and I am very much pleased with them, they have such fine, large roots. Could not have struck a better time. Thanks for sending me such nice ones.

WM. H. COOK.

Do you like a tender, white Asparagus? If so, plant **Columbian White Mammoth.**

Livingston's New Buckeye State Tomato.

This is a new introduction, brought out by Mr. Livingston, who has originated so many of our valuable standard tomatoes. It averages at least one-half larger than the Livingston's Beauty, is also smooth and uniform, very prolific, and more abundant in fruitage than the standard sorts now in cultivation. It is unquestionably the heaviest cropper known. The tomatoes are borne in immense clusters of four to eight fruits, and occasionally ten large fruits have been found on a single cluster. In solidity and meatiness it has no equal, while in luscious quality none surpass it. The color is much the same as Livingston's Beauty, but of a somewhat darker and richer shade, and this, together with its large size and clear-cut outlines, makes it a very showy, striking tomato when displayed for sale. In shape it is, when compared with its other proportions, a little thicker from blossom to end of stem than most other sorts. With the above valuable characteristics, not one of which has been over-praised, it must be apparent to all that the New Buckeye State Tomato will immediately take its place in the front rank. Price per packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; pound, \$6.00.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM COLLARD.

This splendid new variety of Collards originated in North Carolina, and becomes immensely popular wherever known. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, and is very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Heads up nicely in winter if turned down and the lower leaves covered lightly after frost. They should be turned down where they grow for best results. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and we confidently claim that this variety is the best of all Collards, and that those who plant it will in the future use it to the exclusion of all other sorts. Price per packet, 10 cts.; per ounce, 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cts.; per pound, \$1.25.

WAKE CO., N. C., Nov. 10, 1893.—I have grown the N. C. Short Stem Collard, and find them the best I ever grew, and true to name. Truly a short stem. T. C. CROWDER.

CRYSTAL, BEDFORD CO., VA., March 21, 1893.—I liked the seed I got from you last spring so much that I order more of them this spring. MRS. DELIA A. HATCHER.

Planet Jr. Garden Implements are invaluable and almost indispensable.

Importance of Sugar Beet Culture.

The beet sugar industry is attracting much attention in this country. In the West it has become a settled industry, which is a source of wealth. In France and Germany it is the money crop of many thrifty farmers. The South, up to the present time, has done comparatively little in this line, though it is believed that this is by far the best section to raise sugar beets on account of our long summers, and, what is very important, a dry autumn. Sugar beets need abundance of warmth to grow to perfection.

We have the prospect of two sugar refineries to be started, one of which has commenced operations at Staunton, Va., and another is being examined into by the North Carolina Experimental Station, which has the promise of capital if it is found that beets yielding a sufficient amount of sugar can be grown in our section. This, we believe, will be found to be the case, but of course only experiments can determine the matter. During the first stages of growth sugar beets, like most other plants, simply require moisture, warmth, and food; later, when its chief functions are exercised in the production of leaf and root, an abundance of warmth and moisture, and lastly, dry sunny days, to mature and produce the sugar-making qualities. Any good soil is suitable, but a sandy soil it perhaps best adapted. The soil should be ploughed about eight inches deep, and followed with a sub-soil plow.

The ground should be fertilized heavily and harrowed thoroughly, making it fine and level. About 300 pounds of Wood's Celebrated Ground Bone, 100 pounds of Kainit or a similar form of Potash, and 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda or Ammonia should be used per acre to get the highest results of beets and yield of sugar. The seed should be sown as early after the middle of March as possible, but it can be safely sown up to the first of May. Sow the seed one inch deep in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds to the acre, we think sufficient, though 20 pounds to the acre is often sown in the West. When the beets appear above ground they can be cultivated. When the fourth leaf appears they should be thinned, leaving the strongest plants from 8 to 10 inches apart, holding the strong plants firmly with the left hand while the weaker ones are removed with the right hand, so as not to disturb the strongest plants. Cultivate shallow three or four times, keeping down all weeds, till the leaves are spread out over the ground and prevent the further growth of the weeds.

Keep the dirt well up around the beets. Whatever is above ground, together with the leaves, is only fit to feed to stock. This usually is about one-fifth of the entire beet. Do not break or bruise the leaves or the beets more than is necessary, as it lessens the sugar contents.

For further particulars of cultivation, care, and harvesting, and forwarding to be analyzed, we refer you to the *Progressive South*, published at Richmond, Va., which will have a series of articles on these matters, commencing with the January number, and also offers cash prizes to the amount of \$50 for the beets containing the largest percentage of sugar.

Even though it would not be possible to sell these beets for sugar just at present, they do, of course, make a large yielding and most valuable feed for stock, and it is well for our farmers to go into their cultivation, so as to get experience for growing same to the best advantage, and there is no question that if the present policy of the government is continued we will soon have beet sugar manufactories established in nearly all parts of the Southern States. It will thus open up a very profitable industry for our farmers, and one which they should be prepared to take advantage of.

The variety we offer is the French Red Top White Sugar Beet, which is recommended as the best of all for sugar-making qualities. Price of seed: Per ounce, 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cts.; per pound, 60 cts.

Excelsior Beet.

EXCELSIOR BEET.

A splendid new introduction, originating from and a decided improvement over the old Egyptian. It possesses the smooth skin and earliness of its parent, but is of a rounder shape, much more showy and desirable as a market sort. The flesh is blood red, of rich, tender quality, does not become coarse and stringy, and it is earlier than the Eclipse. The foliage is small and of a rich bronze color, and it can be grown closer together than other varieties. This will prove a great acquisition to the market gardener on account of its many fine qualities, and a very desirable sort for the family garden. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

The "Country Gentleman" is the finest flavored and sweetest of Sugar Corns. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing three or four good ears to the stalk. When we consider that ordinary Sweet Corn produces only one or two good ears to the stalk, the superiority of this variety will be quickly seen. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. The greatest merit of this corn, as before stated, is its delicious quality. Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts; peck, \$1.25; doz. ears. 50 cts.

Jackson Wonder Beans.

A sterling new variety of bush beans, which originated in Georgia. The seed is of a dark brown color, spotted with black. It is very similar in growth to the Dwarf Lima, and resembles it in most particulars, excepting the color of the seed. It is a little hardier, standing more extremes of heat and cold, and is claimed to be more prolific and of a little stronger flavor, which is much liked by some people. It should not be planted quite as early as the Snap Bean. Plant in rows two and-a-half feet apart, ten or twelve inches between the beans. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.00

Howe's Premium Potato.

This splendid new early potato was tested generally the past season, and proved itself the best of all early potatoes. Our grower in Maine reports that, compared with fifty acres that were raised through the past season, it proved itself to be the earliest of them all, maturing in advance of every other variety. In shape it is similar to the Bliss Turnip, being nearly round, flesh white, quality first-rate. In size and shape nearly the entire crop under good cultivation is marketable. Vines are short and stout, with broad, thick

leaves, and are pronounced by those who have grown them to be the best yielders of any early potato grown. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety to our customers desiring a splendid extra early potato. It will be found especially valuable to truckers and market gardeners. Price, per peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2 00; barrel, \$5.50.

SPANISH CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS.

(*Cyperus Esculentus*.)

A nut-grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, the hogs may be turned into them to feed, thus saving the labor of cutting and feeding required by most crops grown for this purpose.

Culture.—A light sandy soil is best suited for Chufas. The land should be well ploughed and raked, and about the first of May laid off in rows three feet apart, putting in the furrow about two hundred pounds of Wood's Animal Bone. Mix this thoroughly with the soil and list up over it, after which open a shallow trench on the list, and plant the Chufas in hills fifteen inches apart, putting two to three in each hill; cover lightly and roll. After they are well up plough between the rows and keep clean.

The directions apply as well to Peanuts as to Chufas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA., March 19, 1893.—Your seeds have done better for me than any other seedsman's. They prove to be just what you recommend them to be. I am highly pleased with all I have gotten from you. The Charles Downing Potatoes I got from you were the finest potatoes to yield I ever raised, and the mealiest potato for an early kind. I prize them highly and wish you great success with them and all of your seeds.

E. H. DUPREE.

For each \$1 remitted for seeds at packet rates you can select to amount of \$1.25.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima Bean.

This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Lima Beans. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses, in mammoth size and great productiveness any variety now offered. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality for using, either in the green or dry state. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole and continuing bearing up to frost. Price, per packet, 10 cts.; per pint, 30 cts.; per quart, 50 cts.; per peck, \$3.00.

WOOD'S EARLIEST HARDIEST BEAN.

Last year we brought to notice for the first time this valuable hardy snap bean, but although we only offered it by the packet, yet such was the demand that we had not nearly enough to supply our orders for it. It is a white bean, which produces green, flat pods, which are of excellent flavor. They are the hardiest snap bean in cultivation, and can be planted ten days earlier than the Mohawk or Valentine Beans, and will, even if planted at the same time, flower and produce pods from five to seven days earlier. This we state as the result of tests made by ourselves side by side with forty other varieties. They are a prolific, desirable sort for market or the family table, and will prove one of the most valuable introductions in recent years for truckers and market gardeners for growing for early market. We regret that our stock of these this year is again limited, and that we cannot offer or sell this valuable bean in large quantities. We hope, however, to have sufficient to offer in larger quantities another season. Price, 15 cts. per packet.

*Wood's Earliest
Hardest Bean.*

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL.—Bear in mind that we prepay postage or expressage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter pound rates; and in addition to this allow you to select \$1.25 worth of packet seeds for each \$1 remitted; 60 cents worth for each 50 cents remitted. This applies to packet seeds only. This gives every one, no matter how far distant, the opportunity to procure the best and freshest seeds in large-size packets as easily as buying them at our store.

WONDERFUL PEAS.

This new pea, introduced by us last season, as the name indicates, is a truly wonderful and most valuable variety.

It is wonderful in the enormous productiveness, both of vine and peas, and exceptionally valuable for the varied uses to which it is adapted. In order to mature the peas and to obtain the best results it should be sown in the middle of May, although it can be sown as late as June or the beginning of July, but sown as late as this, while it will make enormous growth of vine, it is doubtful whether it will mature its crop of peas. It should be sown at the rate of one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre.

The following is an extract from a letter regarding these peas, written by Mr. Geo. B. Finch, a prominent farmer of Southside Virginia, which was printed in our last year's catalogue: "Last season we sowed on an island which is attached to my farm thirty bushels of these peas, fifteen of which were sown to themselves the last of May on thin sandy land, about half bushel to the acre. The other fifteen were sown in the corn, the seed being ploughed under at laying-by time, say last of July, one bushel to the acre. I was not on the island very often during the summer, but was there on the 14th of September. At that time this pea patch presented the most 'wonderful' sight of the kind you well can imagine. The island is a long, narrow strip of land, three miles long, though only containing one hundred and forty acres. The ferry is at the upper end, connecting with a road running down through the centre. As I drove down this road, both on the right hand and the left, the whole face of the ground was completely covered with a dense heavy mat or carpet of vines, with leaves of the richest, glossy green, to the depth of three feet or more, and filled with the long tapering pea pods, growing in clusters, and every cornstalk having two or more vines clambering to the top, with peas all the way, and a nice little bunch at the top. Every inch of the land was occupied, having crowded out every sprig of grass, wild vine, and weed. I was not on the island again till the frost had denuded the vines of their foliage, displaying for the first time the enormous crop of peas. On the 9th November I put in thirty-six head of cattle, twenty sheep, twenty-two head of sows and shoats and twelve head of mares and colts. All of this stock soon became *very* fat—fatter than I had ever had them. December 18th I took out twelve head of the cattle and twenty sheep, and sent them to market, fatter than any had ever gone from the farm. The balance of the stock remained on the island till about the first of March, and were taken off in good condition. There were still some peas, but the stock seemed to be feeding mostly on the pea hay. I ought to say that we had some seventy-five acres in corn in the island, the ears of which were removed.

"I believe these pea vines are certain death to wire grass by smothering it, as several patches were entirely destroyed by it.

"This pea description would be incomplete were I not to say that it is excellent for the table, both in the green state and in the dry. Ripening in September, and continuing to bear till frost, it is most desirable."

FOR FEEDING AS AN IMPROVER.

To grow for feeding hogs and other cattle we can hardly over-estimate their value. Here is a crop that can be grown with such ease in about four months' time that will yield one hundred fold or more of feeding and fattening food superior to corn. The bacon made from hogs fed on peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as corn-fed. An opportunity is afforded with them for all sections to feed hogs and other stock as cheaply as the West by growing these peas and turning hogs and stock into them to fatten, which will improve the land and fatten the stock at the same time. As an improver of the soil they are invaluable to turn under green, or, as some prefer, to lay on the ground as a cover to the soil, to prevent leaching during the winter, and turn the vine under during the spring. They grow so much quicker and larger than other varieties that poor land can be brought up very quickly by their use; and if we consider that land improved by the use of clover (excepting the Crimson) takes eight months at least, while this, a much heavier crop, is produced in four months, their great value is obvious to all.

THEIR VALUE AS A HAY CROP.

To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time; besides, the ground where they grow will be much improved by the action of the plant collecting and storing nitrogen in the roots, which decay and furnish plant food for succeeding crops.

For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being much more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose.

Price, per pkt. 5 cts.; per qt. 20 cts.; per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.50.

Below we give extracts from a few letters received from parties to whom we sold the peas the past season:

TRADESVILLE, LANCASTER Co., S. C., Oct. 27, 1893.—Though my peas were ruined by the storm in July, I regard them as the best pea I ever saw, and would not give one bushel of them for five of any other. Gave *entire satisfaction* up to the storm. W. J. ARMFIELD.

HONEA PATH, ANDERSON Co., S. C., Oct. 7, 1893.—Your Wonderful Pea is all you claim for it. D. R. GREER.

WILLIAMSBURG Co., S. C., Nov. 17, 1893.—Some of the seed I got from you did well, especially the Wonderful Peas, which are a great thing. They can hardly be praised too highly. And the cantaloupes are the nicest I've ever eaten. J. J. McCULLOUGH.

MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1893.—Yours asking my opinion of the Wonderful Peas to hand. Was very much pleased with them. They yielded an immense quantity of peas and feed. THOS. M. YOUNG.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Peas.

This splendid variety, which we introduced last year for the first time, is remarkable for its size and delicacy of flavor, and as they contain a large amount of sugar, starch and gluten, make a very desirable vegetable dish for the table. Without any hesitancy we say that they are the finest variety offered either in this country or Europe, for we diligently inquired of the leading London and Parisian seedsmen, as well as in the United States and Canada, if they had or could procure any like them, but we failed to find any which have proved anything like their equal.

These sugar peas have pods that are six or seven inches long and an inch-and-a-half broad, and are free from membranous lining and strings. They are very brittle and succulent, and when the pods are sliced and boiled ten or fifteen minutes and served up with butter or white sauce, make an excellent nutritious dish. We likewise commend them for the rapidity with which they can be gathered and prepared for cooking, in comparison with the shelled peas. In fact, they have so many points of merit that they should come into general use. They are hardy, and should be planted in February or March. Stakes or brush should be used as a support for the vines. Price, per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 35 cts.; pint, 60 cts.; quart, \$1.00.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior is the earliest and best market pea in cultivation.

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS,

WITH CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

IN the following pages we have endeavored to list only the cream of the varieties of Vegetable Seeds. Many old sorts have been discarded, as they have been superseded by others of superior merit. Our constant aim is to offer only such as will prove satisfactory to our patrons, and thus merit the confidence they have reposed in us. The cultural directions given are for those sections, the climate of which is about the same as Richmond, Va. For sections further North or South the time of sowing must be varied according to the difference in climate.

We mail all Vegetable and Flower Seeds in packets, ounces, and quarter pounds, free of extra charge for postage; but seeds in larger quantities, if ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of eight cents per pound, or fifteen cents per quart, except on Onion Sets, postage on which is ten cents per quart. For information about remitting money, etc., see page 2.

ARTICHOKE.

(GERMAN, *Artischoke*.)

The Globe Artichoke makes a tender and delicious vegetable, the edible portion being the undeveloped flower-head, which must be used before the bloom begins to open.

Culture.—Sow the seed in April, in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out in the rows to four inches apart. Transplant the following spring to rows three feet apart, and two feet between the plants, where they will remain in bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of litter or coarse manure.

Large Globe. Produces large globular heads, with thick succulent scales. Boiled till tender, and served with butter and salt, it makes a delicious dish. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Jerusalem. This variety is grown for its tubers, which somewhat resemble the potato in appearance, but is different in flavor. It is used as a vegetable, and for feeding cows, sheep and hogs; is enormously productive, and a profitable food. Plant in rows four feet apart, and cultivate the same as potatoes. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per qt. extra.

ASPARAGUS. (GERMAN, *Spargel*.)

This has been cultivated for two thousand years, and is one of our most popular and healthy vegetables, and should be in every garden. A bed once established will, with proper care, last for twenty years. It is a profitable crop for market gardeners, both for near-by markets and for shipping to Northern cities.

Culture.—Sow early in the spring, one inch deep, in rows fifteen inches apart; thin out the plants in the row to four inches apart, and keep clean. The following spring or fall they may be transplanted, but it is best to leave them in the

row until two years old before transplanting. To prepare permanent beds for Asparagus, dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and twelve to fifteen inches deep; put in the bottom well-rotted manure, which dig in and mix with the soil; then set the plants twelve or fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots and cover with six inches of soil and manure, and keep clean. On the approach of winter, cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt; bone is likewise very beneficial. The second spring, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows, when it can be cut for use. If it is desired to cut it green, the roots need only be covered twelve inches. When more than one bed is desired, make them five feet apart, or a less space if green Asparagus is wanted. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; one hundred roots will set 80 to 100 feet in the row.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C., *January 23, 1893*.—We were very much pleased with your seed last year, and praised them very highly to our friends. Think you will likely receive some orders through our instrumentality, and sincerely hope you will, as we should encourage Southern enterprise.

MRS. C. J. STROMAN.

ORANGE CO., VA., *March 24, 1893*.—I have planted your seeds for two years, and find them true to name and perfectly reliable. Wishing you much success in the future.

MRS. NELLIE WAUGH.

Write your orders plainly, especially quantities, each article on a separate line.

Columbian Mammoth White. *For description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 3.* Per pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Palmetto. This fine variety originated in the South. It is of immense size, and being earlier than other varieties, is a favorite for shipping or family use. The quality is excellent and its yield enormous. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard variety, and has given splendid satisfaction both as a market variety and for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Barr's Mammoth. A fine large sort, grown largely for the Philadelphia market, where it is a

favorite. The stalks are often an inch in diameter, and retain their thickness nearly to the top. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

500 roots sold at 1,000 rates.

Conover's Colossal. One year old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. Two year old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth and Palmetto. One year old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000. Two year old roots, \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth. One year old roots, per 50 roots, \$1.50; per 100 roots, \$2.50.

BEANS OR SNAPS.

(GERMAN, *Bush-Bohne*)

A very important and popular crop for the table, and to grow in the South for shipment to Northern markets. To have a regular succession throughout the summer, plant every two weeks from beginning of April till middle of August.

Culture.—All varieties are tender, and should not be planted until April in this section. Plant in rows two to three feet apart, two inches deep, and two inches between the beans. Cultivate only when the vines are dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust. Up to the time of blossoming they should be cultivated, but not after, or it may interfere with their setting well. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; one and a half bushels will plant an acre.

Add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per qt., extra for postage if to be sent by mail. *Packets mailed free.*

Green Podded Varieties.

Wood's Earliest Hardest. *For particulars, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 8.* Per pkt. 15 cts.

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. Until the introduction of Wood's Earliest Hardest, this stood ahead of all other sorts in earliness and hardness. They will stand a slight frost, and on this account are preferred for early planting; also an excellent variety for pickling, for which purpose they should be planted about the middle of August. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel prices on application.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Similar to the Mohawk in growth and time of maturing, only differing in color of seed. They are highly prized both for market and as a first-early table variety. Per pkt. 5 cents; quart, 20 cents; peck, \$1.25.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent and entirely stringless. They are early and yield abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried them agree that they deserve the name of "Best of All." Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Improved Extra Early Red Speckled Valentine. An improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, being earlier, more productive, and retaining all the good qualities of that well-known sort. It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and flavor. The most popu-

lar market and family variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

White Valentine. Similar in habit to the preceding variety, but rather later. The bean is white, which gives it additional value as a shell bean. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Wood's Improved Extra Early Valentine.

UNION Co., N. C., Feb. 24, 1893.—I have used your seeds for several years, and get better results than from any other seed I can buy. J. C. BLAKENEY.

POLK Co., N. C., February 21, 1893.—We ordered from you last year, and great satisfaction was realized. We will order more later in the season. COX BROS.

Bushel prices on Beans and Peas quoted on application.

Refugee. A superior variety, used largely for pickling, for which purpose it is extensively grown, especially in the fall. Flesh thick and tender; an abundant bearer. It is largely grown for shipment to Northern markets during September and early October. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Wax Podded Varieties.

Challenge Black Wax. This is claimed by many to be the earliest of all the Wax Beans. The pods are large and ripen very uniformly. Should become one of our most popular sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel prices of Beans quoted on request.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. One of the earliest and most productive of Wax Beans, coming in almost as early as the Mohawk. The vines are strong and robust, and stand upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel prices of Beans quoted on request.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. This is the largest of the Wax Beans. The pods are thick, solid, and meaty, succulent, entirely stringless, tender and delicious. They are of a rich golden color, and very prolific. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

Pink Eye Wax. A fine new variety, ranking with the Golden Eye Wax as a market gardener's sort. The pods are thick and tender, and are borne in clusters of three or four on a branch. One of the most valuable properties of this bean is the fact that they retain their freshness much

longer than most sorts, thus adding materially to their value for shipping. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.

Golden Eye Wax. This is undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable sorts for the market gardener, being early and enormously productive. The vines grow about one and a half to two feet high, are strong and branching, holding the pods well off the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. The vines and foliage are healthy, while the pods, which are very uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Per pkt. 5 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel prices quoted on request.

Golden Eye Wax Bean.

SOUTHAMPTON CO., VA., July 10, 1893.—I was greatly pleased with the seeds I purchased of you in the spring.

MRS. A. M. ADKINS.

At lb. or qt. rates add 8 cts. per lb. or 15 cts. per qt. for postage if to be sent by mail.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This is a popular and productive variety of the early Wax sorts. The pods are long, of excellent flavor, is a great favorite for shipping, likewise for the home market and family garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel prices on request.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old standard variety, and one of the best and most popular of the Wax sorts. It is very early, bears pods which are very brittle, entirely stringless, and of a rich flavor. It has the further merit of being one of the best beans grown for winter use. Per pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40.

Dwarf German, or Black Wax. A well-known superior stringless bean, giving the best

satisfaction wherever used. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Ivory Pod Wax. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Crystal White, or Cabbage Wax. A beautiful and distinct variety, with waxy, transparent pods. Stringless, succulent, crisp, tender, and of the richest flavor. The pods are slow to harden, and are fine for canning or pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

Soja Beans. For description, see *Agricultural Seeds*.

Prolific Tree Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds*.

Navy Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds*.

DWARF, or BUSH LIMA BEANS.

Before the introduction of this class of beans, of which we were the originators, many were deterred from growing the Limas on account of the difficulty of procuring poles. But since the introduction of the Bush Lima this is obviated, and they can be grown as cheaply and easily as the Snap Bean.

Jackson Wonder Bean. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 7. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.00.

apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; qt. 65 cts.; peck, \$4 50.

Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima.

Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety which we originated has enjoyed a popularity unequalled by any introduction of recent years. It is the first Bush Lima Bean ever sold, and is to-day the most reliable of the bush sorts. They are two weeks earlier than the Large Limas, and are wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to each bush. The bushes are of hardy growth, compact and very prolific, and continue in bearing till frost. Plant about the first of May in rows two and a half feet apart, and twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.50.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the extra large size should commend it to every gardener. The bushes grow about twenty inches high, and are well filled with beans, which are equally large as the Large Pole Lima, and retain their luscious flavor. Plant in rows three feet

Pole and Corn-Field Beans.

(GERMAN, *Stangen Bohnen*.)

Culture. — The running beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should not be planted before May. In planting, set poles ten feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill.

Ford's Mammoth Lima.

For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 8. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.00.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from the other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Small Lima, Sieva or Butter Bean. A well-known and popular early variety of shell bean. Earlier and harder than the Large Lima, and more productive; known in some sections as the Sewee or Carolina. Per pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima.

RETURN, CAROLINE CO., VA., Sept. 5, 1893.—We are well pleased with your seeds. They give perfect satisfaction to all of our customers.

J. A. WHITE & BRO.

King of the Garden Lima. Until the introduction of Ford's Mammoth Lima, this exceeded all other Lima Beans in size, quality and yield. The vines are of vigorous growth, setting its pods early, and continuing in bearing until the end of the season. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

Large White Lima. An old favorite, and well liked wherever grown. Although later than the Small Lima, and not quite as productive, they far surpass that variety in size, tenderness and flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. In earliness this surpasses any Wax Pole Bean in cultivation, being only about a week later than the Golden Wax Bush Bean. The pods are borne in clusters, and are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. Can be used either as a snap bean or shelled for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.50.

Fat Horse, or Southern Crease Back. This is a fine Southern pole variety, which forms a crease along the back—hence its name. The pods are round in shape and well filled; very prolific, and makes a fine snap bean. One of the best corn-field beans grown, and an excellent shell bean for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Improved Southern Prolific. To avoid the bean-bug we have had our Beans grown in the North for some years, but experience has proved that this sort being of Southern origin, cannot be successfully grown in the North without deterioration. We have, however, again by careful selection and growing in the South got this splendid sort back to its original excellence, and it is now a great improvement over the Southern Prolific as generally offered. The pods, which are generally borne in the greatest profusion, are brittle and tender, and in flavor unsurpassed by any other snap bean. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$2.50.

Southern Prolific. A prolific pole or corn-field Snap Bean, which is a favorite where known. The pods, which are produced in clusters, are brittle, tender, and of excellent flavor. Cannot be too highly recommended. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

White Dutch Case Knife. A large yielding early variety, used either as a snap or shell bean, green or dry. The pods are long, flat and well filled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Scarlet Runner. A favorite where known, both as an ornamental plant and useful vegetable. It has bright scarlet flowers, and makes an excellent snap when young. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

SKIPPERS, GREENVILLE CO., VA., Aug. 23, 1893.—Thus far my wife thinks your seed better than any others we have used.

R. M. ROBINSON.

Improved Southern Prolific.

BEETS.

(GERMAN, *Runkel Rub.*)

Beets thrive best in a rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure. For early use, sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep; when the plants are large enough, thin out to six inches apart in the row. They may also be sown under glass and transplanted. When sowing for late crop, the seed should be well soaked before sowing. One ounce will sow sixty feet of drill. From four to six pounds are required for one acre.

Excelsior. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 6. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Eclipse. This variety matures as early as the Egyptian, and is a favorite with market gardeners. Perfectly smooth and globular, has a very

small top of a deep red color, flesh of fine texture, and very sweet. Its heavy yielding and other good qualities make it a most desirable family and market gardeners' sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 70c. per pound. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

HOLMES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, March 15, 1893.—I received seeds in good condition, and all give complete satisfaction. Many others speak of ordering seeds from you. I will recommend your seeds to all.

D. CARY.

For general information about sending orders, postage, expressage, &c., see page 2.

Egyptian. An old standard market gardeners' sort, very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots, resembling in shape a flat turnip. Matures about ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Lentz. A fine early beet. The flesh is of a dark blood-red color, tender, sweet, and fine grained. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

Early Blood Turnip. An improved strain of this well-known standard sort. The flesh is of a deep red color, a good keeper and an universal favorite. A first-rate market variety, and excellent for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Bastian's Extra Early Turnip. This is one of our most highly esteemed varieties, as well for the table as for market. The flesh is very tender and of excellent flavor. Grows to a large size, turnip-shaped, and of a bright red color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Early Bassano, or Sugar. An excellent early variety, of fine flavor, tender and juicy. The flesh boils light color. When sown late it makes a splendid winter beet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. This excellent early Beet is recommended as one of the best grown, either for market or family use. It grows to a nice size, has small top, is very handsome and uniform in shape, deep red color, and very tender and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Improved Long Blood. Largely grown for winter use, for which purpose it is very desirable. The roots are long, of a dark red color, and is a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS.

The importance and value of this crop to all stock raisers cannot be over-estimated. This is realized by comparatively few Southern farmers. When it is considered that cows give an increased yield of rich milk, that the health and condition of animals is improved, and as much as fifty tons have been grown on a single acre, it is indeed strange that they are not more extensively grown. Still the large increase in sales of Mangel Seed shows that farmers are beginning to realize their great value. They provide an immense amount of fresh, healthful food for winter use at a very small cost. Sow during April, May or June, at the rate of from four to six pounds to the acre.

As this is a hard-shelled seed, if sown in June, it is best to soak the seed and sow when the ground is moist.

Mammoth Prize Norbiton Giant. This sort grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing 20 to 25 pounds. It is a very heavy yielder, a good crop producing from forty to fifty tons per acre. The roots are of a dark red color, of excellent quality, and very nutritious. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Golden Tankard Mangel. A valuable variety which is of a rich yellow color, sweet flavor and fine shape. It is a heavy cropper, excellent for stock, and considered by progressive dairy-men almost indispensable. Per oz. 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; 5 pounds and over, 45 cents per pound.

Norbiton Giant Mangel.

Yellow or Orange Globe Mangel. An excellent sort, producing beautiful and symmetrical roots of large size. It is especially adapted to light, shallow soils. The roots grow partly above ground, and on this account are easily pulled. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Silesian or Sugar Beet.

Silesian or Sugar. One of the most popular of the Sugar Beets, and is highly prized by cattle feeders on account of the large amount of saccharine matter it contains. It is both productive and nutritious, and of splendid keeping qualities. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

BROCCOLI.

(GERMAN, *Spargelkohl*.)

Very similar in appearance to Cauliflower, but of easier growth, hardier, and more certain to head. It is generally the custom to sow the seed in May, set out in July, and cultivate as for winter Cabbage. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

White Cape. This is the surest heading variety, and produces good sized heads of a creamy white color. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.25.

Purple Cape. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

BORECOLE. (See Kale.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(GERMAN, *Rosenkohl*.)

A tender and delicious vegetable, being of much better flavor than Cabbage, Kale or Turnip Salad. The stalk is crowned with savoy leaves, and small green cabbage-like heads are produced all up the stems in great numbers. They are best after they have been touched with frost. Cultivate as for late Cabbage. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Perfection. A very fine variety, bearing handsome round sprouts of best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

THOROUGH-BRED CABBAGE.

(GERMAN, *Kopfkohl*.)

THE FINEST AMERICAN GROWN SEED.

There is probably no single crop which depends more on the quality of seed than Cabbage, and for this reason we wish to warn our friends against sowing Cheap Seed. The purchase of such seed is a very poor investment, especially to the trucker, as the failure can never be known until the expense and outlay of a season is lost. To those who have given our Cabbage Seed a trial, nothing in the praise of the seed is necessary, but to those who have never purchased of us, we can only say that they are the very best strains grown. By constant care in always selecting the finest specimens for seed, they have become reliable as sure hard-heading varieties which can be relied upon to produce excellent crops.

Culture.—The soil for Cabbage should be well enriched, and the Cabbage thoroughly cultivated and hoed, if fine heads are to be made. The early varieties should be sown in cold frames in November, or in gentle hot-beds or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden the plants before transplanting. For later use sow in open ground in March. When the plants are large enough, transplant to other frames, or transplant direct from the seed-bed to rows two and a half feet apart, and eighteen inches between the plants. They should be hoed frequently, drawing the earth to the plants when they commence to head. The late varieties should be sown in May or June, and the plants set out in July or August, in rows three feet apart, and two and a half feet between the plants. For fall setting out, sow the seed (early varieties) in beds in September. Plant out on the north side of the ridge, running east and west, end of October or early in November; or they may be transplanted to cold frames and wintered over, and set out early the following spring. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants. Five or six ounces will produce enough plants to set one acre.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 24, 1893.—I have had photographed three cabbages in a group. They are Vandergaw Cabbage; the seed I bought of you last September. I took them to market and had them weighed in presence of a Justice of the Peace. They weighed 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I sold them for 25 cents each when other cabbage was selling for 25 cents per dozen. If you want the picture of them I will send it to you, with the acknowledgement of the Justice. Every newspaper of this place published it as the greatest cabbage of the age. Let me hear from you if you want the picture. I shall order my seed from you again this fall. I wish you success in your business.

JOHN J. BAINES.

All kinds of Cabbage; Tomato, Celery, Sweet Potato and other plants in season.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. An ideal market gardener's Cabbage, and one which cannot fail to please the most critical. Our sales of this variety are rapidly increasing each season. This, together with the many testimonials received, is the best evidence of its splendid quality, and we have great confidence that this first-class strain will continue to win favor wherever tried. It is very early, hard-heading, and is a large size for so early a sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Large Early, or Charleston Wakefield. In this new sort we have a combination of earliness, uniformity, size and solidity. It retains all the characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a little later in maturing, but attains a much larger size, heads having been grown the past season weighing thirteen and fourteen pounds. Where size, quality and earliness are desired, this Cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort both for shipping and the home market and for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Extra Early Express. This is considered the earliest Cabbage to mature. In shape it resembles the Early York, has few outside leaves, and for this reason can be planted very close. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Winningstadt. An excellent early variety. Sure heading, solid and of good flavor; especially adapted to sandy soils. Very popular in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Per pkt.

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

Early Etampes. A very early variety; has good pointed heads with short stem. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early York. A small sized, very early sort; tender and well flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Early York. Two weeks later than the preceding variety, but a larger and more reliable header. Resists cold and heat well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Oxheart. Grows low on the stump, and heads close and firm. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Burpee's All Head Early. A fine early sort,

Wood's Extra Early. This is the largest extra early Cabbage grown. It is ox-heart shaped, a rapid grower, and a splendid sort, either for the market or the table. This variety coming in so very early the heads do not get as solid as our Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

resembling the Solid South in shape, and possessing many of its fine qualities. The heads are large, very uniform, remarkably tender, and although quite early, makes an excellent winter sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, which, after a most thorough and critical test in the trucking sections, fully justifies us in our claim that this is the most thoroughbred cabbage in our list, and a splendid header. It is similar to the Early Summer in shape, but a week earlier, is larger, far more uniform, has fewer loose leaves, truer to type, and much slower in shooting to seed in the spring if the seed is sown in the fall. This is a quality which will be particularly appreciated by market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Surehead. After several years thorough trial this is pronounced by thousands of growers one of the surest heading and best main crop cabbages. It is a fine variety to sow for late crop, and one that has given great satisfaction in all parts of the country. Grows very large and solid. Our customers will find that our carefully selected seed is sure to please. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Vandergaw. Our illustration shows three heads, grown by one of our market gardener customers, which aggregated fifty-nine and a half pounds, an average of twenty pounds per head.

Solid South.

This illustration is engraved from a photograph, and is perfectly true to nature. This grand combination of size, weight and solidity, together with the splendid quality characteristic of the Vandergaw, makes it one of the most desirable varieties in our list. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Vandergaw.

ROPER, N. C., June 23, 1893.—I am pleased to inform you that the seed I bought of you last winter has given the best of satisfaction. Would have liked you to see the quality and size of the Extra Early Jersey Wakefield and Flat Dutch Cabbages. Hope you will meet with the merited success you deserve.

A. C. WENTZ.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Henderson's Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round, flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, round, firm heads, which stand the heat well. For fall sowing, do not sow until late in September, as if sown earlier it has a tendency to run to seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Succession. A new Cabbage, about one week later than the Early Summer. It grows considerably larger, and is a fine heading sort. Its handsome appearance and good quality recommend it to favor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Fottler's Improved Early Brunswick. A fine second early large-heading Drumhead. It likewise makes a fine winter cabbage, if the plants are set out late. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Drumhead. A popular second early sort, and largely used throughout the South, as it stands the heat remarkably well. The heads are large, hard and solid, and if set out late makes a first-class winter sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch. An old standard variety, which bids fair never to outlive its popularity. The heads are large, uniform in shape and flattened on top. Specially recommended for the South on account of its heat-resisting qualities. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. The splendid satisfaction which this improved strain is giving more than repays us for the great care used in its selection. We have in it combined every essential quality necessary to make up a *first-class late cabbage*. Our tests last year proved it be-

Sixty cents' worth packet seeds can be selected for 50 cents remitted.

All Seasons.

yond a doubt *the finest strain of late cabbage yet introduced*. It grows to a large size, and never fails to make a good solid head. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Large Late Drumhead. This variety resembles the Late Flat Dutch in many respects, but the heads are rounder on top. A splendid sort for winter use and for "sauerkraut." Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. This variety is an improvement on the old Drumhead Savoy. The heads are large, the leaves are finely curled. It is a compact grower and excellent keeper. This class of Savoy Cabbage is much superior in quality to the ordinary cabbages. After they have been touched with frost they are very tender and delicious. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Green Curled Savoy. Hardy and wrinkled-leaved. It does not form a firm head, but after it is frosted it will boil like marrow, and be equal in flavor to Cauliflower. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Red Dutch. A large red-headed variety, used almost exclusively for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Cabbage Plants. Varieties—Wood's Extra Early, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, and Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price till April 15th, per 100, 35 cts.; 1000, \$3.00. Price after April 15th, per 100, 30 cts.; 1000, \$2.50.

We will also furnish the above-named varieties—cold frame plants—for setting out early in November. Price, 35c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

Late Cabbage Plants. Varieties—Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch. Ready June, July and August. Price per 100, 25 cts.; 1000, \$2.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per 100 for postage.

CARROT. (GERMAN, *Mohre*.)

Culture.—Carrots like a light, fertile, deeply-worked soil, that has been manured for the previous crop. Sow the seed in drills, twelve inches apart, and half an inch deep. When growing, thin out from three to six inches apart, according to the kinds. Sow the early varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the main crop from the middle of March until May. The early kinds can also be sown in August. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and eight or ten inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; four pounds to one acre.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A splendid sort for either field or garden culture. In form it is midway between the Improved Long Orange and Half Long, and produces large, smooth and symmetrical roots of a deep orange red color. It is one of our most popular sorts, both for market and table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Ox-Heart or Guerande. This is intermediate as to length between the Half Long and Short Horn, but is much thicker at the neck than either of these sorts, often attaining a diameter of three or four inches; stumprooted, and of a rich orange color. It is easily pulled, and a fine market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Early Scarlet Horn. This is the best early summer variety for both market and family. Flesh highly colored, fine grained, and of good flavor. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.

Half Long Scarlet. (Stumprooted.) An excellent intermediate Carrot, coming in between the Short Horn and Long Orange. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Half Long Danvers. A half long Carrot of handsome shape and bright orange color. A splendid table sort; very productive, and a favorite with market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Improved Long Orange. A splendid main crop Carrot, producing long roots of a deep orange color. One of the most popular winter sorts. Good for table, market or stock. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Large White Belgian. The largest and most productive Carrot in our list, but of coarse texture. The roots are thick and long, and of a yellowish white color. Should be grown by all cattle raisers as they are a very healthy food. They increase the flow of milk, and add greatly to the flavor and, especially the yellow kinds, to the color of the butter. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.

Improved Long Orange.

CAULIFLOWER.

(GERMAN, *Blumenkohl*.)

Culture.—Sow the seeds in cold frames or hot-beds as for early Cabbage, and plant and cultivate as such. Work deeply and well, and give an occasional application of liquid manure. After they begin to head, they should be thoroughly watered every day, and the leaves fastened together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow seed in May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter Cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. One ounce of seed

will produce about 2,000 plants.

SHARP, ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C., May 3, 1893.—I always get my seed of you, as I consider them excellent and reliable.

MRS. THOS. R. SHARP.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. This seed we have imported from the most noted grower, and have great confidence in recommending it as sure to produce the finest heads. It is one of the best of Cauliflowers, for planting early or late. Per pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Early Snowball. An excellent variety of dwarf habit, with small outer leaves, and pure white heads. Very early, of good size, a sure header, and well adapted to this section. Per pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and being protected by the foliage remain long fit for use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Cauliflower Plants. Varieties—Early Dwarf Erfurt and Snowball. Ready February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per one 100 for postage.

CELERY. (GERMAN, *Seleri.*)

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in a bed of fine, rich soil, and transplant to trenches in June, July or August. For bed-culture, prepare a bed three or four feet wide, throw out the depth of nine or twelve inches, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in slightly, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants seven or eight inches apart, in rows twelve inches apart, and press the soil well to the roots, and when the plants are nearly grown, earth up to blanch. For single rows, prepare in the same way as for bed-culture, except the rows should be only twelve inches wide and the roots set eight or nine inches apart. The rows will require to be four feet apart for earthing up. Care should be had to keep the earth from falling amongst the leaves, hence it is best to hold the leaves with one hand and press soil around it with the other. Dwarf varieties require shallow trenches. The tops must be protected before winter sets in. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Giant Pascal Celery.

Crawford's Half Dwarf, also known as *Henderson's Half Dwarf.*

This variety is a great favorite both for the market and family garden. It is intermediate in size between the Dwarf and Large White Solid, a vigorous grower, and a fine keeper. When blanched it is yellowish white, making it very ornamental for the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A variety highly esteemed for its fine flavor and beautiful appearance, the heart being golden yellow, and very solid. One of the best for either home or market use, and is a splendid keeper. Per pkt.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf.

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

Large White Solid. The best of the large sorts, and presents a very handsome and showy appearance. The stalks are clear white, solid, crisp, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Giant Pascal. Careful selection from the Golden Self-Blanching has established in this a distinct variety of decided merit, which has the advantage of being larger and a better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor, crisp and entirely stringless. Has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Kalamazoo. A variety largely grown in the celebrated celery-growing district of Michigan, where it originated. It is pronounced the most perfect type of Dwarf White Celery known. It attains a large size, is of quick growth, remarkably solid, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; lb. \$2.00.

WARWICK CO., VA., *Sept.* 18, 1893.—I can say your Cabbage Seed beats all I ever used. Can make them weigh 20 lbs. 90 days from day of sowing seed.

R. M. HEATH.

Perfection Heartwell. This is one of the best sellers on the market, as purchasers are attracted by the large size and clear color of the stalks. In size it is intermediate between the Golden Heart and Large White Solid. The stalks are long, thick, and solid, very compact, crisp, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Golden Self-Blanching. The introduction of this variety a few years since marked the beginning of a new era in celery growing, particularly for the private garden. It requires but little earthing up; grows to a large size, is always crisp and solid, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

White Plume. A variety having stalks and leaves naturally of a whitish color, requiring little earthing up. It makes a handsome appearance upon the table, and is of good quality. The great advantage of this variety is its earliness to mature. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Large Smooth Prague Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery. This is grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced, and used with vinegar, makes a most excellent salad. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2..

Celery Seed for Flavoring. Per oz. 5 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Celery Plants. Varieties—Large White Solid, Half Dwarf, Golden Heart, Kalamazoo, Golden Self-Blanching, and White Plume, ready June, July and August. Per 100, 40c.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add fifteen cents per hundred for postage.

COLLARDS.

(GERMAN, *Blatterkohl*.)

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of that section for table use. It likewise makes a fine forage for cattle and cows, and is considered a preventive

White Plume Celery.

of cholera in hogs. Crops of six or seven tons per acre are produced, which makes excellent ensilage. The leaves form in a mass on the stem, which attains a greater height as the leaves are pulled off.

North Carolina Short Stem. *For description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 5.* Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Save a corner of the garden for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring soups, meats, etc.); they are indispensable to every garden, while some of the medicinal herbs will be found very useful. They thrive nicely along the sunny side of the fence in a deep and fairly rich soil.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. To preserve for use, gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry, and put into closely-corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionary and for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces

and pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 38 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

CORN.==Garden Varieties.

(GERMAN, *Welsch Korn*.)

It is with pleasure that we note the increasing demand for Sugar Corn. The quality and flavor is so far superior to the ordinary corn, that it is a wonder that for table use the common field corns are not entirely discarded.

Culture.—Plant Adam's Early in well-manured ground last of March or during April, in hills or drills. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. Adam's Early can be planted during July for late roasting ears. Plant from six to eight quarts to the acre.

Add 15 cents per quart for postage if to be sent by mail.

Country Gentleman. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 7. Per pkt. 10 cts.;

qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25; ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 50 cts.

Adam's Extra Early. The earliest white corn in cultivation; valuable on this account for early market and family use. It is tender, has a small stalk and ear, and matures very quickly.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Adam's Early, or Burlington. Similar to the Adam's Extra Early, but makes larger ears. Though not a sugar corn, this is one of our most popular early sorts, both for market and the table. It is earlier and hardier than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Gentry Early Market. There has long been a demand for a corn which will be marketable after the Adam's Early and before the sugar varieties come on, and yet be of good size and quality. In this we have exceeded our expectations, and in recommending this new variety we can assure our customers that it is all we claim for it. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. As it grows to a good size, it is a good ensilage corn. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; doz. ears, 30 cts.

Pennsylvania Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, is desirable for second early market. Also largely used for stock feeding. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Early Cory. This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 35 cts.

Early Marblehead. Is of dwarf habit, and the ears, which are small and sweet, set low down. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 35 cts.

Black Mexican Sugar. One of the sweetest and best early sugar varieties for this section. Those who have given this a trial are unanimous in their decision that it is an admirable sweet sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 35 cts.

GREENVILLE CO., VA., March 8, 1893.—I am a regular planter of your seeds, and they are infinitely superior to all Northern grown seeds on account of acclimation.

GUILFORD CO., N. C., April 8, 1893.—Your seeds are giving the best of satisfaction. Some parties say more come up than they plant. How is that? Opening up for a No. 1 trade another year, if we all live.

DR. J. R. JONES.

J. M. SECHREST.

Early Minnesota. One of the earliest sweet corns, producing small-sized ears of very good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts. dozen ears, 35 cts.

Crosby's Early. An excellent very early variety. Ears of fair size and very sweet. It is a dwarf variety, and requires good rich soil. The grains are thick, sweet, juicy, and of a rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

New Nonessuch. As a second early corn to follow in succession after the early sweet varieties. The ears are large, sweet and tender, and free from the flinty nature which impairs the quality of many sorts. A strong grower, heavy yielder, and sure to please even the most critical. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Egyptian Sweet. The ears of this variety are of large size, resembling Stowell's Evergreen, and peculiarly sweet. It matures moderately late, and is highly recommended, both for table and canning. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this is conceded to be the best sugar corn for all purposes. It is especially recommended as a table sort, for besides being exceptionally tender and sugary, it will remain in a green state longer than any other. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Gold Coin. A grand new variety of sweet corn, considered by some the sweetest and best flavored corn in existence. Its evergreen qualities are remarkable, the ears keeping young and tender for three weeks after reaching their growth. It is very productive, bearing almost always two or three large-sized ears to the stalk. These good points make it a very desirable sort, commending it to the highest favor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Early Mammoth. In this we have a variety which fills a long-felt want, that of an earlier variety of the Late Mammoth type. It matures two weeks earlier than the Late Mammoth, which variety it closely resembles. Ears of good size and quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Sweet Fodder Corn. Per peck, 45 cts.; bush. \$1.50; 10 bushels and over, \$1.35 per bushel.

POP CORN.

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed while sitting round the fireside on a winter's night popping corn leaves memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

Mapledale Prolific. Prof. Wetherall, the originator of this, states that he selected on his farm ten stalks with 121 ears, or an average of 12 ears to the stalk—one stalk having 19 ears. The stalks grow six feet high, and the ears are all large in size, with grains nearly clear white in color. It pops pure white, and of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; per ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Silver Lace. Also known as the White Pearl. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; per ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 40 cts.

Queen's Golden. This is the largest eared and handsomest of all pop corns. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; per ear, 5c.; doz. ears, 40c.

One pint each of three varieties of Pop Corn for 50 cents.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.

This is popular, and has a large sale in northern and western markets for use as a salad during the winter and spring months. Sow early in spring in rows one foot apart, and it will be ready for use in six or eight weeks. If wanted for winter or spring use, sow the seed in September.

Large Seeded. Round-leaved and the best variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.

(GERMAN, *Kresse*.)

Culture.—Sow thickly in shallow drills two inches apart, as soon as weather will permit, and when crop is ready, cut close to the roots. As it soon runs to seed, it is best to make frequent sowings.

Curled. When used as a small salad, like Lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50c.

Water Cress. This is an excellent salad to eat with salt, and has a particularly pleasant taste. It has a quick sale, where known, and is easily produced by sowing the seed in the brooks or streams, and will rapidly increase by the spreading of roots. It is a hardy perennial aquatic plant. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

SAVANNAH, CHATHAM CO., GA., Aug. 18, 1893.—I got one pound of your Late Flat Dutch Cabbage Seed last year and made splendid large heads.

A. MCCORMICK.

Lathyrus Sylvestris—the Flat Pea—a forage plant of untold value. See page 4.

CUCUMBER.

(GERMAN, *Gurke*.)

These are deliciously appropriate as a hot-weather vegetable or salad, and likewise for pickles. The South should grow more for this purpose as well as for shipping.

Culture.—A warm, rich, sandy loam is the best soil for Cucumbers. Heat and moisture are two essentials necessary to grow Cucumbers. Plant as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted for use or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Siberian. This new variety is the earliest in cultivation, producing cucumbers five inches long fifty-five days after planting. It is somewhat thicker than the Early Cluster, and is more blunt at the ends. A very prolific bearer, and will be found first-class in every particular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Thorburn's Everbearing. A new, valuable, and unique variety. It is of small size, *very early*, and *enormously productive*. The peculiar merit of this is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit for a long time. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Early Russian. Productive and well flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65c.

Early Cluster. A splendid pickling sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65c.

Early Frame. A standard sort, of medium size, straight and well shaped. Excellent for table use, and for pickling when young. Desirable for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Giant Pera. A variety growing to a large size. It is very straight and smooth, and will be found exceedingly crisp and tender, with small seed cavity and few seeds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90c.

Improved Early White Spine. A favorite for home use as well as with market gardeners for both early and late planting. Medium size, very prolific, and excellent either for table use or pickles. Largely grown for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Improved White Spine.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling Cucumber.

Green Prolific. One of the best pickling sorts, making cucumbers of a uniform size, hardly ever too large for pickling, and is enormously productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Improved Long Green. A standard variety, largely used for pickles; dark green, firm and crisp. The young fruits are the best for sour pickles, and the riper fruits the best for sweet pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable new pickling cucumber, which has become very popular. Around Chicago, where it originated, it is the principal variety grown, and the large pickle factories prefer it to any other sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Jersey Pickling. A very productive pickling sort. Very crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Gherkin or Burr. A small oval-shaped prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VA., February 6, 1893. I will do all I can to persuade my friends to buy your seeds this season, believing, as I do, that they are second to known. MRS. R. S. SAUNDERS.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C., February 6, 1893.—My dealings with you the past four years convince me that I can rely on you and your seed. I take great pride in my garden and get all new seed, and always successful, and attribute my success in part to reliable seed. J. S. MCKIE.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior is the earliest and best market pea in cultivation.

EGG PLANT.(GERMAN, *Eierpfanze*.)

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, as it is best adapted to our Southern climate, and succeeds remarkably well. When properly prepared it makes a most delicious dish.

New York Improved Egg Plant.

Protect from the potato-bug by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple. This is the best and largest variety cultivated, and the leading sort for both table and market. The skin is deep purple and smooth, and the flesh of excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Egg Plants. Plants ready after May 10th. Per doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

ENDIVE. (GERMAN, *Endiven*.)

For fall and winter use this is one of the most refreshing of salads, and should be more generally grown. It is particularly appetizing when mixed with lettuce and French dressing. It is likewise used as a substitute for lettuce.

Culture.—Sow the seed in August. Transplant or thin out the plants to nine or twelve inches apart, and when large enough, tie up to blanch; in dry seasons water freely. A moist, rich soil is best suited for this crop.

Green Curled. Very hardy; the leaves are dark green, beautifully curled, which blanch white, tender and crisp. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

GARLIC. (GERMAN, *Knoblauch*.)

The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and flavor of the onion family. It is used principally with herbs for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

Culture.—Divide the bulbs into small sets, and plant in March or September, in light, rich soil, in rows twelve inches apart, and six inches between the sets. Cultivate as for onions. When grown, bend over the tops to assist bulbing.

Garlic Sets. Per pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

GOURDS.

(See Flower Seed List.)

HORSE RADISH.

Select a moist situation, and plant small pieces of root, cut slanting, two or three inches deep (small end downward), and about eight inches apart. Sets, 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

KALE OR BORECOLE.(GERMAN, *Blatter Kohl*.)

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. They may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is sown. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. It is best to protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as when given some protection it can be cut earlier in the spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast or in drills at the rate of eight to ten pounds to the acre.

Early Curled Siberian, or Dwarf Green Greens. Earlier than the Extra Curled Late Siberian, lighter in color, and beautifully curled; known in some sections as the Blue Kale. Per pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Extra Curled Late Siberian Kale.

Extra Curled Late Siberian. This is a beautiful curled dwarf sort, is very slow in running to seed in the spring, very productive, and the best for market and general purposes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. A dwarf spreading variety, of excellent quality; leaves of a bright green color, beautifully curled. It should be sown early in rows and cultivated. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75c.

Spring or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad of good flavor; very hardy, and is coming into favor for sowing in September for use during the winter and spring months. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 8 lbs. \$1.00.

BRUNSWICK CO., VA., Sep. 2, 1893.—The Cabbage Seed bought of you were the best I ever had: every one headed. The potatoes bought of you are the finest I ever had. JOSEPH K. WRIGHT.

KOHL RABI. (GERMAN, *Kohl Rabi*.)

A favorite German vegetable, intermediate in flavor between a cabbage and a turnip. Worthy of much more extended cultivation than it now receives.

Culture.—For early use sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

LEEK. (GERMAN, *Lauch*.)

Culture.—The leek succeeds best in a light rich soil. It is hardy, and easily cultivated, and should be sown as early as practicable in spring, in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, they may be transplanted in rows eighteen inches apart and ten inches between the plants. Set deeply, and earth up as they are worked, so that the necks will blanch. One ounce will sow a drill of about one hundred feet.

Large Flag. The favorite market variety; makes a strong and vigorous growth. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

LETTUCE. (GERMAN, *Lattich*.)

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, and by watering and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant early in the spring. For a succession, sow in beds at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, the hardy varieties may be sown in beds in September, and transplanted when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart, and will head up during the winter and early spring. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill, and produce 1,500 plants.

Wood's Cabbage. No lettuce that we have ever grown can equal the *Wood's Lettuce*, whether required for forcing in frames or for growing in the open ground. It makes a splendid hard head of good size, is very hardy and slow in running to seed; in fact, we have found necessary to cut the heads to allow the seed stalks to get out. It is a prime favorite in the trucking sections, where it has been thoroughly tested and proved to be an ideal sort both for shipping and the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Big Boston. A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. It is very similar in shape, color and general appearance to the Boston Market Lettuce, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size of that variety. It is a little later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

California All Heart. This sort originated in the Santa Clara Valley, California, one of the finest lettuce producing sections in the world. Its

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

shape is very distinct, heading up like a pointed cabbage; very solid, of a beautiful light green color, and particularly rich and buttery in flavor. Very tender and sweet, and well worth a place in every garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., March 9, 1893.—I use no seed but yours, and they are always satisfactory. I sold Hickory King Corn (seed bought of you) for \$1.40 per bushel when others were selling for 65 cents. I sent a stalk of Peerless Cotton for exhibition which had 506 blooms, bolls and squares in September or first of October; planted in June. I had one with 208 open bolls upon it when it was blown down by the wind. Your Red Russian Oats made 22 bushels per acre on land which had been declared worthless. I manured the piece with pea vines and cotton seed. So, altogether, I am perfectly satisfied.

THOS. F. MAGUIRE.

Henderson's New York. This new sort is remarkable for its unusual size and the solidity of its head, which have been grown to weigh from three to four pounds. The heads are of a dark green color outside, the inside leaves being greenish white. Excellent for summer use, but not adapted for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Denver Market. An early variety, adapted either for forcing or the open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a light green color, and is very slow to run to seed. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, similar to the Savoy Cabbage, and are tender, crisp and of excellent flavor. The shape of the head resembles the Hanson, but is a little more oblong. We regard it as a most promising variety, and well worth the attention of our customers. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Tomhannock. A family lettuce of special merit. The leaves grow upward, turning outward, and are finely wrinkled. The inside leaves blanch finely, and are very crisp and tender, which quality they retain for a long time. It is slow in running to seed, and a very desirable, quick-growing lettuce. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Boston Market. An improvement on the Tennisball for forcing; grows to a large size, and very compact. Makes a good heart, which has a fine flavor, and of a beautiful color. Very desirable for table and market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon. A fine forcing or winter lettuce, and should be a very popular sort. It makes large dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color, crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. This fine new lettuce originated in the Santa Clara Valley, California. Its shape is very distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid; of a beautiful light green color, almost white, and particularly rich and buttery in flavor, and very tender. It grows rapidly, and is specially recommended for spring and summer use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

California Cream Butter.

White Seeded Tennisball.

A fine early variety, forming hard, crisp and tender heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts; desirable for forcing, and has proved a very profitable variety for market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Hanson. This is one of the best heading lettuces grown. The heads are large, solid tender, crisp, and of fine flavor; color a beautiful green outside and white within; stands the summer heat well. A standard market variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite with market gardeners, forming a good solid head; crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Defiance Summer. One of the tenderest and best flavored sorts. The leaves are of a light green color, remaining tender and crisp for a long time. It grows to a large size, and stands hot weather well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Salamander. An excellent variety for summer use, forming large compact heads. Color, light green outside and white on the inside. Stands heat and drought remarkably well, and remains long in head. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

LIBERTY HILL, KERSHAW Co., S. C.—The Cabbage made early heads; very sweet and compact. They are still heading.

MRS. H. M. MOTHESON.

CRYSTAL, BEDFORD Co., VA., March 21, 1893.—I liked the seeds I got from you last spring so much that I order more of them this spring.

MRS. DELIA A. HATCHER.

Grand Rapids. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, for which purpose it is largely used in the lettuce-growing districts around Grand Rapids, Mich. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower, not liable to rot, and will remain green and fresh longer than any other sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Curled Silesia. One of the earliest varieties, and popular with all who have tried it. Very quick-growing, but does not form a head. Curled, crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson. An improved variety of the Silesia. Very early, and excellent for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Simpson. This, like the Early Curled Simpson, does not properly form a head, but a compact mass of leaves. It differs in being much lighter in color, the leaves being almost white, and is nearly double the size; a valuable acquisition. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Curled India. A good summer lettuce, standing the heat remarkably well, and forming large curled heads. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Brown Dutch. Very hardy, and is generally sown in the fall, as it stands the cold weather better than any other sort. Tender and of good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Lettuce Plants. Varieties—Deacon and Wood's Cabbage. Ready March, April, Octo-

Grand Rapids Lettuce.

ber and November. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per 100 for postage.

MARTYNIA.

Culture.—A hardy annual plant, the seed pods of which, if picked when young and tender, make excellent pickles. Plant in May, in hills about three feet apart each way, and thin out to one plant in a hill; or if required for early use, it may be sown in a hot-bed, and afterwards transplanted. One ounce will plant one hundred hills.

Martynia Proboscidea. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

MELON==Cantaloupe Varieties.

Culture.—Melons succeed best on a rich sandy soil, which has been enriched with well-rotted manure worked into the hills. When danger of frost is over, plant ten or twelve seeds in hills six feet apart and about an inch deep. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the end of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near Cucumbers, Squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both be injured. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills, two pounds will plant an acre.

Wood's Perfection. We have never grown a melon that came nearer to our ideal of a perfect market and family melon, and the results of the past season more than fulfill our claims for it. In shape it is similar to the Bay View, but is more uniform and more thickly netted than that variety. It is well ribbed, thick fleshed, and an excellent shipper, and of splendid flavor. The flesh is of a beautiful deep rich green, turning to a salmon-tinted color, unusually sweet and luscious, making a most attractive and desirable table melon of the kind that is particularly sought after by our first-class hotels and restaurants. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Perfection.

Our melon seed is all Southeru raised and saved from choice selected melons.

Brooks' Nutmeg Cantaloupe. For some years this melon has been largely grown for shipment to Northern markets by Mr. N. B. Brooks, an extensive Gloucester Co. trucker. They were shipped under the brand "N. B. B.," and always commanded the highest market price, and very often double the price paid for other sorts. A Baltimore commission house, in speaking of them, says: "They surpass any we ever handled, and the trade speaks in the highest terms of their fine quality. We positively say that we do not believe that finer melons can be grown." The melon is nutmeg-shaped, large, finely netted, with very thick flesh of a greenish golden color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Extra Early Hackensack. A fine early cantaloupe, which has become one of the most popular of the market sorts, many of our market gardener customers preferring it to all others. It resembles the old Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier than that variety. Has a roughly netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Osage, or Miller Cream.

Osage, or Miller Cream. It is impossible to exaggerate in lauding the fine qualities of this splendid sort. As a table melon it is unsurpassed, and is equalled in delicacy of flavor only by the Emerald Gem. It is one of medium size,

oval shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Extra Early Hanover. This is the earliest of all cantaloupes, coming in fully ten days ahead of any other sort. It is of rather small size, round in shape, flattened at the ends, ribbed and netted. Flesh sweet and of good quality. We recommend it as especially desirable on account of its extreme earliness, and on this account it should prove a valuable sort both for the home and the market garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Champion Market.

Champion Market. A melon resembling the famous Netted Gem, but grows about three times the size. The flesh is thick, of a greenish color, and of a rich, luscious flavor. Its excellent shipping qualities and attractive appearance combine to make it a popular market melon. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; lb. 70 cents.

The Princess. A fine cantaloupe, which for size and beauty is unsurpassed. The flesh is thick, sweet and luscious. The shape is round, flattened at the ends, very heavily netted, of a dark green color, and grows to a large size. Of handsome appearance, and makes a very attractive and salable market melon, besides being one of the best for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, *March 11, 1893.*—The two kinds of watermelon seed I bought as you last year made the finest melons I ever saw, and I have tested thousands. I sold them at the patch at 25 cents each. But where I missed was in not sending for enough seed to plant my whole patch. I wouldn't give ten cents a bushel for Northern grown melon seed. I wouldn't plant them if I knew it.

J. R. STONECYPHER.

FRANKLIN CO., N. C., *May 4, 1893.*—I made the Jones Melon last year, and like them better than any melon I ever raised before.

W. K. A. WILLIAMS.

CHARLES CO., MD., *March 15, 1893.*—I purchased some Cuban Queen Water Melon Seed from you last year and the melons raised from it were "elegant."

W. P. SMITH.

STOKES CO., N. C., *Sept. 25, 1893.*—The seed received from you are perfectly reliable. Northern seed does not suit our climate.

J. H. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Be sure and give your name and post-office. We frequently receive orders without either.

Emerald Gem. One of the best and most delicious melons in our list. It resembles the Osage in color of flesh and delicacy of flavor, differing only in shape, being flatter on top. The flesh is very thick and of a beautiful salmon-color, and ripens to the skin. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Skullman's Netted Nutmeg. A splendid early and productive melon of a roundish oval form, deep green flesh, and thickly netted. One of our earliest and most delicious sorts, and one that is sure to give the best results. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Golden Netted Gem. Although many excellent shipping and family melons, such as our Wood's Perfection and Brooks' Nutmeg, have been recently introduced, the Golden Netted Gem still holds its own in point of popularity. The flesh is thick and of a light green color, and of the finest flavor. The melons grow remarkably uniform, weighing from one-and-a-half to two pounds each. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Baltimore, or Acme.

Baltimore, or Acme. In some sections of Virginia and Maryland this sort is more largely grown for the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets than any others. They are preferred by the best hotels and restaurants. It is oval-shaped, has very thick green flesh of the finest flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Large Green Citron. An old standard variety, and a general favorite both for family and market. It is of large size, with rough, netted skin, of a light green color when ripe. The flesh is thick, green and very sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

New Orleans Market. A truly Southern melon, largely grown for the New Orleans market, where it commands the highest price. It is large in size, roughly netted and of delicious flavor. This variety should become one of our most popular sorts, both for table and market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Jenny Lind. One of the earliest. Small, round, well netted, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very productive variety, growing to a large size. The flesh is thick, juicy and of the richest flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Pineapple. A first-quality melon. Large size, oval-shaped, well netted, very productive, and a good market variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Montreal Market. A large-sized melon, averaging from fifteen to twenty pounds in weight, almost round, flattened at both ends, and deeply ribbed; skin green and netted; flesh thick and of good flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Delmonico. Oval shaped and of large size. The flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Roughly netted. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Banquet. Has dark rich orange colored flesh, thick and of splendid flavor. Oval-shaped, somewhat flattened at the ends. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Extra Early Green Citron. An extra early strain of the Large Green Citron. The fruit is small, very early, and makes an excellent shipper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70c.

Banana. This variety grows about two feet long, and is quite a curiosity. The skin is light yellow; flesh salmon-colored and of good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70c.

Bay View. A large melon, often weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds. Oval in shape, of fine flavor, and very popular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Casaba, or Persian. A large oblong-shaped sort. Has thick green flesh of splendid flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Surprise. A very prolific early variety. The flesh is deep salmon in color; the skin thin and well netted. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

CHAPPELLE, S. C., *Nov.* 23, 1893.—The Barley came duly to hand, and like all other seeds and grain of various kinds bought from you in the past six or eight years, are of the best kind; every seed (apparently) coming up and growing off finely. Thanking you for past favors, and wishing your house the success merited by fair and honest dealings, I am very obediently yours,

I. R. P. CULBREATH.

HENRY CO., VA., *March* 23, 1893.—I used your seed last year and liked them so much better than any I ever used that I am going to buy of you again. I raised the finest radishes I ever saw. Chartier Long Scarlet was the variety I planted. My parsnips were fine, too.

MRS. S. O. NORMAN.

CHARLESTON CO., S. C., *Feb.* 25, 1893.—The Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas I got from you are looking fine. They are about a foot high, and it would do you good to see them.

D. T. WEST.

CRITTENDEN CO., KENTUCKY, *Feb.* 5, 1893.—I am well pleased with seed bought of you last year, and am trying to introduce them to my neighbors. Some others have been in the lead here, but their seeds are higher than yours, and *couldn't be better*, and I want to contribute my mite to the "Sunny South."

FANNIE R. LEMON.

The South produces the finest, sweetest and most luscious melons grown.

WATERMELON. (GERMAN, *Wasser Melone*.)

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way; they should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant one acre.

Girardeau's New Favorite. This new melon resembles the well-known Florida Favorite, but is larger, and a general improvement on that variety. It is early, productive, tender, and crisp; has bright red flesh and small white seeds. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is without an equal for home use or near-by market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

The Jones. In shape this sort resembles the Kolb Gem, and like that variety, is an excellent shipper. The skin is solid green in color, the flesh bright red, and the flavor particularly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, many melons weighing from sixty to seventy pounds. Its size, appearance, and fine qualities have attracted a great deal of attention and brought the highest prices on the market. We believe this is to become one of our leading shipping sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Kolb Gem. This melon of late years has been more largely grown for shipping to Northern markets than all others, as it is, on account of its thin, tough skin, peculiarly adapted for shipping long distances. It grows to a large size, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are such that it has been kept fresh and sweet for two months after being taken from the field. It is a striped roundish melon, flesh solid, bright red, and good flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Kolb Gem Watermelon.

Dark Icing.—(True.) A solid, early melon, growing to an average size, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The rind is thin and tough, and on this account is highly valued as a shipping sort. The meat is of a deep, rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Florida's Favorite. This excellent variety is pronounced by those who have grown it one of the finest and sweetest melons grown. Our seed is from the originator in Florida, and can be relied upon to be true to name. It ripens very early; has dark skin with light green stripes, and light crimson flesh. Pkt. 5 c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

Florida's Favorite Watermelon.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, April 6, 1893.—The seeds ordered of you have arrived, and are to my entire satisfaction. I am pleased that you sent me the Bliss Triumph Potato, which is one of the finest I know, and if they yield and keep well I shall be perfectly satisfied. The seed are all first class and good measure.
J. N. F. BOCOÏK.

ANSON CO., N. C., Feb., 1893.—Some of your Onion Seed were sown in this neighborhood last spring and made onions as large as a saucer.
GEO. T. LITTLE.

We pay the postage on all Seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

Dixie. This sort originated with a Wilmington (N. C.) melon grower, who ships them in large quantities to northern markets. It is the result of crossing the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, but has a tendency to go back to its origin. It ripens earlier than the Kolb Gem, and is a vigorous grower. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Pride of Georgia. This has proved itself one of the best melons in cultivation, both for market and family use. It is large, oblong oval in shape, dark green rind, slightly ribbed; meat dark red, firm and solid, and very sweet and melting. Will average as large as any melon in cultivation. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of a mottled light green or gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. One of our most popular sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Seminole. A smooth and beautifully proportioned melon of two colors, gray and light green, melons of both colors being found on the same vine. They are large, extra early, unusually productive, and of the most delicious flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Mammoth Ironclad. The tough, hard rind and splendid keeping qualities of this variety render it one of our best shipping melons. The flesh is of a beautiful red color and of splendid flavor; in color and stripe of rind it resembles the well-known Joe Johnson. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. A splendid early melon, and very popular in some sections. The form is oblong; the flesh solid and very sweet. For family use or growers who sell direct to consumer this is one of the best. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Mountain Sweet. This is an old and popular melon which has been grown for both table and market for a number of years, and never fails to give satisfaction. It has a thin dark green rind,

Jackson Watermelon.

Jackson.—(True.) This sort is catalogued by some Northern houses as identical with Joe Johnson and Georgia Rattlesnake. This is an error, as they are all distinct varieties, and each differs widely from the other. The Jackson is an old favorite, of medium size, light green color, thin rind, sweet, and of the most delicious flavor. For home use the Jackson is unequalled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Joe Johnson. We have by careful selection got this splendid melon back to its original fine quality, and it is now one of the finest grown. Many of our customers consider it unequalled by any of the more recent introductions. Our stock seed is absolutely pure, and may be depended upon to produce melons first-class in every respect. The skin is striped dark and light green, flesh bright red, solid, crisp, and sugary. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

scarlet solid flesh of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Chester Cream. To those who prefer the yellow fleshed melons, this sort cannot be too highly recommended, as it is by far the best of its class. In sweetness of flavor it is unsurpassed by any of the red meat melons. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake. A favorite for shipping to Northern markets. Grows to a large size; a vigorous grower and productive. Flesh bright red, skin striped dark and light green. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Boss. A long, early, and productive melon, with a dark skin. Although not extra large, it is remarkably heavy. The rind is thin and tough, and will stand shipment long distances. The flesh is deep scarlet, solid, and of rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

HENDERSON CO., NORTH CAROLINA, Feb. 13, 1893.—Please send me seeds according to enclosed list, and if they are as good as I invariably found them last year I don't expect to go elsewhere for them in future. I grew the finest onions and ruta bagas I ever saw in this section, also celery and other things.

GEORGE HOLMES.

Our Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, etc., are acclimated, home grown stock.

Phinney's Early. One of the earliest melons grown, producing fruit of medium size and oblong in shape. The flesh is bright red and very sweet. An excellent market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Cuban Queen. An old favorite, growing to a large size; flesh bright red, solid and sweet. The skin is striped dark and light green, similar to the Joe Johnson. Very productive and ripens early. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Scaly Bark. On account of its tough, thin rind, this is specially recommended for shipping. Grows to a large size, and very productive. Flesh crimson, solid, tender, and of the best flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Hungarian Honey. A nearly round sort, averaging about fifteen pounds in weight. The skin is dark green in color, the flesh bright red. Per pkt. 5 c.; oz. 10 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Colorado Preserving. An immensely prolific sort, making clear, transparent preserves of the finest flavor. The flesh is firm and solid. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Citron. The old, well-known preserving sort. The fruit is small and round, with white flesh. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

MUSTARD. (GERMAN, *Senf*.)

Culture—For early salad, sow thickly in March, in rows six inches apart. Cut when about two inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill.

Silver Curled. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 3. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved variety, much esteemed as a salad in the South. Stems are very succulent, flavor sweet and pungent. This variety is frequently sown in the South in the fall, and used in the spring as a salad. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

White. Similar to Lettuce as a salad and for medicinal purposes. Use when the leaves are young. The seed is largely used for seasoning and in pickles. Per oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Black. Stronger and more pungent than the white; much used for salad and culinary purposes. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

White Velvet Okra.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

(GERMAN, *Essbarer*.)

Very nutritious in stews, soups, etc. It can be kept for winter use by slicing into narrow rings and drying, or by putting the pods into a pickle, like cucumbers.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow the seeds thickly in drills three feet apart. The plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

White Velvet. This variety bears round, smooth, white pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70c.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. This sort only grows about fifteen inches high; bears long, green, slender pods, and is very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60c.

Tall. A well-known, popular, and prolific sort, growing from three to four feet high. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

EVERY
ONE . .
WHO .

This is exactly what

GROWS FLOWERS,

Whether in pots in the house, or in the garden, feels the need of a suitable fertilizer to make them vigorous, healthy and bloom freely.

WOOD'S FLOWER PLANT FOOD

does. It is nearly odorless, and put up from the right constituents to make a vigorous, healthy growth. Directions for use on every package. Price, per pound box, 15 cents; 2 pound box, 25 cents; 5 pound box, 50 cents.

Always write inquiries or letters requiring answer on separate sheets from orders.

ONION. (GERMAN, *Zwibel*.)

It is with pleasure we note that our Southern people are giving more attention to this most profitable crop. In order to be successful in onion culture, it is absolutely necessary that the soil be rich, well prepared, and free from weeds.

To grow large onions from seed the first year the Virginia Experimental Station recommends sowing the seed in January or February in hot-beds or trays, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are large enough, transplant to the open field. Although this is a troublesome method, it is the surest, and will undoubtedly pay. A good way to raise onions on a small scale is to sow the seed in February or March in tobacco-plant bed, leaving them to grow together. After the tobacco plants are pulled out, thin out the onions to a distance of four inches apart.

Another way is to sow the Italian varieties early in September and transplant about the end of October or early in November. Should dry weather prevail at sowing time, water well to insure germination. After the onions are grown, when the tops commence to die, pull the onions up and leave on the ground to cure until the tops become thoroughly dead, after which remove to the barn and spread out thinly until ready to market. In order not to take up too much room by spreading out, it is best to make crates, about six inches deep, out of laths, the length of the laths, with good, stout side and end pieces. The onions can be spread out in these crates and the crates placed one on top of the other, putting blocks between each crate, so as to allow air to circulate freely. The best soil for onions is a dark, rich loam. They also do well on lighter soils, if rich and well manured. Crops made at the Experimental Station would indicate that a yield of three to four hundred bushels per acre could reasonably be expected with good cultivation and favorable seasons. With a yield like this, onions will prove one of our most profitable crops, and we would advise our farmers to give them a thorough and extended trial.

One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; six pounds in drills to an acre.

Those wishing large quantities of onion seed are requested to write for special prices.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

Silver Skin. A splendid early variety of medium size, handsome appearance, and mild flavor. Largely sown to make small sets, also to make pickling onions. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the best market varieties, of mild flavor, and very productive. Grows to a good size, with thin, yellow skin; fine grained white flesh of excellent quality. A splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield. Our strain of this splendid red sort is nearly perfect in form; the skin is deep red and flesh nearly white and fine grained. In the Northern States this variety is very largely used for growing large onions from seed the first year. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH VARIETIES.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. During the two years in which we have catalogued this variety, it has attracted

Extra Early Red. This very early and productive sort grows to a medium size, yields abundantly, and is of mild flavor, close grained, solid, and heavy. Very uniform in size and shape. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Extra Early White Pearl. The earliest of the white varieties. The seed should be sown thickly in the spring and the sets put out in the fall to make large onions early the following spring before other sorts are ready. This also makes beautiful pickling onions, as the sets rarely grow too large for this purpose. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

more attention and been more generally tested than any other of the newer varieties, and has given the best of satisfaction. Like nearly all other Spanish sorts, it makes bulbs of extra large size and of particularly fine quality. The outside skin is of a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild, and tender. It is of excellent keeping qualities, and makes a most attractive and salable onion. We strongly recommend this variety for extended trial, as likely to prove a most profitable and valuable crop for the South. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; lb. \$2.75.

White Bermuda. Possesses all the good qualities of the Red Bermuda, differing only in color. It is exceedingly mild in flavor, and will be found a very desirable sort. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Red Bermuda. This is one of the most popular of the foreign onions, and is largely used throughout the South for both table and market. In size it is equal to the largest Italian sorts, of oval shape, early, and of a mild and delicate flavor. A good keeper, and a splendid shipping sort. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

VICTORIA ONIONS.

A distinct new race of onion from Sardinia, which seems to possess greater capacity for large growth than any other sorts in cultivation, single onions having been grown in a number of instances weighing from four to five and a half pounds. It is of course only with extra cultivation and richest soils that such enormous weight as this can be obtained, yet the fact that they have been grown to such a remarkable size shows the capacity for large growth which is possible in this new race of onions. These onions are very attractive in appearance, being of a symmetrical and distinct oval shape, and uniform in size.

White Victoria. Has a beautiful silvery-white skin, sometimes shaded with lightest rose; flesh milky white; juicy, sweet and of mild flavor. Requires a rich, deep, moist, loamy soil to attain best results. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Red Victoria. The skin of this is almost a blood red color; flesh white or light rose color; flavor very mild and sweet. This grows a little larger than the White, and where yield is desired, is probably the best, but in table qualities the White is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Copper King or Mammoth Pompeii. A splendid type of the celebrated Italian Onions, which has been thoroughly tested and found to succeed remarkably well throughout this section. It grows to an enormous size, single onions hav-

ing been grown to weigh four and even as much as five pounds. The outside skin is of a reddish yellow color, while the flesh is white and very sweet, mild and tender. It is an enormous yielder, and will prove one of the most profitable varieties in cultivation. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, or end of August or during September, under shade, and transplant. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Giant White Italian Tripoli. This variety is highly recommended by the Virginia Experimental Station. Tested with many other sorts, it proved itself one of the best for this section. Attains a large size from seed the first year, and is a good keeper. Well adapted for sowing in September to grow into large onions the following summer. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King. This onion grows to a remarkable size, being one of the largest 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, round and flattened at the top. Every one desiring large and handsome onions of the finest flavor should plant this sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Giant Red Rocca. One of the best and largest of the Italian onions. Globular in form; skin reddish brown; flesh mild and tender. Attains the largest size by sowing the seed in September, and giving slight protection during the winter. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King.

BUCKINGHAM CO., VA., Dec. 23, 1893.—Your seeds have given good satisfaction here.

P. M. JONES.

Wood's Grass Seed Mixtures make the largest possible yields of hay or pasturage.

White Adriatic Barletta. This onion is specially recommended on account of its extreme earliness. It is one of the handsomest and neatest onions we have ever seen, and is the perfection of a pickling sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

New White Queen. A beautiful small silver skinned variety of fine keeping qualities. Very mild flavored, and excellent for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

If to be sent by mail, add ten cents per quart to cover postage.

Culture.—Make drills about an inch deep, and twelve inches apart. Plant the small sets in these drills four inches apart, but do not cover them. In a few days they will commence growing. If any of the sets throw up a seed stalk, break it off.

Potato Onion sets should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches between the sets, and then covered with about one inch of soil. As the onions make on the top of the old set, it is well to apply manure on the top of the soil.

White Potato Onions. A new kind of the Potato Onion, differing from the old sort, in that it is a pure white onion. It is of medium size, hardy and productive. In flavor it is unsurpassed, and we specially recommend it as the best keeping onion known. Onions, kept by us nearly a year after they were harvested, were as firm and solid as could be desired. Its whiteness, fine flavor, and good keeping qualities, make it very desirable. Per qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.; bush, \$3.50.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. The largest yielding and most profitable onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety, like the preceding, grows from sets only, it never makes seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch onion, or as fully matured large onions. Plant in early spring or from end of August to end of October, in rows fifteen inches apart, and eight or ten inches apart in the rows. Great care should be used in selecting sets of this onion, as they have become badly mixed in the last few years. Many dealers, either wilfully or through ignorance, sell sets which resemble the Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be no longer worthy of cultivation. Per qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bush, \$3.50.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early Italian variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color and mild and delicate flavor. This onion should be set out in the fall, as the bulbs dry up

during the winter. The onions are large in size, and come in earlier than any other variety, and for this reason is becoming very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

Yellow Danvers. Per qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50. Bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Per qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.75. Bushel prices on application.

PARSLEY. (GERMAN, *Petersilie*.)

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

Champion Moss Curled.

Champion Moss Curled. The most improved strain of this popular and useful herb. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best of all for garnishing or flavoring. It makes a very ornamental and attractive plant for edging walks and beds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Plain. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

PARSNIP.

(GERMAN, *Pastruke*.)

Culture.—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover lightly. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.

Sugar, Hollow Crown or Guernsey. The old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. The best, either for table use or stock. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Sugar Parsnip.

PEANUTS.

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in April or May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts twelve or fifteen inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean.

If to be mailed add postage at the rate of ten cts. per quart.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, carefully selected especially for seed purposes. Per quart, 15 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

Spanish. Enormously productive, small size, but thin hull and full kernel. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

PEAS (GERMAN, *Erbse*.)

Realizing the fact that the Pea crop is one of the most important, we grow our peas in such localities as experience proves will produce seed of robust nature and quick growth. With this end in view, we grow them in Canada, where they are carefully inspected while growing in order to cull out rogues, and afterward hand-picked. We are therefore able to offer our customers peas that are first-class in every particular, and such as may be depended upon to give the best of satisfaction.

Culture.—A rich, light, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season, is best adapted for peas. Plant the earliest varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, covering them to a depth of two inches. For a succession, plant every two weeks, giving more room between the rows for the taller varieties. When grown as a market crop, peas are generally sown in single rows, and rarely ever staked; but when grown in small quantities for private use, it is a good plan to sow in double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and well worked, and the earth hoed up to them two or three times during growth. From one to two bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

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

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 10. Per pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 35 cts.; pint, 60c.; quart, \$1.00.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior. (*In sealed bags.*) To those who have given this superb pea a trial nothing in its praise is necessary. Although it is but a few years since we first offered our Wood's Lightning Excelsior, it has in this short time established a most enviable reputation as the earliest and most profitable pea for the market gardener. It is of vigorous growth, the vines growing two and a half feet high, and is wonderfully productive. One of the most valuable features of this pea, in addition to its extreme earliness and hardiness, is the fact that they can nearly all be gathered at a single picking, and never more than two pickings are necessary to gather the entire crop. Those requiring a pea which will withstand the coldest weather will find in this the very best pea for their purpose. Their

Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas.

EXTREME EARLINESS, UNIFORMITY OF RIPENING, HARDINESS, PRODUCTIVENESS, AND EXCELLENT FLAVOR make them in every particular an ideal

market gardeners' and truckers' pea, as well as a splendid table variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.00.

Always write inquiries or letters requiring answer on separate sheets from orders.

Wood's Extra Early. Until the introduction of our celebrated Wood's Lightning Excelsior, this was the earliest, best-filled, and most productive extra early variety in cultivation. It has been frequently tested both in the North and the South in competition with the earliest peas known, and each time proved itself superior, both in yield and earliness. It grows about two-and-a-half feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early. An old and popular market sort. Early, of good flavor, and produces well-filled pods. Height two-and-a-half feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush. \$3.25.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke. An old tried variety, maturing a week or ten days later than Wood's Lightning Excelsior. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush. \$3.25.

Alaska. A splendid extra early sort, which retains the beautiful dark green color of the pods a long time after picking. This, together with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable market gardeners' sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.75.

Blue Beauty. Although not as early as our Wood's Lightning Excelsior, this variety has points of merit which make it very popular as a market gardeners' sort. An abundant yielder, ripens uniformly, is of fine flavor, and retains its freshness long after picking. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bush. \$3.75.

American Wonder. The earliest of all the wrinkled peas, and one of the best for family use. The vines only grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and are remarkably productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

McLean's Gem. An old favorite wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. It is of dwarf habit, growing only about twelve inches high, and bears abundantly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bush. \$5.00.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches in height, and yields abundantly. A fine sort for small gardens. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Kentish Invicta. A very prolific, extra early, blue seeded variety, highly esteemed in the trucking sections of eastern Virginia and North Carolina. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush. \$3.00.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods. The vines are of vigorous growth, the peas tender and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.00.

Bliss' Everbearing. A variety maturing soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. The vine is stout, grows about

eighteen inches high. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Extra Early Kent. An early variety, coming in about the same time as the Philadelphia. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.25.

Pride of the Market.

Pride of the Market. An immensely productive variety, growing eighteen inches to two feet high. The pods are very large and handsome, and the peas are of splendid quality. Very popular, both for the private garden and as a market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine pea, and one of the sweetest in our list. The vines grow two feet high, and are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. An excellent table sort, and one of the best for main crop. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Blue Imperial. A favorite with market gardeners in some sections. A profuse bearer, of fine flavor. Height two and a half feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bush. \$3.50.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late variety, growing to a height of two feet. The pods are long, round, and closely filled; the peas are large and of extra fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height five feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.

Large White Marrowfat. A late market variety, bearing large, well-filled pods of fair quality. Very productive, and largely used as a canning sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bush. \$2.25.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive; excellent for field culture. Height five feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel \$2.25.

Canada Field Peas. See Agricultural Seeds, page 64.

CARTARET Co., N. C., Dec. 22, 1892.—Your Lightning Excelsior Peas which I planted last spring were much better than I could get elsewhere. J. H. CARRAWAY.

Truckers requiring large quantities of peas are requested to write for special prices.

PEPPER. (GERMAN, *Pfeffer*.)

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in March, or in a warm, sheltered border, end of April or May. When large enough, transplant to good, rich, mellow soil, in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

Procopp's Giant. A mammoth-sized pepper, the pods of which grow six to eight inches long and two inches in diameter; of a glossy scarlet color, and mild and sweet flavor. It is a most desirable sort to be used as described in Ruby King. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Procopp's Giant Pepper.

Ruby King. When ripe these are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant, and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper like tomatoes or used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. This is one of the largest of peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Each plant of this handsome variety will ripen twelve to fifteen perfect fruits six to eight inches long by ten in circumference. Prepared and eaten as described for Ruby King. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Golden Dawn. This beautiful pepper resembles the Bull Nose in shape. Color, bright yellow; flavor mild and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Red Cherry. A very hot, ornamental variety, much used for seasoning. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth, or Mountain. An immense variety of sweet flavor. Excellent for mangoes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Red Chili. The pods are sharply conical and exceedingly pungent. Largely used in making pepper sauce. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Celestial. Until nearly grown, the fruits of this beautiful sort are of a creamy white color, changing to an intense scarlet when ripe. The peppers are from two to three inches long, and of pungent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

New Red Cluster. This ornamental variety bears small thin peppers curiously crowded together, and of a beautiful coral red color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Bell or Bull Nose. A large-sized, early, mild flavored variety, highly esteemed for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. The hottest variety; fruit conical; very productive and good for drying. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Pepper Plants. Varieties—Ruby King, Golden Queen, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20 cts.; per hundred, \$1.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add fifteen cents per hundred, or five cents per dozen, for postage.

POTATOES. (GERMAN, *Kartoffel*.)

Our Potatoes, with the exception of the Second Crop Southern Grown sorts, are all Northern grown, and are selected and grown especially for seed purposes. These carefully selected stocks must not be confounded with the cheap and common potatoes offered by many commission houses, which have not the least claim to the name of Seed Potatoes.

The prices quoted below we expect will rule throughout the season, yet there may be such a change in prices as to compel us to raise or lower the price. *To buyers of large quantities we will be glad to quote special prices.* We usually ship potatoes, as well as other seeds, the day the order arrives, the weather permitting; but if excessively cold, we will hold the orders until it moderates. *We make no charge for barrels for potatoes, nor for cartage.*

Culture.—For early potatoes, plant in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows two and a half feet apart. Put the tubers twelve inches apart in the rows and cover to the depth of four inches. When the potatoes commence to come up, harrow the ground to break the crust, and when well up, plough the earth away, and plough it back again to make the soil friable. For late crop, plant in May, June, or July. Use only well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting, or Wood's Crop-Producer, or Truckers High Grade Fertilizer, which make beautiful smooth potatoes.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, *January 27, 1893.*—I think your house one of the best of the kind, and deserving the patronage of the Southern people.

ALBEMARLE CO., VA., *April 14, 1893.*—The seed came to hand, and gives perfect satisfaction. In price and quality are equal to any I ever had.

R. L. SNELL.

G. W. DILLARD.

Current prices of Seed Potatoes by the barrel quoted at any time on request.

SECOND CROP SOUTHERN GROWN POTATOES.

In the last few years experiments have demonstrated that a second crop potato can be grown in the South which for seed purposes is superior to those grown in Northern latitudes. They are produced by planting choice Northern grown potatoes early in the spring, and when they have matured, replanting the product for a second crop, which makes seed for the following spring. This potato is planted on an immense scale by truckers, who, knowing their value, now market larger and better crops than when Northern grown seed was used.

We expect to be able to supply the following named varieties, which will be put up in *large, round-hoop flour barrels*. Prices fluctuate. Current prices quoted at any time.

	Peck.	Bushel.	Barrel.
Early Rose,-----	.40	\$1.40	\$3.50
Crown Jewel,-----	.50	1 60	3 75
Bliss' Triumph,-----	.50	1.50	3 75

NORTHERN GROWN POTATOES.

Howe's Premium. *For description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 7.*
Per peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.50.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of large size, ripening about two weeks later than Early Rose, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety if planted during May and June. It cooks dry and mealy, is of excellent flavor, and for keeping for winter use has no superior. Per peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

Crown Jewel. This splendid early sort is in great favor with the truckers of Eastern Virginia. It is a seedling of the Early Ohio, and inherits all the good qualities of its parent. Of handsome appearance, and combines vigorous growth with extreme earliness. These qualities make it an excellent early market and home potato. Per peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

Early Sunrise. This sort cannot be too highly recommended, embracing as it does so many fine qualities. It is a large, handsome, extra early sort, with white and fine grained flesh. A splendid keeper and a large yielder, the average yield for three years at the Virginia Experimental Station having been 195 bushels per acre. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

Bliss' Triumph. A very early pink-skinned variety, largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior in quality, and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is claimed to be at least a week earlier than the Early Rose, and is rapidly becoming one of our most popular market sorts. Per peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.85.

Charles Downing. When tested with hundreds of other varieties at the New York Experimental Station, the Downing proved itself the earliest to mature and the largest yielder. It is white in color, of a flat, oval shape, fine flavor, and very mealy. Per peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.

Early Essex. In shape the Early Essex is quite similar to the Early Rose, and in its general characteristics appears to be a cross between that variety and the Early Ohio. It is earlier than the Rose, is larger, more uniform, and more productive. When tested by the Virginia Experimental Station it proved itself one of the most

Charles Downing.

promising of recent introductions. We recommend the Essex not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for shipment to Northern markets. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.25.

Polaris. This variety has had a very extended trial since its introduction a few years since, and has proved itself worthy of the high praise bestowed upon it. It is of oval shape, very early, an abundant yielder, and a fine keeper. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$4.00.

Early Ohio. This is a magnificent early potato, and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It is a week earlier than the Early Rose, and when tested side by side and weighed, yielded more than one-third heavier. It has a decided advantage in being fit for use and sale before being fully ripe. In color it is like the Early Rose, its parent; in shape it is distinct, being rounder. One of the best early potatoes grown, either for market or family garden. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.90.

Puritan. The excellent cooking and table qualities of this splendid sort place it in the front rank of extra early potatoes. The skin and flesh are white, and in productiveness it excels both the Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron. It should become one of our most popular sorts. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$4.00.

Early Goodrich. An old, well-tried, early variety, which is in favor with those who have grown it. It yields well, and is of good quality. Per peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.25.

Always write your name, post-office and shipping point plainly. This is important.

Beauty of Hebron. An excellent early sort, which matures about the same time as the Early Rose, but is a larger yielder. Skin and flesh pure white; splendid flavor, and a good keeper. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

White Star. This wonderful yielding variety is the result of crossing the Excelsior with the White Peach Blow. It is medium early or late, of large size, white color, of the finest quality, and is an excellent keeper. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. \$3.50.

Burbank. Among the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white and is very mealy, and of fine flavor. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

Empire State. A remarkably fine potato, which has proved itself to be rich and delicate in flavor; perfectly free from rot; is never hollow, and cooks evenly through without coarseness. It has been extensively tested, and is generally endorsed as being one of the largest yielding and finest second early or late sorts. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50.

Mammoth Pearl. This variety has proved a great favorite in this section and wherever tried. The tubers are very large, white and handsome. It is an enormously productive second early variety. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50.

Early Rose. Although this is rapidly being supplanted in popular favor by larger yielding varieties of more recent introduction, there are many still who prefer this old favorite. We believe, however, that it has seen its best days, and therefore recommend our patrons to substitute a variety which excels it in yield and quality. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

Peerless. One of the most popular second early or late sorts. Its attractive appearance and enormous productiveness make it a favorite market variety. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

White Peach Blow. An old and popular late variety, of excellent table and keeping quality, but not quite so large a yielder as other late sorts. Prices on application.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our stock of Seed Sweet Potatoes are *Han-* over county grown, which county has established a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes that can be procured. Prices variable.

Culture.—Make a gentle hot-bed in March or April, put in three inches of soil over the manure, lay in the potatoes and cover with two inches of soil, and keep warm. After the plants are grown, transplant to rows three feet apart.

Burbank Potatoes.

Nansemond. This is the most popular of all sweet potatoes. A large yielder and a fine eating potato. Color bright yellow. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.25.

Red Nose. This is a fine potato in much favor, being one of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Color bright yellow, with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.25.

Yams. A large, round, white variety, which is quite a favorite in some sections. These yield better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts, but are not considered by many as good quality as the latter. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. \$2.25.

Sweet Potato Plants. All varieties listed above, ready May and June. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per hundred for postage.

PUMPKIN. (GERMAN, *Kurbis*.)

Culture.—Plant in May, June or July, in hills eight or ten feet apart, and hoe until the vines get strong. Never plant them in the kitchen garden, as they will hybridize with squashes, and injure the quality of both. One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Virginia Mammoth. An exceedingly large variety, well adapted to the South. Notwithstanding the enormous size of this mammoth sort, the flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Virginia Mammoth.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts, also very fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

King of the Mammoths, or Potiron. An immense variety, which has taken a large number of prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. In a number of instances single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. It is round in shape, with depressed ends. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color, and a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. A very distinct and valuable acquisition. Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor, unsurpassed for making pies and custards.

It has somewhat the appearance of sweet potatoes when cooked, but better flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Jonathan. A fine large pumpkin, peculiarly well suited to the South, as it possesses the valuable property of being able to resist the squash borer, which has always been a drawback to the successful cultivation of pumpkins in this section. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70c.

Mammoth Tours. A large-growing variety, with salmon-colored flesh, of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50c.

Large Cheese. A good cooking pumpkin; of a bright orange color. Flattened in shape and very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Connecticut Field. A large, round, yellow, field variety, grown principally for stock. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

RADISH. (GERMAN, *Rettig*.)

Culture.—Sow as early as possible in the spring in a rich, light, sandy loam, and give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves. As the quality of the radish depends upon the rapidity of its growth, they should be forced as quickly as possible. For a succession sow every two weeks. For fall crop, sow in August and September. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Wood's Early Frame.

A long, red radish, with small top, making it very desirable for forcing under glass, as well as in the open ground. It is very early, tender, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top.

A very crisp, brittle, quick-growing radish, especially adapted for growing under glass on account of its small top. Grows a little longer and thinner than Wood's Early Frame. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Chartier Long Scarlet. This long radish grows to a very large size, and is of a deep crimson color, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence downward it is waxy white. Its quality is unsurpassed, and it will keep tender longer than any other variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Extra Early Scarlet Globe. This variety is one of the best extra early radishes grown. It makes a very small top, and is on this account particularly valuable for forcing in frames or greenhouses. It is tender, of fine flavor, and a very desirable sort either for early market or family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Scarlet Olive Shaped. The hardiest and earliest of all the radishes, and for this reason very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, the flesh rosy and tender. Excellent for outdoor forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

French Breakfast. A popular variety of rapid growth; mild and tender. It is half-long, the upper part being scarlet and the lower part tipped with white. It is fine for forcing in hotbeds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Yellow Olive Shaped. One of the most attractive and beautiful sorts in our list, and is equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp, and brittle. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Early White Turnip. A small, round, white radish of quick growth. Makes small tops; an excellent variety for forcing, or for open ground. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70c.

Early Scarlet or Red Turnip.

Early Scarlet, or Red Turnip. Small, round, red, turnip-shaped, with a small top and of very quick growth. Best for early spring or late fall; fine for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Golden Globe Summer Turnip. This variety grows to a large size, and as it stands the heat well, may be sown quite late in the spring. Flesh crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. This is a beautiful early variety of a bright red color with white tip. It is largely used by truckers and market gardeners, as its earliness, beautiful appearance, and excellent flavor make it universally popular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties, and a general favorite. It is a bright rose color, white flesh, and of superior quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Excellent for fall sowing and winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Long White Spanish. This is a pretty-looking radish, growing to a large size; milder than the Long Black Spanish, and a fine variety for sowing in the fall. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Rhubarber*.)

Culture.—Sow the seed in April, in drills fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the following fall to a deep, well-manured soil, three feet apart, and protect with leaves or manure. Rhubarb is best propagated by dividing the roots, reserving a bud for each piece, and planting in a shady place. Every fall the crown should be covered with manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to run to seed.

Linnaeus. A splendid old sort, which, during the many years it has been used, has given perfect satisfaction. Of excellent flavor, tender, and of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. each for postage.

SPINACH. (GERMAN, *Spinat*.)

Culture.—Spinach will succeed well in any good garden soil. For early summer use, sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and two feet apart, or it may be sown broadcast. For winter and spring use, sow during September and October. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Norfolk Savoy Leaved. The leaves are succulent, curled and wrinkled, and being attractive is a very salable variety. It produces large crops, and is very hardy. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 20 cts. per lb.

Curled Savoy or Bloomsdale. A valuable variety, which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved Savoy Spinach. Largely used for shipping to Northern markets. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 20 cts. per lb.

Long Standing. A fine variety, which can be cut longer than any other sort. Has very thick, fleshy leaves, and one of the best varieties for fall or spring sowing. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 20 cts. per lb.

Thick Leaved Round. This variety is an improvement on the old Round Leaf, has thick dark green crimped leaves, and is very slow in running to seed. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 20 cts. per lb.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Bocksbart*.)

Culture.—Sow in March or April, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep. When about an inch high, thin out to three inches apart, and keep clear of weeds. It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, deeply worked. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; 8 lbs. per acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This sterling new variety is a great improvement over the old

sorts. It grows double the size of the old variety, and is of excellent flavor. It is being extensively grown for shipment to Northern markets, and is to a large extent supplanting the old sort in popular favor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Long White. The old standard sort, and until the introduction of the Mammoth Sandwich Island, the best in cultivation. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

LUNENBURG CO., VA.—I received the plants and seeds all right. They were the finest plants I ever bought, and shall buy of you again.

MRS. MARIE E. TALLEY.

SQUASH. (GERMAN, *Kuerbiss*.)

Culture.—Any good enriched soil will do for Squash. The plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground gets warm, then plant in hills, the same as cucumbers. The summer varieties should be four or five feet apart, and the winter sorts six to eight. When danger of bugs is over, thin out to three plants in a hill. One ounce of seed will plant forty hills; four to six pounds per acre.

Mammoth White Bush.

Mammoth White Bush. This is the result of careful selection from the well-known Early White Bush. It is a decided improvement over that variety, the squashes being larger and much more uniform in shape and wonderfully prolific. They are very early, of a beautiful white color, and often attain a diameter of from twelve to fifteen inches. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early White Bush Cymling.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. This early squash is grown more largely in the South than any other variety. The toughness of the skin makes it well adapted for shipping. Very early, of a light cream color, productive, and grows to a good size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Golden Custard Bush. This variety attains a larger size than any other scalloped sort, often measuring two feet in diameter under good cultivation. They are of a rich golden color, and in quality are unsurpassed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Egg-Plant. So named on account of the similarity to the egg-plant in shape, as well as its peculiar fitness for cooking like that delicious vegetable. It is an early bush variety with white flesh; the rind is a mottled green when young, and buff color when ripe. The squashes should be used when young and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English variety. The fruit is oblong, of good size, with a yellowish white skin. It has very tender, white flesh of delicious flavor, and makes a very tempting dish boiled and eaten with white sauce. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cents.

Giant Summer Crookneck. A fine strain of the crookneck variety, which grows to an extra large size, measures from eighteen inches to two feet long, and are of very handsome appearance. We regard it as a decided improvement and a valuable addition to our list. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer sorts. Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

White Pine-apple. The skin and flesh of this distinct variety are of a pure creamy white color; flesh very fine grained, and of excellent quality and flavor. A strong grower, and very prolific. Ready a little later than the Early White Bush. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

White Pineapple.

Fordhook Squash. A valuable winter squash, which succeeds well wherever grown. Has thin, hard stems and roots, thus furnishing absolutely no food for the squash borer. A remarkable keeper, and the skin is so very thin and delicate that the squashes are prepared by simply cutting in half lengthwise and cooking skin and all. The meat is very thick and seed cavity small. Another unique feature is that the green squashes can be used at any stage of their growth, and in flavor are equal to any summer squash. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

PENDER Co., NORTH CAROLINA, March 1, 1893.—I will avail myself of every opportunity to recommend your house and seeds.

REV. E. POPE.

BRUNSWICK Co., N. C.—Your valuable seeds are the best that I have ever tried.

F. M. ROSS.

Sibley, or Pike's Peak. A splendid sort, producing squashes from ten to twelve pounds in weight, the keeping qualities of which are unexcelled. The skin which is very thin but hard, is of a pale green color; the flesh is rich, solid, thick, orange-colored, and of delicate flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Perfect Gem. A fine creamy white squash, from four to six inches in diameter; round and slightly ribbed; it has a sweet, rich flavor, and is good either for summer or winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Boston Marrow. A standard sort of good quality, extensively grown for winter use. The flesh is of a rich orange color, dry, and fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Hubbard. This variety is more largely grown than any other of the winter squashes, and is one of the best of this class. The flesh is of a bright orange-color, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. A splendid keeper, and should have a place in every garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

TOMATO. (GERMAN—*Liebes Apfel*.)

Our Tomato seed is saved from selected fruit of crops which are planted entirely for seed, and which have been critically examined for purity and excellence, and not from crops of which the best fruit is sold off, nor the savings of canning establishments, as is the case with some of the cheap seeds offered by some Northern houses.

Culture.—For early crop sow in hot-bed in February or March, and when two inches high transplant to another hot-bed or cold-frame. Give plenty of air, so that they may become well-rooted and stocky. When all danger of frost is over, about the first of May, transplant to manured hills, four feet apart. For later crops, sow in April in open ground. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Livingston's New Buckeye State. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 5. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.

The Matchless.

Matchless.—This is indeed a matchless tomato, and well worthy of the name. Its solidity, the absence of core, the size and beauty of its fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite to make it one of the most desirable sorts, either for the private garden or for market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

First of All. *The earliest tomato in cultivation*, and for this reason of especial value to the trucker and market gardener. Planted on the same day as other early sorts, it will ripen from a week to ten days earlier than any other. The fruit is of bright red color, a good size, sound and solid, and makes a good shipper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. This is claimed to be one of the largest tomatoes grown, single fruits having attained the weight of three pounds. Being so large it naturally does not possess the fine qualities of the Matchless, Lorillard, and some others of the older sorts. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Mansfield Tree. This sort, when full grown, attains a height of ten feet, and bears fruit about five inches in diameter, and about two pounds in weight. The tomatoes are of fine form, very solid, and of a bright red color. To attain the greatest height, cut back to one stem and tie to stakes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Essex Hybrid. A splendid early sort of large size and perfectly smooth. The flesh is firm and solid, and will keep well after picking. It ripens alike all over, is unusually productive, and a strong grower. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Livingston's Beauty. The fruit of this fine variety grows in clusters, and is of a glossy crimson color; as early as the Acme, larger in size, very productive, and continues in bearing until frost. It retains its large size throughout the season, and is free from rot, seldom cracking after a rain, like many others of the thin-skinned varieties. One of the best keepers, and is unexcelled for shipping, early market, or canning purposes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Acme. This excellent tomato has become a great favorite. It is very early and solid, smooth as an apple, and of good shipping qualities. The color is a glossy dark red, with a purple tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears continually until frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

MOORE CO., N. C., Feb. 9, 1893.—Every packet of seed I bought from you last spring did extra well. E. PASCHAL.

For Southern soils and climate, Wood's Seeds are the best.

Lorillard. This is the largest smooth tomato we have ever grown. It is early, prolific, and possesses peculiar rot-resisting qualities. It is handsome in appearance, solid, and in every way fills all the requirements of a first-class shippers' and market gardeners' sort. For family use it is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Ignotum. Though of recent introduction, this splendid sort has earned a most enviable reputation. The fruit is large, smooth, and regular; of a bright red color; ripens perfectly to the stem, and seldom rots or cracks. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion. This magnificent variety is entirely distinct in habit of growth and foliage. The plant grows stiff and upright, the thick, short-jointed stems being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be placed as close as three feet apart. Very prolific, and continues in bearing until killed by frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Atlantic Prize. This sort is very popular in the trucking sections of New Jersey, where it is largely grown as an extra early shipper. The vines grow strong, stiff, and very rapidly, setting the crown fruit when young, the buds often appearing before the plant is four inches high. The fruit is borne in large clusters, each vine producing from sixty to eighty large, perfect fruits, very solid, and of the finest quality, being unusually free from core and seeds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

New Stone. This is claimed by Mr. Livingston, the originator, to be the best of his introductions. As the name indicates, it is very solid and firm fleshed. Ripens evenly to the stem, is a good keeper, and first-class shipper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Lorillard.

Perfection. An early variety, of blood-red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost. It is one of the best for canning or family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Favorite. One of the largest, most perfect-shaped tomatoes. It is of a dark-red color, ripens evenly and early, holding its size to the end of the season. Very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances, and is a good canning tomato. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Paragon. An old favorite, of excellent quality for family use or market. It is smooth as an apple, of good size, solid, and a good bearer. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Improved Trophy. This old favorite has, by critical selection, been much improved, and the fine strain which we are now offering will again restore it to the high estimation which it once enjoyed, both for private use or market garden. It is of the largest size, very productive, solid, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

New Peach. This variety is so named from its similarity in appearance to the peach; in fact, it is difficult to tell at first sight whether it is a peach or tomato. Its equal in delicacy of flavor does not exist in the tomato family, especially for eating from the hand as a fruit. For exhibition purposes it is very desirable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Pear Shaped. (Yellow).—Excellent for preserving or pickling; very prolific. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

LAFAYETTE Co., MISS., Feb. 13, 1893.—The seed bought of you last season gave entire satisfaction, and send another order for 1894.

NANSEMOND COUNTY, VA., December 17, 1892.—The peas Jno. Cartwright purchased from you last year were the earliest to mature around here. They were abundant in yield, well filled and good size.

J. F. DOOLEY.
DAVID SHRIVER.

To have a beautiful, green, velvety lawn, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. This new variety is the best of the yellow tomatoes, is of large size, handsome, round-shape and smooth, of excellent flavor, and makes a fine contrast when sliced and intermixed with red ones. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Plum. The best for preserving. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Tomato Plants. Ready in April. These

should not be set out until the middle of May in this section. Varieties—Matchless, Livingston's Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add five cents per dozen, or fifteen cents per hundred for postage.

TURNIP. (GERMAN, *Steckrube*.)

Culture.—Sow from middle of July to end of September, in well prepared ground. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but larger crops are obtained by cultivating in drills two or two and a half feet apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. It is much the best to roll the ground after sowing, as there will be a much greater certainty of getting a good stand by so doing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July or early August, in drills two or three feet apart, and thinned out to nine inches between the roots. For salad for winter and spring use, sow in August or September. Sow one and a half pounds of seed per acre in drills, or two pounds broadcast. The salad varieties should be sown at the rate of three pounds per acre.

Early Purple Top Munich. A very early, handsome, quick-growing turnip, which is one of the best for first crop. The bulbs are very flat, with a bright purple top, small leaves, and of excellent flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early Red, or Purple Top Strap-leaved.

Early Red, or Purple Top. (Strap-leaved.) This most popular sort is very early, and a favorite market variety. It is of flat form, with small tap-root; flesh fine grained and sweet. One of the best for table use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Early White Flat Dutch. A quick-growing early sort, differing from the Early Red Top only in color, being pure white. The roots are of good size, sweet, mild and juicy. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Budlong or Breadstone. This variety, though of the Ruta Biga type, is of such extra fine quality that we class it with the best of table sorts. The roots are of medium size, smooth, white with purple top; the flesh is white, fine grained, tender and sweet. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Large White Norfolk. A standard variety very extensively grown both for the table and stock. Sweet, very productive, and grows to a large size. The tops make a fine salad in the spring if protected during the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe. A handsome and popular variety, useful both for table and stock, and well adapted for autumn and early winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Long White or Cow Horn. This splendid sort is gaining in popularity wherever it has been tried, as its quick growth, heavy yielding qualities, and fine grained white flesh render it well worthy the attention of all gardeners. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Wood's Imp. Red Top Globe.

close together. Its beautiful appearance and excellent keeping qualities commend it for home use and as a market sort. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Red Top Globe. An early globe-shaped variety of rapid growth, very productive, a good keeper, and a fine market sort. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Wood's Improved Red Top Globe. This is a greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe, and deserves the highest praise. The bulbs are uniform and very handsome in appearance, and of fine keeping qualities. It is of very quick growth, and having such small

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, Feb. 20, 1863.—I have been buying and using your garden seeds for several years, as has my mother, who lives in this neighborhood. I am glad to say we are both pleased with them.

R. E. PEYTON.

Wood's Lawn Enricher—better than manure to enrich and revivify your lawn.

Jersey Navet. We recommend this variety as one of the best table turnips we have ever grown. Those who grew it the past season were highly pleased, and will grow it in preference to other early sorts. The flesh is white, the flavor delicate and sweet. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

White Egg. A splendid quick-growing egg-shaped variety, with pure white skin, fine-grained, and solid flesh of sweet, mild flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Yellow Aberdeen.

Yellow Aberdeen. A very hardy and productive Scotch variety, closely resembling a Ruta Baga in shape, color and keeping qualities, but is of finer texture, and can be sown a month later. Flesh pale yellow and of fine texture. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Yellow, or Amber Globe. A beautifully formed, yellow-fleshed variety. One of the best for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until spring. Grows to a large size, and is excellent both for stock or table use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Sweet German. A globe-shaped variety of the Ruta Baga type, and should be sown earlier than white turnips. It is excellent for table or stock. Flesh white, firm and juicy. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table variety. It is of a bright yellow color, a rapid grower, very solid, and of good flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Southern Prize. The best variety for salad, and will produce large white turnips of good quality if sown very early, but its great value is to sow later for salad, which is much superior to Seven Top. Will withstand the most severe weather without protection. Very popular with all who have grown it. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Seven Top. Valuable only for salad in winter and spring; it is very hardy, and does not require protection during the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga. A selected strain which makes much larger and finer roots than the ordinary strains. Its fine qualities and productiveness cannot be too highly recommended. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the spring. For table or stock it has no superior. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Yellow Ruta Baga, or Swede. Largely grown, both for table and stock. The flesh is solid and of fine quality, and it keeps well through the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

White Ruta Baga. A very good variety of Swede. The flesh is firm, white, and rich; an excellent sort for winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

TOBACCO.

The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco of every type, and seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities. Many planters in other States send to Virginia for seed every year, as Virginia seed gives better results than seed procured elsewhere.

To grow fine tobacco of any type, the first thing requisite is good seed of some variety best adapted to the type sought to be produced. Seed true to type must be got if uniform tobacco, which obtains the highest price, is to be grown. The cost of seed for a large crop of tobacco is very little, and yet one dollar properly expended at this point has saved hundreds of dollars in the increased value of the crop, as nondescript tobacco is always at a discount.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco crop, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for a plant bed. This destroys grass, weeds, and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant bed protected by fine netting to keep off tobacco flies, which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled warm (about June), set the plants out in highly-manured or fertilized soil in rows three and a half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality, and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each square yards.

Tobacco.

One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty

LIST OF SELECT VARIETIES.

Imported Havana. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Kentucky Yellow. For some years we have endeavored to secure this sort, many planters preferring it to the older varieties. Although of very fine texture, it is one of the heaviest tobaccos in our list. A field grown last season averaged one pound to each two and a half plants. It prefers a light soil, but does well on red land. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, recommended as the best of its class. It is of healthy and vigorous growth, particularly free from any tendency to disease or blemish. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Climax. A cross of the Burley and Sterling, and a most decided acquisition, which cannot fail to win high favor. It possesses every characteristic of a superlatively fine bright. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Comstock Spanish. This is a pure Havana Seed leaf, developing a suitable size for wrappers and fillers by four or five years replanting. It is held as one of the very best varieties for cigar tobacco grown in this country. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Ragland's Conqueror. A healthy, vigorous grower of best form and texture, ripening early and uniformly, and easily cured to the brightest color. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Bonanza. A white Burley cross on Yellow Oronoko, possessing the best qualities of both parents beautifully blended. For the manufacturing types, this is very popular and in great demand. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Safrana. A splendid cross of the Hyco on White Burley. The color, when successfully cured, is a rich saffron yellow color. Texture soft and silky, and of delightful flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Gold Finder. In the estimation of many planters who have seen it growing, this is the most beautiful yet developed. Has the shape and habit of the Oronoko, and nearly as white as the Burley when growing. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Bullion. A broad-leaved, well-formed, fine-fibred variety, which gives promise of great usefulness, uniting the best qualities of its parents, the Hester and White Burley. Being very porous, it readily absorbs manufacturing condiments. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Oak Hill Yellow. A West Virginia variety of decided merit, resembling White Burley in color while growing and the Oronoko in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fibre. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price of all varieties, except where noted, 10 cts. per pkt.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2. Postage paid. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

White Burley. A favorite with manufacturers on account of its porous and absorbing nature.

One Sucker. A popular variety of the Oronoko type, succeeding well in moist soils, and producing good crops.

Big Oronoko. Has a large, broad, finely shaped leaf, which for strips and dark wrappers has no equal.

Medley Pryor. A favorite with planters who grow the English and Continental grades. When properly cured, it commands the highest price for a shipper.

Gold Leaf. A cross of the Oronoko and Pryor, producing excellent orange and mahogany tobacco.

Sterling. One of the earliest to ripen, makes the silkiest of wrappers, brightest of cutters, and toughest and sweetest of fillers.

Long Leaf Gooch. Leaf longer and finer than the Broad-Leaf Gooch. Becoming very popular.

Beat All, or Lacks. Broad leaf, tough, and of fine fibre. Good and reliable.

Granville County Yellow. A superb variety, and a favorite with many planters. One of the earliest to ripen.

Tuckahoe. Long leaf and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper.

White Stem Oronoko. Greatly preferred in some sections where the finest types are grown.

Hyco. A new variety of fine texture and good flavor. A beautiful and desirable variety.

Hester. Has no superior for a yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. A sure cropper.

Yellow Oronoko. A standard yellow variety, which has been grown for more than fifty years.

Gooch. Resembles the Yellow Oronoko, but has a larger leaf; a splendid manufacturing sort.

Yellow Pryor. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where yellow sorts fail.

Sweet Oronoko. Used for first-class plug fillers, and when sun-cured, makes the best natural chewing leaf.

Flanagan. A variety of the Sweet Oronoko, with broader leaf and finer texture. Used for sweet fillers and mahogany wrappers.

Blue Pryor. A rich shipper, and superior to the Kentucky Blue Pryor.

Bradley Broadleaf. A popular variety for manufacturing and cigars. Succeeds wherever yellow tobacco can be grown.

Harby. A Turkish variety, which stands heat and drought well. May be topped to twenty-five leaves or more.

Big Havana. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor, and the earliest cigar variety to ripen.

Price of all varieties, except where noted, per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; per lb. \$2.00. Postage paid. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

BREMO BLUFF, VA., May 26, 1893.—Everything I have gotten from you this year has done well.
JNO. H. COCKE.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We have now growing in cold frames large quantities of Early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce Plants, from the very best new seed, and shall have all varieties well grown and rooted in their proper season. Customers may rely upon their orders being filled promptly the day after received, if the weather will permit. They will be packed in moss, so as to carry safely for three or four days, and may be expected to arrive in first-class condition. *All plants sent by mail are at purchaser's risk.* No extra charge made for baskets, boxes, or packing, and all orders will be delivered free to express office and depots. To avoid laying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

Five hundred plants at one thousand rate. If ordered to be sent by mail, add five cents per dozen, or fifteen cents per hundred, for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price up to April 15th, per 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3. Price after April 15th, per 100 30c.; 1,000, \$2 50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready May, June, July and August. Price per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per doz. 10c.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per doz. 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July, and August. Per 100, 40 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October, and November. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Hop Plants. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Sage Roots. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

Thyme Roots. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

Horse Radish Roots. 25 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. per 100.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. You can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by using this preparation. It supplies just what nature needs for producing Eggs, Plumage, Growth, and Development, and in the exact proportions required. It is entirely unlike those stimulating powders advertised to make hens lay, and therefore does not exhaust and damage fowls.

Its composition also includes valuable tonics and remedial agents to ensure perfect assimilation and robust health, without which the best results cannot be secured. Thus it is of great advantage to fowls, while increasing their laying power, just as cows are benefited when their milk is increased by proper means, or as soil is enriched when fertilization produces larger crops. Given frequently to young chicks (a tablespoonful to each quart of meal), it keeps them healthy, and enables nearly every chick to be brought to maturity; and it so increases their growth and development that they are earlier ready for market or laying. It also makes tardy pullets prompt to lay, shortens the moulting period of fowls, and prevents and cures leg weakness and many other diseases. Although especially valuable in winter, in consequence of the high price of eggs, it is of great value at all seasons, and many are using it with decided advantage the whole year round. It is equally useful for Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, and Hens, and is, in short, just what is needed to make egg-producing and fowl-raising a very profitable pursuit. Price, 1 lb. packages, 25 cts.; 2½ lb. packages, 50 cts.; 6 lb. packages, \$1.00. Prices for larger packages quoted on application.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. The only positive preventive and cure for Gapes and Poultry Cholera, and the best medicine for horses, cattle, poultry, sheep, and hogs.

We warrant Havens' Climax Condition Powder to be free from antimony, arsenic, alum, rosin, saltpetre, and all harmful ingredients, and to be entirely unlike any other preparation. It is not a food, but an honest medicine, at an honest price. Price, per package, 25 cts.; 2½ lb. packages, 50 cts.; 6 lb. packages, \$1.00. Prices for larger packages quoted on application.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD. A most valuable adjunct to the poultry yard, not only making hens lay, but improving their condition, and keeping them healthy. We have sold it largely for several years past, with entire satisfaction and profitable results to our customers. The cost of using it is comparatively little, one tablespoonful mixed with their food every other day being sufficient for a flock of twelve to fifteen fowls. Send for circulars. Price, 1 lb. packages, 50 cts.; 2½ lb. packages, \$1.00; 6 lb. boxes, \$2.00; 10 lb. boxes, \$3.00; 25 lb. boxes, \$6.25.

Eggine. A food for all varieties of poultry. It will greatly increase egg production, and keep poultry in a perfectly healthy condition. For young chicks it is unexcelled. Price, 1 lb. packages, 25 cts.; 2½ lb. packages, 50 cts.

Victory Poultry Food. A preparation specially recommended for use to keep poultry healthy and to increase egg production. It is claimed as a sure preventive and cure for roup and gapes, and will keep away cholera. Price, 25 cts. per package.

Crushed Bone. Prepared for poultry feeding. Per 10 lbs. 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells. Per 10 lbs., 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Ground Bone Meal. 5 cts. per lb.; per 10 lbs., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

We can also supply eggs for hatching, at \$2.00 per setting of fifteen eggs, from improved breeds of poultry.

About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed.

Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and appearance of the house than a beautiful lawn. This can be easily obtained by careful preparation and judicious management afterwards.

Preparation of the Soil.—The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed. It should then have a liberal application of Wood's Lawn Enricher or well-rotted manure (or compost is best). If manure is used, it should be thoroughly well-rotted, otherwise the coarse hay and weed-seeds which are in all manures will germinate and fill the lawn with unsightly spots. The manure or fertilizer should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and the soil raked as fine and smooth as possible.

Sowing the Seed.—Thick seeding always gives best results. Our Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed should be sown at not less than four bushels to the acre; or for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12 x 25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by beating down with the back of the spade. Lawn grass can be successfully sown in the fall, any time after the first of August, and even in mild spells during the winter, and in the spring up to the middle of April.

Care of Lawns Afterward.—While the grass is young, and even

when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawn. If a watchful oversight is kept over it at first, and any of these weeds or coarse grasses pulled up as they appear, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken, so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for any weeds, etc., to grow in it.

All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut as often as once a week during the growing season with a Lawn Mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass, and causing bare spots to appear. Care should also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one and a half inches to two inches is close enough. Where possible, also, lawns should be watered during hot, dry spells in summer, always doing this late in the evening, never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Care should be taken to give plenty of water, but not too much. It is best every fall, or early in the spring, to rake the lawn over roughly, and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top-dressing of Wood's Lawn Enricher, at the rate of about ten pounds to seventy-five square yards. Lawns do not require, and are better without, any protection in the winter. If these directions are carefully followed, a beautiful green lawn can be had all through the year.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. This is the best seed obtainable to make a beautiful green lawn, and is the purest and heaviest seed sold. Its natural weight is at least 20 pounds per measured bushel, at which weight it is sold. It is composed of grasses best suited to give a splendid velvety lawn all the year round. It is well adapted to sow on terraces and sloping situations. It is hardy, and requires no protection in winter. Full directions for preparing and sus-

taining fine lawns are printed with every package. Price, per quart box, 25 cts. each; per 2 quart box, 50 cts.; per peck, including bag, \$1 25; per bushel of 20 pounds, including cloth bag, \$4.

Wood's Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. This is the usual Lawn Mixture, and gives first-rate satisfaction wherever used. It is not as heavy as the Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed, and is sold at the standard weight of 14 pounds to the bushel. Per lb., 25c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.50.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 20, 1893.—I have been ordering you garden seeds for myself and neighbors for several years, and they have given general satisfaction. B. B. YOUNG.

NELSON CO., VA., Feb. 27, 1893. I have received all the seed ordered from you. They are in good condition and prime quality, and please me. WM. CABELL.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

This is indispensable for making and sustaining fine lawns, and is the best, cleanest, and cheapest preparation that can be applied. It has very little odor, and will rapidly cause the grass to become a beautiful green color. It can be applied in the spring or fall, or both for the best effect. Stable manure should not be used, as it fills the lawn with noxious weeds, and creates obnoxious odors. Wood's Lawn Enricher is much more effective, and better in all respects.

When making a new lawn, apply it at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre, or 6 lbs. for a lot 12 x 25 feet, (300 feet.) Sow it and rake well into the soil before the seed is sown. As a top-dressing for an old lawn, sow it at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, or 4 lbs. per 300 feet. About the first of October and the first of April are the best times to apply it, but any time in the spring or fall will do. The fertilizer should not deteriorate at all by age, but rather improves.

Price, per 5-lb. box, 30c.; per 10 lb. bag, 50 cts.; per 25-lb. bag, \$1 00; per 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; per 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

WOOD'S FLOWER PLANT FOOD.

This supplies a much-needed want to make pretty flowers and plants to brighten the home. Often the growers of flowers are at a loss to know what to obtain to stimulate their plants into growth, and make them flourish. We have supplied this want in a cheap, clean, odorless plant food, which we have put up in convenient wooden boxes; it will keep good for years, and be handy to apply at any time, both in the house and garden. It can be mixed with the soil, or scattered on the top of the soil at the rate of a teaspoonful to a good-sized plant, which application will make a luxuriant growth. The water which is given, or the rain, will carry the fertilizing properties to the roots of the plant. Per 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 2-lb. box, 25 cts.; 5-lb. box, 50 cts.

BAY STATE LAWN MOWER.

An indispensable necessity to all who wish a fine lawn. The Bay State is the handsomest, easiest running, most simple, and durable mower we have ever used. The gear being enclosed in the wheel-box, it is almost impossible for it to get clogged. We recommend it to all who wish a first-class mower in every respect, and guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. All parts movable, and can be duplicated.

We feel compelled to caution our customers against buying inferior lawn mowers because they are a little cheaper in price. It will be found much the cheaper and more satisfactory in the end to purchase a first-class machine that will cut the grass with a clean, clear-cut and not get out of order.

PRICE OF MOWERS.

10-inch cut, \$5.00; 12-inch cut, \$5.50; 14-inch cut, \$6.00; 16-inch cut, \$6.50.

Grass Collector. A simple hammock-like attachment, made so as to fit any lawn mower, to catch and collect the grass as cut. Fills a long-felt want. Price, \$1.50 each.

Revolving Turf Edger. Just the thing for trimming the edges of the lawn after using the Lawn Mower. Price, \$1.00 each.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to eight acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor and one-third in seed by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circular, giving full information and direction for use, mailed on application. Price, \$4.00.

THYMO CRESOL—THE COLD WATER DIP FOR SHEEP & OTHER ANIMALS.

A highly concentrated and powerful preparation for dipping or washing sheep, and for ridding all live-stock of parasitic vermin. It forms a Perfect Sheep Dip, as it is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but is, at the same time, quite harmless to the animals themselves and to man. The method of its preparation is extremely simple, as it mixes at once with either cold or warm water. It contains principles which promote the growth of the wool. It is a certain cure for all skin diseases. It is also one of the best disinfectants. To apply, dilute with water at the rate of from fifty to one hundred and fifty parts of water to one of Thymo Cresol. Price, per 4 oz. bottles, 25 cts.; 8 oz. bottles, 50 cts.; quart can, 75 cts.; half-gallon can, \$1.25; one-gallon can, \$2 00. Circulars, giving full directions for use, mailed on application.

SUNDRY SEEDS.

Mixed Bird Seed. For canaries, etc. Put up in boxes. Per lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. for 25 cts.

Canary. (*Sicily*.) Per lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. for 25 cts.

Hemp. For Parrots, Pigeons, etc. Per lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. for 25 cts.

Bird Rape. Per lb. 10 cts.

Maw Seed. Per lb. 25 cts.

Flax Seed. Per lb. 5 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.

Sunflower. Very productive of seed, which is largely used for feeding poultry. The plant is said to be preventive of chills and malaria. Per quart, 25 cts.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS,

WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE

IMPORTANCE OF GRASS CULTURE AND INFORMATION ABOUT PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, SEEDING, AND THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

The crop of Grass Seeds saved the past year has turned out considerably shorter than was anticipated, and consequently prices are likely to rule higher than for the past two or three seasons. Clover and Timothy are, however, good crops, and are likely to continue at reasonable prices through the season. The high price at which hay is selling, and the favorable outlook for the same,

should cause a largely increased acreage of grasses and clovers to be put in this spring. The general failure of the European hay crop, and the consequent large demand at remunerative prices for the surplus stock in this country, should cause a continued improvement in price for some time to come.

Grass and Clover crops are the basis of successful farming. The farmer who gives a fair share of attention to these crops, and makes it a point to at least have enough land in grass to give a proper rotation and rest the soil, and where the system of farming will allow, keeps sufficient stock to make manure to improve his land and raise the money crops, will not be dependent if, for any reason, the so-called money crops fail for a single season, or sell at so low a price as not to repay for the cost of production. There is no part of our fair Southland, not even the lighter soils of our coast region, but what, with a little knowledge and care in selecting grasses and forage plants suited to the soil, can easily be made to produce satisfactory and profitable crops of feed and pasturage for stock.

Another great argument for Grass culture is the greatly increased value of the lands where it is practiced. Wherever in different counties or sections of the different States special attention has been paid to this branch of agriculture, we find that the farmers and people as a whole are more prosperous, happy, and contented, having a more permanent basis on which their prosperity depends, than where the greatest part of attention is paid to the money crops. If our farmers would pay more attention to the intensive system of agriculture, and would devote a smaller acreage to cotton, tobacco, and other cultivated crops, making it their business to give those crops thorough cultivation with the aid of plenty of manure, putting a larger portion of their farms in forage plants and grasses, which require very little attention, they would realize a pleasure in their business and an amount of real profit never before experienced.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE.

Prices on Grass, Clover Seeds, and all Field Seeds are variable, and subject to constant market fluctuations. The prices quoted are those ruling at the date when this Catalogue is issued. All orders will be charged at lowest market prices at the time received. We shall at any time take pleasure in quoting the current ruling prices when so requested. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

MARLBORO CO., S. C., Feb. 24, 1893.—Grass Seed bought last fall doing finely so far, notwithstanding the severe winter.
J. L. JORDAN, M. D.

CHESTERFIEL CO., VA., June 12, 1893.—I have the finest crop of grass that is any where in this section of the country ; all from Wood & Sons' seeds.
WM. A. TRAYLOR.

Current prices on Field Seeds, Grain, etc , quoted at any time on application.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, DRAINAGE. Etc.

It is most important that the land be clean, finely pulverized and of good tilth when the seeds are sown. Land should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing the seed, and after sowing should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush harrow is probably best. Grass Seed should not be covered more than half an inch, or it will not germinate well. There is the same benefit to be derived from the proper drainage of grass lands that is so conspicuously shown in lands devoted to other crops. All lands with an impervious sub-soil of stiff clay, or soils that are wet and clogged, will be greatly benefited by proper draining, both in the quality and quantity of the grass product. On such properly drained land the grass will start early in spring and will continue to grow until late in fall. Soils which rest upon porous subsoils do not need it, or land that slopes so that the water runs from it with sufficient rapidity need not be drained.

SOWING THE SEED.

The best time for seeding grass in the South, in the spring, is the latter part of February and during March, or early in April. The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone without grain, although it gives very good results when sown with a light seeding of grain. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. Our Grass Mixtures, descriptions of which will be found on page 60, are combined in proper proportions, and quantity given or quoted sufficient to seed an acre. The results from sowing mixtures of grass are very much better than sowing one or two kinds alone. It is very important that the seeds be carefully and lightly covered, to a depth of not greater than one-fourth to one-half inch is best, but clover and some of the larger seeds will germinate and grow at a depth of an inch or more. It is best to mark off the land in such widths as can be conveniently sown, dividing the seed for such operation, sowing one-half in going one way over that portion of the land, then returning the same way sowing the other half, so that it gets well spread, and so on throughout the field.

CARE OF PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Land used for pasture yields more nourishment than that where the grass is mowed off. Young shoots are more nourishing and digestible than the dry grass. Great care should be used, both in pastures and meadows, never to graze or cut grass too close. Especially should this be the case in dry spells in the summer. There is more injury from this cause than from any other. Care should be used that cattle or sheep especially are not put on the grass too early in spring, before the grass has fairly commenced to grow, and the ground is settled and the sod become firm, otherwise the tops are kept closely cut off, and the roots injured, and the grass does not recover for the whole year.

It is the general opinion of most experienced farmers that it is much more preferable to mow grass the first season instead of pasturing, and the majority prefer mowing early the first year and again later in the season, and then grazing afterwards. It is also very desirable to top-dress meadows and pastures with well-rotted farm yard manure or ground bone. With careful management and judicious manuring, meadows and pastures will last much longer and yield double the quantity of feed than if carelessly managed. Grass for hay should always be cut before the seed ripens, otherwise it not only makes an inferior quality of hay, but also takes much more strength from the ground.

GRASS SEEDS.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.—Wherever this grass is given a trial it speedily proves itself to be one of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation for the lighter soils. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter better than any of the cultivated grasses; 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, and is not nearly so hard on the soil. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing by analysis more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives good results with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It succeeds well on almost any soil, but for poor, dry, and sandy soils it has no equal. Sow either in spring or fall at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Price per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel

of 11 lbs., about \$1.75. Current prices quoted on application at any time.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) This is a well-known and valuable grass, either for hay or pasture. It succeeds well on most soils, but does best on loamy or moderately stiff soils, but not very wet. It comes early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, which ripen at the same time. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed ripens. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if by itself, or one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat, and five pounds of Clover make a fine mixture. Per pound, 18 cents; per bushel of fourteen pounds, about \$1.75. Prices fluctuate.

YADKIN Co., N. C., Sep. 4, 1893.—Seed supplied past years have given good satisfaction, and I have spoken well of your house to my friends.

DAVID E. SAMPSON.

Superintendent, FRIENDS' BLUE RIDGE MISSION.

Red Top or Herd's Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) An excellent grass, succeeding in any soil. It grows well on light, sandy, medium, or stiff bottom land. It is one of the best for wet soils, and is not injured by overflows; is good for grazing or hay. Sow three to four bushels per acre of the Prime or Choice Seed, or twelve pounds per acre of the Fancy clean seed. When sown with Timothy, sow two bushels Herd's (or 6 lbs. of the Fancy clean seed) and six pounds Timothy per acre. Sow either in fall or spring. Price: Prime seed about 50 cts. per bushel of 10 lbs. Fancy cleaned seed about 10 cts. per lb. (This is the pure heavy seed cleaned from the chaff, and we consider it much the best and most satisfactory to sow.) Samples sent on application, and special prices quoted where large lots are required.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) A fine grass, which does well in mixtures for pasturage or lawns. It succeeds best on limestone land, but does very well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter, and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage or lawn when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Fancy seed, per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.65. Extra clean seed, about \$1.30 per bushel.

Meadow Fescue or Randall. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) A highly valuable perennial grass for permanent pasture. The roots penetrate the soil twelve or fifteen inches, so that it is well fortified against drought. It makes a fine winter pasture, and overflows do not decrease its vigorous vitality. If sown for hay, it, like other grasses, should be cut when in bloom. Sow two bushels per acre in the spring or fall. Price per lb. 18 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.75.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) This is a quick-growing grass, and is admirably adapted to a variety of soils and conditions. On rich, moist soils it will yield probably more mowings than any other grass. Sow thirty pounds of seed per acre. Price per lb. 12 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.25.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perene*.) This, like the preceding, is a quick-growing grass; furnishes good grazing and hay, which matures early; but as it does not root very deeply, it does not stand drought so well as some others. Sow thirty pounds per acre. Per lb. 12 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.20.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense*.) This is a species of sugar cane. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock. For permanent pasture or hay in the South this is very valuable, but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to kill the roots. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre. Per bushel, about \$2.25.

Meadow Foxtail. A fine permanent pasture grass resembling Timothy in appearance. It is of early and rapid growth, and is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Very nutritious. Per lb. 30 cts.

Texas Blue Grass. This endures the winters and resists drought perfectly, making much more pasture and hay than its near relative, Kentucky Blue Grass. The great drawback to the general cultivation of this grass is the difficulty with which the seed is obtained, making it very high in price. Per pkt. 25 cts.; lb. \$2.50; per bushel of 6 lbs. \$12.00.

Timothy.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) One of the most valuable hay grasses; succeeds well on stiff lowlands, but not so well on light or upland soils. Yields large crops of the very best quality hay, but is not so good a pasture grass, as it will not bear close cropping. Sow at the rate of one peck to the acre, or sown with Clover (Sapling is best), it should be sown at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre, and 6 lbs. of Clover. Price, choice seed, about \$2.90 per bushel of 45 lbs. Price fluctuates. Current prices quoted at any time.

Bermuda Grass. This is a valuable grazing grass, and produces a large yield of hay on rich soils. For railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., it is first-class, as its long creeping roots soon form a compact mass, holding the soil together, and preventing it from washing or gully-ing. Sow in March or April at the rate of from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Prepare the ground well for so small a seed, and cover very lightly; Price of seed, \$1.50 per lb. In 10 lb. lots and over, \$1.40 per lb.

Rescue Grass, also called **Schrader's Grass**. (*Bromus Uniloides*.) This is a winter grass, which is very highly thought of in Mississippi, Louisiana, and some of the other Gulf States, recommended for fall seeding only. Price 40 cts. per lb.

Mesquit, Velvet Grass, or Soft Meadow Grass. (*Holcus Lanatus*.) This grass is known under several names, and is favorably thought of, especially in the South. It will grow on any land, however poor, but moist land is most suitable. Although not of high feeding value, it will produce remunerative crops where other crops fail, even doing well on such lands as poor, sandy or clay hill land. Sow about 20 lbs. per acre. Price, about 25 cts. per lb. Special prices for large quantities.

Bromus Inermis, or Awnless Brome. This grass is destined to become valuable for all dry and hot climates on account of its drought-resisting qualities. It has been tested in several places and by the United States Agricultural Department in the arid regions. The Experimental Station at Garden City, Kan., reports that they have grown it successfully, and think it will be the best grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from the middle of March to November, and will grow on any soil, even yellow sand, and is equally good for pasturing, hay, or cutting green. It is nutritious and eaten readily by all kinds of stock. It is a perennial, growing from

two to five feet high, and ripens in June and August. Price, 25 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina*.) It is a densely tufted perennial grass, indigenous in the Rocky Mountains and other sections. Nature has distributed it among dry, sandy and rocky soil, where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Price, 25 cts. per lb.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) This variety is well adapted for hay or pasture. It starts early and holds out late. It grows well on hill tops or sides, but is best suited for moist bottom lands.

Wild Rice. (*Zizania aquatica*.) An annual which sows itself in the fall, about middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly, in one to eight feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It succeeds best when sown broadcast, from a boat, in two to three feet of water having a mud bottom. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords plenty of food and refuge for small and large fish. Price, 25 cts. lb., or by mail, 35 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

CLOVERS.

Lucerne or Alfalfa Clover.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa. (*Medicago Sativa*.) This is a valuable clover for the South, as on suitable land it can be mown five or six times a year. It likes dry, mellow ground, with a deep

subsoil which the roots can penetrate, and they will run down twenty feet or more in search of moisture; hence it withstands drought better than other grasses. It is best used for feeding green or a little wilted, and cutting should be commenced as soon as the blooms appear, and by the time it is cut over, the part first cut will be ready again. Sow twelve pounds per acre, in drills twelve inches apart, and cultivate to keep down the weeds until it is strong enough. It will succeed well sown broadcast on ground free from weeds, when fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown, so as to cover the ground thickly and keep down weeds. If top-dressed every winter, it will last for twenty years or more. Sow late in spring or early in the fall, either in drills or broadcast. Choice Seed per lb., 15 cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs., about \$8.50.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*) This is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. It likes best a soil of clay loam, but will do well on almost any soil, giving very satisfactory results even on sandy or gravelly soil. It will grow on poor land if the subsoil is clay; but if very poor, it should be helped a little at first with ground bone or plaster and kainit, when large crops can be raised. Cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. When sown by itself sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of Clover with one and one-half to two bushels Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of Clover Seed fluctuates very much. Present price (December 26th) for choice seed is \$6.40 per bushel. Will quote prices at any time desired.

Sapling, Peavine, or Mammoth Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense.*) Similar to the preceding, except that it grows much larger and coarser, and is later in maturing. It is much superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. This is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures at the same time. 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 Clover Seed fluctuates very much. Present price (December 26th) for Choice Seed is \$6.50 per bushel. Will quote prices at any time desired, or fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest current prices the day order is received.

Crimson, German, or Scarlet Clover. (Annual.) For fall sowing only. As an improver of the soil, or for an early summer forage or hay crop, this Clover is unsurpassed. As a green manuring crop for GRAIN, COTTON, FRUIT, or TRUCKING CROPS, it gives the very best results, while for improving poor land it has no equal. First introduced in Virginia fifteen years ago, since which time its growth has rapidly extended until now it is grown largely in nearly every State in the Union. Some of the advantages of this Clover are that it can be sown in August, September, or early in October, after a summer crop has been secured, and is ready to cut during April as a splendid green food, which is both alterative and fattening, or early in May for hay, or to turn under to improve the land in time for corn or other summer crops. The ground upon which it is grown, even if all is cut off, is considerably improved by the roots and their action on the soil. The clover stubble rots quickly, and furnishes plant food for the summer crop. It makes fine winter pasturage, but should not be grazed too close or when the ground is wet. Per lb. 12cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs. about \$6.50.

Japan Clover. (*Lepedeza Striata.*) Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes."

Experience with this forage plant in Virginia strongly confirms every one of its great value for the

Japan Clover.

poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the road sides, ditch-banks, and over neglected fields, at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although on good soil it yields fair crops of hay. Its nutritive value is very great, being one-third more than Timothy. It is best to give the ground where it is to be sown some preparation, although it will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom sedge land, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom sedge and wire grass. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, in March or beginning of April. Per pound, 25 cents; bushel of twenty-five pounds, \$5.00.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens.*) For lawn and pasture mixture this is a valuable clover. Sow in the fall or spring. Per lb. 25 cts. Bushel price quoted on application.

Swedish, or Alsike Clover. A hardy, rich clover, succeeding best on moist lands. It resists extremes of drought and wet, and is not easily winter-killed. It does not attain its full growth for two years, and is best adapted for pasture when sown with other grasses. It has long, fibrous roots, and is well suited to land liable to wash or gully. Bees extract a great deal of honey from its fragrant flowers, and it is on this account a favorite with bee-keepers. Per lb. 18 cts. Bushel price on application.

Melilotus, or White Bokhara. (*Melilotus Alba.*) This is largely used in the Gulf States, both for hay and as an improver. It grows larger than Alfalfa, and is especially adapted for use on lime lands or calcareous soils, but of practically no value on red clay soils. Sow broadcast, 12 lbs. to the acre. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; \$3.50 per bush. of 32 lbs.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a prominent Alabama farmer: "Your favor in regard to Melilotus Seed to hand. This plant is regarded as the most valuable of any in this country, both for hay and reclamation of old and worn-out lands. A great many of our farmers here seed down worn out lands, and in three or four years they claim the improvement is wonderful. As a hay, nothing better can be produced."

Burr Clover. Recommended for fall seeding only. Price about \$2.50 per bushel.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Last September I sowed some of your German or Scarlet Clover on several acres of Staunton River sand-bank that had ceased to produce grain or grass. By the first of May, despite the hard winter and late spring, the land was covered with a handsome crop of clover in full bloom. I regard this experience as especially important, in view of the recent land-scouring freshets in all the streams in this part of the State. Seeded with Scarlet Clover in August or September, these washed lands would become a fine clover fallow for corn by the latter

J. B. MCPHAIL.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED GRASS

and

CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SOILS. FOR HAY OR PERMA-
NENT PASTURES.

This represents a grass crop unsuited
to the soil.

This represents a crop of Wood's Grass Mixture
adapted to the soil.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES were the first combined mixtures offered in this country adapted to different soils and mixed for hay or permanent pasture. We commenced these mixtures with the view of suitability of seed to soil and use, thereby doubling the crop in many instances. Other seedsmen are now copying us and offering these mixtures, which, however, appear to be defective in important particulars.

In the following mixtures we have combined different grasses in proper proportions to suit various soils, and likewise for mowing or grazing, or both. Those for cutting for hay are mixed to ripen together; those for grazing are composed of grasses to succeed each other through the season.

Mixtures from 1 to 5 are combined for grazing, but can be likewise mown.

No. 1 Mixture, for light, dry, gravelly, or sandy soils. Composed of the following grasses: Hard Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Red Top, Red Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, Crested Dogtail, Awnless Brome, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, White Clover. Price per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00. Special prices quoted on large quantities. It requires two to three bushels to seed an acre.

No. 2 Mixture, for good loam soil. Composed of grasses as follows: Hard Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Red Clover, White Clover, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue. Price per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.25. It requires two to three bushels to seed an acre.

No. 3 Mixture, for heavy loam or clay soil. Composed of grasses as follows: Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Kentucky Blue, English Rye Grass, Alsike Clover, Red Clover, Creeping Bent Grass. Price, \$1.75 per bushel of 14 lbs. Two to three bushels are required to seed an acre.

No. 4 Mixture, for moist bottom land. Composed of grasses as follows: Creeping Bent Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Timothy, Red Top, Alsike Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Mammoth Clover. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.75.

No. 5 Mixture, for wet bottom land. Composed of the following grasses: Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Fowl Meadow Grass, Red Top, Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Soft Grass, Alsike Clover. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.50.

Mixtures Nos. 6 to 10 are combined to ripen together, so are best suited to cut for hay, but can likewise be grazed.

No. 6 Mixture, for light, dry, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed of grasses as follows: Red Fescue Grass, Awtness Brome Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Kentucky Blue, Red Clover. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00.

No. 7 Mixture, for good loam soil. Composed of grasses as follows: Hard Fescue, Red Fescue, Yellow Oat Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat, Red Clover, Perennial Rye, Kentucky Blue. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00.

No. 8 Mixture, for heavy loam or clay. Composed of grasses as follows: Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Foxtail, Soft Meadow Grass, Red Clover, Kentucky Blue, Alsike Clover, Perennial Rye, Meadow Fescue. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00.

No. 9 Mixture, for moist bottom land. Composed of grasses as follows: Meadow Fescue, Rough Stalked Meadow, Fowl Meadow, Timothy, Sapping Clover, Alsike Clover, Red Top. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.50.

No. 10 Mixture, for wet bottom land. Composed of grasses as follows: Rough Stalked Meadow, Fowl Meadow, Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Poa Aquatica. Per bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.50.

For shady places, a mixture of Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa Nemoralis*) and Rough Stalked Meadow (*Poa Trivialis*) will give splendid results. Price on application.

SEED GRAIN.

PRICES VARIABLE. CURRENT PRICES QUOTED AT ANY TIME.

Hatchett Black Winter Oats. A splendid new variety of Winter Oats, which has been thoroughly tested in some sections of Virginia the past few seasons, and has proved itself even more prolific in grain than the Virginia Grey Winter, and like that variety can be successfully sown either in the fall or spring. The grain has a beautiful appearance, being a bright jet black in color, plump and heavy, weighing from 35 to 40 lbs. to the bushel. It is very hardy, stools out rapidly, and will also furnish very good winter and early spring grazing.

The following extract from a letter from Col. Thomas F. Goode, will give some idea of their value:

"BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, *July 12, 1893.*

"I sowed ten bushels of the Hatchett Black Winter Oats in September last. They were sown on clover fallow, stood the winter well, and ripened early in June. I put up two small stacks that I intend to thrash for seed, and put twenty good sized two horse loads in my barn. This was the largest yield of oats I ever saw on this land, and I shall sow them again.

Yours truly,

THOS. F. GOODE."

The price of these oats is \$1.00 per bushel. As we have only a limited quantity early orders are advisable.

Virginia Grey Winter Oats. (Also called the Turf Grazing Oat and Winter Turf Oat.) One of the best oats for the Southern and Middle States, either for fall or early spring seeding. Will yield much better than the Spring Oats, provided it is sown before March 15th. It is hardy; nearly always free from rust; stands up well, and makes a large yield of heavy, well developed grain, averaging in weight from thirty-five to forty pounds to the measured bushel. Yields on good land from fifty to seventy bushels per acre, and we have had yields reported up to 100 bushels and over per acre (one customer reports 107 bushels). Yields like this are not to be expected, however, except on very rich soil, and under exceptionally favorable circumstances. Sow at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre. Price, variable. Choice Heavy Oats, about 60 cts. per bushel, bags included. Prime Winter Oats, 50 to 55 cts. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots. Prices variable.

Red Rust-Proof Oats. Our stock of these oats is extra fine quality and Southern grown. It is a well-known fact that the Southern grown oats, especially of this variety, are much better quality and yield much larger crops than the Western Red Rust-Proof, which is usually so

largely sown. Price variable; about 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Write for current prices, stating quantity required.

White Spring Oats. Choice heavy re-cleaned seed, about 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Samples mailed, and current prices quoted at any time.

Black Spring Oats. This is usually considered a surer cropper and larger yielding variety than the White Spring. Prices variable; about 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Write for current prices, stating quantity required.

Barley. Recommended principally for fall seeding, although it gives fairly satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. Used principally for grazing, green feed, or soiling in the South. Price, 75 cts. per bushel.

Rye. Principally sown in the fall. Price, about 75 cts. per bushel, including bags.

Winter Vetches. For fall sowing. *For description see our Fall Seed Circular, issued in August.* Per peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Our Wheat and Fall Seed Circular is issued in August. In it we publish a list of the newest and best varieties of Seed Wheat (of which we sell thousands of bushels per year), and of Grains and Grasses for fall sowing. We mail the list free to those requesting it.

SEED CORN===Field Varieties.

Pride of America. An excellent white field corn, which has been pronounced "the finest corn grown in America." The grains are unusually long and large; cob, very small. The stalks are large and very tall, growing thirteen to fifteen feet high, yielding a large quantity of excellent fodder, and bearing two or three fine ears of beautiful white corn. As a crop to grow for ensilage, it has no equal, as the yield is something extraordinary. A gentleman of great experience who has tried it says: "I regard it as the best for meal, and the most productive white corn I ever grew." Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

Gentry Early Market Corn. A very early, large-eared variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted very early as well as late, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It is of a slightly flinty character, makes beautiful, large, white ears, not only making a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety as well, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of. It has a small stalk, grows six or seven feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Hickory King. This has proved itself one of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, and is in great favor with all who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four good average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. It is quick to mature, and has become a standard variety, especially for high land. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Blount's Prolific. This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Giant Broad Grain. This prolific corn is the largest broad grain corn in cultivation. It is the most salable white variety, makes the best meal, and produces large crops. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Cocke's Prolific. A beautiful white prolific corn, originated by the late Gen. Cocke, of Fluvanna county. It is a splendid variety for low grounds, and yields enormous crops of fine large ears. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Shoe Peg White. A valuable variety, yielding an immense amount of corn. The cob is very small, while the grain of the corn is long and prolific. It makes an abundance of fodder, and is a fine ensilage corn. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00.

Virginia White Gourd Seed. An old favorite Virginia sort, making a small cob and long, deep grains. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00.

Clark's Mastodon Corn. This corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a Dent variety of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the soundest and most productive of yellow corns. Price, per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.50.

Improved Golden Dent. The finest yellow and early variety grown. The ears have deep, large grains, and the cob is very small, which makes it a large yielder of grain. This is a very productive sort, matures rapidly. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Improved Leaming. A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk, and is very productive. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Golden Beauty. A favorite quick-growing variety, with beautiful large yellow ears, and an abundant yielder. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

COTTON SEED.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality lint of any sort in cultivation, and sells at about double the price of any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in that vicinity to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed, and will be able to fill all orders entrusted to us for it. Per lb. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Peerless. One of the most prolific and quickest growing cottons in cultivation. On account of its quickness it is particularly valuable for late planting, or where it is desired to gather the crop early, so as to avoid the wet weather, early frost, or market the cotton so as to get the advantage of high prices before the main crop comes on the market. The plant is very vigorous in growth, limby and short-jointed, clustering heavily, and adapted to all sections. One of the most valuable new sorts, and destined to come into great popularity. Per lb. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00; six bushels for \$10.00.

Southern Hope Cotton. A new variety, which it is claimed produces the finest quality lint and staple of any cotton in cultivation, and which sells readily at from

3 to 5 cts. per pound over ordinary sorts. It is early, prolific, tall growing, branching freely, and is so very valuable that it will speedily work its way into popular favor wherever tried. Per lb. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor with all who have grown it. It is a prolific, well limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding fully forty per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares well with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts by 25 to 33 per cent. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. The bolls are large and easy to pick. Per lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Hawkin's Extra Prolific Cotton. An early variety, very prolific, yielding a superior quality of lint and staple. Is a tall grower, and branches freely, the limbs being literally covered with bolls, which are of a large size. The Seed Cotton yields from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. With judicious manuring, quick and rapid culture, this variety will yield as much as three bales per acre. Per lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

To parties requiring quantities of **Herlong, Gold Dust**, or other varieties, we will quote prices on application.

Millet, Sorghum and Fodder Plants.

PRICES VARIABLE. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

German or Golden Millet. True Southern grown seed. This is the favorite, and will grow in almost any climate or soil, and the yield in hay or seed is larger than any variety. It grows from three to four feet high: the heads are closely condensed, and the spikes are numerous. Cut while in blossom for hay. Sow one bushel per acre when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land, which should be rich. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel.

Hungarian Millet Grass. (*Panicum Germanicum*.) This, like the other millets, is an annual; it grows two or three feet high, has abundant foliage, but grows less rank than the German. It does well on rich soils, especially on low grounds, making a most nutritious hay. Sow one bushel per acre for hay, and cut while in bloom. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel.

Pearl Millet. This is an excellent fodder plant. If a sufficient quantity has been drilled, cutting can commence when it is large enough, and fed green to horses and all kinds of stock, and by the time it has been cut once over, that cut first will be ready to commence cut again. Sow three pounds of seed per acre. In drills three feet apart. Per lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 15 cts. per lb.

Jerusalem Corn. This is a new species of the non-saccharine sorghums, which is specially recommended as a large-yielding green crop for dry seasons.

CUMBERLAND CO., NORTH CAROLINA, May 25, 1893.—The winter of 1856-'57 was a cold winter. No such winter since, in this climate, until the one just past, 1892-'93, and yet the Virginia Gray Winter Oats were not killed. On the land seeded down in November, 1892, I now have as fine a stand as you would wish to see. This variety of oats is beyond doubt a winter oat. A real blessing to the farmer.

W. DREWRY SMITH.

MOORE CO., N. C., March 24, 1893.—Was well pleased with the Jerusalem Corn we got last spring.

MRS. J. P. AVENT.

CHARLOTTE CO., VA., April 3, 1893.—The Cahoon Seeder is a treasure.

GEO. B. HANNAH.

It grows about four feet high, and makes one large head on the main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, sometimes as many as eight heads on the stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. The following is an extract from a report regarding this corn, from Mr. Henry C. Brooks, Superintendent of the Kansas Experimental Grass and Forage Station: "Out of ninety acres in crop, with different varieties of forage plants, the Jerusalem Corn was the only kind that did any good. I consider it good both for man and beast. Have experimented with it in fattening hogs, and the hogs are in as fine condition as I ever saw. I have also used it in my family in the form of hominy, and it certainly makes the best hominy I ever ate. The past season was the driest season in fifteen years at this point. The results which this corn has given, not only in Kansas, but other points, show it of decided value and well worth a trial by Southern farmers." It requires about three pounds to plant an acre. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Teosinte. The results from this crop the past two seasons were most satisfactory, and it promises to become one of the leading forage plants of the South. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. It makes most nutritious feed, and horses and all cattle eat it as freely as they do fodder. It requires about three pounds per acre. Should be sown in drills three and a half to four feet apart. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn. An excellent variety: it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to six inches. Sow five pounds per acre. Per lb. 10 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

Yellow Millo Maize. This is earlier than the ordinary Millo Maize; of vigorous growth, and yields more grain. It makes an enormous quantity of fodder, yielding three cuttings a year from one sowing, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Is valuable for ensilage. Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart, end of April or beginning of May. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs and over at 12 cts. per lb.

Early Amber Sugar Cane. The saccharine matter of this early and productive variety is of the first quality, and produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and yields large crops of fodder, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will produce two cuttings during the summer. Culture same as corn. Sow three or four quarts per acre. Per lb. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Rural Branching Sorghum. (*White Millo Maize*.) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. Sow about four pounds per acre, in drills about three feet apart, in May. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs and over, at 12 cts. per lb.

Kaffir Corn. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

BUCKWHEAT.

Grown largely for flower food for bees, and if cut green it makes good forage. It is likewise sown for turning under to improve the land, and also for grain for flour. Sow in July or August three-fourths of a bushel per acre.

Japanese. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. Flour made from it is of superior quality. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 40 cts.; per bushel, about \$1.20.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.00 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

BEANS.==Field Varieties.

Soja Bean.

Soja Beans. (This bean is being introduced and sold as Coffee Berries, or as a bean making an article closely resembling coffee, by some parties. While this bean, when roasted and ground, somewhat resembles ground coffee, it is a very poor substitute for that delicious article.) It is in our opinion only valuable as a field crop as an improver, and for forage and feeding purposes. For these purposes they have been much more widely grown the past two years, and have more than ever impressed upon those who have grown them their great value to the farmers of

the Southern States. All who have grown them are most enthusiastic in their praise, and we feel that we cannot impress too forcibly the importance of this crop. For growing as a shell bean it is immensely prolific, yield-

ing more largely than any other bean in cultivation. The great nutritive value of these beans, combined with the enormous yield, make it a most valuable and economical crop to grow for stockfeeding purposes. It is also strongly recommended for green fodder and ensilage, and will easily yield on suitable soil from eight to ten tons per acre. The superiority of this bean over Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes is also beginning to be realized, and it is only a question of time when it will come into general use for this purpose also. It has a stiff stalk holding the pods well off the ground, and matures all the beans together, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed, and save the product without going to the great expense of pulling the pods off. They can be fed, vines and all together or can be easily knocked out when dry, or they can be left standing, and pigs and stock turned into them; and farmers adopting this plan will find that they can feed hogs profitably to compete with the Western States. In the North Carolina Experimental Station report for 1887, the yield per acre of Soja Beans is put at 4,415 lbs. (air dried); Cow Peas, 1,895 lbs.; Fodder Corn, 3,734 lbs. Sorghum, 4,578 lbs.; Buckwheat, 1,780 lbs. By analysis we have in the seed of the Soja Bean about fifteen times as much fat as in the Black Pea, thirteen per cent. more protein, or muscle-forming substance, but twenty per cent. less heat-giving substance. When we take the entire plants, the Soja Bean has about five times as much fat, twice as much protein, or muscle-forming substance, and ten per cent. less of heating substance. From the experience of practical farmers and all reports, we believe this bean to be of the highest agricultural value, and it should be largely grown by every Southern farmer. The beans should be sown a half bushel per acre broadcast, or planted in drills three-and-a-half feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.00. Write for special prices on large lots.

White Navy Beans. An old standard sort, largely grown as a shell bean for market. Plant in June in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early and often as they grow rapidly, but do not plough or work deep after they are three or four inches high, or you will ruin them. Neither should they be worked when the dew is on them, or disturbed in any way after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, they prove a most profitable and satisfactory crop.

PEAS==Field Varieties.

Canada Field Peas. These are a most popular and satisfactory forage plant in some sections, making a splendid and nutritious early green or dry feed. Sown in February, March or April, with a small quantity of oats, they make a large yield of forage, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Cures easily, making a splendid dry feed. Sow at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast with half bushel of oats to assist in keeping them off the ground. Cut for hay while green. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about \$1.50. Write for special prices if a quantity is required.

Large Black Eye Peas. The large black eye peas are more prolific and always bring a higher price on our market than the ordinary Blackeye Peas, and farmers will find it much more profitable and satisfactory to plant these than the ordinary small-sized black eye pea. Per qt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, about \$2.00.

Black or Cow Peas. Makes one of the best crops known for green manuring. Sow at the rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast in May or June. Prices quoted on application.

Clay, Speckled, Whip-poor-will, and other Fertilizing Peas in stock during the season. Prices on application.

Extra Early Black-Eye Peas. This pea matures its crop two weeks ahead of the ordinary Black-Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The peas are of medium size, very productive, and on account of its extreme earliness must prove of great value to our market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, \$1.

WOOD'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

A Choice Collection of Varieties, suitable for the South The seeds are of best quality, and the packets liberally filled.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

The soil that is intended for Flower Seeds should be rich, moderately light, and gotten in as fine order as possible. Don't sow too deep. Very fine seeds need only be sown on the top of the ground and pressed down with a board or the palm of the hand. A good rule is to plant about twice the thickness of the seed. After sowing, water well with a very fine sprinkler, and repeat as often as necessary, but do not keep the ground continually saturated, as the plants are liable to damp off if kept too wet. As soon as the plants have four or six leaves on them, they may be transplanted to small pots or set in shallow boxes about two inches apart, and as soon as the weather is warm enough outside, removed to the garden where they are to bloom. Transplanting in the garden should be done in the evening, if possible, and the plants watered well and shaded from the hot sun for two or three days with a piece of newspaper.

Annuals may be started in boxes, frames, or in the greenhouse for early flowers, or sown in open border in April or May. Among them are some of the best bloomers, and though supposed to last only one season, they sometimes come up again from self-sown seed.

Hardy *Perennials* and *Biennials* can be sown in spring same as *Annuals*, or in open border in September. If sown in the fall or very early in the spring, they bloom the following summer, otherwise it takes two years. *Biennials* die after flowering, but *Perennials* bloom from year to year. Half hardy (H. H.) varieties require more protection than hardy (H.). Tender (T.) require to be kept in-doors till the middle of May.

Discount on Flower Seeds in Packets.

For each one dollar sent us customers can select to the amount of \$1.25. For fifty cents, select 60 cents worth. All Flower Seeds mailed free at prices charged.

A FEW SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA. (Butterfly Pea.)

This new, hardy perennial vine is a splendid acquisition. It blooms in June from seed sown in April, bearing profusely its large inverted pea-shaped blossoms, which range in color from rosy violet to purple. The blooms are one-and-a-half inches across, and are occasionally bordered with a broad, feathery band of white, the buds and back of the flowers being the same color. Makes a splendid, graceful climber, and has a delightful odor. Can be started in the house, or sown in open ground where they are to bloom. Price 15 cts. per pkt.

MOLUCELLA SPINOSA.

A newly-introduced annual and biennial Shell flower from Assyria. It grows to a height of six or eight feet, and is most valuable for growing as a single specimen on lawns. When young it has very pretty, delicate rose flowers, and the foliage is highly ornamental and useful for decoration and bouquets. Sown early in the house and transplanted to open ground, it blooms from June to October. Per pkt. 15 cts.

MADAM CROZY CANNA.

This magnificent new variety has elicited the greatest praise wherever shown. Its large spike-s of flaming scarlet flowers with yellow eyes produce a most striking effect, and it is a most valuable plant for all sorts of decorative gardening. The plants continue in one mass of bloom from early summer till late in the fall, one spike succeeding another, the whole plant suffused with a mass of dazzling grandeur that is the admiration of all beholders. Especially valuable in the South, as it withstands the heat and drought remarkably well. Seed sown early in hot bed or boxes will bloom the same year.

Madam Crozy, per pkt. 15 cts.

Mixed New Varieties, French Canna, per pkt. 10 cts.

Mad. Crozy Canna.

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.

"Prince Bismarck."

This new variety of running *Nasturtium* is one of the most gorgeous of the class. It grows about ten feet high, producing in abundance its magnificent scarlet blossoms, which appear dazzling in sunlight and delight every one who sees them. The plant is very vigorous, and continues blooming until cut down by frost. Very valuable as a covering for verandas, trellises, or trailing from windows or boxes. Per pkt.15

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY.*(Ipomea Setosa.)*

A very vigorous and luxuriant climbing annual. The vines grow thirty to forty feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from three to four inches across, of a beautiful rose color, and open in the morning. Every part of the plant is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental and of tropical aspect. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing its large clusters of flowers till frost. Per pkt.15

PETUNIA. "California Hybrids."

Petunia.

This splendid large flowering strain of single *Petunia* is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are very large, deep-throated, and beautifully fringed. Per pkt.25

TWO NEW POPPIES.

Poppies are almost universal favorites on account of their rich, showy colors and the splendid effect produced in beds and borders. The following are two of the best of the newer varieties, which

we heartily commend. Sow the seed in April, outside, where they are to bloom.

Cardinal Poppy.

CHOICE SWEET PEAS.

The popularity of Sweet Peas has to a great extent been the result of the improvement and new varieties introduced in the last few years. In the South they have not been received with the same favor as further North, on account of the difficulty to make them bloom well, the hot weather being injurious to their growth. Now we wish to offer a few suggestions as to culture, and think if they are carefully followed will be attended by good results. In the first place plant early. The first of February is not too soon, the weather permitting, and if sown three or four inches deep will get good roots and be able to stand the hot weather very well. They can also be planted in October, and if protected slightly during the winter with a little coarse manure will make excellent plants in the spring. The ground should be moderately rich, and well worked before sowing.

The following are among the best of the varieties which are offered, and our prices are put low to induce extended cultivation of this most exquisite and fashionable flower.

Emily Henderson. A new extra fine white variety, free bloomer, and very odoriferous. Per pkt, 10 cts.; per oz. 60 cts.

PRICE OF BELOW-MENTIONED VARIETIES.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; lb. prices on application.

Adonis. Carmine rose.

Apple Blossom. Bright pink and bluish.

Blanche Ferry. Beautiful pink and white. Early.

Boreatton. Bronze mahogany and maroon. Immense flowers.

Captain Clarke. Tricolor.

Cardinal. Fine crimson scarlet.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose.

Invincible Blue. Very fine.

Striped. White and crimson.

Princess Beatrice. Rosy pink. Fine.

Princess of Wales. White, blue striped.

The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings.

Vesuvius. Dark red. Fine.

White. Fine.

Everlasting. Perennial varieties, mixed. pkt. 10c.

Eckford's Large Flowering. Mixed, per oz.

25 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25.

Mixed Sweet Peas. Per oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; per lb. 75 cts.

Collection of twelve best varieties of Sweet Peas, 50 cts.

General List of Standard Flower Seeds.

Under this head are the varieties suitable for planting out in the garden and in pots, etc. Included are Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. For Climbers, see page 75.

ABRONIA.

Pretty little plants, resembling the Verbena in style of growth. The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. Sow in open ground end of April. H. H. annual.

Umbellata. Rosy lilac. Height 6 inches. Per pkt. 5

ACROCLINIUM.

One of the best everlastings: has rose or white daisy-like flowers. Finely adapted for winter bouquets, for which purpose cut as they begin to open and dry in the shade. Sow in open ground end of April. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Single. Per pkt..... 5

New Double. Per pkt..... 5

Ageratum.

AGERATUM.

A fine plant of easy culture. The flowers are very useful for bouquets. Half hardy annual. Sow end of April.

Mexicanum. Blue. Per pkt..... 5

Conspicuum. Everblooming white; fine for cutting. Per pkt..... 5

ALONSOA. (*Mask Flower.*)

A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Half hardy annual. Height 24 inches. Sow end of April.

Grandiflora. Large flower, scarlet. Per pkt. 5

ALYSSUM.

Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals and bloom all summer.

Sweet Alyssum. White, oz. 30 cts.; per pkt.... 5

Benthami Compactum. Dwarf, compact growth. Excellent for borders. Per pkt..... 5

Yellow. H. P. Blooms the first season. Per pkt. 5

SUPERB ASTERS.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivalled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. Start the seed early in-doors, or sow later in open ground. H. H. A.

Victoria. One of the finest Asters grown. Flowers very large, perfectly double and very rich colors. Grows about 18 inches high.

Pure White. Per oz. \$3.00; per pkt..... 10

All Colors Mixed. Per oz. \$2.50; per pkt..... 10

Perfection. (*Truffaut's Paeony*, f.d.) A beautiful type of imbricated Asters. Very double and free flowering. Splendid for bedding.

Pure White. Per oz. \$2.75; per pkt..... 10

All Colors Mixed. Per oz. \$2.25; per pkt..... 5

Chrysanthemum Flowered. These bloom a little later than the other sorts, and are a valuable acquisition. Flowers full and good.

Dwarf. (1 ft. high.) Mixed colors. Per pkt.... 10

Tall. (2 ft. high.) Mixed colors. Per pkt..... 10

Mignon. White. Very free flowering and good for cutting. Per pkt..... 10

Comet. Large flowers, very double, petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Per pkt..... 10

Crown. Two colored; centre white, outer petals bright colors. Mixed colors. Per pkt..... 10

German Quilled. (*China Asters.*) Mixed colors. Per oz. 60 cts.; per pkt..... 5

AMARANTHUS.

A class of highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirous for their beautiful clusters of brilliant colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Half hardy annuals. Sow in hot-bed or in open ground in a bed the first of May. Transplant two feet apart.

Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet. Per pkt..... 5

Caudatus. (*Love Lies Bleeding.*) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 30 cts.; per pkt..... 5

Salicifolius. Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show. Per pkt..... 5

Tricolor. (*Joseph's Coat.*) Height 3 feet. Per pkt. 5

ANTIRRHINUM. (*Snap Dragon.*)

Well-known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Half hardy perennial, blooming freely the first year. Start in the house or hot-bed, or in the ground, as soon as the weather is settled warm; when large enough transplant two feet apart.

Majus. Tall mixed. Per pkt..... 5

Picturatum. Blotched and spotted. Per pkt.... 5

AQUILEGIA. (*Columbine.*)

Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers of beautiful and striking colors. Sow in open ground middle to end of April. H. P. Choice mixed sorts. Double. Per pkt..... 5

BRACHYCOME. (*Swan River Daisy.*)

Free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edging small beds. Sow end of April.

Iberidifolia. Six inches. Per pkt..... 5

BROWALLIA.

A favorite profuse blooming bedding plant, covered with beautiful blue flowers during the summer and autumn months. Sow end of April in the open ground, or can be started earlier in the house.

Elata. Six inches. Per pkt..... 5

Victoria Asters

BALSAM.

(*Touch me not, or Lady's Slipper.*)

An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine, and will produce the finest double blooms. Of easy culture, but requires rich soil to produce the finest flowers. Tender annuals. Sow in May, when the weather is settled warm. Two feet high.

White Perfection. The finest white; double as Camellia. Per oz. \$1.25; pkt.....10
Scarlet. Very double. Per pkt.....10
Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson. Double. Per pkt.....10
Pink. Rose flowered double. Per pkt.....10
Double Mixed. Fine strain. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

(*See Globe Amaranth.*)

CACALIA. (*Tassel Flower.*)

A popular free-flowering annual of easy culture. Grows two feet high. Sow in seed-bed out doors end of April, and transplant to one foot apart. Per pkt.. 5

CALCEOLARIA.

An ornamental greenhouse plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Saved from a choice collection : all colors mixed. Per pkt.....25

CALENDULA.

Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. Sow middle of April, and transplant to one foot apart.

Meteor. Pale straw color, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt..... 5
Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well-known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per oz. 30 cts.; per pkt..... 5

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

Very pretty free-blooming flowers of easy cultivation. Very effective in beds. Sow beginning of April.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt..... 5
Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial. Excellent for cutting. Per pkt.....10

CALLIRHOE.

Hardy trailing plants, blooming throughout the summer and fall. Have bright purplish red flowers. Sow in April, and thin out to one foot apart. Per pkt. 5

CAMPANULA. (*Canterbury Bells.*)

Popular and beautiful hardy perennials bearing a great profusion of attractive flowers. Sow early in March in seed-bed, and afterwards transplant to one and a half feet apart. Flower the first season.

Media. (*Canterbury Bells.*) Single Mixed. Per pkt.. 5
Media Calycanthema. (Cup and Saucer.) The finest variety of Campanula. Mixed, per pkt.....10

Balsams.

CANDYTUFT.

Popular and useful plants of the easiest culture. Free-blooming and very desirable for growing in beds and masses. Sow the seed in March in shallow drills, and thin out to six or eight inches apart. Sowings should be made later for a succession. Hardy. Height one foot.

Fragrant. Pure white Per pkt..... 5
New Carmine. Free-blooming, pretty. Per pkt. 5
White Rocket. Pure white in large trusses. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5
Mixed Colors. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt..... 5

CANNA.

Fine stately foliage plants, also producing very pretty and attractive flowers of different colors. Very desirable for centres of beds and back-grounds. The one-year-old roots will produce the largest plants, although if the seed is sown early it will give very satisfactory results.

Dwarf French Varieties. See pages 65, 80.
Tall Varieties. Mixed. Per pkt.....10

CATCHFLY. (*Silene.*)

A beautiful genus of free-flowering plants producing white and pink flowers. Sow in April. Height six inches. Per pkt..... 5

CELOSIA, (*Cockscomb.*)

One of the most satisfactory and showy plants for garden decoration. Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant when warm weather sets in, or the seed can be sown in open ground in May, and transplanted as desired.

Crimson Feathered. Bears beautiful feather-like blooms. Three feet. Per pkt..... 5
Dwarf Crimson. Fine large comb. One foot. Per pkt..... 5
Glasgow Prize. Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. One foot. Per pkt.....10
Japanese. A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Two feet. Per pkt.....10

\$1.25 worth of packet seeds can be selected for \$1.00 remitted.

CARNATIONS

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. With the exception of Marguerites they will very seldom bloom the first season, but with a little protection stand the winter well, and flower profusely the following May and June. Sow in April.

- Marguerite.** This new variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf and very free-flowering. Mixed colors. Per pkt.....10
- Perpetual, or Monthly.** A splendid class of ever blooming Carnations. Per pkt.....15
- Finest German.** Mixed. Double. Very fine. Per pkt.....20
- Good Mixed.** Per pkt.....10

CENTRANTHUS.

Centranthus.

Pretty compact growing plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Sow in April, and transplant when large enough to one foot apart. Mixed colors. Per pkt.....5

CENTAUREA.
(Dusty Miller.)

Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Sow early in spring in hot beds or in-doors, and transplant when large enough to the open ground.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height one and a

half feet. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt.....10

Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height one foot. Per 1,000 seeds, 75 cts.; pkt.....10

Cyanus. (Corn Flower.) Pretty blue and purple flowers. Hardy annual. Per pkt.....5

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The annual Chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright rich colors. Sow in April in open ground.

Coronarium "Eclipse." A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre and dark brown disc. Per pkt.....5

Burridgeanum. Crimson; white centre. Per pkt.....5

Double Japanese. Fantastic shaped flowers. Colors mixed. Per pkt.....10

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Magnificent flowering plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson. Sow seed in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for next spring blooming. Large flowering. Mixed, per pkt.....25

CLARKIA.

Hardy annuals, producing flowers of different colors early in the season. Sow in March in open ground. Fine mixed varieties. Per pkt.....5

CLIANTHUS.

Magnificent plants, which may be found difficult to raise, but which can be successfully grown when sown in open ground in May, in a dry, sunny position.

Dampieri. A magnificent shrub, flowers in clusters, drooping, pea shaped, four inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spots in centre of each flower. Per pkt.....10

COLEUS.

Popular foliage plants. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings. Start the seed in-doors, and transplant only when the weather is settled warm.

Finest Mixed. Per pkt.....10

COLLIINSIA.

Pretty free blooming annuals, remarkably attractive in beds or mixed borders. Sow in April. Height one foot. Per pkt.....5

COSMOS HYBRIDUS.

Cosmos Hybridus.

An autumn blooming plant, growing four or five feet high, and bears beautiful flowers in loose clusters, which wave to and fro when disturbed by a passing wind. The blooms are in the various shades of pink, lilac, light purple, white; are excellent for cutting and bouquets. Sow the seeds early in the spring, and transplant to open ground after danger of frost.

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 75 cts.; pkt.....10

Pure White. Per oz. \$1.25; pkt.....10

CYCLAMEN.

Valuable green-house plants, producing blooms which are very desirable for cut flower work, and make ornamental plants for windows. Very fragrant.

Persicum. Choice mixed. Per pkt.....25

Persicum Giganteum. Per pkt.....50

DAHLIA.

This well-known flower succeeds admirably from seed if started early in hot-bed or the house. The seed does not come true, but sports and produces different colors and kinds. It is in this way that new sorts are originated. **Double or Single.** Per pkt.....10

Dahlia Roots. 15 cts each; \$1.50 per dozen. For list of varieties see page 80.

DAISY. (*Bellis Perennis.*)

An old favorite, and one of the most charming spring flowers. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P.

Double. All colors mixed. Per pkt.....10
Double Pure White. Per pkt.....15

DIANTHUS. (*Pinks.*)

This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Sow early in April.

Chinenis. (*China Pink.*) Double. Colors mixed. Per pkt.. 5

Heddewigii. (*Japan Pink.*) Colors vary from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. Mixed. Per pkt..... 5

Heddewigii Double. Fine mixed colors. Per pkt....70

Imperialis. (*Double Imperial Pink.*) Mixed colors. Per pkt..... 5

Laciniatus. A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. Per pkt..... 5

Eastern Queen. Magnificent flowers, splendidly striped and stained. Per pkt.....10

Pheasant's Eye. A beautiful single variety. White flowers with dark centre. H. P. Per pkt.... 5

DIGITALIS. (*Foxglove.*)

Handsome stately plants of ornamental growth, bearing in great profusion spotted purplish flowers. Sow in April. H. P. Per pkt..... 5

ESCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy.*)

Showy free-blooming plants, very attractive for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Sow end of April. Height one foot. Per pkt..... 5

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis.*)

Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. Sow in April, choosing a moist and shady situation. Per pkt..... 5

Myosotis Victoria. A new large flowering sort, valuable for pots or bedding. Per pkt.....10

GAILLARDIA.

Hardy annuals, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants. Sow in April.

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt..... 5

Lorenziana. Double. Fine for massing and bouquets. Per pkt..... 5

GERANIUMS.

One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sow early in doors and transplant about May 1st.

Zonale. Mixed colors. Per pkt.....10

Apple Scented. A fragrant variety; makes fine plants from seed. Per pkt.....25

GILIA.

Pretty dwarf plants, flowering early and continuing in bloom all summer. Sow end of March in open ground, and thin out to six inches apart.

Gilia Tricolor. Mixed. Per pkt..... 5

GLOBE AMARANTH. (*Bachelor's Buttons.*)

Well-known popular everlasting, which are very desirable for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open. The seeds are best started under glass and the plants transplanted to the open ground when large enough, about the middle of May.

Compact Red.

Per pkt..... 5

Mixed Colors.

Per pkt..... 5

GLOXINIA.

A handsome house plant, having beautiful spotted and marbled flowers. Sow early in house and transplant in pots.

French Hybrids. Profuse bloomers. Per pkt. 25.

GODETIA.

Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Sow in April where they are to bloom. Per pkt..... 5

HELIOTROPE.

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. Start in the house or hot-bed in March, and transplant early in May.

Blue or White.

Per pkt.....10

Mixed. All shades, 10

HELICHRYSUM.

One of the best everlastings; also make very showy and attractive plants for the border. If the flowers are desired for winter bouquets, they should be cut just as opening and dried in the shade. Sow in April.

Heliotrope.

Finest Double Mixed. Per pkt..... 5

HIBISCUS.

A showy and ornamental plant, bearing flowers three to four inches in diameter. Sow in April in open ground.

Africanus. White with black eye. Per pkt..... 5

Coccineus. Bright scarlet; showy. Per pkt..... 5

HOLLYHOCK.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in April.

Finest Double Mixed. Per oz. \$1.25; pkt....10

ICE PLANT.

Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed. Per pkt..... 5

LARKSPUR. (*Delphinium.*)

Ornamental and desirable plants, producing flowers of varied and brilliant colors. The perennial varieties are well suited for permanent beds. Sow either in fall or early spring.

Dwarf German Rocket. H. A. Mixed colors.

Per pkt..... 5

Fine Perennial Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5

LINUM.

A pretty half hardy annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Sow end of April. Per pkt..... 5

Bachelor's Buttons.

Dianthus.

LOBELIA.

Lobelia.

Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. Seed must be started in pots or boxes of sandy soil, and carefully watered. When large enough, plant in the open ground, six inches apart.

Erinus Compacta Alba. White, compact, and very profuse-blooming. Per pkt.....10

Speciosa. Tom Thumb. Blue, low growing. Per pkt....10

Crystal Palace. Dark blue, Splendid. One foot. Per pkt...10

LYCHNIS.

Handsome and useful plants, bearing scarlet flowers. Sow in April, and transplant when large enough to two feet apart. Grows two feet high.

Chalcedonica. Per pkt..... 5

MARIGOLD.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are low growing, and best adapted to small beds, or as a fore-ground to taller plants. Sow in April.

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very strong. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt..... 5

Eldorado. Flowers are three to four inches in diameter, imbricated, and very double. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange. Per pkt.....10

African. Dark orange, with quilled petals. Tall. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt..... 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (*Four O'clock.*)

Well-known and popular annuals; flowers opening only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Start in house or hot-bed, and transplant when warm weather sets in, or they can be sown in open ground end of April.

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

Golden King Nasturtium.

MIMULUS. (*Monkey Flower.*)

Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Tigrinus. Bears beautiful blotched and spotted flowers in great profusion. Per pkt.....10

Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant; leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. Pkt.,...10

MIGNONETTE.

Machel Mignonette.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture. If thinned out will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession of bloom.

Machel. Fine for pots. Symmetrical growth. Pkt. 10

Bird's Mammoth. The finest sort grown. With proper cultivation the spikes average twelve inches in length. Per oz. \$1.25; pkt.....10

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Per pkt. 5

Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5

Hybrid Spiral. A strong grower, producing flowery spikes 8 to 11 inches long. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt.. 5

Sweet. Large flowering. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants. The Tall are excellent as climbers and trailing, blooming profusely. Sow in March or April.

TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

Empress of India. Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5

Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast. Per pkt..... 5

Golden King. Golden yellow flowers. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5

Ruby King. Crimson scarlet flowers. Per pkt. 5

Spotted. Beautifully blotched. Per pkt..... 5

Rose. Rose tinted. Per pkt..... 5

Finest Mixed. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

For Tall or Running varieties. see page 76.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

Is cleaner, better and more effective than stable manure

FOR USE ON LAWNS.

Its use not only gives the grass a

BEAUTIFUL GREEN APPEARANCE,

but it is also a permanent improver of the soil. (See page 54.)

Wool's Exhibition Pansy.

✚+PANSIES.+✚

Popular universal favorites, succeeding best in the spring and early summer. A partially shaded, moist situation is the best for them. Start the seed under glass in the fall, in order to have blooming plants for early spring and summer. Spring-sown seed in the open ground will produce fine plants for blooming in the fall.

Wood's Exhibition. This choice strain of Pansies is noticeable for its brilliant markings and effective colors. In form they are almost perfect, combining substance of flower and size. To lovers of these beautiful flowers we heartily commend this strain. Per pkt. 25

Primardeau. A beautiful and distinct class of Pansies, the flowers of which are of the largest size. Per pkt. 15

German Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large sized flowers beautifully stained and blotched. Per pkt. 15

Good Mixed. Per oz. \$1.25; pkt. 5

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Per pkt. 10

Snow Queen. Very large, satiny white. Per pkt. 10

Emperor William. Brilliant ultramarine blue, with rich purple eye. Pkt. 10

Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, shading to white on the upper petals. Per pkt. 10

Yellow. Bright yellow, with black eye. Per pkt. 10

Collection of five last named varieties, ... 40

OENOTHERA BIENNIS, EVENING PRIM-ROSE.

Beautiful large flowering plants of easy culture; desirable for large beds or shrubbery borders. Sow in April. Per pkt. 5

OXALIS.

A splendid little plant, with bright rose-colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. Sow in April. Per pkt. 10

PENTSTEMON.

Very pretty perennials, blooming the first year. Flowers resemble the Gloxinia, and are shaded and mottled in white, blue, crimson, scarlet and pink. Sow in April. Choice mixed. Per pkt. 10

PETUNIA.

Valuable plants, particularly showy in beds or masses. It is best to start the seed in house or hot-bed, but they can be sown in open ground towards the end of April.

California Hybrids. For description, see page 69 Per pkt. 25

Belle Etoile. A remarkably beautiful large flowered strain of blotched and striped. Per pkt. 10

Hybrids. Finest mixed. Splendid. Per oz. \$1.00; pkt. 5

PHLOX.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground. Can be started earlier if desired in-doors.

Double White. A profuse bloomer, and one of great value for cutting, as it flowers at a time when white flowers are especially valuable. The seed produces about sixty per cent. double white blooms. Per pkt. 10

Star of Quedlingburg.

Star of Quedlingburg.

A new dwarf Phlox, bearing pretty star-shaped flowers, varying in color from violet to white and rose. Per pkt. 10

Fringed. New varieties of toothed and fringed Phlox, which are very pretty and useful in bouquets. Per pkt. 10

Grandiflora. A large flowering variety, and a great improvement on the older sorts. All colors. Pkt. 10

Drummondii. A favorite old variety on account of its pretty and dazzling colors. Mixed per oz. 50c.; pkt. 5

Perennial Mixed. Per pkt. 10

Double White Phlox.

KING & QUEEN COUNTY, VIRGINIA, May 27, 1893.—I take pleasure in reporting that the result of using your Crop Producer on my potatoes, peas, cabbage and other vegetable crops, has been very decidedly in favor of that as compared with other fertilizers used by my neighbors on similar crops and same kind of land.

W. P. HARRISON.

NEMOPHILA. (*Love Grove.*)

Dwarf hardy annuals of neat, compact habit, blooming all summer. Sow early in April, and thin out to six inches apart. Blue and white. Per pkt..... 5

NICOTIANA.

A very pretty species of tobacco, producing freely deliciously scented large tubulose flowers. Very effective for groups.

Colossea. Very handsome foliage. Fine for specimen plant on lawns, etc. Per pkt.....10

Affinis. Rosy bluish. 3 feet. Per pkt.....10

NIGELLA. (*Love in a Mist.*)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of easy culture. Sow in March or April. Mixed. Per pkt.... 5

PINKS. (*See Dianthus.*)**POPPIES.**(*Papaver.*)

Popular free-flowering hardy annuals, with large and brilliantly colored flowers, always making a showy display in the garden. Sow in March or April in open ground.

Tulip Poppy. For description, see page 69. Pkt.....1

Cardinal Poppy. For description, see p. 69. Pkt.....1

Shirley Poppies. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. Fine mixed. Pkt.....10

Danebrog. Large bright scarlet, with a cross in the centre. Per pkt..... 5

Peony Flowered Poppy.

Umbrosom. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal. Per pkt.... 5

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful fragrant strain, which bloom continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin and plants will flower for three or four years after sown. Fine mixed. Per pkt..... 10

Carnation Flowered. Splendid double fringed varieties. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt... 5

Peony Flowered. Large and very double. Mixed colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

PRIMULA.

Very beautiful and desirable flowers, in great demand for bouquets and floral designs. Sow the seed in spring for blooming the succeeding winter.

Sinensis Fimbriata. Beautifully fringed, choice mixed colors. Per pkt.....25

PORTULACA. (*Moss Flowers.*)

Desirable and popular hardy annuals, succeeding best in a sunny situation, and producing flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The Double Portulaca is especially beautiful and showy. Sow end of April or beginning of May.

Single. Per oz. 60 cts.; pkt..... 5

Double Mixed. Per pkt.....10

PYRETHUM. (*Feverfew.*)

Handsome herbaceous plants for margins, beds, etc. They are of easy culture, and can be sown in house and transplanted, or in open ground in April.

Hybridum. Hardy perennial, bearing Aster-shaped flowers of various colors of red, pink, etc., with yellow centre. Very handsome and stays in bloom a long time. Per pkt.....10

Golden Gem. Valuable as an edging on account of its bright yellow foliage. Per pkt.....10

RICINUS.

Tall growing foliage plants, exceedingly ornamental, and desirable for centres of beds and back-grounds. Plant end of April.

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

RHODANTHE.

Fine graceful plants, producing beautiful flowers of various colors. Make pretty everlasting for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open and dried in the shade. Sow in April.

Manglesi. Rose-colored and white. Per pkt..... 5

ROSE CAMPION. (*Agrostemma.*)

Hardy annuals, producing pretty pink-like blossoms on long slender stems. Sow in April. Per pkt..... 5

SALVIA. (*Scarlet Sage.*)

One of the most showy and desirable bedding plants in cultivation. Very profuse bloomer. Start in hot-bed or house in February or March, and transplant in May.

Splendens. The well-known scarlet variety. Pkt....10

Patens. Splendid deep blue. Per pkt.....15

*Shirley Poppies.***STOCKS.** (*Gilliflower.*)

Popular annuals, desirable for bedding, massing or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Start in the house or hot-bed, and transplant early in May, or the seed can be sown in the open ground end of April.

Ten Weeks. Large flowering; fine mixed. Per oz. \$2.00; pkt..... 5

Large Flowering White. Per pkt.....10

Rose. Large flowering. Very pretty. Per pkt.....10

Cut and Come Again. Pure white, growing about two feet high. Throws out side branches, each of which bears a cluster of double blossoms, which can be cut from early summer to fall. Per pkt.....15

*Sweet William.***SWEET WILLIAM.**

A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders; hardy perennials. Sow in March or April.

Sweet William. Fine mixed. Per pkt., 5

Double. Finest

Mixed. Per pkt.....10

To have a beautiful, green, velvety lawn, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

SALPICLOSSIS.

Desirable autumn blooming plants, bearing curiously veined and marbled funnel-shaped flowers, attractive and pretty. Sow in April. Finest mixed. Per pkt..... 5

SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing free-flowering plants, very suitable for borders or rock-work. Has double golden yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance. Sow in April. Per pkt..... 5

SAPONARIA. (Bouncing Bet.)

A beautiful class of compact growing plants, producing masses of rose and white flowers, which continue to bloom all summer. Sow in April. Per pkt..... 5

SCABIOSA.

Hardy annual, producing flowers of a great variety of colors, which are very desirable for bouquets. Sow in April. All colors mixed. Per pkt..... 5

TORENIA.

One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground and also in winter in the greenhouse. Start seed in house and transplant to open ground early in May.

Fourneri. Blue with bright yellow throat; very free flowering. Per pkt..... 10
Bailioni. Deep yellow and maroon. Per pkt..... 10

VERBENA.

Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not get the rust. Sow early in house, or out doors in April.

Pure White. Dwarf for borders. Per pkt..... 10

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Per oz. \$1.25; pkt..... 10

New Mammoth. A very large flowering strain of exceptionally fine colors. Per pkt..... 15

VINCA. (Madagascar Periwinkle.)

A beautiful free-flowering plant, succeeding and blooming admirably throughout our hot summers. Start seed in hot-bed or greenhouse, and transplant to open ground middle of May. Pink and white. Per pkt..... 5

VIOLETS.

Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April.

Blue or White. Per pkt..... 10
Mixed. Per pkt..... 10

VIRGINIA STOCK.

Well-known beautiful free-flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Pink and white. Per pkt..... 5

WALLFLOWER.

Well-known hardy plants producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. Sow in April.

Single Mixed Colors. Per pkt..... 5
Double. Finest mixed. Per pkt..... 10

ZINNIAS.

For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable. Sow early in house or hot-bed, or late in open ground.

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; excellent for beds and borders; flowers double, and of very bright colors.

Per pkt..... 10

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest mixed colors. Per pkt..... 10

New Double Striped. A strain of very fine striped or Zebra Zinnias. Per pkt..... 10

Eleagus. Finest mixed double. Per oz. 30cts.;

pkt..... 5

MIXED FLOWER SEEDS—FOR A WILD FLOWER GARDEN.

This mixture contains over a hundred varieties of easy growing and pretty flowers, which can be sown on all bare spots of ground and out of the way places. It will be found useful for woodland paths, along road-sides, and in fence corners. Places that now appear unsightly can, with a little care, be made to look very beautiful, and will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Sow either broadcast or in drills, and keep the weeds down. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.25.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

POTS.			SAUCERS.		
Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100	Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100
2½ inch.	.15	\$1.00	4 inch.	.15	\$1.00
3 " "	.20	1.25	5 " "	.25	1.50
4 " "	.35	2.00	6 " "	.35	2.50
5 " "	.50	3.50	7 " "	.50	3.50
6 " "	.75	4.50	8 " "	.60	4.50
7 " "	1.00	7.00			
Each.			Each.		
8 inch.	.15	\$1.50	9 inch.	.08	.85
9 " "	.20	2.00	10 " "	.10	1.00
10 " "	.25	2.50	11 " "	.11	1.10
11 " "	.30	3.00	12 " "	.12	1.25
12 " "	.40	4.00			

Packing will be charged at cost, which will be about as follows:

All orders 50 cts to 1.00. 20 cts. All orders over 2.00 to 4.00. 40 cts.
 All orders over 1.00 to 2.00. 30 cts. *Special quotations in large lots.*

SUNDRIES.**PLANT STAKES.**

Round tapering, painted green. For supporting slight plants, such as Roses, Dahlias, etc.

Length.	Per doz.	Per 100
1½ feet,	.15	\$1.00
2 " "	.30	2.00
2½ " "	.35	2.50
3 " "	.40	3.00
4 " "	.60	4.50
4 " heavy,	.80	5.50
5 " "	\$1.00	7.00

PAINTED POT LABELS.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000
3½ inch.	.68	.75
4 " "	.10	.85
4½ " "	.12	.90
5 " "	.15	1.00
8 " "	.35	3.00
12 " "	.75	6.00

Rubber Sprinklers (Scollay's) for use in house, watering, syringing, etc., \$1.00 each; \$1.10, postpaid.

Putty Bulb. For liquid putty, \$1.00 each; \$1.10, postpaid.

SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS.

Most of these attain perfection the first season, and are excellent for covering porches, trellises, etc.

ABOBRA.

A rapid-growing and exceedingly beautiful climbing Gourd, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark, glossy green of the foliage. Start in house, or sow in open ground when the weather is warm. H. H. perennial.

Viridiflora. Per pkt. 5

ADLUMIA. (*Alleghany Vine.*)

An attractive climbing plant, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Sow in March where it is to remain, or it can be sown in September, and will stand the winter.

Cirrhusa. (*Mountain Fringe.*) Flesh white, 15 feet. Per pkt. 5

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii. (Also known as Boston Ivy and Japanese Ivy.) This variety is much prettier and more desirable than the large-leaved sort (*Quinquetfolia*), but does not grow quite so rapidly. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 10

BALLOON VINE. (*Love in a Puff.*)

Very pretty and rapid growing climbers, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Grows ten feet high.

Balloon Vine. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

BALSAM APPLE.

A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Far prettier as a climber than the Balsam Pear. Plant end of April. Grows fifteen feet high. Per oz. 30 cts.; per pkt. 5

BALSAM PEAR.

A very desirable climber, bearing large prickly pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes one of the best and most effective pain-killers and healers of cuts, bruises, etc., known. Height ten feet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

BRYONOPSIS.

Bryonopsis.

A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height ten feet. Per pkt. 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

A very desirable rapid-growing climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height ten feet. Per pkt. 5

CLEMATIS.

(*Virgin's Bower.*)

Rapid growing climber; flowers borne in clusters, and are very fragrant. Soak the seed in warm water twenty four hours before sowing. Hardy perennials. Sow in April.

Flammula. Small pure white. Per pkt. 10

Fine Varieties Mixed. Per pkt. 10

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.

(*Butterfly Pea.*)

See special varieties, page 65.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. (*Morning Glories.*)

Popular and rapid climbing plants, bearing flowers of the most beautiful colors. Sow in March.

Finest Mixed Colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

COBÆA.

One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house, and transplant in May. Half-hardy perennial.

Scandens. Purple. Per pkt. 10

CUCUMIS.

(*Snake Cucumber.*)

Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit. Vines make a luxuriant growth. Plant end of April. Per pkt. 5

Cobaea Scandens.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the prettiest and most delicate looking climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April.

White or Scarlet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

Ivy Leaved. A rapid growing variety bearing in profusion small fiery scarlet blooms the whole summer. Per pkt. 5

Mixed. White and scarlet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

DOLICHOS. (*Hyacinth Bean.*)

Rapid growing climbers, bearing racemes of purple and white flowers. Sow end of April. Beautiful in fall.

Lab Lab. Purple. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

EVENING GLORY OR MOON FLOWER.

(*Ipomœa Grandiflora Alba.*)

Evening Glory.

A beautiful rapid climber, having large white flowers from four to six inches in diameter, which open in the evening. Start seed in the house and transplant when the weather is warm.

Hybrida. This hybridized strain of Moonflowers or Evening Glory comes in bloom from 30 to 45 days earlier, and has all the luxuriance of the other sort, and bears quite as many blooms. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Per pkt. 10

Grandiflora Alba. The well-known variety; large flowers; pure white. Per pkt. 10

BERKELEY COUNTY, S. C., Feb. 19, 1893.—The Sweet Peas have arrived safely. I am very much pleased with the seed, and hope to send you an order for some more. MISS LIZZIE LUCAS.

Wood's Flower Plant Food splendid for house plants or flowering plants in the garden,

COURDS.

Gourds.

A curious genus of climbing plants, bearing fruits of various shapes and sizes, some of which are very attractive and pretty, while others are valued for their usefulness. Sow early in May. Tender annuals. The following varieties, either mixed or separate, per packet, 5 cents: oz. 40 cents.

Bottle,
Hercules Club,
Lemon.
New Miniature,
Orange,
Fine Mixture of
Small Sorts, per pkt. 5
Dish Cloth, per pkt. 10

HUMULUS JAPONICUS. (*Japanese Hop.*)

A very ornamental and fast growing climber. The foliage is a lively green, and stands drought insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. Undoubtedly the best climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Per pkt.10

HYACINTH OR JACK BEANS.

(See *Dolichos.*)

MAURANDIA.

Beautiful summer climber, with slender foliage, making a very rapid growth. Flowers of various shades of purple and white. Start the seeds in house or hot-bed, and transplant in open ground beginning of May.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt.10

MORNING GLORIES.

(See *Convolvulus.*)

MINA LOBATA.

Half hardy climbing annual from Mexico. The plant grows fifteen to twenty feet high, bearing on graceful spikes flowers, which, when first opening, are vivid red, changing to orange, and when fully expanded to creamy white. They are free blooming, and splendid for porches, etc. Sow seed in January or February in a box, and transplant. Per pkt.10

NASTURTIUM OR TROPÆOLUM.

TALL OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Very desirable for covering small trellises or fences. Make splendid plants also for vases or as trailing plants, and are very profuse bloomers. Height 6 feet
Tropæolum. "Prince Bismarck." For description, see page 69. Per pkt.15
King Theodore. Very dark flowers. Per pkt.5
Orange Per pkt.5
Large Dark Crimson. Showy flowers. Per pkt.5
Finest Mixed. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt.5
Lobbianum. Finest mixed. Very brilliant and showy flowers. Per pkt.5
Peregrinum. (Canary Bird Flower.) A splendid climber, yellow flowers. Height 10 feet. Per pkt.5

PASSION FLOWERS.

Splendid hardy climbers, bearing beautiful blue and white flowers, fringed and curiously formed.
Cœrula. Light blue, shaded. Per pkt.10

SMILAX.

A charming tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. Per pkt. ... 5

SWEET PEAS.

(See page 69.)

THUNBURGIA.

A rapid-growing climber, growing four to six feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in great profusion.

Alata. Buff with black eye. Per pkt. 5

✚+FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.+✚

Not less than half ounce can be sold at ounce rates.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Alyssum, Sweet,	.30	Marigold, French Gold Striped,	.50
Amaranthus Caudatus,	.30	Tall African,	.40
Ampelopsis, Vetchii,	.25	Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock)	.20
Aster, Mixed China,	.60	Mignonette, Sweet, Large Flowering,	.20
Truffaut's Peony Flowered, mixed,	2.25	Machet,	.75
Victoria Mixed,	2.50	Bird's Mammoth,	1.25
Balsam, Camelia Flowered, double mixed,	.50	Nasturtium, Dwarf, Empress of India,	.30
White Perfection,	1.25	Golden King,	.50
Balsam Apple,	.30	Ruby King,	.30
Balsam Pear,	.30	Pearl,	.30
Balloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum</i>),	.20	Mixed, All Colors,	.20
Calendula, Meteor,	.25	Tall Mixed,	.20
Prince of Orange,	.30	Pansy, Good Mixed,	1.25
Candytuft, White Rocket,	.30	Best Imported German,	3.00
Fine Mixed,	.25	Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed, Single,	1.00
Centaurea, Gymnocarpa,	.50	Phlox Drummondii, Mixed, Splendid,	.50
Candidissima, per 1000 seeds, 75 cts.		Poppy, Double Carnation Mixed,	.20
Convolvulus Major, Finest Mixed,	.20	Peony Flowered, Mixed,	.20
Cosmos, Hybrid, Mixed,	.75	Portulaca, Single Mixed,	.60
White,	1.25	Ricinus, Sanguineus,	.20
Cypress Vine, Crimson,	.30	Salvia, Splendens,	1.75
Mixed,	.30	Smilax,	.50
Dianthus, Chinensis, Double,	.50	Sunflower, Double California,	.25
Heddewigii (Japan Pink),	1.00	Sweet Peas, separate or mixed,	.20
Heddewigii, Double,	.60	Sweet William, Single Mixed,	.30
Gaillardia, Mixed,	.40	Thunburgia, Alata,	.40
Gourds, Separate or mixed,	.20	Verbena, Hybrids, Finest Mixed,	1.25
Hollyhock, Double Mixed Fine,	1.25	Wallflower, Single Mixed,	.50
Hyacinth Bean (<i>Dolichos</i>),	.20	Zinnia, Elegans, Finest Double,	.30

Abridged List of Flowering Plants.

We can supply plants by the dozen and hundred, to be sent by express or freight, and, as has always been stated, this is much the best way to ship. We think customers will be much better satisfied with this arrangement, as large plants can be sent, and the prices are considerably lower. It would be a good plan if customers would club in and have their plants forwarded together, as they would get advantage of the very lowest prices, besides saving a considerable item in express charges. We only catalogue the leading and best varieties of plants suitable for general use; hence the list has been considerably reduced to save confusion in varieties.

PACKING AND GUARANTEE.

The packing is done in light boxes or baskets, to reduce cost of transportation, and we use particular care so that the plants shall reach purchasers in good order. If plants are sent by express we guarantee safe arrival, and in most cases they will arrive as fresh as when they left the greenhouses. On arrival unpack at once and set out the same evening if possible. We can also ship by freight, but in this case the purchaser must take the risk, though we will use every care for their protection. We make no charge for boxes, baskets, or delivering in express office or depots of this city.

List of Flowering Plants for Beds and Borders.

Twenty-five sold at 100 rates; six at dozen rates.

ABUTILONS, or CHINESE BELL FLOWER. Constant blooming plants for greenhouse or flower border. Height, 2 to 5 feet. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Modeste. Bright red, veined with crimson.
Snow-torn. Free flowering white.
Thompsoni Plena. Vari-gated foliage. Flowers double orange, shaded with crimson.
Yellow Prince. Fine yellow.

ACHYRANTHUS. Fine foliage plants for massing or edging. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Aurea Ret culata. Yellow, green and crimson.
Hoveyi. Carmine shaded dark and light pink.

ALTERNANTHERAS. Ornamental bright foliage plants for edging or ribbon gardening. Height, 6 inches. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Aurea Nana. Bright golden yellow and green.
Amabilis tri-color. Crimson and dark green.
Versicolor. Olive, crimson and chocolate.

AGERATUM. White or blue. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. 50c. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.
Double White. Useful for border or vases.
Double Tom Thumb. Very dwarf.

ASTERS. Choice varieties. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

BRUNDO DONAX. Ornamental variegated foliage plants. Height, 6 feet. 25c. each; \$2.00 per doz.

BEGONIAS. Tender, succulent plants, having beautiful, graceful flowers and ornamental leaves. Excellent for pots or vases. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Argyrostigma Picta. Pure white. Good for house culture.

Fuchsias. Scarlet. Profuse bloomer.
Metallic. Pink. Large, glossy leaves.
Richardsonii. White, free blooming.
Rubra. Dark rose flowers.
Sandersonii. Scarlet; constant bloomer.
Subpeltata Nigricans. Pink; bronzy foliage.
Weldonensis. Salmon pink; free flowering.
Rex. Large leaves marked with silver band.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. (Elephant Ears.) Large leaved plant. Very ornamental on lawns or in beds. Bulbs, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Fancy Leaved. Foliage marked and spotted with white, crimson and pink. Plant in a shady situation. 25 cts. each.

CALLA LILIES. Large plants. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CARNATIONS. Excellent plants for bedding and bouquets. Very sweet-scented. \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Portia. Fine scarlet. Very free.
Grace Wilder. Fine pink; very fragrant.
President de Graw. Pure white.
Sunrise. Bright buff, fringed with red.
Wm. Swaync. Pure white; vigorous grower.
CAPE JESSAMINE. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

CENEAURIA. (Dusty Miller.) \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Gymnocarpa. White, deeply cut foliage.
Candida. Dwarf; excellent for borders.

CITRONALIS. (Lemon Verbena.) Leaves delicately scented. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

CHRYSTANTHEMUMS.

Finest sorts for exhibition or garden culture. Price, 12 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Baron Beust. Red chestnut, tipped with gold. A finely incurved Chinese sort.

Christmas Eve. Magnificent white, the petals curving and twisting like a ball.

Cullingfordii. Dark mahogany crimson, a beautiful variety.

Diana. Pure white, extra fine flower. Chinese.
E. Audiger. A splendid variety of bright purple color. The best dark variety.

Gloriosum. Immense light lemon flowers, with narrow petals most gracefully curled and twisted. Japanese.

Golden Wedding. Richest golden yellow, intense and dazzling in color. Flowers very double; petals broad and long.

Golden Rod. Deep lemon yellow, very strong grower and free-flowering. Late.

Harry May. Japanese bronze of good size and very full. Petals broad, opening like a ball; bronze at first, changing to orange yellow. Excellent.

H. E. Widener. Bright lemon yellow of large size and very free. Flowers borne on stout stems, incurved forming a large rounded surface. A fine early yellow variety.

Ivory. Pure white, of fine form and very double. The plant is dwarf, very free-flowering. Received highest awards wherever shown.

Jessica. Very fine large pure white. One of the best leading sorts.

Kioto. Fine large flower, incurved, forming balls of golden yellow. Beautiful.

Le Tonkin. Flowers large, with white centre, and shaded rose on the outside.

Lillian B. Bird. Flowers of largest size, with full centre; petals tubular; color exquisite shrimp pink.

Lizzie Cartledge. One of the best all-round sorts. Large flower. Color dark rose, reverse silvery white. Good for out-doors, pots or cutting.

Mr. Henry Cannell. Deep yellow Japanese incurved, of large size; fine showy flower.

Louis Bochmer. Resembling Mrs. A. Hardy, having fringed edges, but of entirely different color, being bright pink. The plant is of robust growth and highly recommended.

Mrs. Langtry. Splendid large incurved Japanese flowers. Fine white.

Mrs. E. W. Clarke. Fine Chinese pink.

Mrs. Frank Thompson. Large incurved petals, mottled deep pink, with silvery back. Very distinct.

Mrs. T. H. Spaulding. Petals very broad and long, twisting and bending towards the centre. Color purest snow white.

(Chrysanthemums—Continued.)

Mrs. Alphens Hardy. Large flowers, pure white, broad incurved petals covered with fine white hairs. Not a strong grower outside.

Mrs. W. R. Harris. Color, rich golden yellow, of largest size; probably the best yellow in cultivation for exhibition or cut flowers.

Niveus. One of the best whites. Immense globular flower irregularly incurved; the outer rows of petals reflexed. Stiff stem, stands up well, and foliage good and abundant.

Pres. Hyde. Bright lemon yellow of large size and very free. Excellent sort.

COCKSCOMB. Ornamental bedding plants, with large heads of brilliant red flowers. Choice varieties—Mixed, 10 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

COLEUS.

These beautiful ornamental-leaved plants are very desirable for bedding as single plants, or for massing, or in ribbon lines. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Dundee. Crimson veins, centre chocolate, green margin.

Distinction. Green, spotted maroon.

Emperor Napoleon. Chocolate crimson.

Falcon. Dark chocolate, scarlet mid rib.

General Lee. Mid rib scarlet, green ground, blotched chocolate.

Golden Bedder. Fine yellow foliage.

Garfield. Bronzy, dark chocolate.

Grenole. Green, with light centre.

Golden Gem. Crimson, margined yellow, fringed edges.

Kirkpatrick. Large white centre, broad green margin.

Leaves of Autumn. Crimson yellow, green and bronze. Variegated.

Melton. Chocolate and scarlet.

Midnight. Dark maroon, fringed.

Prince of Prussia. Crimson scarlet, green margin.

Queen Victoria. Crimson centre, yellow and green edges.

Rosy Morn. Mottled claret, scarlet and green.

Setting Sun. Crimson, golden edges.

Triumph. Beautiful crimson.

Trowler. Velvety purple.

Verschaffeltii. Rich velvet crimson.

Set of twelve new varieties. 75 cts.

CUPHEA, TRICOLOR. A new variety of the well-known Cigar Plant. The blooms are about two inches long and are of three distinct colors in each flower—scarlet, purple and white. Succeeds well anywhere, and makes a very pretty plant. Height 15 inches. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

DAISIES. Excellent plants for vases or borders in early spring. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

White or Pink. Very double.

DRACENA INDIVISA. Fine ornamental plants for centre of vases or pots. Long narrow green leaves, which stands heat and drought well. Good plants, 50 cts. each.

FEVERFEW. Golden Gem. Bright yellow foliage. Good for bedding or borders. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

FUSCHIAS.

Well-known beautiful flowers. For beds, should have a shady situation. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Admiral Courbet. Double violet, tube bright red.

Black Prince. Single violet, tube carmine.

Elegans. Single. Dark corolla, crimson tube.

Elm City. Fine double purple flower.

Madam van der Strass. Double white.

Esmeralda. Fine double. Tube brilliant red. Corolla lilac, changing to rose.

Phenomenal. Extra large double. Color, violet, flaked with red.

= GERANIUMS. =

Excellent plants for bedding or cut flowers, standing heat of summer and droughts remarkably well. Fine for pots in house. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

BEST SINGLE GERANIUMS.

Souvenir de Mirande. Excellent free-flowering variety, of a most novel color. Round florets, upper petals cream white with pink border, lower petals salmon rose streaked with pure white.

Glorie de Lyonaise. Immense scarlet.

Master Christine. The best pure pink.

Emperor. Light salmon flower, shaded pink.

Fanny. Salmon color; dark bronze foliage.

La Vienna. Purest white; pink stamens.

Queen of the Belgians. A beautiful pure white variety, free-bloomer, and excellent bedder.

BEST DOUBLE GERANIUMS.

Rural. Rich crimson, fine truss; free-blooming.

White Swan. The finest double white.

Willie Wood. Dark crimson, large truss.

Ernest Leuth. Violet crimson, double fine truss.

Pocahontas. Immense truss of rose pink. Fine.

Petty's Pride. Fine double scarlet flower.

George Peabody. Brilliant scarlet, fine truss.

Candidissima Plena. Fine snow white.

Cheerfulness. Flesh pink, shaded rose.

Diana. Deep rich velvety crimson, large truss.

General Grant. Fine scarlet; very double. One of the best bedders.

VARIEGATED GERANIUMS.

Md. Sallerol. Fine for massing and bordering; very dwarf, leaves green, edge silvery white foliage plant. Does not flower.

Marchal McMahon. Golden bronze leaf.

Crystal Palace Gem. Light variegated leaf.

Happy Thought. Margin of leaf green, centre blotched yellow, flower pink.

Emilie. Fine single light pink, dark zone leaf.

SCENTED GERANIUMS.

Rose, Lemon, Nutmeg, Oak Leaf. All perfumed foliage varieties. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Apple Geranium. Spicy perfume; very popular. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DOUBLE IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

These varieties have been immensely improved. They are finely adapted for pot culture for the house or garden, for training on trellises, or for trailing plants for hanging baskets.

Countess Horace de Choiseul. A lovely variety; beautiful satiny rose, shaded white; the trusses are very large; extra fine.

Konig Albert. A bright violet pink.

Joanne D'Arc. (Joan of Arc). A charming flower, of the largest size, double white flowers.

La Rosiere. A soft rose tint, margined lighter. Free-bloomer, well-formed flowers.

PELARGONIUM. Queen Charlotte, or Lady Washington Geraniums, finely marked flowers different shades. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS BULBS. See page 80.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. A hardy double golden sunflower. Constant bloomer. Height 3 to 4 ft. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

HELIOTROPE. Purple or white. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

HIBISCUS. (Chinese.) Fine flowering plants of easy growth, producing a succession of gorgeous flowers. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Auriantica. Large double orange flowers.

Carminitus Perfectus. Large single flowers, of great substance, scarlet shaded to rose.

Collierii. Buff yellow, with a crimson scarlet base.

Grandiflora. Rich glossy foliage, blooming profusely throughout the summer; crimson flowers, single.

HYDRANGEAS. Splendid flowering plants for pots or in garden, with slight protection in very cold weather. 25 cts. each.

Hortensi. Large heads of pink flowers; change to blue with a little iron in the soil.

Thomas Hogg. Fine double. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, pink, orange, chocolate, etc. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ICE PLANT. Useful for rockeries, vases, baskets, etc. Variegated leaves. 50 cts. per dozen.

MEXICAN PRIMROSE. A pretty little plant, blooming profusely in pots or in open ground in a partial shady situation. Bright pink flowers. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

MIGNONETTE. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

NASTURTIUM. Excellent for baskets, vases or bedding. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. **Dwarf.** Bright colors. Height 1 foot. **Tall.** For trailing or trellises. Height 5 feet.

PANSIES. Choice varieties. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

PEONIES. Hardy plants, with large white and pink flowers. 25 cts. each.

PETUNIAS. Valuable plants for bedding or vases, etc. Profuse bloomers. Single, 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; double, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Excellent for bedding. Rich and showy colors. Mixed sorts, 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Perennial. For hardy borders. Colors vary from white to crimson. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PILEA. (*Artillery Plant*) Good for basket or vase. 50 cts. per dozen.

PINKS. Hardy garden varieties. Clove-scented. White and pink double. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PLUMBAGO. Showy plants, with large trusses of light blue flowers. Can be kept from year to year if removed to the house during the winter in tubs. Makes large plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ROSES.

A LIST OF BEST VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CULTURE.

Strong plants, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BEDDING VARIETIES.

American Beauty. This magnificent rose is hardy and free-blooming. It grows to a very large size, and is exquisitely fragrant. Deep crimson. Valuable for summer flowering or winter forcing.

Boule de Nieve. (*Ball of Snow*.) A beautiful pure white rose, with shell-shaped petals evenly arranged.

Coquette des Blancs. One of the finest whites, large and full, fragrant. Fine for cemetery planting.

Catherine Mermet. The most lovely rose of its color. It is a clear, rosy pink, full and double, the heads are large, pointed, and very fragrant.

Clothilde Soupert. A very beautiful variety of Polyantha type, but distinct from all others of this class being much larger and better color. The blooms are pearl white, shaded at the centre with silvery pink, and borne in great profusion. For pots or planting outside in beds it is very fine, blooming all summer.

Duchess of Albany. A fine new variety, resembling La France, but much deeper pink. A strong, vigorous grower, excellent for garden and cut flowers.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Of an intense dark crimson color, produces large fragrant flowers.

Duchess de Brabant. A superb rose for winter forcing or bedding for summer blooming. It is unexcelled by anything of its color, which is a soft rosy, flesh tint.

Etoile de Lyon. This is one of the finest for summer bedding. The color is a fine sulphur-yellow, with deeper golden in the centre.

Gen. Jacqueminot. This grand old variety is one of the finest hardy roses cultivated. The flowers are very large, of a brilliant scarlet crimson color.

La France. This superb rose is becoming more popular every year. The flowers are large and beautiful, either in the bud or expanded. It is one of the sweetest, and none can surpass the delicacy of its colorings, which is a peach-blossom color, shaded pink.

Mad. Camille. A splendid rose. The bud is large and double, and is of a rosy flesh-color, changing to salmon, and has a fine tea fragrance.

Mad. Masson. Large and double, color reddish crimson, of fine form; invaluable for bedding purposes.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form, very double and full, and a free-bloomer.

Marchal Niel. A beautiful fragrant tea-scented climber, of a golden-yellow color. It has a very large bud, and is a great favorite both for the greenhouse and garden.

Marie Lambert. New. A strong, vigorous grower, with bright green foliage. The flowers are medium size, borne in clusters; color, pure white.

Marie Guillot. White, tinted with a delicate shade of lemon, very large, finely shaped double flower. One of the very best white bedding roses.

Meteor. A new ever-blooming hybrid tea. A healthy, vigorous growing, free blooming rose, of a rich dark velvety crimson color. It is a splendid constant and profuse producer of perfectly double flowers.

Mrs. De Graw. A new hardy ever-blooming rose, flowering from early summer till frost. Color, rich glossy pink. Strong grower, and excellent for gardens or cemetery planting.

Moss Roses. These are very hardy, exquisitely fragrant, and the delicate moss makes a beautiful looking bud.

Niphotos.

Niphotos. This is the most valuable white rose grown. The buds are large, elongated, and of snowy whiteness, and are produced in great profusion.

Papa Gontier. A new popular tea rose, very free-blooming, long pointed buds of a glowing carmine crimson color. It is delightfully fragrant.

Paul Neron. This is a large-sized rose, of a deep pink color. The flowers are globular, and of perfect form. It is a strong growing, hardy rose.

Perle des Jardins. (*Pearl of the Garden*). Beautiful rich yellow, large size and lovely shape. It is a general favorite for its great profusion of bloom, its sweet fragrance and elegant appearance.

Queen. A new tea rose, which makes fine-shaped buds. Pure white, very sweet-scented, and a vigorous grower.

Rainbow. A new California rose of a lovely pink color, striped with intense crimson, and shaded at the centre and base of the petals with rich golded amber. Flowers large and of good substance.

Safrano. One of the oldest tea roses. The color is saffron yellow, sweet-scented, and makes a splendid bud.

Bedding Varieties—continued.

Sou de la Malmaison. Rich flesh color, with rose centre, large and double. This is a fine summer-blooming rose, equal to any in cultivation.

Sunset. A new orange yellow tea rose, producing beautiful buds, very double, exquisite shades of coloring.

The Bride. This new rose is of large size, pure white, and of perfect form. It has a delicious tea-fragrance, and is a free-blooming rose, either for summer or winter.

Waban. This fine new rose is a sport of Catherine Mermet, and possesses all the characteristics of that grand old variety, excepting color, being of a BRIGHT DEEP PINK. For bedding or using the buds it is very fine; does not turn pale or lose color, and very free-flowering.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle. A hardy climber, bearing pale bluish flowers in beautiful clusters.

Caroline Goodrich, or Running General Jacqueminot. A hardy climbing rose, very fragrant, crimson-scarlet color.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Clear bright yellow, large, very full and double, very sweet, much prized in the South for a pillar or veranda rose.

Gem of the Prairies. Flowers large and double; light crimson; sometimes blotched white.

Lamarque. A rapid growing, creamy white scented rose, which makes a very good climber.

Tennessee Belle. Bright, beautiful pink. More slender and graceful in growth than other varieties.

SALVIA SPLENDENS. The well-known scarlet sage. Very profuse bloomers, and very effective in beds. 10 cts each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS TENNISIMUS. A graceful, tender vine for conservatory or house. Has delicate foliage well suited for bouquet green, the sprays standing a long time before wilting. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (*Boston Ivy*.) One of the most attractive and popular creepers. It grows very rapidly, covering brick, wood work or stones with a dense mass of green leaves, which change as fall comes on to bright tints of orange and crimson. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CLEMATIS. Excellent climbing plants, bearing beautiful striking flowers of purple, white and other colors. Splendid for trellises and verandas. Strong plants of first two, 50 cts. each.

Jackmanii. Large royal purple flowers.

Alba Magna. Large pure white.

Flammula. (*Virgins' Bower*.) Quick grower, bearing clusters of small sweet scented white flowers. 25 cts. each.

COBEA SCANDENS. A beautiful climber of rapid growth, which is very useful for covering arbors or porches. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Very attractive. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz. n.

HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant hardy climbers, variegated colors. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

IPOMEEA. (*Evening Glory, or Mo'n Flower*.) Rapid growing climbers, bearing large flowers which open in the evening. Bloom from July till frost. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Pandurata. A new sort, having a tuberous root, which comes up year after year. White flowers with purple throat.

TRITOMA. (*Red Hot Poker*.) A hardy plant, which has a long spike of orange red flowers. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

TORENIA. Charming plants for vases, hanging baskets or borders. Very free-flowering, and succeed well in any sunny situation. 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Fournieri. Large sky blue, with dark blue spots and bright yellow centre.

Bailloni. Bright golden yellow, with brownish red throat.

VERBENAS. Choice varieties, including the finest sorts. 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

VINCA. Excellent plants for bedding, being constantly in bloom. 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Alba. Pure white.

Rosea. Very fine pink. Free flowering.

Variegata. A trailing plant, fine for hanging baskets, glossy green, wit. white border.

VIOLETS. Sweet-scented double varieties. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Marie Louise. Violet blue. Very free-blooming.

Swanley White. Pure white. Excellent.

WATER HYACINTH. (*Pondwera Cassipes*.) A very curious water plant, which can be grown with great ease. Plant in a tub or vessel of water, putting a little rich soil in the bottom. Makes a very ornamental plant, having glossy green foliage, and supports itself by its inflated leaf stalks. The color of the flowers are soft lilac rose, the upper petal having a distinct blue blotch. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

YUCCA. Tropical looking, hardy plants, with long narrow leaves, which keep green throughout the winter. They send up a strong flower stem, three feet high, in the spring, bearing a large spike of whitish flowers. 25c. each.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES.

Mexicana. The well-known variety. Large white flowers.

Learii. Rich violet blue flowers. Large and handsome.

IVY. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

English. Hardy variety.

Kenilworth. Small variety. Excellent for baskets and vases.

German, or Parlor. Rapid climber. Good for the house culture or in vases and baskets.

MANETIA VINE. Very attractive and pretty vine, having bright coral red flowers tipped with golden yellow. Good for house plant or garden. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

NASTURTIUM. Running. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

MAURANDIAS. Elegant climbers, growing 10 ft. high, covered with pretty little foxglove-shaped flowers. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PASSION FLOWERS. "*Constance Elliot*." A white variety, perfectly hardy, which equals Clematis in appearance. Very rapid grower, and blooms freely. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SMILAX. Well-known climbers, with delicate graceful foliage. Useful for bouquets and decoration. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

TRADESCANTIA. (*Wandering Jew*.) A fine trailing plant, with variegated leaves. Good for hanging baskets or vases. 50 cts. per dozen.

WISTERIA. Most rapid growing climbers, bearing large racemes of fragrant flowers. Strong plants, 50 cts.

Sinensis. Purple. Very showy.

Sinensis Alba. Pure white.

WOOD'S FLOWER PLANT FOOD

WILL MAKE YOUR PLANTS HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS,

increasing the number of flowers wonderfully.

EASY TO APPLY.

NO BAD ODORS.

For particulars and prices, see page 35.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

Bulbs are, as a rule, as satisfactory as anything planted in the garden. They are very little trouble, requiring no care after being planted, and produce effects unequalled by any other class of plants. Nothing can be more gorgeous than a bed of Cannas or Gladioli, and the Dahlia in early fall sheds abroad a lustrous splendor that even enlivens the melancholy days. Plant in April, as soon as the weather is warm, and take up as soon as the tops have died down in the fall. Add 5 cts. each if to be sent by mail. Store away in some dry place until next spring.

CANNAS.

Madam Crozy. A new French variety with intense scarlet blooms with yellow edge. 25 cts each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Star of 791. Excellent sort. Flaming scarlet flowers. Always in bloom. Height, 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

The following varieties 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen:
Emilie Leclerc. Fine dwarf variety. Flowers orange yellow, spotted with crimson. A constant bloomer.

Adolph Weick. Dwarf, green and compact; flowers are of a rich crimson, shaded with orange.

Ehemanni. Rich green. Flowers crimson. produced in masses on the summit of the stalks.

Erin. Foliage green. Orange and scarlet flowers.

President Faivre. Foliage splendid bronzy maroon; flowers crimson.

DAHLIAS, DOUBLE.

These are grand autumn flowers of many colors and shades. Plant after middle of April. After flowering, take up the bulbs and keep in cellar during winter. 18 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Add 5 cts. each if to be sent by mail.

Amazon. Primrose, edged pink.

Bird of Passage. White, prettily margined with pink.

Brunette. Small pretty orange buff, fine quilled petals.

Crown Jewel. Large scarlet.

Chester's Pride. Deep pink, variegated.

Carrie Irwin. Rich deep scarlet.

Dr. Stein. Dark rich crimson, shaded light pink.

Duke of Portland. Deep red, beautifully quilled.

Edward Purchase. Deep pink.

Earl of Radnor. Fine deep variegated.

Exigency. Purple crimson.

Fireball. Bright orange scarlet, fine flower.

Flamingo. Vermillion scarlet.

Glory of Summer. Rich glowing salmon scarlet.

Gov. Lee. Velvety crimson maroon.

Golden Bedder. Canary yellow.

Guiding Star. Small white.

Henry Ward. White shaded puce.

Hercules. Yellow, striped with brownish red.

Ida. Pinkish puce, a pretty flower.

Jessie. A beautiful rich claret and vermillion.

Jockey Club. Magenta tipped white.

Mrs. Grafton. Beautiful scarlet tipped lilac.

Mrs. Hawkins. Sulphur yellow cactus.

Minnie. Bright ruby, very showy.

Dahlias, Double—continued.

Oscar Wilde. Scarlet tinted pink.

President Cleveland. Beautiful magenta.

Princess Matilda. Large pure white.

Queen Victoria. Fine large yellow.

Royalty. Yellow tipped puce.

Sambo. Very dark, almost black.

Snowflake. Small pure white.

Vesta. Beautifully formed white.

GLADIOLI.

Our stock of mixed Gladioli is very fine. Very low prices. If wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per dozen to price.

Gladioli.

Fine Mixed Red. 25 cts per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Pink. Various shades. 40c. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Striped and Variegated. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

White and Light. Mixed, 60 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Yellow. Mixed, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Fine Mixed. All colors; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.7 per 100.

MADERIA VINES.

One of the most popular climbers on account of its quick growth and thick shade.

Roots. 30 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

TUBEROSES.

This is one of the favorites, and is very popular as a button-hole bouquet in the summer. We have the improved stock of these, and offer finest quality bulbs.

Albino. A new branching single variety, blooming 20 days earlier than any other sort. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, which are sometimes branched, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, which makes the flowers resemble Stephanotis and some species of Jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. Price, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Excelsior Pearl. A short robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.

For **Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,** and other Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs, we issue a special catalogue about September 15th. Send in your name for it if interested in flowers.

FRUIT TREES, VINES, Etc.

Our stock has been budded, grafted, layered or grown from cuttings, and is in a healthy and thrifty condition, and every care is taken to have everything true to name. We usually begin to ship stock in October, and continue throughout the winter and spring, only being interrupted at short intervals by frozen weather.

Bundles, trees, plants, etc., will be carefully labeled and packed with damp moss and straw, so as to carry safely.

APPLES.

Our stock embraces the best varieties, and these are mostly propagated directly from our best bearing trees, hence will bear young and abundantly. Prices, except otherwise stated: Trees 5 to 7 feet high, well branched, each 20c.; dozen, \$2.00; hundred, \$10.00.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, good quality and shipper. Claimed to be the earliest apple known. Middle of June. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

June or May. Small, light yellow, sub-acid, well known.

Early Harvest. Medium, pale yellow, an old, well tested and deservedly popular sort. Last of June.

Red Astrachan. Medium to large, nearly crimson, striped, juicy acid. Last of June.

Early Ripe. Large yellow, firm, sub-acid; good market sort. Middle of July.

Carolina Red June. Medium, oblong, deep red, sub-acid; bears and ships well. July 20th here.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, flat, yellow with blush; an old and reliable kind. First of August.

Summer Queen. Large, striped, coarse; great bearer. August 1st to 10th.

Crumpton. Medium, oblate, dark red; excellent quality; best keeper of any summer sort. August. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Perkins. Seedling of Maiden's Blush, but is larger and of better quality. Has no superior as a family sort. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. Last of August.

Price's Sweet, Barley's Sweet, and Pound Sweet, are all good, sweet summer apples.

FALL APPLES.

Fallawater. Very large, greenish yellow. Deservedly popular family and market sort. September and October.

Bonum. Medium, roundish, deep red with white dots. A good sort. September and October.

Cathead. An old Virginia sort, tender, crisp and juicy. September.

Smith Cider. Medium to large, striped, juicy, sub-acid; heavy bearer. September to December.

Wood's Favorite. Above medium to large, yellow, fine grain. In quality and beauty has no superior. Enormously productive, and should be in every collection. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis. Large, striped, coarse, sub-acid; good bearer and popular market sort. October to February.

Carhouse. Medium, flesh yellow, buttery. October to February.

Johnson's Fine Winter. Large, showy, red, Great bearer, very profitable. November to April.

Lady. Small, flat, tender, crisp and juicy; dessert. November to March.

Mason's Stranger. Large, yellow, firm; good keeper. November to April.

Pilot. Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

Rawle's Genet. Medium, flatish, striped. Late to bloom. November to February.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Above medium, light yellow, with pear flavor; good quality. October to February.

Rebel. Large, striped, best quality; very showy. September to January. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wine Sap. The most popular apple for Virginia and the South. October to April.

Ivanhoe. Seedling of Albemarle Pippin. Has been kept for twelve months, and deserves a trial. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sheep's Nose. Our grafts were secured from the Old Virginia type of Sheep's Nose. October to March. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gloucester White. Medium, waxen yellow, juicy sweet, fine quality. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Isham's Sweet. Large, showy, and said to be a good keeper. October to April.

Crab Apples. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Whitney. Large, striped, firm, sub-acid. Said to be one of the best.

Siberian Red. Small, waxen yellow and red. August.

Yellow Siberian. Small, yellow, firm. Good to eat and preserve. Last of August.

Hew's Virginia. Small, striped; great cider apple. October to January.

PEACHES.

Trees four to six feet, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. Those priced at 25 cts. each will be \$2.50 per dozen.

Alexander. Medium; bright red. None earlier; none better.

Waterloo. Similar to above.

Downing. Larger than Alexander; dark red; high flavor. 25 cts. each. July 5th.

Beatrice. Too well known to need description, July 10th.

Parson's Early. Earliest free-stone peach; medium size; fine quality. 25 cts. each. July 10th.

Early Rivers. Large creamy white. Beautiful. July 10th.

General Lee. Said to be superior to Early Rivers in size and quality. 25 cts. each. July 10th.

Yellow St. John. Earliest yellow free-stone, Fine quality. 25 cts. each. July 15th.

Large Early York. An old favorite. July 15th.

Bennett. Very large; bright red; fine quality. Sells high in market. 30 cts. each. July 20th.

Troth's Early. Medium size; good market and family sort. August 1st.

Amelia. Large; white with crimson covering; flesh deep and tender; juicy. August 1st.

Foster. Large; skin and flesh yellow; nearly covered with red. August 1st.

Chinese Cling. One of the largest and best of cling-stone peaches. August 1st.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow flesh with red covering. August 1st.

Old Mixon Free. An old and reliable family and market sort. August 1st to 10th.

General Green. Large; pale yellow; deep meat, small stone, fine quality. 25 cts. each. August 10th.

Susquehanna. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet. August 12th.

Elberta. One of the largest yellow free-stone sorts, and held in highest esteem. 25 cts. each. August 15th.

Stump the World. Large; white, with red cheek, juicy, high flavor. August 15th.

George the Fourth. Medium; white, with red cheek, juicy, rich, and excellent. Aug. 15th.

Columbia. Large; skin and flesh striped with red. Of Indian Georgia type. Aug. 15th.

Green Twig. White blossoms, lemon color and shape; very juicy. August 20th.

General Burke. Said to be superior to Chinese Cling. Large, showy, and fine quality. 50 cts. each. August 20th.

Newington's Free. Large size, good quality, bright red. September 1st.

Gear's Holdon. Large; pale yellow skin and flesh, little red, good quality. Sept. 1st.

Heath Cling. An old sort; everywhere prized for home use and market. September 10th.

Globe. Fruit large, globular, skin and flesh yellow, fine, showy. 25 cts. each.

Smock's Free. Rather large, red cheek, with yellow skin and flesh. Market sort. September 10th.

Wonderful. Very large, rich golden yellow, high flavor. 25 cts. each. September 15th.

Eaton's Golden Cling. Medium size; makes a beautiful canned, preserved, or pickled product. September 20th.

Levy's Late. Large, flesh and skin yellow, juicy, half melting. September 25th.

Lone Pine. No good peach can ripen later in this climate. The fruit is larger than the Beatrice. 25 cts. each.

STANDARD PEARS.

When budded on pear stocks, they make standard or large trees, and should have same care as apples.

Trees, unless otherwise priced, five to seven feet, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Dozenne d'Ette. Small, red cheek, best, very early. June.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, splashed with red, melting sweet. July.

Bartlett. Large, yellow, most popular. August.

Seckle. Small, russet red, excellent. August. **Duchess.** Very large, rather russet, good. Last of August.

Buffum. Medium, russet, fine quality. September.

Beurre Clairguez. Large, russet, bell-shaped, juicy sweet. September and November.

Lawrence. Medium size, pale yellow, good quality, long keeper. October to January.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, juicy, rich. September.

Bell Lucrative. Medium size, russet, high-set flavor. September.

Beurre Easter. Large, yellowish green, russet, melting juicy. December to March.

Le Conte. Very large, smooth, medium quality. Good market and shipping sort. Vigorous and productive. September.

Kieffer. Large; yellow, with russety red. Its great vigor and productiveness render it a valuable market and family sort. November.

Idaho. No other pear has received so much praise by experts, who claim it is superior to Bartlett. Trees three to four feet, 75 cts.; \$7.00 per dozen.

DWARF PEARS.

When budded on quince stocks, the pear makes a dwarf or shrubby tree that usually bears early. These are best for garden and where fruit is wanted quickly. We offer the following, two to three feet high, at 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen: Bartlett, Duchess, Seckle, Lawrence, Kieffer, Bell Lucrative, and Clapp's Favorite.

CHERRIES.

Trees, four to six feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

The following are sweet sorts: **Early Purple Guigne**, **May Duke**, **Black Tartarian**, **Black May**, **Sugar May**.

The following are amber colored or wax sorts: **Gov. Wood**, **Napoleon**, **Elton**, **Great Bigarreau**, **Yellow Spanish**, **Cleveland Bigarreau**.

The following are sour sorts: **Early Richmond**, **Olivet**, **English Morello**.

PLUMS.

On plum roots, four to six feet, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Wild Goose. Medium, red, good quality, standard sort. Free from curculio. July.

Golden Beauty. Medium, yellow; ripens September. Fine for preserving and pickling.

Mariana. Vigorous and productive, but not so large as Wild Goose. July.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit larger than common damson.

Robinson & Pottowatame. Same family as Wild Goose, but later. Last of July.

Botan. Very vigorous, and said to possess nearly every good point. 60 cts. each.

German Prune. Long oval; fair quality, good for cooking and preserving. Four to six feet, 60 cts. each.

Whitaker. Said to be larger and of better quality than Wild Goose. Four to six feet, 60 cts. each.

APRICOTS.

Four to six feet, 50 cts. each.
Moorpark, Large Early, Breda.
Russian Apricots. Four to six feet, 60 cts. each.

J. L. Budd, Catherine, Acme, Nicolas.

QUINCES.

Two to three feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen. Champion and Angers.

GRAPES.

Our vines are mostly two years old.
Concord, Clinton and Ives. 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000; one year old, \$2.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

The following are 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen: Martha (white), Brighton (red), Elvira (white), Lindley (red), Hartford (black), Early White (white), Norton's Virginia (black).

The following are 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen: Catawba (red), Isabella (black), Telegraph (black).

The following are at 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per dozen: Niagara (white), Pocklington (white), Goethe (red), Wilder (black), Lady (white), Wyoming (red), Moore's Early (black), Empire State (white).

The following are at 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen: Vergennes (red), Perkins (red), Herbert (black), Nester Prolific (red), Woodruff (red), Eaton (black), Lady Washington (white), Moore's Diamond (white).

Mayer (red), said to be better than Delaware. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Green Mountain. Received the highest prize at Blacksburg Experiment Station. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRY.

Houghton. Red and reliable. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Downing. White, large and productive. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Red Jacket. Has foliage and fruit that does not mildew. Productive and of good quality. 60 cts. each; \$7.00 per dozen.

CURRANTS.

One- and two-year old plants, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Fay's Prolific, New. Productive, large size, good flavor; red. 25 cts. each; \$2 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert. Fruit large, deep red, delicious flavor. 75 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

Turner. Red, rather small, early, sweet, and one of the most reliable. 75 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Golden Queen. Fruit large, yellow, very sweet. \$1.25 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$16.00 per 1,000.

The following Black Raspberries are 75 cts. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000: Tyler, Doolittle, Sonhegan.

The following black caps are \$1.00 per dozen: Gregg, Mammoth Cluster, New Rochelle.

BLACKBERRIES.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Early Harvest, Wilson's Early, Wilson's Junior, Snyder, Kittytinny, Early Cluster.

STRAWBERRIES.

25 cts. per dozen; 75 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. The earliest good berry we have yet tested. Ripens whole crop in a few days.

Gandy. Said to be late; firm and productive. Large size.

Cumberland. Large, light red; one of the best old sorts for any use.

Parker Earle. Large, handsome, productive. Said to be the best very late sort. 40 cts. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Van Deman. This new sort seems to possess more good points than any other sort yet introduced, having been most favorably reported at a large number of Experiment Stations throughout the country, and must have a great future for earliness, large size, and productiveness. 50 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Bubach No. 5. Enormous size, light red, very productive, plant vigorous and a favorite, medium late, pistillate.

Jessie. Of largest size, excellent quality, very productive, ripens early, perfect bloomer, and should be planted with Bubach and Haverland to fertilize them.

Haverland. Large, long, uniform, good quality. We know of no sort that is more productive; early, pistillate.

EVERGREENS.

Two to three feet, 75 cts. each.

Three to four feet, \$1.00 each.

American Arborvitæ, Chinese Arborvitæ, Tom Thumb Arborvitæ, Compacta Arborvitæ, Plumosa, Irish Juniper, Norway Spruce, Hemlock Spruce.

SHADE TREES.

Cottonwood. A most rapid growing tree for street or lawn. Ten to twelve feet, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Catalpa. Broad leaf, rapid-growing tree. Five to six feet, 60 cts. each.

Silver Maple. A fast-growing tree for street. Ten to twelve feet, 75 cts. each.

Buckeye. Forms a large-sized and beautiful tree. In spring has yellow blossoms. Five to six feet, \$1.00 each.

Calycanthus. Old Virginia sweet-smelling shrub, flowering size, 60 cts. each.

✕ Planet Jr. Garden Implements. ✕

These are the most popular and satisfactory tools made for garden and field use. We can show but a portion of them and only partially describe them here, but we shall be glad to send our Special Planet Jr. Catalogue, containing full description and fifty illustrations, free to all who will write for it.

The Planet Jr. Hill Dropping Garden Drill.

This is an entirely new machine, the latest and best of the "Planet Jr." family. It holds two quarts, and sows all kind of garden seed with the greatest regularity. The plow runs any depth from one-eighth to two inches. It sows in drills as well as the No. 2 Drill (described below), and will also drop in neat hills either four, six, eight, or twelve inches apart. It can be changed from a hill to a drill dropping machine or the reverse, or can be thrown in or out of gear in a moment, and will not sow when run backwards. It is nicely adapted to working all conditions of land, especially well in fresh ground or when planting on a ridge. It has a force-feed, so that the sowing is regular, no matter whether the drill is full or nearly empty. The discharge of the seed can be stopped instantly at the end of the row, so that none need be wasted. The Opening Plow and coverer are specially adapted for the work they have to do, while the marker can be set any distance desired up to twenty inches. The ability to drop in hills is a great advantage, as it saves considerable seed, insures vigorous plants at even distances, and saves an immense amount of hand labor in thinning out. The machine is thoroughly well made and the best too on the market. Price, \$9.50. Extra attachment for sowing onion seed for sets in a band four inch inches wide, 50 cts.

The Planet Jr. Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill.

This tool is also new for 1892, and as a drill is exactly the same as the machine just described. The fertilizer hopper holds one peck. The fertilizer can be sown in any quantity necessary, either above or below the seed, as desired, by setting that plow deeper or shallower than the other. The drills may be satisfactorily used also to sow either seed or fertilizer alone. The amount sown is regulated accurately by the dials, and the discharge of both may be stopped and started instantly, either separately or together, thus avoiding all loss at the ends of the row. Like the plain Hill Dropping Drill, it does not sow when drawn backwards, and can be quickly thrown entirely out of gear. This machine will be a great boon to all farmers and market gardeners. It is thoroughly well made, and guaranteed to do satisfactory work.

Price, - - - - \$14.00.

The Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill.

This is a simple and most accurate drill, and has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. It sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth; it opens, drops, covers, rolls down, and marks the next row all at one passage, in the most perfect manner. The continual revolution of the hopper keeps the seed loose, and makes sowing difficult seed, such as carrot, parsnip, beet, and salsify, easy and perfect. The machine has no agitators, and hence delicate seed can be sown without danger of injury. It is the best machine on the market, except the Hill Dropping Drill described above. This machine, with the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe (see description), makes an excellent combination for market gardeners, and especially onion growers. Price, \$7.25.

The "Fire-Fly" Wheel Garden Plow.

This tool is intended for those who have but small gardens and a moderate amount of time to spend in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market, with a minimum of expenditure of labor and time, the latter being often the most important item to many who would be glad to grow their own vegetables if they could do it in their spare moments. The mildboard is tempered and polished steel. The depth may be changed as desired very quickly. The low price brings it within reach of all. Price, \$2.25.

The "Fire-Fly" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This convenient tool has rapidly convinced gardeners of its high merits. It combines lightness and strength with great adjustability, while its highly polished and tempered tools make gardening comparatively a pleasure. The tools are all made after the most perfect models, and are: First, a pair of admirable Hoes, which can be set to work to and from the row, and to any desired depth. Next, a set of three reversible Cultivator Teeth, to be used together or singly, or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a large excellent Garden Plow. The whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearance, and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation. Price, \$4.00.

The Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. As a seed drill it is the same as the No. 1, except in size; it holds one quart. It has all the tools shown in cut. All blades are steel, tempered and polished. The Rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, for covering seeds, first cultivation, etc. The Hoes work closely and safely all rows up to sixteen inches wide at one passage, leaving the ground nearly level. The Plow opens furrows, covers them, bills, ploughs to and from, etc. The Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil and marking out. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for the uses of a gardener that can well be devised in a single implement. Price, \$9.50.

This tool is the best for all who raise onions or garden vegetables on an extensive scale. It does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used to straddle the rows, or between rows, as desired. It has all the attachments shown in cut. The Rakes level the ground for planting, gather stones and trash, cultivate, cover seeds, etc. The Hoes cut loose and clean, killing everything they meet, leaving the ground level. The Cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow, and are useful for marking out. The Plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plough away, as desired. The Leaf Guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it. It will do the work of six men with ordinary hand hoes. Price, complete, \$6.50.

PLAIN DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.—To meet a demand from some sections, the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will be offered with only one pair of Hoes and without leaf guards, as the "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe, at \$4.50. This makes a very effective and cheap tool for parties who have limited work or chiefly hoeing.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

The Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined.

This tool combines lightness, great strength, variety and adjustability of tools. It has all the tools shown in the cut. It is pronounced by practical men without an equal in design and finish, ease of operation, variety of adjustment and perfection of work. The form of the Hoes insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant, and consequent close work without danger, and at the same time thorough cultivation of the soil. The Rake and Cultivator teeth, in combination with the Hoes and Plow, enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in field or garden. A Leaf Guard (detachable) is very useful in late hoeing. All rows from six to eighteen inches apart can be perfectly hoed at one passage. The frame allows every desirable adjustment, is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel can be attached centrally or at one side of the machine, giving the operator the important advantage of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage when desired. Price, \$5.00.

Below we give prices of the Planet Jr. Horse Implements. Shall take pleasure in mailing special Planet Jr. Catalogue giving full descriptions, etc., on application.

The "Planet Jr." No. 6 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, with lever wheel,	7.50	The "Planet Jr." No. 9 Nine Tooth Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined,	11.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, with wheel,	7.00	The "Planet Jr." Sweet Potato Horse Hoe,	7.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 or 6 Horse Hoe, without wheel,	6.25	The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel,	5.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, with wheel, \$7.00; without wheel,	6.00	Same tool without wheel,	5.00
The "Planet Jr." Market Gardeners' Horse Hoe Complete,	7.50	The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel,	5.00
The "Planet Jr." Twelve Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer, Complete,	7.50	Same tool without wheel,	4.50
The "Planet Jr." Furrower, Marker, Hiller and Ridger,	11.00	The "Planet Jr." No. 6 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with lever wheel,	6.00
The "Planet Jr." All Steel Pulverizer and Leveler,	8.00	The "Planet Jr." Celery Hiller,	8.00
		The "Planet Jr." Sweet Potato Digger,	17.50
		The "Planet Jr." Irish Potato Digger,	16.00

≡INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.≡

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the Cabbage worm, Potato bugs, Tobacco worms, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Not recommended for use on Melon and Cucumber vines. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 8 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over at 6 cts. per lb. Bbl. prices on application. Pamphlet containing full descriptions, testimonials, etc., mailed free on application. Small sprinklers for applying Slug Shot, 10 cts. each; large canisters, 25 cts. each.

Paris Green. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for Potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison, and should be very carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. Price, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over at 25 cts. per lb.

Tobacco and Sulphur. An insecticide for destroying rose bugs, lice, cut worms, vine bugs, tomato worms, currant worms, cabbage lice, and parasites of all descriptions. Price, 25 cts. per small package; large package, 50 cts.

Sturtevant's Slug Killer. A preparation claimed to be sure death to all slugs and bugs of every description. Kills potato bugs and slugs, cabbage worms, caterpillars, fleas, cutworms, and other insects. Price, per package, 25 cts. (4 lbs.)

Powell's Guicide Powder. For potato blight, potato rot, grape vine flea beetle, potato bugs, pear and cherry slugs, codling moths, curculio and strawberry crown borers. Can be used either dry or in solution. Price, 25 lb. boxes, 6 cts. per lb.; \$1.50 per box-

Powell's Copperdine. For black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of the grape, pear leaf blight, pear scab, apple scab, and powdery mildew. Price, 1 gallon cans (makes 100 gallons wash), \$1.50 per can.

Powell's Bordeaux Mixture. For black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of grapes, potato blight, potato rot, leaf blight of cherry, pear, quince, and other fungus diseases. Price, 20 lb. packages (50 gallons wash), \$1.00 per package.

Powell's Kerosene Emulsion. For plant lice of any kind cabbage worms, scale insects on apple, pear, orange, lemon and other trees. Price, 5 gallon buckets (makes 75 gallons wash), \$1.25 per bucket.

Powell's Quassaine. This is a concentrated fluid extract quassia, held in suspension by whale oil soap, adopted and officially recommended by the State Horticultural Board of Washington as a cheap and reliable non-poisonous insecticide for hop lice, aphids, and all scale insects; nothing better for rosebushes and house plants. Price, quart cans (50 gallons wash), \$1.00 per can; 1 gallon cans (100 gallons wash), \$1.50 per can; 2 gallon cans (200 gallons wash), \$2.50 per can.

Powell's Carbolyzed Soap. For peach, apple, and other tree-borers, also for washing trees to prevent attacks of animals or vermin. Price, 1 gallon cans (makes 12 gallons paint), \$1.00 per can.

Powell's Sulpho-Steatite Powder. For lettuce mildew, powdery and downy mildew of the grape, rose mildew, and other fungus diseases affecting plants under glass. Price, 25 lb. boxes (used as a dust), 8 cts. per lb.

[EXTRACT FROM RICHMOND, (VA.) TIMES, JULY 19, 1893.]

FROM ST. HELENA.

T. W. Wood & Sons on yesterday received an order for garden seed from the Island of St. Helena, the place made famous by being Napoleon's exile home. Judging from their correspondent's letter, this little island must be a delightful and almost an ideal place to live in, as the temperature is about the same all the year round, the thermometer never going below 68 degrees, nor above 80 degrees, and with fresh bracing sea breezes all the time.

This firm have in the past received and filled order for seed from every continent on the globe, orders being filled by them even from countries like China, Africa and Australia.

THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

We can furnish eggs for hatching from the following breeds of thoroughbred fowls:

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS,

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES,

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Price, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. Packed so as to carry safely.

SPOTTSYLVANIA Co., VA., Sept. 12, 1893.—The Scarlet Clover Seed you sent me is the best quality of seed I have ever seen. I sowed it Saturday, Sept. 2, and it was up the following Wednesday morning, in three days. Now the ground is green all over. G. ARNAUD.

SPOTTSYLVANIA Co., VA., Sept. 14, 1893.—Strawberry plants received in first-rate order. The plants are exceptionally fine, and I am sure they will grow off well. S. G. HOWISON.

MECKLENBURG Co., N. C., Feb. 21, 1893.—Perhaps it may be of some interest to state that the Lady Ingold which I bought of you two years ago bore fruit last summer. The tree has grown rapidly; the fruit was perfect and of the finest flavor. MRS. D. M. OEHLER.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, S. C., September 13, 1893.—It affords me pleasure to say that I am very much pleased with the Beardless Fulcaster Wheat. I sowed two bushels on two acres of upland, from which I gathered 60 bushels of wheat. I am now using flour from said wheat, which is as fine and much better tasted than first patent roller. My neighbors, for whom I ordered some wheat, are all well pleased with it in every respect. JNO. F. MILLER,

Wood's Animal Bone Fertilizers.

These crop-producing fertilizers are put up from a pure animal bone basis, and are guaranteed to have no Charleston or Florida phosphate rock in them. The superior qualities of bone fertilizers are well known by their present beneficial effects on all crops—supplying food from the start, and continuing it until the crop is made, and by lasting benefit to the soil. A further benefit of animal bone over phosphate rock is that “insoluble” or “unavailable” in animal bone becomes entirely available by the action of the elements, whereas that in phosphate rock remains unavailable. These various brands cannot be too highly recommended to agriculturists.

WOOD'S CROP PRODUCER.—This is a complete fertilizer for all kinds of vegetables, tobacco, grain, grass, etc. The basis of it is animal bone, ammoniated with dried blood, fish, meat, etc. It is quick in its action, as well as lasting in its effects, and can be applied at the time the crop is put in, as well as during cultivation and as a top dressing. It can be either drilled or broadcasted and raked in afterwards. The quantity sufficient for each crop must be left to the good judgment of the growers. While many think two hundred pounds per acre sufficient, many extensive truckers and planters find that it pays best to use a thousand pounds or more. Price, per ton of 12 bags, f. o. b. cars at Richmond, \$34.00; per bag, \$2.90. The analysis is as follows:

Ammonia (derived from dried blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, meat and fish),	2.85 to 3.25
Phosphoric Acid (available), derived from animal bone,.....	10.00 to 12.00
Insoluble,.....	2.00 to 3.00
Potash (derived from high grade Sulphate),	1.50 to 2.00

WOOD'S GROUND ANIMAL BONE.—This is a splendid fertilizer for all crops; but not being quite so quick in its action as Wood's Crop-Producer, is recommended more for use as a permanent improver. On Grain, Clover and Grass crops it gives the very best results. Slaughter-house bone is the basis of this fertilizer, prepared by boiling to remove the grease and to make it available for the various crops on which it is used. This bone is a most valuable fertilizer for all crops. It is principally adapted, however, for seeding down grass and to apply to fruit trees, vines, etc. This fertilizer should not be sown broadcast without harrowing or lightly incorporating with the soil, otherwise, the bone being exposed to the atmosphere, the ammonia is liable to escape, and the benefits are to a greater or less extent lost to the crop. From 250 to 300 pounds should be used per acre. Price, per ton of 12 bags, 167 lbs. to the bag, \$30.00; per bag, \$2.60.

WOOD'S TRUCKERS' HIGH GRADE.—This is a complete high grade vegetable fertilizer, combined to supply the food requirements of potatoes and all kinds of vegetables from the start until the crop is made, and to hasten the maturity, which is an important factor to the trucker, as a few days in earliness often makes a considerable difference in the profits of the crops. It can be used most profitably in connection with stable manure or by itself, as it is a complete high grade vegetable fertilizer. Peruvian Guano, which at one time was so largely used, is giving way to these high grade goods, as the fertilizers contain all the required elements of plant food, not only, as in the case of nitrogen, giving them a quick start, but has the proper food to bring the plant to maturity in the shortest possible time. Price, per ton of 12 bags, 167 lbs. to the bag, f. o. b. cars at Richmond, \$40.00. Per bag, \$3.50. The analysis is as follows:

Ammonia (derived from dried blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, and animal matter),	4.50 to 5.25
Phosphoric Acid (available), derived from animal bone,.....	8.75 to 10.00
Potash (derived from high grade Sulphate),.....	7.00 to 8.00

LISTERS' STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

This 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 from the use of manure alone. The basis of it is animal bone, ammoniated with dried blood, meat, fish, etc. It is used with great profit on Corn and all vegetable crops, and is also specially recommended for use when seeding down grasses for hay, lawns or pasturage, and also on Tobacco, Oats, Wheat, Rye or Barley. Price, \$2.90 per bag of 167 lbs.; \$34.00 per ton, 12 bags to the ton.

LISTERS' CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

This brand was first introduced in 1850, and is particularly recommended as a permanent improver. It is, strictly speaking, a bone manure, bone and meat being the only source from which phosphoric acid or bone phosphate is derived. The bones used are mostly fresh slaughter-house bone, boiled sufficient only to remove the meat and abstract the grease, thereby increasing the agricultural value of the bone by removing the fat, which would otherwise retard the decomposition of the bone in the soil. Price, \$2.60 per bag (167 lbs.); \$30.00 per ton (12 bags).

LAND PLASTER.—Best Nova Scotia Blue Lump Plaster, freshly ground, 90 cents per bag; \$8.00 per ton.

"Watermillions!! Watermillions!!

Green rine, red meat,

Full ob juice and so sweet;

Jes from the libin vine."

The darkey's song throughout our fair Southland
in water melon season. Beyond a doubt
the finest, sweetest and most luscious melons
grown are those produced in

" DIXIE."

That is where our Seed is grown, and if you
want the the best melons it is possible to
to have, be sure and plant

Wood's Seeds.

See page 33.

A Supply of Vegetables

All the year round is most desirable and easily
obtained, with a little forethought on the
part of the Gardener. The quality and
flavor of the vegetables is also an important
consideration; these depend very largely on
sowing the best strains of Seeds that it is
possible to procure.

T. W. WOOD & SONS' SEEDS

Are grown from the best and finest vegetables it
it possible to produce, with special reference
to their adaptability to our Southern soil and
climate. they are unequalled and unap-
proachable in quality.

To Double the Yield of Hay or Pasturage

Is what every farmer desires. The most in-
telligent and practical authorities state that
this can be done in nearly all instances by
sowing

MIXTURES OF GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS,

Instead of one or two kinds, as is usually done.

These mixtures must, however, be prepared
to suit the various uses and soils for which
they are desired.

To meet these views, we have prepared
**SPECIAL mixtures ADAPTED TO
Various Soils and Uses,**

Both for hay and permanent pasturage. These
mixtures are put up from the various grasses
which are specially suited for the purposes
recommended, and in proper proportions to
give the largest possible yields of hay or
pasturage. Full particulars on page 60 of
our catalogue.

MANGEL WURZELS

MAKE ONE OF THE

**LARGEST
YIELDING,**

**BEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS ROOT
CROPS GROWN.**

Superior to Turnips,

**BOTH IN MILK-PRODUCING AND
FATTENING QUALITIES.**

SOW IN APRIL, MAY OR JUNE.

**SEE PAGE 16 FOR FULL
INFORMATION.**

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JANUARY.							MAY.							SEPTEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	..	7	8	9	10	11	12	..	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	29	30	31	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY.							JUNE.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	..	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
25	26	27	28	..	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH.							JULY.							NOVEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31	..	..	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL.							AUGUST.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
29	30	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	31	..	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

Branch Stores.

6th. & Marshall Sts.,

1707 E. Franklin St.,

RICHMOND, VA.