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# FERRY'S

## Home Garden Guide

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*"Let the  
Good Earth Produce"*

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.  
Detroit San Francisco



## The Ferry Gardener Says:

*Plant a garden of your own for . . .  
super-fresh vegetables  
abundant flowers, beautiful and fragrant  
healthful exercise  
the joy of watching things grow  
a delightful hobby*

You can have a *better* garden with **FERRY'S SEEDS**. Select them from your dealer's display.

Listed in this Guide are annual flowers suitable for many locations—poor soil, dry soil, and semi-shade, for example, as well as rich soil and full sunshine.

Extend your sweet corn eating time by putting in several plantings of your favorite variety one to two weeks apart.

Plan a border of long-blooming annuals that will furnish lots of cut flowers with plenty left on the plants for dooryard charm.

Get after destructive insects with an effective dust or spray as soon as the pests show up. Don't wait until they've had a good meal off the tender young plants.

Sow seed of perennials at the same time as annuals. An early start gives the plants a chance to become strong and healthy to bloom the next year.

To add special zest to your gardening, select a few of the newer varieties of vegetables and flowers to grow along with old standbys.

Always thin young plants to the distances recommended on the seed packets. You'll be more than repaid for your efforts in better vegetables and more abundant flowers.

Start tomato seed indoors about a month before time to set the plants in the open ground. That's one of the best ways to make sure of getting your favorite variety.

Of course you like sweet peas! If you've had difficulty growing them, be sure to give our new Cuthbertson type a try.

### BOOKLET CUPBOARD

Home gardeners! These folders are yours for the asking. You will find many valuable suggestions to help you grow vegetables and flowers successfully:

Flower-Gardens—Old Fashioned and New  
How Do Your Onions Grow?  
Grow Lettuce Successfully  
You, Too, Can Grow Fine Tomatoes  
Rock Garden Plants from Seed  
Grow Perennials from Seed.

Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn  
Old-time Herbs for Modern Gardens  
Quick-growing Vines for Beauty and Use  
How to Store Vegetables for Winter  
21 Ways to Enjoy the Vegetables You Grow  
Make the Most of Your Vegetable Garden

Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them

FERRY-MORSE Flower and Vegetable Seeds are listed alphabetically on inside pages of this Guide. All available varieties can be secured through your dealer. He will be glad to get special items for you.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds or bulbs.

**FERRY - MORSE SEED CO.**  
Detroit 31, Michigan • San Francisco 24, California

# Cuthbertson Sweet Peas—

The most outstanding development  
in the modern world of flowers!



*Cuthbertson Sweet Peas in a Los Angeles, California, home garden*



*This insignia appears on every packet of Cuthbertson Sweet Peas and all other packets of vegetable and flower seed of Ferry-Morse introduction*

This noteworthy Ferry-Morse development—CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS—was introduced for the first time in 1947.

Because of huskier vine growth, this new type is more resistant to hot weather conditions and especially well adapted to localities where sweet peas have heretofore been more or less unsuccessful.

Extra long stems, large blossoms, and sparkling colors make Cuthbertson Sweet Peas superb for enjoyment in the garden and for cutting.

See page 20 for colors and price. Write for booklet, "Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them."

You can get Cuthbertson Sweet Peas from your dealer who handles Ferry's Seeds—if he happens to be temporarily out of certain colors, he will order for you.

Listen to the Old Dirt Dobber's radio program, "The Garden Gate", over the Columbia Broadcasting System every Saturday. Most stations 9:15 A.M. Eastern Time.

# *Garden Success* begins with good seed, proper planting, and care

## ★ Preparing the soil

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

For general use, where well-rotted stable manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod (16½ ft. x 16½ ft.).



*When the garden soil is slightly moist and crumbly in your hand, it is in good working condition*

Work the soil deeply and make the top 3 or 4 inches as fine and loose as possible. Much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe.

## ★ Planting

At time of planting seed in the open ground, the soil should be moist but never wet, when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.



*Plant from the Ferry packet by tapping gently with the forefinger; it helps distribute the seeds evenly in the row*

Plant at a time when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of the kind of seed to be sown. The best temperature for each kind may be learned from study of our cultural directions and zonal charts and by inquiring of successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

The proper depth for covering seed varies with the different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil. This can be learned best through practical experience.

When planting seed, the soil must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily push through, and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds where the ground is wet.

## ★ Cultivating

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

## ★ Watering

When plants need artificial watering, the best hours of the day for it are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

## ★ Starting plants indoors

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Whether it is a cigar box or larger "flat," holes should be bored in the bottom—about six inches apart in larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil, or a mixture of builders' sand and fine soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass



*Fill a shallow box or flat with fine soil or builders' sand and soil. Make shallow depressions with a straight-edged flat stick. Scatter the seed from the packet . . . not too thickly. Cover with soil and tamp down with the flat of the hand or a smooth board*

over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the glass covering for ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or waterlogged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

When seedlings are two or three inches high, they are ready to be transplanted, either to individual pots or out-of-doors.

## ★ Transplanting

Proper methods in setting the young plants outdoors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors.

1. It is a good plan to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather for several days before transplanting.

2. Either choose a day that is cool and cloudy, or do the transplanting in the afternoon.

3. Water the plants well before disturbing them.

4. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants, and if possible keep a ball of earth around them until they are set in the open.

5. Water the soil before and after setting the plants. If the soil is very dry, partly fill each hole with water before setting the plants.

6. Firm the soil around the roots of the plants so that they can take hold securely.

7. The plants will get a quicker and better start if they are shaded from the direct rays of the sun for a few days after transplanting.



*When seedlings are large enough to set out in the open ground, dig a hole large enough and deep enough to receive the roots of the plant without crowding. Fill the hole about half full of water before setting the plant. Firm the soil around the roots*

## ★ Keeping the garden healthy

1. Spray and dust with reliable insecticides as soon as there is the least suspicion that insect pests may be at hand. Do not give them a chance to get a foothold. "An ounce of prevention . . ." is a safe maxim to follow.

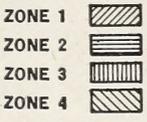
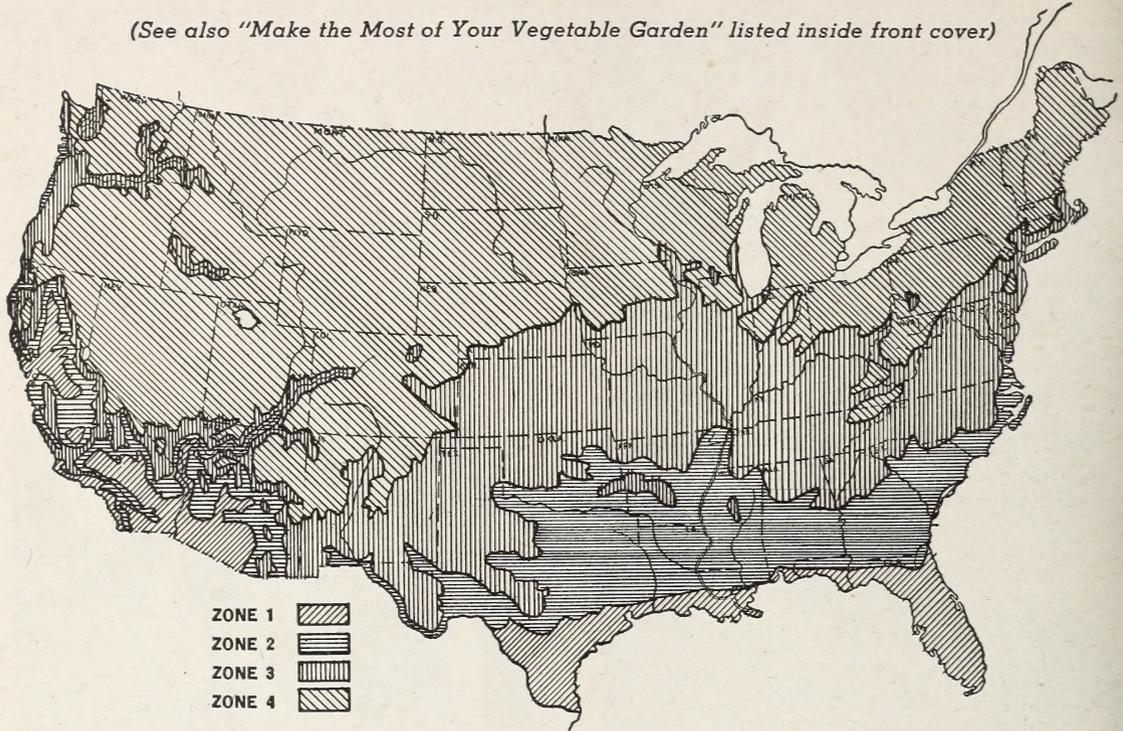
2. In fall, remove and burn all rubbish in the garden. Many insect eggs may thus be destroyed that would otherwise be harbored over winter.

3. If you have had unsatisfactory results because of certain plant diseases, try some of the new strains of flowers and vegetables that are resistant to disease. You will find many disease-resistant strains listed in this Guide.

# When to plant your vegetables

Seasonal zones compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture records, based on the average date of the last killing frost in spring

(See also "Make the Most of Your Vegetable Garden" listed inside front cover)



To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under the zone number you will find the months in which the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke	30	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Kale	37	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Asparagus	30	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Kohl Rabi	37	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Beans	30	Apr.-Dec.	Apr.-June	May-June	May-June	Leek	37	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Beet	32	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Lettuce	37	Jan.-Dec.	Aug.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Broccoli, Heading	32	July-Oct.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Melon, Musk	38	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Broccoli, Sprout	32	Feb.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Melon, Water	39	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Brussels Sprouts	32	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mustard	39	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	May-July
Cabbage, Spring	32	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Okra	39	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cabbage, Fall	33	June-Aug.	June-Aug.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Onion	40	Dec.-Mar.	Dec.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cardoon	33	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	.....	.....	Parsley	40	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-June
Carrot	33	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Parsnip	40	Mar.-June	Feb.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cauliflower, Spring	34	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Peas	41	Jan.-May	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cauliflower, Fall	34	May-July	June-Aug.	May-June	May-June	Pepper	42	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Celery	34	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	Pumpkin	42	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Chervil	35	Feb.-May	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Radish	42	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Chicory	35	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Rhubarb	42	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Chinese Cabbage	35	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr. & July	Roquette	42	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Chives	35	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Rutabaga	45	July-Sept.	July-Sept.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
Collards	35	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Salsify	42	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Corn	35	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	May-July	May-July	Sorrel	42	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Corn Salad	36	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-Oct.	Apr.-July	May-Aug.	Spinach	43	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Sept.	Apr.-Aug.
Cress	36	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-July	Apr.-June	May-June	Squash	43	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cucumber	36	Apr.-June	Apr.-July	Apr.-June	May-June	Sunflower	44	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Dandelion	36	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Swiss Chard	44	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Sept.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Endive	36	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Tobacco	44	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Egg Plant	36	July-Sept.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Tomato	44	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Fennel	37	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Turnip, Spring	45	Feb.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Herbs	46	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June	Turnip, Fall	45	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Oct.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.

# When to plant your flowers

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Abronia	6	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Kudzu Vine	13	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Achillea	6	Aug.-Mar.	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-June	Lantana	13	Sept.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Acrocliniium	6	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Larkspur	13	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Adonis	6	Oct.-May	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Lathyrus	13	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Apr.-June
Ageratum	6	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lavatera	13	Aug.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Alyssum	6	Oct.-May	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Lavender	13	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Amaranthus	12	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lilium	13	Sept.-May	*Feb.-June	Mar.-June	May-June
Anagallis	6	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Linaria	13	Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Anchusa	6	Oct.-May	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Linum	13	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Antirrhinum	18	Oct.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Lobelia	13	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Arabis	6	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Lunaria	14	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Arctotis	6	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Lupin	14	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Armeria	6	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Marigold	14	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Asclepias	6	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Matricaria	14	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Aster	6	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Matthiola	14	July-Nov.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Aubrietia	7	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Mesembry- anthemum	12	Sept.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Aus. Pea Vine	7	Sept.-May	Sept.-May	.....	.....	Mignonette	12	Aug.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Bach. Button	7	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Nimosa	18	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Balsam	7	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Momordica	14	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Bartonia	7	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Moon Flower	15	Jan.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Bellis	11	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Morning Glory	15	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Brachycoma	7	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Myosotis	11	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Calendula	7	Sept.-May	Jan.-May	Mar.-June	May-June	Nasturtium	15	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Calliopsis	8	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-June	May-June	Nemesia	15	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Callirhoe	8	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Nephopila	15	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Campanula	8	Aug.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Nicotiana	15	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Candytuft	8	Sept.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Nierembergia	15	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Canna	8	Jan.-June	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Nigella	14	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cardinal Climber	8	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Oenothera	18	Sept.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Carnation	8	Oct.-Apr.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Pansy	16	Aug.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Mar.-May
Celosia	9	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Pentstemon	16	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	May-June
Centaurea	9	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Petunia	16	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cerastium	9	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Phacelia	17	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	May-June
Cheiranthus	9	Sept.-May	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-June	Phlox drum.	17	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Chrysanthemum	9	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Physalis	9	Oct.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Cineraria	9	July-May	Aug.-Apr.	Aug.-May	Aug.-May	Pinks	17	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Clarkia	9	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Platycodon	18	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Cleome	9	Feb.-May	Aug.-Oct.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Poppy	18	Feb.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Apr.-June
Cobaea	9	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Portulaca	18	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-July	May-July
Cockscomb	9	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Primula	18	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Coleus	9	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Pyrethrum	16	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Columbine	9	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*May-June	Ranunculus	18	Feb.-June	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Coreopsis	10	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Ricinus	9	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cosmos	10	Jan.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Rudbeckia	18	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Creep. Zinnia	11	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Salpiglossis	18	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Cynoglossum	9	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Salvia	18	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Cypress Vine	11	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Saponaria	18	Sept.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Dahlia	11	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Scabiosa	18	Sept.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Delphinium	11	Aug.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Scarlet Flax	18	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Dianthus	11	Oct.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Scarlet Runner	18	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June
Didiscus	7	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Schizanthus	18	Sept.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Digitalis	11	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Shasta Daisy	18	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Dimorphothecca	6	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Sidalcea	18	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Dolichos	12	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Snow-on-the- Mountain	19	Sept.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June
Eschscholtzia	8	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Stachys	19	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Euphorbia	19	Sept.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	Stevia	19	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Four o'Clock	11	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	May-June	Stock	19	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Gaillardia	11	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Stokesia	19	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Gerbera	11	Sept.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Sunflower	19	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Geum	11	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Sweet Peas	20	Aug.-Mar.	*Dec.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Gilia	11	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Sweet William	20	Aug.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Godetia	11	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Tex. Blue Bon.	20	Sept.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-June
Gourd	11	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June	Thermopsis	20	Aug.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Gypsophila	11	Sept.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Thunbergia	20	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Helichrysum	19	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	May-June	Titonia	20	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Heliotrope	12	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Verbena	21	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Hesperis	12	Aug.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Vinca	21	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Heuchera	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Viola	21	Apr.-Nov.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Hibiscus	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Virginian Stock	21	Aug.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Hollyhock	12	Oct.-Dec.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Whitlavia	21	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Hunnemannia	12	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Woolflower	21	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Iberis	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Xeranthemum	21	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Ice Plant	12	Sept.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Zinnia	22	Mar.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Iceland Poppy	12	Sept.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						
Ipomoea	12	Mar.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						
Kochia	12	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						

\*NOTE.—Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.

# No home garden is complete

## Complete list of Ferry-Morse flower seed varieties for home gardens

If your dealer's display doesn't contain all varieties you want at the time of your call, he will gladly order at your request

### KEY TO SYMBOLS

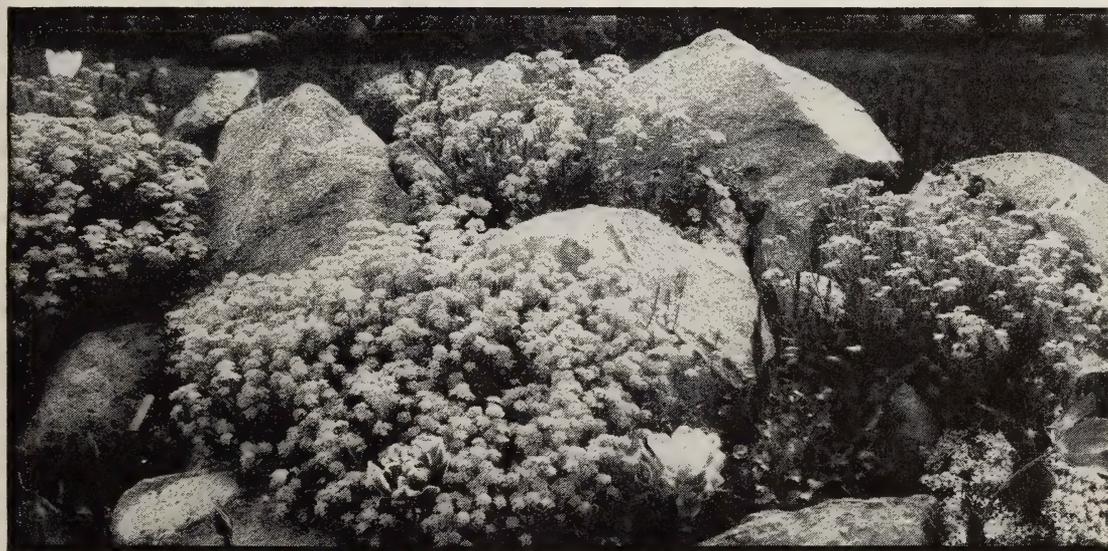
h—Hardy; resists low temperatures  
 hh—Half-hardy; needs protection where temperatures are low  
 t—Tender; will not endure frost

A—Annual; lives only one season  
 B—Biennial; lives two seasons, often blooms second year only  
 P—Perennial; tends to live from year to year

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Abronia umbellata grandiflora</b>	Sand Verbena	h-A	6 in.	Rosy lilac. Trailing. Rock gardens and window boxes. Thrives in rather poor soil <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Achillea ptarmica, The Pearl</b>	Sneezewort; Yarrow	h-P	2 ft.	Double satin-white flowers. Blooms long season. Needs sun <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Acroclinium, Double Mixed</b>	<i>Helipterum</i>	hh-A	15 in.	Mixed colors. Cut when in bud for winter bouquets <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Adonis aestivalls</b>	Pheasant's Eye	h-A	12 in.	Deep crimson; dark centers. Interesting cut flower and showy in border. Germination somewhat slow <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>African Daisy, Hybrids</b>	<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	h-A	12 in.	Shades of yellow, orange, and apricot. Blooms profusely for long season. Good rock garden plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Ageratum, Dwarf Blue Bedder</b>	Floss Flower	h-A	4 in.	Compact plants with large clusters of deep, rich lavender-blue flowers. Ideal for edging. A Ferry-Morse development <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Ageratum, Midget Blue</b>	" "	h-A	4 in.	The finest variety for neat edgings. All-America Award <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Alyssum (Sweet), Carpet of Snow</b>	<i>Alyssum procumbens</i>	h-A	4 in.	White. One of the best edging plants. Fragrant. Masses of flowers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Alyssum (Sweet), Little Gem</b>	<i>Alyssum compactum erectum</i>	h-A	6 in.	White. Edging plant. Fragrant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Alyssum (Sweet), Violet Queen</b>	<i>Alyssum compactum erectum</i>	h-A	6 in.	New. Rich violet. Retains color throughout season. Perfect edging plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Alyssum, Hardy</b>	<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i> ; Basket of Gold	h-P	9 in.	Brilliant yellow. Rock garden and front of border. Blooms with tulips <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Anagallis grandiflora, Blue</b>	Pimpernel	h-A	8 in.	Clear, deep blue. Bushy plants. Useful edging or rock garden plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Anchusa capensis, Bluebird</b>	Summer Forget-me-not	h-A	2 ft.	Clear, bright blue, white eye. Rough, hairy stalks and foliage. Flowers larger and color more intense than forget-me-nots <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Anchusa italica, Dropmore</b>	Summer Forget-me-not	h-P	3 ft.	Deep gentian blue flowers in drooping sprays. Does well in dry location. Prefers partial shade. Long blooming <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Arabis alpina</b>	Rock Cress	h-P	6 in.	Pure white. Easy to grow. Likes sun. Showy for edging or rock garden <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Arctotis grandis</b>	Blue-eyed African Daisy	h-A	2 ft.	Petals white, light lilac backs, steel blue center, ringed yellow. Stands dry weather well. Likes sun <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Arctotis, Large Flowered Hybrids</b>	Blue-eyed African Daisy	h-A	1 ft.	Attractive blend of colors. Fine for low borders <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Armeria maritima</b>	Thrift; Sea Pink	h-P	6 in.	Bright rose globe-like flowers. Grass-like foliage. Pretty rock garden plant. Does well in rather poor soil <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Armeria formosa Hybrids</b>	" "	h-P	18 in.	Globe-like blossoms ranging in shade from delicate to deep rose. Does well in poor soil <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Asclepias tuberosa</b>	Butterfly Flower; Butterfly Weed	h-P	2 ft.	Gorgeous orange-red. Attractive for bouquets. Needs sun and well drained soil <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Aster, Double American Beauty Mixed (Wilt Resistant)</b>	<i>Callistephus</i> ; China Aster	h-A	2½ ft.	Well blended colors. Flowers similar to American Branching, but larger; blooms two weeks later <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Aster, Double American Branching (Wilt Resistant)</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: White (BALL'S WHITE); Pink (PEERLESS PINK); Rose; Lavender; Purple; Rose Pink (ROSALIE); Ruby Red (HEART OF FRANCE); and Mixed. Fully double. Very regular and symmetrical. Bloom same time as Crego <b>Each: pkt. 15c Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Aster, Double Early Royal (Wilt Resistant)</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: Lavender; Peach Blossom; Purple; Rose; White; Mixed. Very early. Free blooming. One of best for northern sections <b>Each: pkt. 15c Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Aster, Double Giants of California</b>	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Separate colors: Lavender; Peach Blossom; Purple; Rose; White; Mixed. Same type as Crego but larger flowered. Plant only where season is long <b>Each: pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Aster, Giant California Sunshine, Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Fine blend of colors. Taller and larger flowered than old Sunshine type. For mild climates <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Aster, Giant Crego (Wilt Resistant)</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: Crimson; Lavender; Purple; Rose-pink; White; and Mixed. Shaggy, twisted petals <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Aster, Double King Mixed (Wilt Resistant)</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Splendid blend of colors. Narrow quilled petals. Long stems. Blooms before most late varieties <b>pkt. 15c</b>

# without plenty of beautiful flowers

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Aster, Imbricated Pompon Mixed</b>	<i>Callistephus</i> ; China Aster	h-A	15 in.	Pretty colors. Erect habit. Small pompon flowers. Fine for cutting <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Aster, Single Chinensis Mixed (Wilt Resistant)</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Soft and vivid colors. Somewhat like Shasta Daisy in form <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Aster, Single Perennial Mixed</b>	Michaelmas Daisy	h-P	3 ft.	Soft and vivid colors. Blooms in autumn. Single, daisy-like flowers in great quantities <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Aubrietia bougainvillei, Dark Blue</b>	Purple Rockcress	h-P	6 in.	Bluish purple flowers. Silvery green foliage. Dainty rock garden plant. Blooms early <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Australian Pea Vine</b>	<i>Dolichos lignosus</i>	t-P	12 ft.	Rosy flowers; purplish pods. Does well only in mild climates. Dense growth in one season. Climbs <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Bachelor Button</b>	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> ; Ragged Sailor Cornflower	h-A	2 ft.	Deep blue (BLUE BOY); Bright crimson (RED BOY); Rose (PINKIE); White (SNOWMAN); and Mixed. Fully double blossoms. Fine for cutting. Long blooming <b>Each; pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem</b>	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> ; Dwarf Cornflower	h-A	12 in.	Blue. Attractive edging plant, compact and tidy. Dwarf form of Bachelor Button, Blue <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Balsam, Bush Double Fireball</b>	Northern Gardenia	h-A	14 in.	Cherry with vermillion cast <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Balsam, Bush Double Rosy White</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	White with faint flush of pink. New improved strain. Early. Many flowers <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Balsam, Bush Double White</b>	" "	h-A	16 in.	Pure white. Taller growing than other Bush Balsams <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Balsam, Bush Double Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	Fine blend of colors. Attractive for bouquets <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Balsam, Double Tall Mixed</b>	Lady's Slipper; Touch-me-not	h-A	18 in.	Blending shades of pink and rose. Fine cut flower. Long blooming season <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Bartonia aurea</b>	Blazing Star	h-A	12 in.	Golden yellow flowers, bristling stamens. Gray, thistle-like foliage. Plant in dry sunny spot in rock garden. California native <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Blue Lace Flower</b>	<i>Didiscus coeruleus</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Blue. Unusually good for cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Brachycome, Mixed</b>	Swan-river-daisy	h-A	10 in.	Rich assortment of colors. Fine rock garden plant. Start seed early indoors <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Cacalia</b>	Tassel Flower; Flora's-paintbrush	h-A	18 in.	Scarlet brush-like flowers on wiry stems. Long blooming. Good in rock garden <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Calendula, Ball's Gold</b>	Pot Marigold	h-A	18 in.	Golden yellow. Extra size. Long stems. Extreme vigor. Ideal for forcing <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Calendula, Ball's Orange Improved</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Rich deep orange. Larger flowered, longer stemmed, and lighter colored than Orange King. Does not endure hot weather <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Calendula Campfire (Sensation)</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Large brilliant orange flowers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Calendula, Gold (Lemon Queen)</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Golden yellow. Long stems for cutting. Effective with blue larkspur <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Calendula, Orange King</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Deep orange. Very suitable for garden use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Calendula, Radio</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Rich orange. Bristling quilled petals <b>pkt. 10c</b>



*Hardy Alyssum* is like a splash of spring sunshine in the foreground of a border or in a rock garden. (See page 6)

# Your dealer will order special varieties



*Calendula, Sunshine*



*Campanula carpatica (Harebell)*

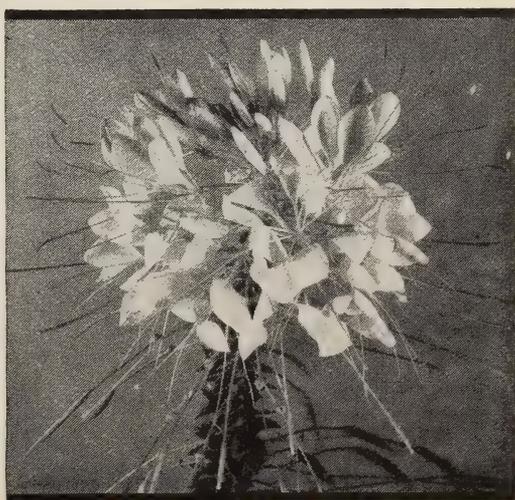
Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Calendula, Sunshine</b>	<i>Calendula chrysantha</i>	h-A	18 in.	Bright golden yellow chrysanthemum-shaped flowers. Long stems for cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Calendula, Double Mixed</b>	Pot Marigold	h-A	18 in.	Brilliant hues, well blended <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>California Native Flowers</b>		h-A	6 in. to 2 ft.	General-mixture of annual wild flower varieties suitable for mild climates <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>California Poppy, Extra Golden</b>	<i>Eschscholtzia californica</i>	h-A	12 in.	Golden orange. Good in foreground of border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>California Poppy, Mixed</b>	<i>Eschscholtzia californica</i>	h-A	12 in.	Delightful combination of vivid colors <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>California Poppy, Little Beauty</b>	<i>Eschscholtzia pulchella</i>	hh-A	6 to 8 in.	Dainty California wild flower. Cup-shaped light yellow blossoms. Attractive in the rock garden or as edging plant. Does well in poor light soil <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Calliopsis, All-Double Mixed</b>	<i>Annual Coreopsis</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Flowers 1 to 1½ in. across in delightful combinations of yellow, orange, maroon, crimson, mahogany. Practically all double <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Callirhoe involucrata</b>	Winecup; Poppy-mallow	h-P	1 ft.	Large, bright rosy-crimson, cup-shaped flowers. Trailing plants. Excellent for dry sunny spots, rock gardens, wall gardens, dry banks <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Campanula carpatica Blue</b>	Harebell	h-P	8 in.	Blue. Dainty bell flowers over rosette of heart-shaped leaves. Gem for rock garden and low border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Campanula pyramidalls</b>	Chimney Bellflower	h-P	5 ft.	Blue. Long spikes packed with starry bells. Does well in warm dry location <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Candytuft, Giant Hyacinth Flowered</b>	<i>Iberis</i>	h-A	1 ft.	White. For low borders and bedding. Large flower spikes <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Candytuft, Umbellata</b>	"	h-A	12 in.	Compact plants with flat clusters of small florets. Separate colors: Lilac; Purple; Rose (ROSE CARDINAL); White; and Mixed <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Canna, Finest Large Flowering Mixed</b>	<i>Canna</i>	t-P	3 ft.	Gorgeous hues. Seeds very hard; notch or file before planting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Canterbury Bell, Annual Single Mixed</b>	<i>Campanula medium</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Large pendant bells in shades of blue, pink, white. Good border subject <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Canterbury Bell, Cup and Saucer</b>	<i>Campanula calycanthema</i>	h-B	2 ft.	Separate colors: Light Blue; Dark Blue; Pink; White; and Mixed. Fine border subject <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Canterbury Bell, Single Mixed</b>	<i>Campanula medium</i>	h-B	2 ft.	Blue, pink, and white. Branching plant with large pendant bells. Good border subject <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>Cardinal Climber</b>	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit hybrida</i>	h-A	15 ft.	Fiery red. Dainty trellis climber for warm, sunny location <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Carnation, Chabaud Giant</b>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> ; Clove Pink	h-A	18 in.	Separate colors: Cardinal Red; Salmon; Deep Rose; Yellow; White; and Mixed. Large double flowers six months after seeding. Good cut flower. <b>Separate colors, each: pkt. 25c; Mixed: pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Carnation, Enfant de Nice Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Good blend of colors. Similar to Chabaud Giant, but slightly larger flowered and petals broader <b>pkt. 25c</b>

# you may not find in the Ferry Display

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Castor Bean, Zanzibariensis	<i>Ricinus</i>	t-P used as annual	10 ft.	Huge leaves brilliant green to lustrous bronze. For quick shrub effects <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Castor Bean, Mixed	<i>Ricinus</i>	t-P used as annual	8 ft.	Leaves of varying colors. Temporary hedge, screen, or background planting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Celosia, Dwarf Fiery Feather	<i>Celosia plumosa</i>	h-A	12 in.	Glowing red. Neat edging plant of uniform growth. Plume-like flowers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Celosia, Feathered Crimson	" "	h-A	3 ft.	Stately crimson plumes. Impressive in the garden. Striking for winter bouquets when dried <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Celosia, Tall Feathered Mixed	" "	h-A	3 ft.	Crimson, rose, and golden yellow. Good background plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Gentaurea gymnocarpa	Dusty Miller	h-P	18 in.	Silvery gray, deeply cut foliage. Ornamental border plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Gentaurea imperialis	Sweet Sultan	h-A	2½ ft.	Separate colors: Amaranth Red; Yellow (Suaveolens); and Mixed. Delicate fragrance. Good border flower <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-summer	h-P	6 in.	Small white flowers in profusion. Silvery gray foliage. For rock garden and edging. Sun or partial shade. Blooms early <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Cheiranthus allionii	Siberian Wallflower	h-B	12 in.	Fiery orange, four-petaled flowers. Rock garden or low border. Blooms first season from seed <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Chinese Forget-me-not, Firmament	<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i>	h-A	18 in.	Blue. Bushy and compact. More dwarf than other varieties. Fine for border edging or cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Chinese Lantern	<i>Physalis francheti</i>	h-P	18 in.	Orange-red pods. Artistic winter bouquets. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Chrysanthemum, Single Annual, Merry Mixture	Annual Chrysanthemum	h-A	20 in.	Combinations of yellow and white. Daisy-like blooms. Excellent for bouquets. Long stiff stems <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Cineraria, Large Flowered Mixed	<i>Cineraria hybrida grandiflora</i>	t-B	16 in.	Shades of red, purple, blue, and white. Successfully grown outdoors in mild climates; ideal pot plant in colder climates <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Clarkia, Double Chamois Queen	<i>Clarkia elegans</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Fresh cream pink. Excellent where summers are cool <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Clarkia, Double Salmon	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Salmon-orange. Excellent in the border wherever summers are cool <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Clarkia, Double Mixed	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Rich colors. Erect, bushy plants <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Cleome, Giant Pink Queen	Spiderflower	h-A	3 to 4 ft.	Huge trusses of bright salmon pink on long stems. Novel seed pods. Very striking. A Ferry-Morse development. All-America Silver Medal, 1942 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Cobaea scandens	Cup-and-Saucer Vine	hh-P	20 ft.	Blue. Clings to brick, screen, or other rough surfaces. Grows rapidly <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Cockscomb, Dwarf Crested	<i>Celosia cristata nana</i>	h-A	10 in.	Crimson combs, bronze foliage (EMPRESS); Rose combs (ROSE); and Mixed. Showy in border with other annuals <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Coleus, Large Leaved Mixed	Foliage Plant	t-P	12 in.	Many shades and combinations of red, green, yellow. Pot, window box, or border plant <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Columbine, Imperial Long Spurred Hybrids	<i>Aquilegia</i>	h-P	2½ ft.	Delightful blend of colors. Excellent in rock garden or border. Does well in part shade <b>pkt. 10c</b>



California Poppy, Little Beauty, will brighten your border or rock garden (See page 8)



Cleome, Giant Pink Queen, attractive tall annual, blooms abundantly

# You'll find descriptions and planting

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Columbine, Long Spurred, Blue Shades</b>	<i>Aquilegia</i>	h-P	2½ ft.	Shades of blue. Large single flowers; long spurs <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Columbine, longissima</b>	"	h-P	2½ ft.	Sensational type with extra long spurs. Pale golden yellow blossoms <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Coral Bells</b>				See <i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> , page 12
<b>Coreopsis, May-field Giant</b>	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Glossy yellow. Single flowers. Long stems for cutting. Excellent in large masses in the border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Coreopsis, Double Sunburst</b>	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Rich golden yellow. Blooms first season but flowers are better second season <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Cosmos, Early Yellow Flare</b>	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	h-A	3½ ft.	Flowers of golden or "butter" yellow. Free blooming. More striking than Orange Flare, and slightly later and taller. All-America Silver Medal, 1942 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Cosmos, Orange Flare</b>	"	h-A	3½ ft.	Golden-orange. Striking in flower border. Good for cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Cosmos, Sensation</b>	"	h-A	3½ ft.	Bright crimson (DAZZLER); pink (PINKIE); white (PURITY); and Mixed. Very large flowers. Early enough to bloom anywhere in U. S. Long blooming <b>Separate colors, each: pkt. 15c</b> <b>Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>



*Cobaea scandens* (See page 9)



*Small Fruited Gourds* (See page 11)



*Heavenly Blue Morning Glory* (Page 15)

**Easy-to-grow climbers to help beautify your home grounds**

# directions on all packets of Ferry's Seeds

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Cosmos, Sensation Radiance</b>	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	h-A	3½ ft.	Deep rose with rich crimson center. Large flowers on long stems. All-America Award, 1947 <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Creeping Zinnia</b>	<i>Zinnia procumbens</i>	h-A	6 in.	Many small, deep yellow, double flowers resembling miniature zinnias. Black centers. Likes sunshine. Fine edging plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Cypress Vine</b>	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	h-A	8 ft.	Scarlet; Mixed (scarlet and white). Graceful lacy vine for trellis or arbor. Climbs readily <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Dahlia, Cactus Mixed</b>	Dahlia, Cactus type	t-P.	3 ft.	Variety of gorgeous colors. Shaggy twisted petals <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Dahlia, Double Mixed</b>	Dahlia, Informal type	t-P	3 ft.	Fine blend of vivid colors. Loose double flowers <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Dahlia, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids</b>	Semi-double Dahlia	t-P used as annual	14 in.	Gorgeous blend of colors. Group in foreground of border for spot of lovely color <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Delphinium, Dwarf Chinese</b>	Perennial Larkspur	h-P	2 ft.	Soft sky blue (AZURE FAIRY); Ultramarine blue (BLUE BUTTERFLY). Reaches full development first season from seed planted early. For low borders <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Delphinium, Pacific Giant White</b>	" "	h-P	5 ft.	New. Enormous, double clear white blossoms. Strong stems. Highly mildew resistant <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Delphinium, Pacific Hybrids</b>	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Shades of blue, lavender, mauve. Large flower spikes. Particularly suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Mildew resistant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Delphinium, Tall Hybrids</b>	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Silvery blue (BELLADONNA); Deep intense blue (BELLAMOSUM). Sown early will flower late first season <b>Each: pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Dianthus deltoideus erecta</b>	Maiden Pink	h-P	7 in.	Single flowers in shades of bright carmine rose. Plants erect and compact. A fine addition to the rock garden or low border. <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Dianthus plumarius</b>				See Pinks, Hardy Single and Double Mixed, page 17.
<b>English Daisy, Double Monstrosa</b>	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	h-P	8 in.	Crimson Ball, Rose, White, and Mixed. Extra large flowers, about 75% double. Long blooming period. A favorite for rock gardens and edgings <b>Separate colors, each: pkt. 25c; Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Eschscholtzia pulchella</b>				See California Poppy, Little Beauty, page 8
<b>Forget-me-not, Blue Bird</b>	<i>Myosotis oblongata</i>	h-P	12 in.	Blue with small yellow eye. Combine with bulb flowers in rock garden or border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Four o'clock, Mixed</b>	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> ; Marvel of Peru	t-P used as annual	2 ft.	Red, white, yellow, and striped and blotched. Use as bushy hedge or in clumps in border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Foxglove, Fine Mixed</b>	<i>Digitalis gloxinaeflora</i>	h-P	3 ft.	Rose and white. Combines well with Sweet William's and Pinks <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gaillardia, Giant Perennial Mixed</b>	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Tones of maroon and orange. Strong growing and hardy. Blooms early. Semi-double blossoms <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gaillardia grandiflora Portola Hybrids</b>	Blanket Flower	h-P	2 ft.	Bronzy red centers, petals gold-tipped. Blooms for long season. Semi-double <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gaillardia, Lorenziana Gaiety Double Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Shades of sulphur, orange, scarlet, maroon, and red-and-gold. Easy to grow <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gaillardia picta, Single Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Tones of yellow and red. Bright, easily grown border plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gerbera Jame-soni Hybrids</b>	Transvaal Daisy	t-P	18 in.	Pastel tones of red, orange, yellow, rose, and pink. Difficult to grow and recommended only to experienced gardeners <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Geum, Double Golden Ball (Lady Stratheden)</b>	<i>Avens</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Rich golden yellow. Well suited for bouquets and for perennial border. Does especially well on Pacific Coast <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Geum, Double Scarlet</b>	<i>Avens</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Dazzling scarlet. Good in border and rock garden. A little hard to start <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gilia capitata</b>	Blue Thimble Flower	h-A	2 ft.	Clear lavender blue. Scabiosa-like flowers. Bushy plant, lacy foliage <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gilia tricolor</b>	Birdseye Gilia	h-A	2 ft.	Delicate star-shaped flowers of lavender-blue shading to white, purple throat. California native flower <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Godetia, Semi-dwarf Single</b>	Satinflower; "Farewell-to-spring"	h-A	12 in.	Rich scarlet on white (DUKE OF YORK); Bright salmon pink, white edge (SYBIL SHERWOOD); and Mixed. Well suited to partial shade in climates with cool summers <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Godetia, Tall Double Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Rose, pink, lilac, and white. Long graceful spikes with pompon-like blossoms <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gourd, Dipper</b>	<i>Cucurbita</i>	h-A	12 ft.	Fruits easily fashioned into long handled dippers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gourd, Dishcloth</b>	" "	h-A	12 ft.	Spongy interior fiber makes excellent scrubbing material <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gourd, Hercules Club</b>	" "	h-A	12 ft.	Massive, club shaped fruits <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gourds, Small Fruited Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	12 ft.	Interesting shapes and colors suitable for ornaments. Vine decorative <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gypsophila, Covent Garden Market</b>	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> ; Baby's Breath	h-A	2 ft.	White. Combine with colorful flowers in garden and bouquets. Sow at intervals during summer for plentiful supply <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Gypsophila paniculata, Double White</b>	Baby's Breath	h-P	3 ft.	Tiny white rose-shaped flowers. Cut before fully open for winter bouquets <b>pkt. 25c</b>

# Why not start a few

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Heliotrope, Dark Varieties Mixed</b>	<i>Heliotropium hybrida</i>	t-P	2 ft.	Shades of violet. Pleasing contrast with brighter colored flowers. <b>pk. 15c</b> Fragrant
<b>Hesperis matronalis</b>	Sweet Rocket	h-P	18 in.	Separate colors: Purple; White. Old-time favorite with delightful fragrance <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Heuchera sanguinea</b>	Coral Bells	h-P	12 in.	Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden <b>pk. 25c</b>
<b>Hibiscus Marvels Mixed</b>	<i>Mallow</i>	h-P	4 ft.	Tones of red, rose, and white. Large flowers. Tall hedge or background plant with handsome foliage <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Hollyhock, Allegheny Mixed</b>	<i>Althea rosea</i>	h-P	7 ft.	Gay colors. Huge, semi-double flowers deeply fringed and frilled at edges <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Hollyhock, Double</b>	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Separate colors: Crimson; Pink (NEWPORT PINK); Deep Rose; Scarlet; Yellow; Salmon; White; Mixed. An excellent variety <b>Separate colors, each: pkt. 15c</b> <b>Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Hollyhock, Indian Spring</b>	" "	h-A	4 ft.	Clear, soft pink. Semi-double blossoms in profusion. Fine new introduction. All-America Award, 1939 <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Hollyhock, Single Mixed</b>	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Many pretty colors. The old fashioned variety, very hardy for tall backgrounds <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Hollyhock, Triumph Mixed</b>	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Blend of pastel shades. Early blooming. Semi-double <b>pk. 15c</b>
<b>Hunnemannia fumariaefolia</b>	<i>Bush Eschscholtzia;</i> <i>Golden Cup</i>	h-A	18 in.	Lemon yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bushy plants. Good cut flower. <b>pk. 10c</b> Makes unusually attractive border
<b>Hyacinth Bean, Mixed</b>	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Purple and white. Fast growing vine <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Iberis gibraltarica</b>	Perennial Candytuft	h-P	8 in.	Lilac flowers shading white. Spreading rock garden plant of easy culture <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Ice Plant</b>	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	h-A	6 in.	Sparkling foliage and small pinkish white flowers. Well adapted for dry banks and rock gardens <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Iceland Poppy, Coonara Pink Hybrids</b>	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	h-P	15 in.	Clear shades, pale pastels to deep rose. Slightly ruffled flowers. Fern-like foliage <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Iceland Poppy, Gartford Mixed</b>	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Beautifully fluted blossoms in pastel shades. Flowers first season from seed sown early <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Iceland Poppy, Sunbeam</b>	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	h-P	18 in.	Yellow (AMURENSE). Flowers first season from seed sown early <b>pk. 25c</b>
<b>Ipomoea bona nox</b>	Evening Glory	h-A	12 ft.	Stout twining vine. Violet flowers that stay open in evening. Broad smooth leaves <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Joseph's Coat</b>	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Red, yellow, and green foliage. Somewhat coarse, but showy. Thrives in hot, dry locations <b>pk. 10c</b>
<b>Kochia childsi</b>	Mexican Fire Bush; Burning Bush	h-A	2½ ft.	Foliage changes from green to bright red late in season. Good, quick-growing temporary hedge plant <b>pk. 10c</b>



A field of lovely Gartford Iceland Poppy growing for seed on one of our California ranches

# perennials from seed this year?



Larkspur border in a Michigan garden. A lovely blend of pastel colors made this a true beauty spot

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Kudzu Vine</b>	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> ; Jack-and-the-bean-stalk	h-P	20 ft.	<b>Seed not available until after harvest, 1948</b>
<b>Lantana hybrida Mixed</b>	<i>Lantana</i>	t-P	2 ft.	Shades of crimson, rose, yellow, orange in single cluster. Makes good display from seed first season. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Larkspur, Giant Imperial</b>	Annual Delphinium	h-A	.....	Plants of upright habit. Long stems for cutting
Blue Bell	.....	.....	3 ft.	Lovely sky blue <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Blue Spire	.....	.....	3 ft.	Beautiful blue <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Brilliant Rose	.....	.....	4½ ft.	Warm, deep salmon-rose. Our 1945 introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Carmine King	.....	.....	3 ft.	Brilliant scarlet <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Lilac Spire	.....	.....	3 ft.	Attractive pinkish-lavender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Los Angeles Improved	.....	.....	3 ft.	Handsome rose pink <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Miss California	.....	.....	3 ft.	Salmon rose-pink <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Rosalie	.....	.....	3 to 4 ft.	Rose pink. Large double flowers. Long spikes. Our new introduction. <b>pkt. 15c</b>
White King	.....	.....	4 ft.	Large double, pure white blossoms <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Mixed	.....	.....	3 ft.	White, pink, blue, rose, lavender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Larkspur Super Majestic</b>	Annual Delphinium	h-A	.....	Long clean stems. Huge double blossoms
Lavender	.....	.....	5 to 6 ft.	Rich shade. Our 1941 introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Rose Pink	.....	.....	5 to 6 ft.	Extreme vigor. Our 1940 introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White	.....	.....	5 to 6 ft.	Vigorous growth, abundant bloom. Our 1942 introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Mixed	.....	.....	5 to 6 ft.	All shades <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Lathyrus</b>	.....	.....	.....	See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 16
<b>Lavatera splendens rosea</b>	Annual Mallow	h-A	3 ft.	Bright rose pink. Large cup-shaped flowers during entire summer. Decorative and gay for hedges and borders. <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Lavender</b>	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Lavender flowers. Gray foliage. Pleasing addition to garden. Dry for sachet use. <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Lilium regale</b>	Regal Lily	h-P	3 ft.	One of finest lilies in existence. Flowers white tinged pink, yellow throat. Furnishes flowers second season and thereafter. <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Linaria, Fairy Bouquet Mixed</b>	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	h-A	10 in.	Red, pink, purple, yellow, and white. Neat for edgings and rock gardens. More compact than other maroccana types. <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>Linaria, Morocco Hybrids</b>	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	h-A	15 in.	Many shades of crimson, orange, blue. Erect plant. In flower eight weeks from sowing. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Linum flavum</b>	Perennial Flax; Golden Flax	h-P	1 ft.	Bright yellow flax-like blossoms in great profusion. Prefers open, sunny, well drained location. Beautiful with Delphinium. <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Linum perenne</b>	Blue Flax	h-P	18 in.	Light blue flowers. Profuse blooming. Graceful in rock garden. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Lobelia, Emperor William</b>	<i>Lobelia compacta</i>	h-A	4 in.	Bright blue, white throat, green leaves. Compact edging plant. <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Lobelia, Crystal Palace</b>	<i>Lobelia compacta</i>	h-A	4 in.	Sapphire blue; dark foliage. Compact edging plant. <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Lobelia, Trailing Sapphire</b>	Trailing Lobelia	hh-A	.....	Deep blue flowers, white eye. Window boxes, hanging baskets, rock gardens. <b>pkt. 15c</b>

# Marigolds are gay and decorative;

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Love-in-a-mist, Double</b>	<i>Nigella damascena</i> ; Devil-in-the-bush	h-A	18 in.	Cornflower blue flowers on long stems. Feathery foliage partly conceals flowers. Old-fashioned border flower <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Lunaria biennis</b>	Honesty; St. Peter's Penny; Money Plant	h-B	2½ ft.	Seed pods translucent, silvery. Ornamental in winter bouquets <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Lupin hartwegii, Mixed</b>	Annual Lupin	h-A	2 ft.	Shades of blue. Showy spikes for garden bed or border <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Lupin, Perennial Mixed</b>	<i>Lupin polyphyllus</i>	h-P	3 ft.	Shades of lavender, rose, and buff. Use in masses in border <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Lupin, Russell's Hybrids</b>	Perennial Lupin	h-P	3 ft.	Many lovely colors. Wonderful border flower. Gold Medal, Royal Horticultural Society, 1937 <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Marigold, African Double Tall</b>	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	h-A		
<b>Burpeegold</b>			30 in.	Brilliant orange. Odorless. Same form as Guinea Gold <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Crown of Gold</b>			20 in.	Orange. Odorless. Short center petals curled and quilled, with flat drooping outer petals <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Early Sunshine</b>			20 in.	Light clear yellow. Flowers have incurved petals like small chrysanthemums. Very early <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Golden Bedder</b>			18 in.	Golden orange flowers. Double crest in center, surrounded by row of outer petals. Very early. All-America Award, 1942 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Guinea Gold</b>			30 in.	Brilliant orange. Loose flat petals. Effective in bouquet and border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Limelight</b>			20 in.	All-America Bronze Medal, 1940. Primrose yellow. Early blooming. Not odorless <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Mammoth Mum</b>			30 in.	Huge chrysanthemum-like flowers of light yellow. Very attractive for cutting. All-America Award, 1944 <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Supreme Hybrids</b>			30 in.	Orange and yellow. Less odor if stems are cut carefully and leaves not bruised <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Treasure Chest</b>			2 to 3 ft.	Brilliant blend of large-flowered types with wide range of color and blossom forms <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Yellow Supreme</b>			30 in.	Light clear yellow. Superb for border and cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Marigold, Dwarf Single</b>				See <i>Tagetes signata pumila</i> , page 20
<b>Marigold, French Double Dwarf</b>	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	h-A		
<b>Butterball</b>			6 in.	Canary yellow flowers of scabiosa type. Blooms early. Attractive for edging. All-America Award, 1942 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Coronet Improved</b>			9 in.	Small flowers with golden yellow centers, mahogany collars. Uniform in growth and season of bloom. Plants compact, free-flowering. Low edgings and window boxes <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Harmony</b>			12 in.	Mahogany outside petals; orange tufted center. Blooms early and until hard frost <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Harmony Hybrids</b>			12 in.	From lovely golden orange to golden yellow; many beautifully blotched and striped. Crested centers. Very early <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Melody</b>			12 in.	Fully double, brilliant orange flowers of the Harmony type. Blooms early and all summer. Unsurpassed as border or edging plant. Superb new Ferry-Morse development—All-America Award, 1942 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Spry</b>			9 in.	All-America Award, 1941. Extra early. Free blooming. Harmony-type flowers with light yellow centers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Sunkist</b>			6 in.	Golden orange blossoms. Harmony-type, one-inch across. Very early and long blooming. Unusually good for window boxes and edgings. All-America Award, 1943 <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Treasure</b>			9 in.	Pure golden orange. Scabiosa type. Very floriferous. Dark green foliage. Blooms midsummer to frost. Our introduction <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Marigold, French Single Dwarf</b>	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	h-A		
<b>Legion of Honor</b>			8 in.	Single row of golden yellow petals around center of velvety garnet <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Naughty Marietta</b>			16 in.	Large golden yellow flowers blotched mahogany at base of petals. Compact, bushy, free flowering plants. All-America winner, 1947 <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Marigold, French Double Tall Mixed</b>	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Fine blend of two-toned flowers. For border decoration and cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Marigold, Sunset Giants Mixed</b>	<i>Tagetes gigantea</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Tones of orange, yellow, primrose. Huge flowers with loosely formed petals. Fragrant. For mild climates only <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Matricaria capensis, Double White</b>	Feverfew	h-P	2 ft.	Dainty white button-like flowers in terminal clusters. Excellent in garden and for cutting. Long blooming <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Matthiola bicornis</b>	Evening Scented Stock	h-A	15 in.	Small mauve flowers. Especially desirable for fragrance <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Mignonette, Machet</b>	<i>Reseda</i>	h-A	12 in.	Bronze spikes; dark green leaves. Greatly valued for fragrance <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Mignonette, Red Goliath</b>	<i>Reseda</i>	h-A	12 in.	Large coppery-red spikes. Vigorous plant. Thrives in full sun or partial shade <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Momordica, Balsam Apple</b>	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Brilliant yellow flowers; spherical fruits. Lacy foliage <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Momordica, Balsam Pear</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Cylindrical, elongated yellow fruits. Sometimes boiled and eaten in young state <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Momordica, Mixed</b>	Balsam Apple and Pear	h-A	10 ft.	Yellow flowers; fruits of apple and pear shape. Ornamental vine <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# select some of the newer varieties



Marigold, Spry—one of the newer dwarf varieties excellent for edging a border

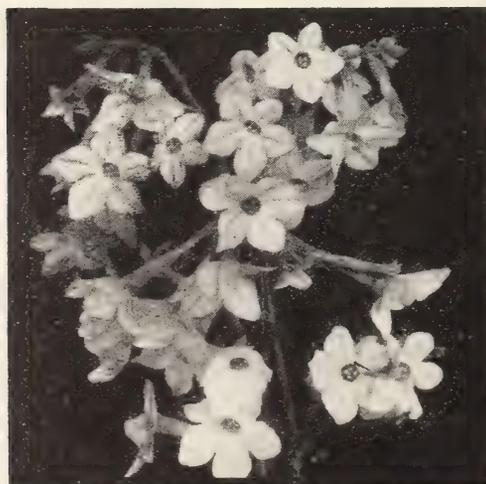


Morning Glory, Pearly Gates—a perfect companion for Heavenly Blue

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Moon Flower	<i>Ipomoea grandiflora alba</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	White blossoms. A vine unsurpassed for size of flowers. Fragrant in evening <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler	<i>Convolvulus</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	Ruby red, white throat. Strong climber. Effective against side of house or on fence or trellis. Our 1939 introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Giant Mixed	<i>Ipomoea imperialis</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Radiant colors with odd markings. Graceful vine <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue	<i>Ipomoea rubro-coerulea</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	Clear sky blue, creamy throat. Quick, dense growth and beautiful flowers make this vine wonderfully popular <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Liberty Mixed	.....	h-A	12 ft. or more	Blend of Heavenly Blue (blue), Pearly Gates (white), and Crimson Rambler (red) <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Pearly Gates	<i>Ipomoea</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	Large, pure white blossoms. Vigorous growth. Very floriferous. A Ferrymorse development. All-America Silver Medal Award, 1942 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara	<i>Ipomoea</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Bright red. Large flowered. Not a strong climber. Good in window and porch boxes. All-America Award, 1938 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Morning Glory, Troubadour	<i>Ipomoea</i>	h-A	12 ft.	Enormous crimson blossoms, rimmed white. A gay climber <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Morning Glory, Mixed	<i>Convolvulus major</i>	h-A	10 ft. or more	Clear tones of blue and crimson. Twine over fence, trellis, or on strings. Easy to grow <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nasturtium, Golden Gleam	<i>Tropaeolum</i>	h-A	15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing	Golden yellow, semi-double flowers. Unsurpassed for cutting. Fragrant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Improved	"	h-A	15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing	Brilliant scarlet. Fine for cutting and border use. Some singles among the semi-doubles <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nasturtium, Gleam Hybrids	"	h-A	15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing	Salmon, rose, yellow, primrose, red. Some singles among semi-doubles <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed	Tom Thumb Nasturtium	h-A	12 in.	Bright and pastel colors. Well suited for edgings, low borders, window boxes <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nasturtium, Tall Mixed	<i>Tropaeolum lobbianum</i>	h-A	18 in. tall; 5 ft. trailing	Bright colors. Window box; ornamental vine planting for trellis; cutting garden <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nemesia, Blue Gem	<i>Nemesia compacta</i>	h-A	8 in.	Forget-me-not blue flowers. Excellent edging plant. Needs moist, cool climate <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Nemesia grandiflora suttoni, Mixed	<i>Nemesia grandiflora</i>	h-A	12 in.	Warm tones of red, yellow, orange. Plants and flowers larger than Blue Gem; plants more spreading <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Nemesia, Triumph Mixed	<i>Nemesia compacta</i>	h-A	8 in.	Deep red, orange, yellow, blue, dark purple. Excellent edging or rock garden plant wherever summers are cool <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nemophila, Insignis Blue	Baby-blue-eyes	h-A	6 in.	Sky blue shading lighter at center. California wild flower that does well in other parts of country. Useful as ground cover <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nicotiana, Evening Star	<i>Nicotiana affinis hybrida</i> ; Flowering tobacco	hh-A	2 to 3 ft.	White, lavender, purple, rose, red. Mass in border for fragrance. Combine with taller annuals. Blend of colors <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Nierembergia Purple Robe	Dwarf Cup Flower	hh-P	6 in.	Deep blue or violet-blue. Can be grown as an annual. Continual bloom over long period. Very nice for border or rock garden. All-America Award, 1942 <b>pkt. 50c</b>

# Dress up your vegetable garden

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Painted Daisy, Single Mixed</b>	<i>Pyrethrum roseum</i> ; Persian Daisy	h-P	2 ft.	Tones of rose and red. Beautiful in perennial border in spring <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Pansy, Superb Giant Mixed</b>	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	h-A	8 in.	Bright colors. Large flowers. Compact plants <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Pansy, Dwarf Swiss Giant Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	7 in.	More compact than regular Swiss Giant. Flowers fully as large. Excellent for window box and border edging <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Pansy, Geneva Super Giant Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	8 in.	Many rich colors. Our own reselection of the Roggli type. Mammoth flowers <b>pkt. 35c</b>
<b>Pansy, Maple Leaf Giant, Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	8 in.	Fine blend of colors. Extremely large flowers. Vigorous plants <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Pansy, Swiss Giant or Roggli</b>	" "	h-A	8 in.	Separate colors: Rich garnet (ALPENGLOW); Deep blue (BERNA); Blue with deep blue blotches (LAKE OF THUN); Golden, blotched deep brown (RHINEGOLD); and Mixed. Large circular flowers. Long blooming season <b>Each: pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Pansy, Coronation Gold</b>	" "	h-A	8 in.	Clear yellow, lower petals lightly flushed orange. Large, nicely shaped flowers. Nice for edgings and window boxes <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Pentstemon glaberrimus Mixed</b>	Beard Tongue	h-P	2 ft.	Gay colors. Large spikes of tubular flowers with spotted throats. Bloom for long period <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Perennial Sweet Pea, Mixed</b>	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	h-P	5 ft.	Carmine, pink, white. Excellent low climber for fences, stumps, and banks. Not fragrant <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Petunia, Flaming Velvet</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Large flowers of rich, deep red <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Hollyhock Star</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	<b>Seed not available until after harvest, 1948</b>
<b>Petunia, King</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: Blue; Crimson; Violet; White; Howard's Star. Easiest petunia to grow and best for bedding <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Radiance</b>	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>	h-A	2 ft.	All-America Award, 1941. Dazzling scarlet-rose, with gold center. Large flowered. Very free flowering <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Rose King Improved</b>	" "	h-A	15 in.	Deep clear rose-pink. Large, plentiful flowers. Our introduction. All-America Award, 1935 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Large Flowered Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Violet, rose, pink, white, lavender, crimson. One of the best border varieties <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Celestial Rose</b>	<i>Petunia nana compacta</i>	h-A	14 in.	Deep pink. Best pink petunia. Excellent for bedding, edging, window boxes <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Petunia, Cheerful</b>	" "	h-A	10 in.	Large blossoms of clear salmon-pink. Compact plants. Ideal for bedding and borders. All-America Award, 1944 <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Petunia, Cream Star</b>	" "	h-A	12 in.	All-America Silver Medal, 1940. Soft, creamy white, star-shaped blossoms. Extremely free-blooming <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Petunia, First Lady</b>	" "	h-A	12 in.	All-America Award, 1940. Pale rose pink, cream throat, darker veining. Bushy plants. Splendid for borders and window boxes <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Petunia, Glow</b>	" "	h-A	12 in.	All-America Silver Medal, 1939. Dwarf, ball-shaped plants. Many flowers of rich rose-red with lighter throats <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Petunia, Igloo</b>	" "	h-A	10 in.	Small, creamy-white, yellow-throated flowers. Neat, compact plants. Unexcelled for massing and for window boxes. Blooms mid-June to late summer. All-America Award, 1943 <b>pkt. 15c</b>

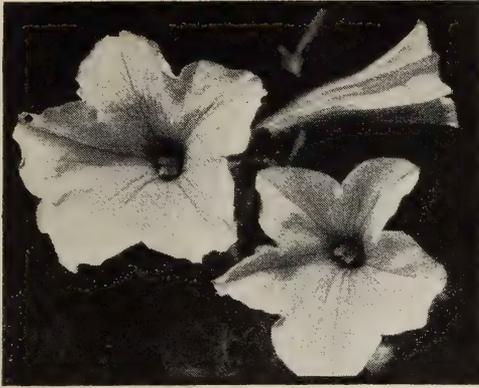


*Nicotiana*—superb for fragrance during summer evening hours



*Pansy, Geneva Super Giant*

# with a border of colorful flowers



*Petunia, Cream Star*



*Petunia, Rose Bedder*

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Petunia, King Henry</b>	<i>Petunia nana compacta</i>	h-A	14 in.	Rich ox-blood crimson. Large flowers. Compact plants <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Petunia, Rose Bedder</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	Bright rose-colored blossoms with golden throats. Many flowers, compact plants. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Rosy Morn</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	Rosy pink with white throat. Popular for window boxes <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Salmon Supreme</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	Deep salmon pink. Flowers small, but plentiful <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Petunia, Silver Blue (Heavenly Blue)</b>	" "	h-A	14 in.	Silvery sky blue. Very pretty combined with Celestial Rose <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Petunia, Ferry's Midget Mixed</b>	" "	h-A	12 in.	All the newest dwarf varieties <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Petunia, Dwarf Giants of California Mixed</b>	<i>Petunia superbissima</i>	h-A	10 in.	Wide range of colors. Plants compact. Single flowers very large and open throated. Unusually suitable for window box or potting <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Petunia, Giants of California, Mixed (Single Fringed)</b>	<i>Petunia superbissima</i>	h-A	13 in.	Wide range of colors. Huge fringed flowers. Harder to grow than smaller-flowered petunias <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Petunia, Colossal Shades of Rose</b>	<i>Petunia, All-Double</i>	h-A	20 in.	Big all double blossoms range in color from salmon through rosy pink to deep rich rose. Crisply fringed and ruffled petals. All-America Award, 1947 <b>pkt. \$1.00</b>
<b>Petunia, Maximum Double Fringed, Mixed</b>	<i>Petunia, All-Double</i>	h-A	12 in.	<b>Seed not available until after harvest, 1948</b>
<b>Petunia, Dwarf Maximum Double Fringed Mixed</b>	<i>Petunia, All-Double</i>	h-A	10 in.	<b>Seed not available until after harvest, 1948</b>
<b>Petunia, Single Giant Snowstorm</b>	<i>Petunia hybrida grandiflora</i>	h-A	12 in.	Mammoth white flowers. Beautiful in window boxes <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Petunia, Single Giant Fringed, Theodosia Improved</b>	<i>Petunia hybrida grandiflora</i>	h-A	12 in.	Very large ruffled flowers of soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Phacelia</b>	<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> ; California Blue Bells	h-A	8 in.	Vivid gentian blue with prominent white anthers. Compact plant. Many bell-shaped flowers. Early and late blooming. Edgings and rock gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Phlox drummondii</b>	Annual Phlox	h-A	12 in.	Separate colors: Chamois rose; Deep rose; Maroon; Pink; Scarlet-white-eye; Scarlet; Violet; White; Yellow; Mixed. Use in large groups in border <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Phlox drummondii, Dwarf</b>	Annual Phlox	h-A	8 in.	Separate colors: Apricot; Pink; Scarlet; Violet; White; Yellow; Mixed. Suitable for rock gardens and low edgings <b>Each: pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Phlox, Star Mixed</b>	<i>Phlox cuspidata</i>	h-A	12 in.	Many bright colors. Petals have toothed edges <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Pinks, Annual Double Carnation Shades</b>	<i>Dianthus heddewigii laciniatus flore plena</i>	h-A	12 in.	Shades of salmon, rose, red. Superb flowers. Much superior to the old Japanese pinks <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Pinks, Double China Mixed</b>	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	h-A	12 in.	Rich colors and markings. Fringed flowers somewhat like Sweet William but larger <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Pinks, Hardy Single and Double Mixed</b>	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	h-P	12 in.	Splendid assortment of colors. Deeply fringed flowers. Rich clove scent <b>pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Pinks, Galety, Single Mixed</b>	<i>Dianthus heddewigii</i>	h-A	12 in.	Gay colors, rich markings. Fringed petals. Fragrant. Delightful in the border <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# Ferry's Seeds for your garden

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Platycodon grandiflora Blue	Chinese Bell Flower	h-P	18 in.	<b>Seed not available until after harvest, 1948</b>
Poppy, American Legion	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	h-A	18 in.	Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Single flowers. Sow in beds by themselves or in groups in the border <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Poppy, Double Shirley, Sweet Briar	" "	h-A	18 in.	Charming double and semi-double pink flowers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Poppy, Single Shirley Mixed	" "	h-A	18 in.	Shades of pink and rose, bright scarlet, carmine-red. Large flowers produced over long season <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Poppy, Orientale Hardy Red	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	h-P	2½ ft.	Glowing scarlet. A gorgeous splash of color in garden or border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Poppy, Orientale Hybrids	" "	h-P	2½ ft.	Mostly red, with some white, rose, salmon, and orange. Large cup-shaped flowers. Long stems. Fern-like foliage <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Poppy, Orientale Salmon Shades	" "	h-P	40 in.	Fine new color development in Oriental Poppy. Gorgeous blossoms, spring to late summer <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Portulaca, Double Mixed	Moss Rose; Sun Plant	h-A	6 in.	Superb blend of gay colors. High percentage of doubles and semi-doubles <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Portulaca, Single Mixed	Moss Rose; Sun Plant	h-A	6 in.	Gay colors. Useful ground cover in dry sunny spots; at home in rock garden <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Primrose, Showy Evening	<i>Oenothera lamarckiana</i>	h-B	2½ ft.	Brilliant yellow. Interesting twilight bloomer <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Primula malacoides, New Baby	Baby Primrose	t-P	16 in.	Deep rosy lilac. Solid flowers. An improved variety <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Primula veris Mixed	<i>Primula polyanthus</i> ; Bunch Primrose	h-P	6 in.	Shades of lavender, red, maroon, yellow, white. Clusters of flowers on wiry stems. Rock garden or low border <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Ranunculus, Morse's Mammoth Double Mixed	Buttercup	h-P	10 in.	Yellow, orange, and red tones. Compact plants. Large double and semi-double flowers. Very attractive in hardy border in early summer <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Rudbeckia bicolor superba	Cone Flower	h-A	2 ft.	Cone shaped brown centers; golden petals, velvety brown spots at base. Excellent as cut flower, or in clumps in border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Rudbeckia, Starlight	Cone Flower	h-A	3 ft.	Large flowered, semi-double. Primrose-yellow to mahogany, some bi-colored. Long stems for cutting. Good background plant. All-America Award, 1942 <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Salpiglossis, Large Flowered Mixed	Painted Tongue	h-A	2½ ft.	Large lily-like flowers on long wiry stalks rising from low base of leaves <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Salvia, Bonfire	Flowering Sage; Scarlet Sage	t-P used as annual	18 in.	Bright red. Especially pretty with dark green or white background <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Salvia farinacea, Blue Bedder	Flowering Sage	hh-P	3 ft.	Pale, cloudy blue, tubular flowers on tall slender spikes. Desirable for cutting <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Salvia patens	" "	t-P	18 in.	One of finest indigo blue flowers. Long flower spikes. Plants bushy. Attractive in border <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Salvia splendens	" "	t-P	2 ft.	Scarlet. Large flowered early strain of this vigorous old favorite <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Saponaria vaccaria rosea	Soapwort; Bouncing Bet	h-A	8 in.	Gay rosy scarlet. Dense bright green foliage. Many starry flowers. Rock garden or front of border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Scabiosa caucasica	Pincushion Flower	h-P	2 ft.	Lavender blue. Attractive flowers on long stems. Blooms through the summer <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Scabiosa columbaria	" "	h-P	18 in.	Separate colors: Lavender; Pink. Plants more dwarf and spreading than Caucasica type. Finely cut foliage <b>Each; pkt. 25c</b>
Scabiosa, Dwarf Heavenly Blue	" "	h-A	18 in.	All-America Award, 1940. Clear lavender blue. Dwarf bushy plants. For low borders <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Scabiosa, Giant Annual	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Lavender blue (BLUE MOON); Maroon; Peach Blossom; Red; Rose; White; Yellow; and Mixed. Large double blossoms about 2 in. across <b>Each; pkt. 10c</b>
Scarlet Flax	<i>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</i>	h-A	18 in.	Bright glossy red. Graceful in clumps in the border. Excellent rock garden plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Scarlet Runner Bean	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber which gives good shade. Beans good for table use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Schizanthus, Dr. Badger's Hybrids	Poor Man's Orchid	h-A	18 in.	Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades with dainty markings. A beautiful collection <b>pkt. 35c</b>
Sensitive Plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	h-A	12 in.	Leaves droop and fold when touched. Interesting in outdoor summer garden or as pot plant. Small pink flowers. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Shasta Daisy, Alaska	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum maximum</i>	h-P	2 ft.	White. Flowers extra large with yellow centers. Somewhat later in blooming than regular strain. Splendid where season is long <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sidalcea, New Hybrids	Greek Mallow	h-P	3 ft.	Odd shaped blooms in pink and rose shades on long spikes. Stately plants. Useful for tall backgrounds and as a cut flower <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Snappedragon, Compact Bedding (Rust Resistant)	<i>Antirrhinum nanum</i>	h-A	18 in.	Rich golden bronze, flushed rose (BRONZE); delicate rose (LIGHT SALMON ROSE). Plants dwarf and compact. Free blooming. Our introduction <b>Each; pkt. 25c</b>

are easily available through your dealer



Double Portulaca. The gay blossoms of this useful ground cover plant look like tiny old-fashioned moss roses (See page 18)



Ferry-Morse strains of Snapdragon are bred to resist rust. These are blossoms of the Giant Bedding type

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Snapdragon, Giant Bedding, (Rust-Resistant)</b>	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Pink (ROSALIE); Crimson (PADRE); White (SHASTA); Yellow (YELLOW JACKET); and Mixed. Strong growing. Our own special strains bred to resist rust <b>Separate colors, Each: pkt. 15c</b> <b>Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Snapdragon, Tall Maximum (Rust-Resistant)</b>	<i>Antirrhinum maximum</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Copper (COPPER QUEEN); Crimson (CRIMSON KING); Pink (PINK SENSATION); White (ALASKA); Yellow (YELLOW GIANT); and Mixed. Huge spikes. Requires staking. Our own strains <b>Each: pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Snow-on-the-mountain</b>	<i>Euphorbia variegata</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Foliage bright green and silvery-white. Adds interest and contrast to flower border <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Statice sinuata</b>	Sea Lavender	h-A	2 ft.	Rose; True Blue; White; Yellow (BONDUELLI); and Mixed. Stiff stalks bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows. Dainty winter bouquets <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Statice suworowi</b>	Rat Tail Statice; Sea Lavender	h-A	2 ft.	Rose colored blossoms on tapering spikes resembling long slender tails <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Stevia serrata, White</b>	<i>Piqueria</i>	t-P	2 ft.	<b>Seed not available until after harvest, 1948</b>
<b>Stock, Beauty of Nice</b>	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	h-A	16 to 18 in.	Canary Yellow; Chamois (AURORA); Crimson; Lavender; Light Pink; Mauve; Old Rose; Purple; Rose Pink (ROSE OF NICE); Salmon Rose; White; and Mixed. Follows Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. Plants pyramidal <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Stock, Early Beauty of Nice Carmine Rose</b>	" "	h-A	18 in.	Our own 1941 introduction. Weeks earlier than regular Beauty of Nice. Sure to bloom. New, attractive color <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Stock, Double Dwarf Ten Weeks</b>	" "	h-A	12 in.	Bright Pink; Canary Yellow; Crimson; Lavender; Mauve; Purple; White; and Mixed. Excellent for edgings or low beds <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Stock, Giant Imperial</b>	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Outstanding strains for cutting. Antique Copper; Carmine Rose; Chamois; Crimson; Dark Purple (ELK'S PRIDE); Golden Rose; Lavender; Mauve; Old Rose; Rose Pink; Salmon Rose; White (SANTA MARIA); Yellow (GOLDEN BALL); and Mixed. Long stems. Large flowers. <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Stock, Giant Winter, Mixed</b>	Brompton Stock; <i>Matthiola incana</i>	hh-B	2 ft.	Huge spikes. Late blooming. Use in open only in mild climates <b>pkt. 35c</b>
<b>Stokesia cyanea</b>	Perennial Cornflower	h-P	1½ ft.	Beautiful light blue flowers, about 3 inches across, resembling single cornflower or single Aster. Long, firm stems ideal for cutting <b>pkt. 35c</b>
<b>Strawflower, Mixed</b>	<i>Helichrysum</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Brilliant and soft colors of Helichrysum. Double pompon flowers. Best of all Everlastings for winter bouquets <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Sunflower, Double Sun Gold</b>	<i>Helianthus</i>	h-A	6 ft.	Quilled petals in solid hemisphere of bright yellow. Tall background flower <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Sunflower, Red and Gold</b>	"	h-A	5 ft.	Petals crimson and yellow; center deep red. Useful background flower <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Sunflower, Miniature</b>	"	h-A	3 ft.	Yellow petals around a small dark disc. Bushy branching plant. Three-inch flowers on long stems <b>pkt. 15c</b>

# You'll find many exquisite flower varieties



*Sweet William, Single*



*Sunflower, Double Sun Gold (See page 19)*

**SWEET PEAS, CUTHBERTSON.** Large, abundant, fragrant flowers. Long stems. Vigorous vine growth, causing them to succeed where other Sweet Peas fail because of summer heat. Lovely colors: **Coline** (scarlet), **Evelyn** (salmon cream pink), **Frank G.** (lavender), **Janet** (white, black seeded), **Lois** (rose pink), and **Tommy** (blue). Package containing 6 packets.....50c

**SWEET PEAS, EARLY FLOWERING.** Huge waved flowers. Bright colors. For winter bloom in California and the South; for early summer bloom where summers are hot. Package containing 6 packets.....50c

**SWEET PEAS, SUMMER FLOWERING.** Lovely colors. For localities where summers are fairly cool. Package containing 6 packets.....50c

*For instructions on Sweet Pea growing send for special booklet*

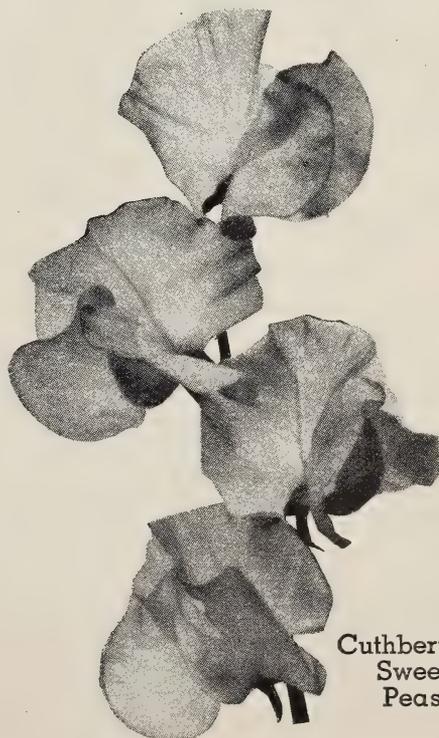
Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Spencer	<i>Lathyrus</i>	h-A	3 ft. or more	Separate colors: Blue; Cream-pink; Lavender; Rose-pink; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. For winter bloom in California and the South plant in fall; for early summer bloom where summers are hot plant in very early spring <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Peas, Summer Flowering Spencer	"	h-A	3 ft. or more	Blue; Cream-pink; Lavender; Rose-pink; Scarlet; White; and Superb Mixed. Freer blooming and longer stemmed than early varieties. Use where summers are fairly cool <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson	"	h-A	3 ft. or more	Clear pink (CAROL); Scarlet (COLINE); Chamois (CONNIE); Bright rose crimson (DAVID); Salmon cream pink (EVELYN); Lavender (FRANK G); White, black seeded (JANET); Mauve (JESSIE); Rose cream pink (KATIE); Crimson (KENNETH); Rose pink (LOIS); Cream, black seeded (MARION); Blue (TOMMY); and Mixed <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Pea, Perennial	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>			See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 16
Sweet William, Double Dwarf Mixed	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	h-B	6 to 8 in.	Abundant blossoms of very bright shades on compact low-growing plants. Attractive for bedding or edging <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Sweet William, Double Mixed	" "	h-B	2 ft.	Dainty shades. Not so showy, but longer in flower than the Single type <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet William, Single	" "	h-B	2 ft.	Salmon Pink (PINK BEAUTY); Bright Scarlet (SCARLET BEAUTY); and Mixed. Fine rounded clusters, 3 or 4 in. across. Especially good to follow tulips <b>Separate colors, Each: pkt. 15c Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Wivelsfield	<i>Dianthus</i>	h-A	15 in.	Red and pink. Similar to Sweet William but plants are smaller. Fragrant. For edging or for cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Tagetes signata pumila	Single Dwarf Marigold	h-A	10 in.	Small, golden yellow flowers on bushy plants. Ideal for edging <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Texas Blue Bonnet	<i>Lupin texensis</i>	h-A	12 in.	Rich deep blue; heart-shaped rose-pink eye. Prefers cool weather. Good in dry locations <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Thermopsis caroliniana	False Lupin	h-P	1½ ft.	Long spikes of golden yellow blossoms resembling Lupin. Useful for low borders and rock gardens <b>pkt. 25c</b>
Thunbergia alata, Mixed	Black Eyed Susan	t-P	4 ft.	Blossoms white through buff to deep orange with solid black center. Twines or climbs. Use as annual for window box, ground cover in sun, or to overhang bank <b>pkt. 15c</b>
Tithonia	<i>Tithonia speciosa</i> ; Mexican Sunflower	t-P	6 ft.	Vivid orange-scarlet flowers; odd-shaped leaves. Annual in North; perennial in mild climates. Early flowering strain <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# in your dealer's Ferry Display

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
<b>Verbena</b>	<i>Verbena hybrida</i>	t-P used as annual	8 in.	Scarlet (DEFIANCE); Fine Mixed (superb blend). Good-sized blossoms. Rock gardens, low borders, window boxes <b>Each: pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Verbena Hybrida Mammoth</b>	<i>Verbena gigantea</i>	t-P used as annual	8 in.	Separate colors: Blue with white eye; Pink (LUMINOSA); Scarlet (LUCIFER); White; and Mixed. Large flowering strain with fine rounded blossom clusters <b>Each: pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Vinca rosea</b>	<i>Vinca rosea</i> ; Periwinkle	t-P used as annual	15 in.	Rose; White; White with Rose center; and Mixed. Very satisfactory for bedding and borders. Foliage free from insects <b>Each: pkt. 15c</b>
<b>Viola cornuta</b>	Tufted Pansy	h-P	6 in.	White (WHITE PERFECTION); Yellow; Light Blue (BLUE PERFECTION); and Mixed. One of best edging plants for border or rock garden <b>Separate colors, each: pkt. 25c</b> <b>Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Viola cornuta, Jersey Gem</b>	Tufted Pansy	h-P	6 in.	The best deep violet-blue <b>pkt. 50c</b>
<b>Viola, Large Flowered Mixed</b>	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	h-P	6 in.	Ruby, bronze, blue, golden yellow and many unusual shades. Special formula blend of choice large flowered Violas <b>pkt. 35c</b>
<b>Viola, Blue Elf</b>	<i>Viola cornuta bicolor</i> Johnny-jump-up	h-P	9 in.	Small blossoms with upper petals deep violet-blue, lower petals lighter, gold eye, black markings. New, distinct variety of our own introduction. Ideal for rock gardens, window boxes, edgings in semi-shade. Best treated as annual <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Viola, Helen Mount</b>	<i>Viola cornuta bicolor</i> Johnny-jump-up	h-P	6 in.	Gold and purple. Dwarf plants covered with tiny blossoms. Our own growing <b>pkt. 25c</b>
<b>Virginian Stock</b>	<i>Malcomia</i>	h-A	6 in.	Red and white. Rock garden, bedding, edging <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>Whitlavia glaxioides Blue</b>	California Canterbury Bell	h-A	12 in.	Violet blue bells with white interiors. Leaves heart-shaped and toothed. California native that does well almost anywhere <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Wild Garden Mixture</b>	Old Fashioned Garden Flowers	h-A	6 to 24 in.	Splendid mixture of kinds and colors for interesting border planting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Woolflower, Crimson</b>	<i>Celosia childsi</i> or <i>globosa</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Vivid crimson flower clusters. Showy border plant. May be used as Everlasting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Xeranthemum Double Mixed</b>	Everlasting	h-A	18 in.	Rose, purple, yellow, or white silky petals around tufted centers of white. Excellent for winter bouquets <b>pkt. 10c</b>



*Viola, Blue Elf*, a dainty flower of the "johnny-jump-up" type, so distinctive in coloring you'll be delighted



**Cuthbertson Sweet Peas**

Unusually large blossoms and long stems are characteristic of this new heat resistant Sweet Pea (See pages 1 and 20)

# Zinnias—gay and easy to grow



*Large Flowered Zinnias*



*Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias*

Improved strains of Zinnias are Ferry-Morse specialties. Our seed breeders are working continuously to develop beautiful new colors and to perfect existing forms

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Zinnia, Giants of California	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	2½ ft.	Bright pink (BRIGHTNESS); Bright Rose (CHERRY QUEEN); Canary Yellow (DAFFODIL); Rich Yellow (GOLDEN QUEEN); Lavender (LAVENDER GEM); Soft Pink (MISS WILLMOTT); Orange (ORANGE KING); White (PURITY); Soft Rose (ROSE QUEEN); Scarlet (SCARLET GEM); Purple (VIOLET QUEEN); and Mixed. Our own improved strains <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Giant Dahlia Flowered	"	h-A	2½ ft.	Light Yellow (CANARY BIRD); Crimson (CRIMSON MONARCH IMPROVED); Golden Yellow (GOLDEN DAWN); Lavender (DREAM); Light Rose (EXQUISITE); Orange and Gold (ORIOLE); Purple (PURPLE PRINCE); Rich purple (ROYAL PURPLE); Scarlet (SCARLET FLAME); White (POLAR BEAR); and Mixed. Our own improved strains <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Double Elegans, Mixed	Cut-and-come again	h-A	2 ft.	Flowers about 2½ in. diameter. Dome shaped with petals overlapped <b>Each: pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Double Fantasy Mixed	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	2 ft.	Red, rose, orange, yellow. Delightful novelty <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Cupid Tiny Tim	Improved Red Riding Hood	h-A	12 in.	Gay scarlet. Compact plants and small flowers. An edging gem and a fine cut flower <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Lilliput or Pompon	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	16 in.	Canary Yellow; Crimson; Flesh; Golden Gem; Lilac Gem; Valencia Orange; Purple Gem; Rosebud; Salmon Gem; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. Charming for low borders and cutting <b>Separate colors, each: pkt. 15c Mixed: pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Mexicana Hybrids	Mexican Zinnia	h-A	12 in.	Yellow, orange, mahogany. Exquisite colors and form. Some single, some double <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Navajo Mixed	Gaillardia Flowered	h-A	18 in.	Medium sized, double flowers. Odd markings and brilliant hues, resembling an Indian rug <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, All-Giant Indian Summer Mixture	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	2½ ft.	Crimson, flame-scarlet, cherry, golden-yellow, and burnished copper. Superb cut flowers. Blended for those who like bright colors <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, All-Giant Pastel Mixture	"	h-A	2½ ft.	Pink, lavender, primrose, soft yellow, and white. Superb cutting flowers blended for those who prefer soft colors <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zinnia, Super Crown o' Gold Pastel Tints	"	h-A	2½ ft.	Blend of soft, pretty colors. Huge, double blossoms. Each petal overlaid at base with deep golden yellow. Fine for cutting <b>pkt. 10c</b>

**ZINNIAS, GIANT FLOWERED.** Colors selected for brilliance and harmony. Our own superb, fully double strains. Package containing 6 packets. . . . . 50c

# Flowers grouped for special uses

## Easiest to Grow Under Ordinary Garden Conditions

Alyssum, Sweet  
 Bachelor Button  
 Calendula  
 California Poppy  
 Candytuft, Annual  
 Chrysanthemum, Annual  
 Coreopsis  
 Cosmos  
 Four o'clock  
 Gaillardia  
 Marigold  
 Nasturtium  
 Poppy, Annual  
 Portulaca  
 Snow-on-the-mountain  
 Sunflower, Ornamental  
 Zinnia

## For Fragrance

Abronia  
 Alyssum, Sweet  
 Candytuft  
 Carnation  
 Centaurea imperialis  
 Heliotrope  
 Hesperis matronalis  
 Lavender  
 Lilium regale  
 Matthiola  
 Mignonette  
 Nicotiana  
 Petunia  
 Primula  
 Scabiosa  
 Stock  
 Sweet Pea  
 Sweet William  
 Verbena

## For Edgings

Ageratum  
 Alyssum, Sweet  
 English Daisy  
 Heuchera  
 (Coral Bells)  
 Linaria  
 Lobelia  
 Marigold, Dwarf  
 Nemesia  
 Pansy  
 Petunia, Dwarf  
 Portulaca  
 Verbena  
 Viola

## For Backgrounds

Cleome  
 Delphinium  
 Hollyhock  
 Larkspur, Super  
 Majestic  
 Poppy, Oriental  
 Hardy Red  
 Sidalcea  
 Sunflower,  
 Ornamental  
 Tithonia

## For Winter Bouquets

Acroclinium  
 Chinese Lantern  
 Cockscomb  
 Gypsophila  
 paniculata  
 Helichrysum  
 Lunaria  
 Statice  
 Xeranthemum

## For Semi-Shade

Anchusa italica  
 Bachelor Button  
 Balsam  
 Centaurea imperialis  
 Clarkia  
 Coleus  
 Columbine  
 English Daisy  
 Forget-me-not  
 Geum  
 Godetia  
 Linaria  
 Lupin  
 Mignonette  
 Nasturtium  
 Pansy  
 Platycodon  
 Sweet William  
 Viola

## For Window and Porch Boxes

Ageratum  
 Bachelor Button,  
 Jubilee Gem  
 Candytuft  
 Cobaea scandens  
 Coleus  
 Heliotrope  
 Lantana  
 Lobelia  
 Marigold, Dwarf  
 Mignonette  
 Morning Glory  
 Nasturtium, Dwarf  
 Nierembergia  
 Pansy  
 Petunia  
 Phlox drummondii  
 Snapdragon, Giant  
 Bedding  
 Thunbergia  
 Verbena  
 Vinca

## For Rock Gardens, Annuals

Abronia  
 African Daisy  
 Alyssum, Sweet  
 Brachycome  
 Ice Plant  
 Linaria  
 Lobelia  
 Phacelia  
 Phlox drummondii  
 Portulaca  
 Saponaria  
 Schizanthus  
 Thunbergia  
 Scarlet Flax  
 Statice  
 Verbena  
 Virginian Stock

## For Rock Gardens, Perennials

Alyssum, Hardy  
 Arabis  
 Armeria  
 Asclepias tuberosa  
 Aubrietia  
 Callirhoe  
 Campanula carpatica  
 Cerastium  
 tomentosum  
 Cheiranthus  
 (biennial)  
 Columbine  
 Dianthus deltoides  
 Dianthus plumarius  
 English Daisy  
 Forget-me-not  
 Gypsophila  
 paniculata  
 Heuchera  
 (Coral Bells)  
 Iceland Poppy  
 Linum  
 Nierembergia  
 Platycodon  
 Primula, Hardy  
 Ranunculus  
 Thermopsis  
 Viola

## Vines for Screening and Ornament

Australian Pea Vine  
 Cardinal Climber  
 Cobaea scandens  
 Cypress Vine  
 Gourd  
 Humulus japonicus  
 Kudzu Vine  
 Momordica  
 Moon Flower  
 Morning Glory  
 Perennial Sweet Pea  
 Scarlet Runner Bean  
 Sweet Pea  
 Thunbergia

## For Withstanding Drought

Abronia  
 Achillea  
 African Daisy  
 Ageratum  
 Alyssum, Carpet of  
 Snow  
 Arctotis  
 Armeria  
 Asclepias tuberosa  
 Bartonia  
 Brachycome  
 Calliopsis  
 Campanula  
 pyramidalis  
 Candytuft  
 Chinese Forget-me-not  
 Coreopsis  
 Cosmos  
 Four o'clock  
 Hollyhock  
 Ice Plant  
 Joseph's Coat  
 Kudzu Vine  
 Lavender  
 Petunia  
 Portulaca  
 Snow-on-the-mountain  
 Statice  
 Sunflower,  
 Ornamental  
 Tithonia  
 Verbena  
 Vinca  
 Zinnia

## For Cut Flowers

Aster  
 Bachelor Button  
 Calendula  
 Calliopsis  
 Carnation  
 Chrysanthemum  
 Clarkia  
 Coreopsis  
 Cosmos  
 Delphinium  
 Gaillardia  
 Godetia  
 Gypsophila  
 Larkspur  
 Marigold  
 Nasturtium  
 Painted Daisy  
 Pinks  
 Rudbeckia  
 Salpiglossis  
 Scabiosa  
 Shasta Daisy  
 Snapdragon  
 Stocks  
 Stokesia  
 Sweet Pea  
 Sweet William  
 Zinnia

## For Early Bloom

Alyssum, Hardy  
 Arabis  
 Aubrietia  
 Calendula  
 Campanula carpatica  
 Cerastium  
 Columbine  
 Coreopsis  
 Delphinium  
 English Daisy  
 Foxglove  
 Gaillardia grandiflora  
 Painted Daisy  
 Pansy  
 Phacelia  
 Primula veris  
 Ranunculus  
 Sweet William  
 Viola

## For Midsummer Bloom

Achillea  
 African Daisy  
 (Dimorphotheca)  
 Ageratum  
 Brachycome  
 California Poppy  
 Calliopsis  
 Cleome  
 Coreopsis  
 Gaillardia picta  
 Hollyhock  
 Larkspur  
 Lobelia  
 Nasturtium  
 Perennial Sweet Pea  
 Petunia  
 Phlox drummondii  
 Poppy  
 Scabiosa  
 Shasta Daisy  
 Verbena  
 Vinca  
 Viola  
 Zinnia

## For Late Bloom

Alyssum, Sweet  
 Aster  
 Bachelor Button  
 Calendula  
 Celosia  
 Coreopsis  
 Cosmos  
 Dahlia  
 Gaillardia  
 Globe Amaranth  
 Hunnemannia  
 Marigold  
 Panşy  
 Salvia  
 Snapdragon  
 Vinca  
 Viola  
 Zinnia

# How to start tomato plants in pots indoors

One of the best ways to make sure of having tomatoes of your favorite variety is to grow the plants yourself from seed. For a small, or even medium size garden, enough plants can be started in a ten-inch pot to provide a good supply. Follow directions on this page for starting seed and on page 3 for transplanting.



Fill a clay pot with fine soil to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of top. Shake seed from the packet as evenly as possible over the surface



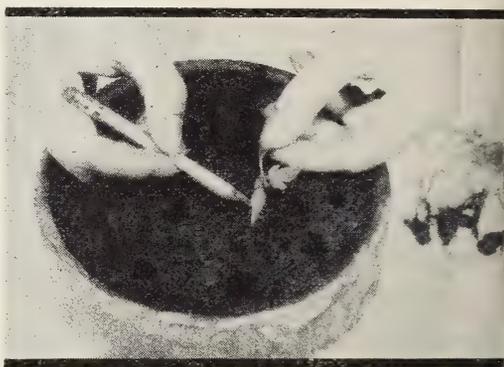
Scatter fine soil over seed to a depth of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Firm the soil with flat of hand



Cut several layers of paper to fit top of pot. Keep well soaked with water. Lift the paper every day or so, and remove it as soon as seedlings begin to sprout



Transplant to other pots when second pair of leaves appear. Lift seedlings carefully with pencil or knife blade



Make holes large enough to receive roots without cramping. Firm soil around roots of each seedling, using pencil or fingers



Water well after transplanting, keep in shade a few days, then set in sunny window to grow until ready to plant outdoors

# Vegetable varieties specially adapted to home canning



**PEAS, Thomas Laxton**—of superb flavor and sweetness  
(See page 41)

**BEANS—Bush Green**  
Pod  
Stringless Green Pod  
★Tendergreen

**BEANS—Lima**  
Henderson's Bush  
★Fordhook No. 242

**BEANS—Bush Wax**  
Pod  
Pencil Pod  
Stringless Kidney

**BEEF**  
Detroit Dark Red

**BEANS—Pole**  
Kentucky Wonder

**CORN, Sweet**  
Ferry's Golden (Charle-  
voix)  
Golden Bantam  
Golden Cross Bantam  
(See pages 34 and 35)



**TOMATO, Rutgers**—fine for juice as well as for  
canning (See page 45)

**SPINACH**  
★Long Standing Blooms-  
dale (See page 43)  
★Bloomsdale Reselected  
Dark Green

**SWISS CHARD**  
Large Ribbed Dark  
Green

**PEAS**  
Laxton's Progress  
Little Marvel  
Telephone  
Thomas Laxton

**TOMATO**  
Bonny Best  
Marglobe (See pages 43  
and 44)  
Pritchard  
Rutgers

★Ask your dealer to order this lesser known variety.



**BEEF, Detroit Dark Red**—excellent for canning whole  
when the roots are no more than an inch and a half in  
diameter. Tender and of fine quality for slicing and pick-  
ling even when full grown (See page 32)



**CORN, Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix)**—superior in  
sweetness and flavor, on or off the cob. Our introduc-  
tion (See page 35)

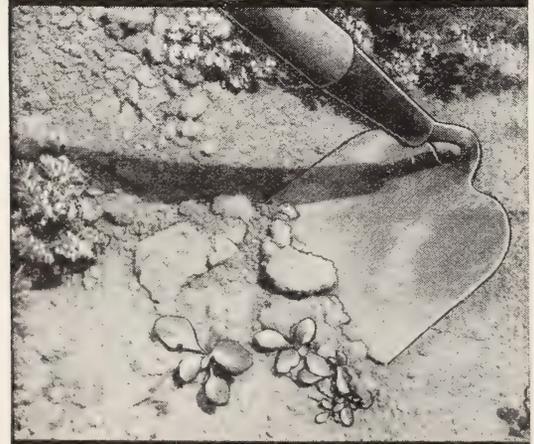
# Hints for planting vegetables



*If you suspect cutworms in the garden soil, make a collar of stiff paper or cardboard for each tomato, pepper, or other young plant when setting them out. Make the collar about six inches wide and sink half-way into the ground*



*Thin the young plants in the garden row so that they stand at the distance apart recommended on the seed packets*



*As soon as weeds show up between the garden rows, get after them with the hoe. It saves a great deal of time and energy to destroy them before roots get tough*

**ARTICHOKE** (True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke). Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about four feet apart and about two feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crown with a heavy mulch.

**ASPARAGUS**. Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover two inches deep. Thin the young plants to about one inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring.

**BUSH BEANS**. Plant when all danger of frost is past. With the corner of the hoe, make rows about 18 inches apart and an inch and a half to two inches deep across the space you are going to plant. Drop the beans along the row about three or four inches apart. Cover with fine soil and press down firmly with the hoe. When the plants come up, thin them so that they stand about six inches apart.

**POLE BEANS**. Plant at about the same time as bush beans. Get poles four to eight feet long. Drive them into the ground in rows that are about three feet apart. Set the poles three feet apart in the row. Have the rows run north and south. Around each stake, plant five to eight beans about an inch and a half or two inches deep. Press the soil down firmly. When the plants come up, thin out all except the four strongest plants at the base of each pole. Train these to climb in one direction around the poles. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

**BEETS**. Plant beets about the same time as radishes and lettuce. Have the soil fine and loose. Make rows one-half to one inch deep and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about an inch apart in the row. Cover with soil, and press it down firmly. Keep the weeds out when the plants come up. As soon as the tops are five to eight inches tall, pull out some of them and cook them for greens. Keep thinning and using the young plants until the beet roots stand about four inches apart in the row.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**. This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture.

**CABBAGE**. Set out both early and late cabbage as soon as there is no danger of frost. Have the rows two to three feet apart. Set the plants one to two feet apart in the row, depending upon variety.

**CARDON**. The rows should be about four feet apart, and the plants two feet apart in the rows. Rich soil is necessary. The stalks require blanching, and the plant is raised much like celery.

**CARROTS**. Sow carrot seed as early as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way as for beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it drop a little at a time from the corner of the packet. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press it down firmly. When the plants are about two inches tall, thin them so that they will not crowd each other. Keep out the weeds. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

**CAULIFLOWER**. The same methods that produce good cabbage will produce good cauliflower. The only difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected

# More hints for planting vegetables

from sunlight to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, do not cramp the heads.

**CELERIAC.** Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. When the roots are two inches in diameter, they are ready for use.

**CELERY.** Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and the seed must be covered only  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. It takes about two weeks for seed to sprout. For fall and winter use in the North seed may be planted from March 15 to May 15. When seedlings have three or four leaves well started, prick out about three inches apart each way. Keep the soil moist and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old.

**CHINESE CABBAGE.** This vegetable is easily raised as a succession crop. The plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant too early.

**COLLARDS.** Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well-started thin to two or three feet apart in the row.

**CORN.** Plant when all danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm and dry. If planted in cold, wet soil, the kernels will rot. To plant in so-called "hills," make a shallow hole in the soil with the corner of the hoe and drop in six kernels. Cover with about two inches of fine soil and press down firmly. Have the "hills" about four feet apart and in rows about two and one-half feet apart. When the plants are six inches high, thin out all except three or four of the strongest in each hill. To plant in rows like beans or peas, make a shallow trench with the hoe, drop in the kernels three to four inches apart, and cover about two inches deep. When plants are well up, thin to six or eight inches apart.

**CUCUMBER.** Delay planting until all danger of frost is past. Soil should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about one inch deep. Plant in "hills," (see Corn), dropping eight or ten seeds to the hill. When six inches tall, thin, leaving three or four strong plants to a hill.

**EGG PLANT.** This semi-tropical fruit requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when two inches tall if the weather continues warm. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with paris green or arsenate of lead to protect from potato bugs.

**ENDIVE.** For early use sow seed in spring; for later supply sow in June or July. When well started, thin the plants eight inches to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center to blanch the heart of the plant. Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in dark cellar.

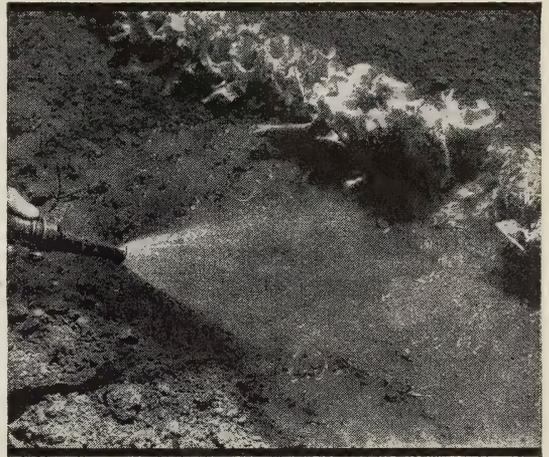
**FENNEL.** Culture is about the same as for celery.

**KALE OR BORECOLE.** Sow the seed one-fourth to one-half inch deep in rows two or three feet apart. When the plants come up, thin them so that they are from eight to twelve inches apart in the row.

**KOHL RABI.** As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in rows in light, rich soil. When plants are well established, thin three to six inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of ten days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow.

**LEEK.** Sow in rows early in spring, covering one-half inch deep. Thin the plants two to four inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches tall, set four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

## Wrong and Right Way to Water



*Turning the hose directly on plants in the garden row is likely to injure them. It also wastes water . . .*



*Instead . . . give plants a good soaking by laying the hose on the ground and letting the water trickle along close to the roots. Resting the hose nozzle on an old blanket or piece of sacking helps spread the water more evenly*

# Give your garden a good start

## PLANTING HINTS (Continued)

**LETTUCE.** Sow lettuce seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Make rows the same as for carrots and beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it run out slowly from the corner of the packet. Cover with about one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press down firmly. If the plants of loose leaf lettuce look crowded when they come up, thin them a little. Thin head lettuce plants so that they stand about eight to ten inches apart in the row. Have the rows at least twelve inches apart. Lettuce does best when the weather is cool and moist.

**MUSKMELON.** In sections where summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hotbeds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least five feet apart, and the hills two to three feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

**WATERMELON.** Raising watermelons requires about the same culture as muskmelons except that the vines need more room. Hills should be liberally manured, and cultivation careful and thorough.

**MUSTARD.** Sow at the same time as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way. Sow the seed thinly and cover with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them so that they are four to eight inches apart in the row. Mustard plants make the best greens when they are given plenty of water so that they grow quickly.

**OKRA or GUMBO.** Okra seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop four or five seeds to the foot and cover one-half to one inch deep. Thin to about two feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

**ONION.** Onion seed germinates well in cool weather. Plant as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable,—one-fourth to one-half inch. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

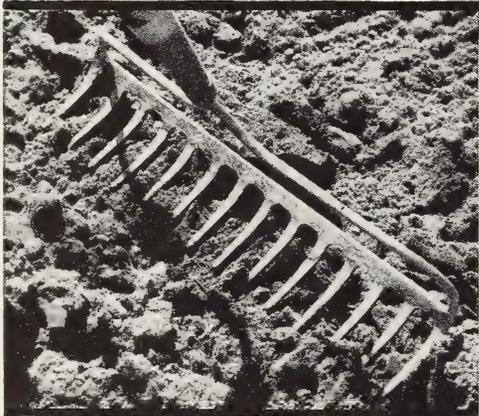
**PARSNIP.** The seed is even slower to germinate than parsnip. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in rows with a covering of not more than one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them to three to four inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about three inches tall, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

**PARSNIP.** Parsnips grow best in loose, rich, sandy loam but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows and when well up thin three to six inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be dug in spring when the ground has thawed.

**PEAS.** Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the soil will permit. By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained, extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. All varieties more than one and one-half feet tall do better if staked up or otherwise supported when four to six inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.



*In preparing the soil, drive the spade or spading fork straight down full length with your foot*



*Use the back of the rake to help break up clods; use the tooth-side to make the soil fine and smooth*



*To measure distances between rows a yard stick is a great convenience*

# by preparing and planting it properly

## PLANTING HINTS (Concluded)

**PEPPERS.** Culture, soil, and temperature requirements for peppers are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer hoed into the soil after the plants are six to eight inches tall will be beneficial.

**PUMPKIN.** Pumpkins are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

**RADISH.** Sow radish seed as early as the ground can be worked. Make the rows in the same way as for lettuce, beets, and carrots. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. If the plants seem crowded when they come up, thin them to stand about an inch apart. Radishes will be crisp and tender if they grow quickly and have plenty of moisture.

**RHUBARB.** Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

**ROQUETTE.** In early spring, sow the seed in shallow rows about 16 in. apart, and for succession sow every few weeks. Water freely. The young leaves are ready for cutting when plants are eight to ten inches tall.

**RUTABAGA.** This vegetable requires a longer growing season than turnip and needs more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July. Culture is practically the same as for turnip except that the plants should be thinned to six or eight inches apart in the rows. When grown, pull, top, and store in cool cellar or pit.

**SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER.** Sow seed early one-half to one inch deep, giving about the same culture as for parsnip. Succeeds best in light, rich soil that has been stirred quite deeply.

**SORREL.** Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

**SPINACH.** Plant seed as early in spring as ground can be prepared. Have the soil fine and loose. Make the rows about 12 inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with about an inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about three inches tall, thin them so that they are three to six inches apart in the row. Keep out the weeds.

**SQUASH.** Plant about the same time as corn, when the ground is warm and dry. For summer squash make "hills" (see Corn), two to three feet apart; for winter squash, three to four feet apart. Drop six to eight seeds in each hill. Cover with about one to one and one-half inch of fine soil, and press down firmly. When the plants are up, thin them so that only three or four of the strongest ones are left in each hill. Well rotted manure or a little complete fertilizer may be mixed with the soil in each hill before the seeds are planted.

**SWISS CHARD.** Plant at about the same time as lettuce and radish. Make the rows in the same way, and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about one inch apart in the row, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them so that they are eight or ten inches apart in the row. Hoe the plants often, and keep out the weeds.

**TOMATO.** Set out tomato plants when the weather is warm and sunny, and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants three or four feet apart each way so that they will have plenty of room. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if the ground is dry. Hoe often until the plants are quite large.

**TURNIP.** For summer turnips, sow the seed as early as that of radishes and lettuce. Scatter the seed, or sow it in rows like those of radishes and lettuce. Cover the seed with about half an inch of soil. For fall and winter turnips, sow the seed in July in the same way.



*Space large seeds evenly in the furrow by dropping from the hand. Do not sow seeds of beans, peas, and corn too close together*



*About four times the diameter of the seed is a good general rule to follow for depth of planting. This means covering large seeds one to two inches deep, medium-sized seeds one-half to one inch deep, and small seeds one-quarter to one-half inch deep*



*After planting, press the soil down firmly with the flat of the hoe to bring the seeds into contact with the soil moisture and hasten germination*

# More than 90 years with one objective—

NOTE! "Days to table size" means length of time from date of planting to the time when the vegetables are ready to eat in the climate of southern Michigan. In most cases the reference is to seed planting; in the case of broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, pepper, and tomato, length of time starts with the date the plants are set in the open ground.

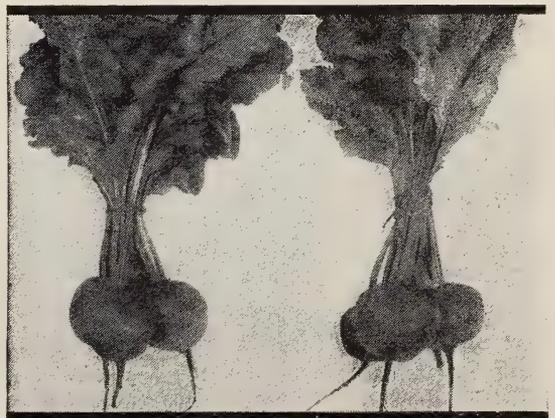
Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>ARTICHOKE</b>		
Green Globe	2 yrs.	Deep green, globe-shaped flower heads. Does best in mild climates. Fleshy bud scales are the part eaten. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>ASPARAGUS</b>		
Mary Washington (Rust Resistant)	2 yrs.	Large, firm, green shoots. Very fine flavor. Recently developed rust resistant strain <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—BUSH WAX POD</b>		
Pencil Pod Wax	55	Pods bright yellow, round, fleshy, 5½ to 6 in. long. Brittle. Tender. Desirable for home garden as well as for market <b>carton 10c</b>
Round Pod Kidney Wax	58	Waxy light yellow pods, 5½ to 6 in. long. Desirable for home garden as well as for canning <b>carton 10c</b>
Stringless Kidney Wax	58	Large, fleshy, round pods of rich, creamy yellow. Excellent quality and flavor <b>carton 10c</b>
Sure Crop Wax	53	Long, flat, meaty pods, 6 to 6½ in. long. Large sturdy plants. Very popular <b>carton 10c</b>
Top Notch Golden Wax	52	Pods attractive, clear golden yellow, 4½ to 5¼ in. long. Flat-oval. Fleshy. Brittle <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—BUSH GREEN POD</b>		
Bountiful	48	Abundant, straight, broad pods 6 to 7 in. long. Popular flat-podded green bean <b>carton 10c</b>
Broad Improved Long Pod (Fava Bean, Horse Bean)	150	Plants very large and erect. Pods glossy green, broad and very thick. Desirable for green shells <b>carton 10c</b>
Dwarf Horticultural	53	Pods 5 to 5½ in. long, wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage. Desirable for green shell and snaps <b>carton 10c</b>
Ferry's Plentiful	49	Outstanding new variety of our own introduction. All-America Award, 1939. Very productive. Long straight flat pods. Excellent quality and flavor <b>carton 10c</b>
Fordhook Favorite	52	White seeded. Useful for snaps; also for baking when seeds are ripe <b>carton 10c</b>
French Horticultural	55	Vigorous, semi-running bush bean much preferred in New England States. Good for green shells as well as snaps <b>carton 10c</b>
Full Measure	52	Round, fleshy, brittle pods 6 to 6½ in. long. Very satisfactory main crop variety <b>carton 10c</b>
Giant Stringless Green Pod	53	Pods 6 to 6½ in. long; round, fleshy, brittle. Good yielder. Fine for canning as well as for the table <b>carton 10c</b>
Stringless Black Valentine	53	Improved form of old Black Valentine. Round, dark green pods <b>carton 10c</b>
Stringless Green Pod (Landreth's)	53	Round pods 5½ in. long, fleshy and tender. Unusually fine flavor <b>carton 10c</b>
Stringless Red Valentine	54	Fleshy pods 4½ to 5 in. long. Entirely stringless strain of the old dependable Red Valentine <b>carton 10c</b>
Stringless Refugee	70	Pods very uniform, 5 to 5½ in. long. Young pods particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole <b>carton 10c</b>
Tendergreen	54	Fleshy round pods about 7 in. long. Light green. Fairly new variety of real merit <b>carton 10c</b>
Tennessee Green Pod	54	Pods 6 to 7 in. long, broad; stringless in snap stage. Splendid quality. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
White Half Runner	68	Round fleshy pods about 4 in. long. Bushy vine with short runners. Pods of good quality when young; dry beans good for baking. Unusual flavor <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—FOR DRY USE</b>		
White Navy or Michelle	95	Plants large with tendency to form runners. Hardy. Prolific. Beans ripen uniformly. The common white bean of commerce <b>carton 10c</b>
Red Kidney	100	Seeds kidney shaped. Rich deep red. Standard commercial variety <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—POLE WAX POD</b>		
Kentucky Wonder Wax	67	Pods thick and wide. Good climber. Heavily productive <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—POLE GREEN POD</b>		
Blue Lake	65	Same as White Creaseback <b>carton 10c</b>
Burger's Green Pod Stringless	63	Same as White Seeded Kentucky Wonder <b>carton 10c</b>
Early Blue Lake	55	Earlier than original strain, and vines shorter and more slender. Desirable in sections where season is short, or for early market <b>carton 10c</b>
Improved Missouri Wonder	66	Seeds medium size, flattened, kidney shaped. Unsurpassed as green shell beans <b>carton 10c</b>
Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)	65	Slender, dark green pods often 10 in. long hang in clusters. Best quality green pole bean <b>carton 10c</b>
Kentucky Wonder, Rust Resistant (Brown Seeded)	65	Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but foliage slightly darker. Considerable resistance to bean rust. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>

# better vegetable and flower seeds

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>BEANS—POLE GREEN POD (Cont.)</b>		
Lazy Wife	74	Good climber. Heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to 6½ in. long, fleshy. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell use <b>carton 10c</b>
London Horticultural	70	Pods 6 in. long, straight, thick, green splashed with crimson. Excellent for green shells <b>carton 10c</b>
McCaslan Pole	65	Pods 8 in. long, medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. White seeds. Fine for snaps and dry shell use <b>carton 10c</b>
Morse's Pole No. 191	63	Definite resistance to rust. Dark green pods 7 to 9 in. long. White seeds. Strongly recommended for sections where rust is prevalent. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Oregon Giant	70	Pods 8 in. long and ½ to ¾ in. wide. Used principally in northern section of Pacific Coast <b>carton 10c</b>
Scarlet Runner	90	Dark green pods 6 in. long desirable for snaps. Green shell beans very good. (See page 18 for decorative use) <b>carton 10c</b>
Scotia or Striped Creaseback	72	Abundant light green round pods about 6 in. long, fine grained, tender. Fine to grow among rows of corn <b>carton 10c</b>
St. Louis Perfection White	65	White seeds, very good for baking when dry. Young pods good for snaps. Kentucky Wonder quality. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
White Creaseback	65	Tender, fleshy pods about 5½ in. long; dry beans clear white. Green beans fine for snaps; dry beans for baking <b>carton 10c</b>
White Seeded Kentucky Wonder (Burger's Green Pod Stringless)	63	Long, dark green pods for snaps; seeds good for baking. Grown principally in Southern California <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—DWARF LIMA</b>		
Burpee's Improved Bush Dwarf Large White	75	Plants large, heavily productive. Four large, thick beans to a pod <b>carton 10c</b>
Early Market	78	Pods 4½ in. long; 3 to 4 large, thick beans; dry beans white, flat. Standard large-seeded lima <b>carton 15c</b>
Fordhook Bush (Potato Lima)	68	Smooth dark green pods; mostly 3 large flat beans to the pod. Very early and prolific. Fine for home and market. Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. All-America Award <b>carton 10c</b>
Fordhook No. 242	75	Pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Three to four seeds. Dry beans white, very plump. The finest quality lima bean <b>carton 10c</b>
Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima)	76	Large thick beans, 3 or 4 to the pod. Easy to shell. Finest flavor. Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. All-America Award <b>carton 10c</b>
Jackson Wonder Bush	65	Pods small; 3 to 4 small flat seeds; dry beans white. Popular in North because of earliness. Excellent quality <b>carton 10c</b>
Thorogreen	66	Pods medium size. Four to five fairly thick, large beans. Dry beans marked brownish-red. Popular in South <b>carton 10c</b>
	65	Similar to Henderson's Bush but seed coat and seed interior greenish. Attractive for canning <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>BEANS—POLE LIMA</b>		
Challenger or Fordhook Pole	92	New. Extremely heavy producer. Plants 10 to 15 ft. tall. Pods 5 to 6 in. long. Contain 4 to 6 large thick green beans <b>carton 10c</b>
Florida Butter, Speckled	85	Pods in clusters. Beans buff, spotted reddish brown. Popular and dependable in South <b>carton 10c</b>
King of the Garden	88	Pods large, about 6 in. long. Four to five large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of Large White Lima <b>carton 15c</b>
Large Speckled or Christmas	90	Broad flat pods contain large flat beans of creamy green with deep red or maroon markings. Needs long growing season <b>carton 10c</b>



*Ferry's Plentiful Bean is becoming more popular year by year (See page 30)*



*Beet—Detroit Dark Red (left); Early Wonder (right) (See page 32)*

# Follow early radishes or lettuce with

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>BEANS—Pole Lima (Cont.)</b>		
Small White (Carolina or Sieva)	78	Pods 3½ in. long; 3 to 4 small seeds of splendid quality. Known as Pole Butter Bean of the South <span style="float: right;">carton 10c</span>
<b>BEET—TABLE</b>		
Crosby's Egyptian	58	Lighter in color than Detroit Dark Red. Round, flattened. Excellent for early beets and greens. Famous for sweetness <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Detroit Dark Red	60	Deep rich red; globe-shaped. Very little zoning. Tender and delicious. Best all-purpose beet; the standard of excellence in table beets. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Early Blood Turnip	60	Flesh bright red. Tops somewhat coarse. Quick-grower which many gardeners like <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Extra Early Flat Egyptian	55	Roots flattened. Flesh dark purplish-red with light zoning <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Early Wonder	58	Flattened globe shape. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Good home garden beet <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Ferry's Crosby	58	Light or orange-red strain of Crosby's Egyptian. Excellent quality. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Green Top Bunching	58	Early and attractive. Foliage keeps fresh color well into fall. Roots almost round. color bright blood red. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">Interior pkt. 10c</span>
Long Dark Blood (Above Ground)	90	Long slender roots of dark purplish-red. Best table beet for field culture. Splendid keeper <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Perfected Detroit	62	A fine strain of Detroit Dark Red with longer bright green tops <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Tall Top Early Wonder	60	Early beet of Crosby type with specially large tops. Suitable both for root use and for greens <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>BEET—SUGAR</b>		
Klein Wanzleben	120	Roots medium large. Very rich in sugar content. Good keeper. Soil producing best results is rich, friable sand or clay loam <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>BEET—MANGEL WURZEL</b>		
Danish Red Giant Eckendorf	120	Roots very large, thick, cylindrical. Red above, rose below ground. Grows largely above ground <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Danish Yellow Giant Eckendorf	120	Roots light yellow, tinged with green above ground. Aside from color same as Danish Red Giant Eckendorf <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Giant Half Sugar, Green Top	120	Roots long ovoid, grayish white with light green shoulder. Flesh white <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Giant Half Sugar, Rose Top	120	Roots long oval, tapered. Grayish white with rose colored shoulder. Flesh white, rich in sugar <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Mammoth Long Red	120	Large, spindle-shaped roots, straight and thick. Grow ¼ to ½ out of ground. Light red. Flesh white tinged rose <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>BROCCOLI</b>		
Cauliflower type De Cicco	60	(See Cauliflower, Winter) Plants medium tall, light green. Produce a high percentage of side shoots. Very early and of excellent quality <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Green Sprouting	70	Plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. Many sprouts about 5 in. long end in heads of deep green buds. Use in bud stage. Cook only 15 to 20 minutes <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Rapa	60	Leaves and small heads make excellent greens. Cut just before heads start to bloom. Sow seed very early in spring. Quick growing <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>BRUSSELS SPROUTS</b>		
Long Island Improved	90	Plants about 20 in. tall. Many firm little heads an inch or two in diameter. Very satisfactory for home gardens for fall and early winter use <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>CABBAGE, FIRST EARLY</b>		
Charleston or Large Wakefield	71	Large pointed heads. One of the best for Southern home gardens <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Copenhagen Market	66	Uniformly round heads. Interior white, very solid. Plants compact for setting close together in garden <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Early Jersey Wakefield	62	Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Golden Acre	66	Similar to Copenhagen Market, but heads are smaller. Earliest round headed cabbage <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Jersey Queen	62	Yellows Resistant Early Jersey Wakefield <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Resistant Detroit	62	Yellows Resistant type of Golden Acre. Uniform round heads. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY</b>		
All Head Early	77	Firm flat heads, weighing 6 to 7 lbs. Especially good for kraut <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
All Head Select	77	Yellows Resistant All Head Early <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Ferry's Round Dutch	71	Heads about 6 in. in diameter, round and firm. Very good second-early cabbage. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Globe	80	Yellows Resistant Glory of Enkhuizen <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Glory of Enkhuizen	76	Large, round, firm heads. Good main crop selection for home garden. Fine for kraut <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Marion Market	75	Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Produces normal crop on infested soils where non-resistant strains fail <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Midseason Market	73	Large round head. Splendid variety to follow one of the First Earlies. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>

# a row of compact-heading cabbage



*A field of carrot growing for seed on one of our California ranches*



*Cabbage, Copenhagen Market — one of the best varieties for small home gardens*

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY (Cont.)</b>		
<b>Slow Bolting Flat Dutch</b>	90	Popular on the Pacific Coast. Heads will stand a long time after maturity without bolting to seed. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Stein's Flat Dutch</b>	95	Heads large and flat but deep and firm <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Succession</b>	84	Large, flat, deep heads. Very dependable for late summer and fall use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant)</b>	90	Large flattened head. Excellent quality. Especially valuable in localities infected with cabbage yellows <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CABBAGE, LATE</b>		
<b>Danish Ballhead</b>	100	Large flattened globe-shaped heads. Very firm and solid. One of best late cabbages. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Ferry's Hollander</b>	105	Medium sized round heads. Firm and solid. Wonderful quality. Best variety for home gardeners to plant for winter storage. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Ferry's Premium Late Flat Dutch</b>	100	Large, flat, deep, firm heads. Reliable keeper. Much used for kraut. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Mammoth Rock Red</b>	90	Large head. Appetizing color. Tender. Good flavor. Fine for pickling and salads. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Oakview Ballhead</b>	110	A larger, heavier head than Ferry's Hollander; otherwise similar. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Penn State Ballhead</b>	100	Attractive, flattened, globe-shaped heads. Excellent for winter storage. Fine for kraut <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Round Red Dutch (Early)</b>	80	Deep red, round, solid heads weighing 3 to 5 lbs <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Savoy, Chieftain</b>	88	Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. Outstanding quality. Our introduction; All-America Award 1938 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Wisconsin Hollander</b>	100	Yellows Resistant. Developed out of Ferry's Hollander. Splendid for storage and kraut <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CARDOON</b>		
<b>Large Smooth</b>	180	Grown for fleshy leaf stalks or midribs. Plants about three feet tall, grayish-green. Leaves frequently tied to hasten blanching <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CARROT</b>		
<b>Danvers (Half Long)</b>	75	Roots longer than Red Cored Chantenay, taper to blunt point. Fine color and flavor <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>French Forcing (Earliest Short Horn)</b>	60	Earliest and smallest carrot grown. Almost round <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Imperator</b>	77	Cylindrical, well-stumped roots, about 8 inches long at maturity. Deep orange color. Popular bunching variety for shipping in California and the South <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Long Orange Improved</b>	85	Long, slender, pointed. Good for table when young, for stock when matured <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Morse's Bunching</b>	77	Long, almost cylindrical roots. Splendid for the garden as well as for shipping. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Nantes, Strong Top</b>	68	Flesh bright orange; cylindrical; no core; fine sweet flavor. A strain of the true Nantes bred for stems and tops that do not break off so easily as the old type. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>Ox Heart or Guerande</b>	80	Broad, stocky, heart-shaped; 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young, for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# You can raise superior vegetables

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>CARROT (Cont.)</b>		
Red Cored Chantenay	70	Rich, orange-red clear to center. Tapers to blunt end. Sweet, tender. Outstanding favorite. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Supreme Half Long	75	Refined strain of Danvers. Small core. Deep attractive color. Tender, sweet, fine flavor. Our introduction. Special mention, 1937 All-America Selections <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Touchon	68	Similar to Nantes, but with greater length and stronger tops. Excellent quality for home and market garden <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CAULIFLOWER</b>		
Early Snowball "A"	55	Super Snowball type. Short-leaved type well adapted for greenhouse forcing or early market. Heads medium size, snow white, deep, smooth, compact. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Snowball "X"	60	Snowdrift type. Large, solid white heads of fine quality. Recommended for use where weather conditions are unfavorable for growing earlier maturing strain. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Winter	120	Large, white, solid heads of excellent quality. Plants hardy, vigorous, and easily grown where winters are mild. Strains differing in maturity dates from November to April have been developed. Our introductions <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CELERIAC</b>		
Large Smooth Prague	110	Large, round, smooth tubers; very tender. For celery flavor in soups, stews, and salads <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CELERY</b>		
Dwarf Golden Yellow Self Blanching	115	Compact growth. Thick solid stalks that blanch to clear waxy yellow. Popular because of earliness and fine flavor <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Easy Blanching	110	Splendid early variety. Blanches readily. Vigorous, compact growth <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Emperor or Fordhook	135	Stems thick and round. Fine for late fall use and winter storage <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Ferry's Pascal	120	Large, compact, green-leaved. Stalks blanch to yellowish-white. Unsurpassed flavor <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Golden Detroit	115	Plants compact, full-hearted. Stems 7 to 8 in. long; blanch easily; free from strings. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Golden Plume or Wonderful	110	Thick, solid stalks that blanch readily. Finest quality. Very desirable for home use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Golden Yellow Self Blanching (Tall)	105	Fairly tall, compact, firm stalks that blanch readily. Early <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Non-Bolting Golden Plume, Tall	115	Recommended for sections where unfavorable conditions cause ordinary strains to bolt. Otherwise similar to Golden Plume, but later. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Soup or Cutting	120	Tops grow rapidly, furnishing cuttings all season. For cooking and seasoning, not for blanching <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Superplume	110	An improved Golden Plume, excellent to store for fall and winter use. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Supreme Golden	105	An outstanding new strain of the Golden Yellow Self Blanching type. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Utah	130	The most popular green celery. Fine flavor <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White Plume	115	Stalks and foliage blanch readily to snowy white. Valuable for early market <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Winter Queen	130	Moderately dwarf, erect, compact, with solid heart. Best winter variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>



Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam



Collards, Georgia or Creole

# from Ferry-Morse seeds

Name	Days to Table-Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>CHERVIL</b> Curled	60	Similar to parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright rich green (See also Herbs, page 46) <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CHICORY</b> Asparagus or Catalogna	65	Long, slender, distinctly cut, green leaves. Also known as Italian dandelion. Very desirable for salads <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Large Rooted or Coffee	65	Dried roots used as substitute or adulterant for coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Small Rooted or Radichetta	65	Slender, strap leaves. Used for salads <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Witloof or French Endive	150	Compact clusters of blanched leaves. Rich, mildly acid flavor. Attractive salad vegetable <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CHINESE CABBAGE</b> Chihli	70	Heads 18 to 20 in. tall, very firm, well blanched, crisp, sweet, tender. Serve as salad or cook like asparagus <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Wong Bok	75	Heads 8 to 10 in. tall, broad, and firm. Well blanched and of excellent quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CHIVES</b>	90	Grass-like leaves with appetizing flavor like mild onion. Use in salads, cottage cheese, and many cooked dishes <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>COLLARDS</b> Cabbage or Heading (Buncombe)	75	Low growing compact plants, 1½ to 2 ft. tall. Cabbage-like flavor. Popular as greens in South <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Georgia, Southern, or Creole	75	Grows 2 to 3 ft. tall. Large, light green leaves in open cluster. Grown in South in place of cabbage and used as greens. Light frost improves crop <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>CORN, SWEET (WHITE VARIETIES)</b> Alameda Sweet	90	Stocky plants, ears plump, 7 to 8 in. long. Adapted to Pacific Coast. Husks wrapped tightly about top limit injury by corn ear worm <b>carton 10c</b>
Alpha	72	The earliest sweet corn. Surprisingly sweet and tender. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Black Mexican	88	One of the richest flavored and most tender varieties. Kernels clear white at table stage; become blue-black when ripe <b>carton 10c</b>
Country Gentleman	100	Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick; packed with irregular rows of white, sweet kernels. For many years one of most popular late home garden varieties <b>carton 10c</b>
Ferry's Early Evergreen	95	Valuable for home gardens. Ears 7½ in. long. Kernels remain fresh and tender long time. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Howling Mob	85	Ears 7 to 7½ in. long, 12-rowed. Kernels milky white and of good sweet flavor <b>carton 10c</b>
Oregon Evergreen	95	Ears medium to large; 12 to 18-rowed. Tight husk helps protect ear from corn ear worm. Popular in Southern California for winter use and as late corn on northern coast <b>carton 10c</b>
Stowell's Evergreen	100	Large ears about 8 in. long; big kernels; very sweet. One of best late varieties; earlier than Country Gentleman <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>CORN, SWEET (YELLOW VARIETIES)</b> Bantam Evergreen (Golden)	95	Large ears 7½ to 8 in. long; rich golden cream kernels; fine flavor. Remains in condition a long time <b>carton 10c</b>
Carmel Golden	82	Dwarf, second-early variety, popular in California. Large, thick, 12-rowed ears. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix)	82	Ears 6½ to 7 in. long; kernels unusually sweet and tender. Finest flavored home garden variety. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Golden Bantam	78	Uniform ears 6 to 7 in. long; true 8-rowed strain. A favorite for flavor. The earliest really sweet variety <b>carton 10c</b>
Golden Cross Bantam P51X39 (Hybrid)	88	The best hybrid sweet corn. Large ears, 10 to 14-rowed. Less susceptible to Stewart's Disease than many other varieties <b>carton 15c</b>
Golden Early Market	72	Large, attractive ears, 12 to 14-rowed. Valuable early home garden variety <b>carton 10c</b>
Golden Sunshine	74	Taller, more vigorous plants and larger ears than Golden Bantam. Very good quality <b>carton 10c</b>
Ioana IP39XI-45 (Hybrid)	87	Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed. Medium narrow light yellow kernels. Developed by Iowa Experiment Station. Received All-America Award, 1939. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Excellent for canning and market garden <b>carton 15c</b>
Marcross C13X6 (Hybrid)	72	Very desirable early variety. Ears 6½ to 7½ inches long, 10 to 14 rowed, kernels medium yellow. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt <b>carton 15c</b>
Whipple's Early Yellow	85	Stalks 6 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 in. long, 14-rowed. Excellent flavor <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>CORN, FIELD</b> Early Adams or Burlington	90	White kernels, sweet and tender when young; ears 7 to 8 in. long, 2 in. thick. Much used for table in South <b>carton 10c</b>
Trucker's Favorite	90	Similar to Early Adams. Much used in South for roasting ears <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>POP CORN</b> South American	110	Large yellow kernels that pop to enormous size without hard centers <b>carton 10c</b>
White Hulless Hybrid	105	Ears about 3½ in. long. Kernels white and pointed. Popped kernels very large and snowy white <b>carton 10c</b>
White Rice	110	Dry ears 6 in. long. Kernels translucent, waxy white; pointed. Popped kernels large and snow white <b>carton 10c</b>

# Plant chinese cabbage and endive in

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>CORN SALAD</b> (Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce)	45	Thick leaves of mild flavor. Use fresh or cook like lettuce or spinach <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CRESS</b> Curled or Pepper Grass	45	Frilled, curled leaves; warm pungent flavor. Appetizing addition to lettuce; also used for garnishing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
True Water	180	Hardy perennial water plant. Leaves of piquant flavor used for salads and garnishing. Thrives best in running water or in soil kept wet <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>CUCUMBER</b> A & C	68	Fruits slightly tapered, but fairly straight and symmetrical. Deep green. Very popular in southeastern United States <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Black Diamond (It Stays Green)	60	Splendid shipping variety. Fruits rich dark green <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Boston Pickling	60	Medium dark green; 6 to 7 in. long when grown; only slightly tapered. Popular for pickling; also used for slicing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Chicago Pickling (Westerfield)	60	Fruits slightly longer and more tapering than those of Boston Pickling <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Crystal Apple	65	A true cucumber but like an apple in shape and size. Crisp, tender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Cluster	56	Short, thick, blunt fruits about 5½ in. long. Medium dark green. Desirable for pickling and slicing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Fortune	66	A desirable slicing variety extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Short Green (Early Frame)	56	Fruits 6 to 7 in. long. Bright medium green. Very good for making so-called "gherkin" pickles when fruits are young <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early White Spine (Earliest of All)	60	Medium dark green, slightly tapering to blunt ends; 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Very popular for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Improved Long Green	68	Medium dark green; black-spined; 10 to 12 in. long. Excellent for slicing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Lemon	65	Deep lemon yellow, about 3 in. in diameter, nearly round. Odd, but delicious cucumber for slicing and salads <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Longfellow	72	Valuable for home gardens and shipping. Handsome, dark green fruits <b>pkt. 10c</b>
National Pickling	54	Straight, symmetrical fruits become 6 in. long when mature. Superior for small pickles. Very uniform <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Small Gherkin	60	Genuine West India gherkin. Pale green oval fruits with spine-like projections. Make tasty pickles <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Snow's Pickling	54	Deep green color. Popular for small pickles <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Straight-8	66	Straight; symmetrical; 8 in. long, 1½ in. diameter; rich deep green. Unsurpassed for slicing. Our introduction, All-America Gold Medal Award <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>DANDELION</b> Improved Thick Leaved	95	Thick leaves of deep green. Compact with upright tuft at center. Superior to uncultivated plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>EGGPLANT</b> Black Beauty	80	Large, symmetrical fruits. Retain glossy, black-purple coloring for long time. Popular <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Fort Myers Market	85	Fruits of ideal size for shipping. Color deep purplish black with high gloss. Vigorous, very productive, high bush variety, especially adapted to Florida and Cuba <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Improved Large Purple	80	Yields 4 to 6 large fruits of dark purple. Flesh firm and meaty. Plants spineless. Very popular variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>



Two unusually outstanding vegetable varieties of Ferry-Morse development . . . on the left, Red Cored Chantenay Carrot (see page 34); on the right, Straight-8 Cucumber

# midsummer for fall and winter salads



*Chinese Cabbage, Chihli (See page 35)*



*Endive, Deep Heart Fringed*

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>ENDIVE</b>		
Deep Heart Fringed	90	All-America Silver Medal, 1940. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Full Heart Batavian (Escarolle)	90	An improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves large and broad. Heads compact, well-rounded. Unexcelled for salads because of crispness and tenderness <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Green Curled Ruffec, Green Ribbed	95	Leaves mossy appearing. Center blanches to delicate white. Very good for fall and winter use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed)	95	Vigorous and resistant. Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Attractive salad plant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>FENNEL</b>		
Florence	110	Branching plant with feathery foliage and bulb-like base. Sweet-flavored bulb eaten cooked or raw; stalks eaten like celery <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>KALE or BORECOLE</b>		
Dwarf Blue Curled	75	Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch. Very popular in vicinity of Norfolk <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Dwarf Green Curled	75	Low, spreading plant. Finely curled, parsley-like leaves. Desirable for greens and garnishing. Exceptionally hardy <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Jersey or Thousand Headed	80	Strong growing plants 6 to 8 ft. tall. Smooth leaves. Much used for poultry and stock feed <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Siberian or Sprouts	70	Dwarf, spreading plants. Large plume-like frilled leaves. Sometimes called "German greens" <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Tall Green Curled Scotch	75	Light green densely curled leaves on plants 3 ft. tall. Widely grown for greens. Very hardy; improved by light frosts <b>Crop failed</b>
<b>KOHL RABI</b>		
Early Purple Vienna	60	Bulbs purplish color; flesh white and tender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early White Vienna	55	Bulbs light green on outside; flesh white, mild-flavored, tender. Most popular table variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>LEEK</b>		
American, London, or Large Flag	150	Early. Popular gardener's variety with long, thick, well blanched stem <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Giant Musselburgh	150	Long white stem; medium green leaves. Not so hardy as Monstrous Carentan, and stems longer and more slender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Monstrous Carentan	150	Very popular hardy variety. Pure white stem. Dark, blue green leaves <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>LETTUCE, HEADING</b>		
Bibb	57	Small, somewhat loose heads with a distinct flavor. Outer leaves deep glossy green, interior rich yellowish waxy green. Very tender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Big Boston	76	Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at margins. Buttery yellow at heart. One of best flavored varieties <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Cornell No. 456	82	An excellent new variety of the Iceberg type developed at Cornell University. Similar to Great Lakes in appearance and performance <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Great Lakes	82	New variety of Iceberg type, introduced by Michigan State College. Highly recommended for planting in the Great Lakes area. All-America Award, 1944 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Green Mignonette	66	A somewhat larger selection of the older variety; wholly green, no trace of brown. Very crisp. Especially adapted to tropical climates. Popular in South Pacific. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# Ferry-Morse seeds are available

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>LETTUCE, HEADING (Cont.)</b>		
Hanson	82	Large, hard cabbage-like head. White heart <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Hubbard's Market	67	Well known butter heading variety. Also popular in Cuba and South America <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Iceberg	82	Very popular for home gardens. Head large, hard, crumpled, red tinged. Inside white, crisp <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Imperial No. 44	82	Very popular in Northeastern States <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Imperial No. 847	83	A New York type especially adapted for eastern and southern use <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
May King	66	Earliest heading lettuce. Medium small, firm, round head <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Mignonette	66	Excellent quality. Very small head <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
New York (Iceberg type)	81	Large, dark green, tightly folded head, well-blanching and sweet. Very widely grown <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Salamander (Black Seeded Tennisball)	70	Forms heads when weather is too warm for most varieties <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
White Boston	76	Light green head; buttery yellow heart. An outstanding variety. Our own perfected purebred strain <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>LETTUCE, LOOSE LEAVED</b>		
Black Seeded Simpson	45	Broad, light yellowish green leaves, frilled and crumpled. Attractive early variety <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Chicken Lettuce	45	Very hardy. Rapid growing. Non-heading. Produces flower stalks early and abundance of leaves over long period. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Early Curled Simpson	45	Compact plants. Leaves bright lustrous green, broad and frilled. Plant thickly and use when young and tender <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Grand Rapids	45	Leaves large, broad, wavy, frilled, light green. Very tender. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Grand Rapids U. S. No. 1	42	Mildew resistant strain of Grand Rapids, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Leaf margins slightly more deeply cut, color a little duller and lighter green, than the original. Stands longer without bolting to seed than other strains <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Prize Head	45	Outside leaves ringed red; interior green. Frilled, crumpled, tender, sweet. One of most satisfactory varieties for home gardens. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Slobolt	45	Recently developed strain of Grand Rapids type which does not bolt quickly to seed. Introduced by USDA. Fine home garden variety <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>LETTUCE, COS or ROMAINE</b>		
Dark Green	70	Medium large, dark green. Firm well folded head <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
White Paris or Trianon	70	Outer leaves medium light green; interior whitish green. Loose heads 8 to 9 in. tall. Summer salad lettuce <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
<b>MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED</b>		
Bender's Surprise	90	Medium to large. Oval. Skin light yellow when ripe. Delicious flavor <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Crenshaw	110	A cross between Casaba and Cantaloupe. Matures in late summer and bears well into fall. Needs long growing season. Salmon flesh. Wonderful flavor <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Early Osage	84	Fruits 6 to 7 in. diameter. Almost round. Thick, sweet flesh of salmon-orange. Splendid for home gardens. Our introduction <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Hale's Best	86	Oval fruits 6½ in. long, heavily netted. Thick, deep, salmon flesh. Earliness and rich flavor make this a favorite <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>
Hearts of Gold	100	Round, 5 to 6 in. diameter. Thick, sweet flesh of deep salmon-orange. Fine to plant for succession where season is long <span style="float: right;">pkt. 10c</span>



*Leaf Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson*



*Head Lettuce, White Boston  
Our own perfected purebred strain*

# everywhere in the United States

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED (Cont.)</b>		
Honey Rock	85	Nearly round, 5 to 6 in. diameter. Thick, deep salmon flesh. Sweet musky flavor. One of newer varieties well-adapted to home gardens. Early <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Improved Perfecto	90	Fruits almost spherical, 6 to 7 in. diameter. Outstanding for fine quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Iroquois	90	Fruits oblong, heavily netted. Thick orange flesh of high quality. Excellent for home or market garden <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Persian	115	Round fruits, 6 to 8 in. diameter. Very dark green, netted. Flesh thick, bright orange. Distinctive flavor. Needs long growing season <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Pride of Wisconsin	90	Similar in size and shape to Honey Rock. Oval. Tough, heavily netted rind. Flesh deep orange and very thick. Sweet and of excellent quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Resistant, No. 45	87	Oval fruits with indistinct ribbing and netting. Salmon flesh, thick, firm, sweet, and of good quality. Resistant to powdery mildew <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Tip Top	90	Large, round to oval; commonly 7½ in. long. Thick, sweet yellow flesh. Fine flavored home garden melon <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>MUSKMELON, GREEN FLESHED</b>		
Netted Gem or Rocky Ford	92	Small, oval, 4½ to 5 in. diameter. Abundant yielder. Well-known favorite <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>MUSKMELON, WINTER</b>		
Casaba, Golden Beauty	120	Globe-shaped. Pinched at stem end. Leathery rind. Most successful in California and Gulf States <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Honey Ball	105	Earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown where season is shorter. Very prolific, long keeping variety of high quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Honey Dew (Green Fleshed)	115	Broad-oval, 7 to 8 in. long. Thick, light green flesh. Fine-grained, delicious. May be picked before fully ripe and stored in cool place <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>WATERMELON</b>		
Citron (Red Seeded)	95	Round; green with irregular stripes. Flesh white, firm. For preserves and candied fruit. Not to eat uncooked <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Dixie Queen (White Seeded Cuban Queen)	85	Nearly round, light green striped with darker green. Deep red flesh, crisp and sweet. Fruits often weigh 40 to 50 pounds. Excellent for home gardens. Much used in South <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Kansas	80	Distinctly early. Fruits nearly round, large, and of excellent quality. Seeds large and reddish. Popular in mid-west for shipping <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Florida Giant	95	Fruits nearly round, dark green. Flesh bright red, firm, of excellent quality. Large seeds mottled dark brown <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Harris' Earliest	80	Medium size, nearly round. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, tender. Seeds black. Particularly satisfactory in North because of earliness <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Irish Grey	90	Fruits large and oblong, with very hard rind. Flesh bright red and of good quality. Seeds white. Especially valuable for distant shipping <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo	85	See Wonder <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Klondike, Black Seeded	85	Similar to brown seeded strain but a trifle smaller and earlier and has small black seeds <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Klondike, Morse's Brown Seeded	85	Oblong. Uniform dark green. Flesh deep pink. Delicious flavor. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Klondike, Striped	85	Much the same as brown seeded strain, but fruits are striped. Extensively used in California for market <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle	90	Nearly round; often weigh 60 to 80 lbs. in South. Flesh red, seeds white, tipped brown. Early enough so quite large fruits can be grown in North. Excellent quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Tom Watson	95	Large, long, green fruit. Flesh deep red; brown seeds. Special favorite in South <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Winter King and Queen	90	Round, smooth, pale to yellow green, faintly striped. Flesh crisp, sweet, of good quality. Will keep for several weeks properly stored <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Wonder (Improved Kleckley's Sweets)	85	Comparatively new. Useful for home gardens. Large fruits often 22 in. long. <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>MUSHROOM</b>		
Pure Culture Spawn	5 to 10 wks.	Produced from the original spore cultures under the new French process, permitting indefinite reproduction. We use stock of the white variety generally preferred <b>Brick Spawn:</b> Weight about 1¼ lbs., enough to spawn about 10 sq. ft. <b>Per brick 45c</b> <b>Bottle Spawn:</b> Sufficient to spawn 40 sq. ft. <b>\$1.25</b>
<b>MUSTARD</b>		
Florida Broad Leaf	50	Leaves rounded, large, slightly crumpled, medium light green. Quick growing, remains in condition a long time <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Large, Smooth Leaf	50	Large, smooth, green leaves borne well above ground. Preferred by many because more easily prepared for table than rough-leaved varieties <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Southern Giant Curled (Long Standing)	60	Leaves large, light yellowish-green, much frilled. Highly valued in South because of vigorous growth, hardness, and good quality <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Tendergreen or Spinach-Mustard	45	Narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. Rapid growth <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>OKRA or GUMBO</b>		
Clemson Spineless	60	Plants 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged, and of high quality. Remarkably uniform. All-America Silver Medal, 1939 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Dwarf Long Pod Green	55	Long, fluted, dark green pods. Pods remain in fine condition a long time <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod	60	Pods 4 to 5 in. long, deep green, slightly corrugated. Early and prolific. Very tender <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White Velvet	60	Long, smooth white pods. Tender until nearly full size. A favorite in the South <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# Enjoy vegetables for many months



*A small home garden in the early stages. A border of flowers adds to its attractiveness*

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>ONION, RED</b>		
Red Wethersfield	100	Large, flattened, thick bulbs. Flesh purplish-white. Early maturing. Heavy producer even in poor soils. The most popular red onion <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Southport Red Globe	110	Medium to large, globe-shaped. Medium early. Popular. One of best keepers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>ONION, WHITE</b>		
Bunching	60	Crisp, white, mild. Suitable for spring appetizer. Fine for cooking when larger grown <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Crystal White Wax	95	Early flat onion, sweet and mild. Used for early shipment in Southwest <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Evergreen Bunching	60	Profitable home or market garden variety for young or bunching onions. Produces 4 to 6 useful shoots from single seed first season <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Southport White Globe	110	Large size; medium early; firm; mild. Abundant yield. Our strain is unsurpassed in uniformity of shape and color <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White Portugal (American Silverskin)	100	Pure white; very sweet, mild flavor. Early maturing. A favorite for green onions, for use in salads, and later for cooking <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White Sweet Spanish	110	Like original Sweet Spanish except color is white. Globe shaped <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>ONION, YELLOW</b>		
Australian Brown	100	Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality. Bulbs flattened globe. Thick, chestnut brown skin. Flavor strong. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Brigham Yellow Globe	110	Very solid. Globe-shaped. Grown from selected bulbs of original strain <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Yellow Globe	100	Excellent globe-shaped variety. Ten days earlier than Southport Yellow Globe <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Ebenezer	100	Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Southport Yellow Globe	110	Large, uniformly globe-shaped. Flesh white, crisp, mild. Medium early. We highly recommend this for general home garden planting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Yellow Bermuda	95	Medium to large, flattened. White flesh, mild and sweet. Needs long season to produce finest bulbs <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Spanish	115	Globe-shaped. Often weigh 2 lbs. Deliciously mild. For largest onions start seed early indoors and transplant later outside <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Yellow Globe Danvers	105	Medium to large globe-shaped. White flesh, crisp, mild. Early maturing. Highly recommended for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>PARSLEY</b>		
Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled)	75	Dark green, tightly curled leaves. Unusually decorative for table use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Double Curled	70	Rich deep green, finely curled leaves <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Evergreen	70	Large dense dark green foliage. More resistant to frost than other varieties. All-America Award, 1940. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Hamburg Thick Rooted	90	Root resembles parsnip. Use for flavoring soups and stews. Store in sand for winter <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Paramount	85	Very uniform, triple curled. Plants 12 inches tall. All-America Award, 1935. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Plain or Single	80	Leaves deeply cut, flat, dark green. Excellent for seasoning; not so good for garnishing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>PARSNIP</b>		
Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder	130	Roots 18 to 20 in. long. Skin smooth, white. Flesh tender. Best and most popular variety in cultivation <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Short Thick	100	About half the size of Hollow Crown and at least a month earlier. Splendid garden variety. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Smooth White	130	Long roots of excellent flavor. Will keep through winter without protection. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# from a well-planned garden



*Parsnip, Hollow Crown—leave some of the roots in the ground over winter to dig in spring*



*Pepper, Oakview Wonder—a blocky type—excellent for stuffing and baking*

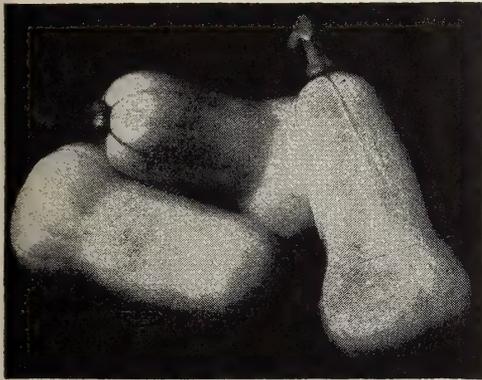
Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>PEAS, FIRST EARLY</b>		
Alaska, Wilt Resistant	58	Vines 2½ to 3 ft. tall. Plump pods 2½ in. long. Extremely early. Give vines support when possible <b>carton 10c</b>
American Wonder,	60	Vines 12 to 14 in. tall. Pods plump, straight. Very productive. Important, early dwarf pea for home gardens. Same as Nott's Excelsior <b>carton 10c</b>
Gradus	62	Vines 3 to 3½ ft. tall. Pods 4 in. long. Peas large. Early large-podded pole pea. Splendid quality <b>carton 10c</b>
Hundredfold	65	Large pods, nearly 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide. Vines 18 to 20 in. tall. Pods borne singly. For home, market garden, shipping <b>carton 10c</b>
Laxton's Progress	60	Abundant dark green pods, 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide. Largest of dwarf peas. Vines 18 to 22 in. tall. Very uniform in size, growth, and maturity. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Little Marvel	64	Thrifty vines, 18 to 20 in. tall. Very plump 3-inch pods. Unsurpassed in quality and productivity for home gardens <b>carton 10c</b>
Morse's Progress No. 9 (Wilt Resistant)	60	Improved strain of Laxton's Progress developed and introduced by us. Pods slightly larger and darker green. Definitely wilt resistant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Premium Gem	62	Vines 18 in. tall. Plump pods 2¾ in. long. Good home garden variety <b>carton 10c</b>
Thomas Laxton	60	Vines 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Large, tender peas. Unexcelled flavor; sweetness retained until peas begin to harden <b>carton 10c</b>
World's Record	57	An improved earlier Gradus. Pods 3¾ in. long, wide, pointed at end <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>PEAS, MIDSEASON</b>		
Alderman (Wilt Resistant)	75	Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall. Pods 4½ to 5½ in. long. Splendid dark-podded pea of Telephone type <b>carton 10c</b>
Bliss Everbearing (Wilt Resistant)	72	Vines 30 in. tall. Pods 3 in. long. Peas large, sweet, marrowy in texture and flavor. Long bearing <b>carton 10c</b>
Dwarf Telephone or Dalsy (Wilt Resistant)	75	Vines about 2 ft. tall; otherwise resembles Telephone. Splendid uniform stock, developed by us <b>carton 10c</b>
Morse's Market (Wilt Resistant)	70	New large podded pea. Vines 24 to 30 in. tall. Pods 5 to 5½ in. long. Fine to plant with early peas for succession. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Morse's No. 60 (Wilt Resistant)	73	Improved Giant Stride type. Vines about 2½ ft. tall. Pods large, well-filled, often 5½ in. long, medium dark green; usually 9 to 11 peas of excellent quality. Our introduction <b>carton 10c</b>
Telephone (Dark Podded) (Wilt Resistant)	75	Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall. Pods 4½ to 5½ in. long. One of best for home and market garden <b>carton 10c</b>
Wisconsin Perfection (Wilt Resistant)	71	Vines nearly 3 ft. tall. Pods in pairs, 3¼ in. long; plump. Peas medium size. Canning variety. Improved wilt resistant variety of McLean's Advancer <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>PEAS, LATE</b>		
Giant Stride (Wilt Resistant)	75	Vines about 2½ ft. tall. Large pods 5 to 5½ in. long, pointed, plump. Good shipping variety <b>carton 10c</b>
Improved Stragem or Potlatch (Wilt Resistant)	77	Vines 2½ ft. tall. Large pods of Telephone type. Desirable for succession crop <b>carton 10c</b>
Large White Marrowfat	82	Vines 5 ft. tall. Pods very plump. Peas have rich marrowy flavor. Grown extensively for dry use <b>carton 10c</b>
<b>PEAS, EDIBLE POD</b>		
Dwarf Gray Sugar (Wilt Resistant)	65	Vines 32 to 36 in. tall. Abundant pods 2¾ to 3¼ in. long. Color pale green. Quality excellent <b>carton 10c</b>
Melting Sugar (Wilt Resistant)	72	Vines 4 to 5 ft. tall. Abundant broad pods, 4 to 4½ in. long. Rich flavor. To be cooked, pods and all, like snap beans <b>carton 10c</b>

# Varieties in the Ferry Display

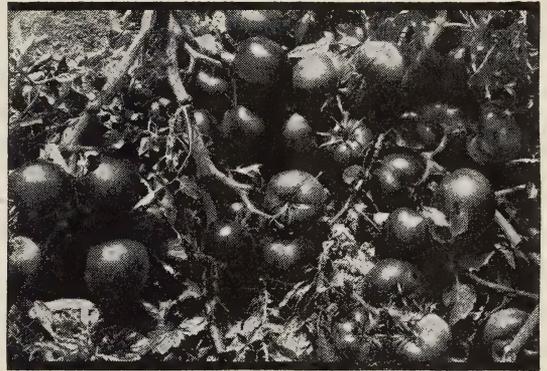
Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>PEPPER, SWEET</b>		
California Wonder	72	Vigorous plants. Many blocky fruits with thick, crisp, mild, juicy flesh. Outstanding for stuffing and serving whole <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Harris' Early Giant	63	Good early variety for northern growing. Fruits large, 4½ in. long by 3½ in. through, very slightly tapered <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Oakview Wonder	63	Earlier, more productive strain of California Wonder. Blocky shape. Thick walls. Excellent quality. Our own introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Pimiento	75	Medium size, cone-shaped. Especially good canning variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Ruby King	65	Large, 4½ to 5 in. long, slightly tapered. Flesh thick, sweet, mild. Approved by many home gardeners because of earliness and fine quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Yellow	60	The largest yellow pepper. Pale yellow-flesh. Very mild and sweet. Blocky shape <b>pkt. 10c</b>
World Beater (Sweet Bull Nose type)	70	Fruits 5 in. long by 3½ in. diameter. Flesh mild. Walls thick. One of best large peppers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>PEPPER, HOT</b>		
Anaheim	78	Late. Particularly adapted to culture in South. Fruits 6 to 8 in. long; about 1 in. through; tapered. Mildly pungent <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Bell or Bull Nose	55	Medium sized blocky fruits. Flesh mild, ribs pungent. Our stock superior in uniformity of size, shape, earliness <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Hungarian Yellow Wax	60	Waxy yellow fruits, 6 to 7 in. long. 2 in. diameter, slightly crumpled, tapering, and pointed. Larger and thicker-fleshed than other hot varieties. Fine for canning <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Long Red Cayenne	70	Strong pungent fruits, 4 in. long, 1 in. thick, twisted and pointed. Especially good for drying <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Red Chili	85	Bushy plants. Small tapering fruits about 2 in. long, bright red, very hot. Chiefly for making pepper sauce. Needs long season for growing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>PUMPKIN</b>		
Green Striped Cushaw	115	Crooknecked, 18 to 20 in. long. Weight 10 to 15 lbs. Flesh rather coarse but sweet. Popular in South <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Large Yellow (Connecticut Field)	120	Fruits weigh about 20 lbs. Rich deep orange-yellow. Double-purpose pumpkin. Excellent for pies and good for stock feed <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Mammoth King	120	The largest pumpkin ever introduced. Has yielded 100 tons to acre. Very thick flesh <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Pie or Winter Luxury	110	Small, nearly round. Weight about 8½ lbs. Flesh creamy yellow, thick, sweet, finely flavored <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sugar or New England Pie	115	Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Thick flesh of rich orange. Fine sweet flavor. The right size for home use. Keeps well <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field	120	Largely grown in South for canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, flattened <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>RADISH</b>		
Crimson Giant	29	Crisp, mild. Perfect condition until nearly 2 in. diameter. Largest of the early round radishes <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Scarlet Globe	23	Bright carmine-red. Oval shape. Flesh crisp and mild until nearly an inch in diameter. Most desirable early table radish. Best before fully grown <b>pkt. 10c</b>
French Breakfast	25	Oblong, blunt. Rich scarlet with white base. Good quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Icicle	30	Pure white. About 6 in. long, 1 inch thick. Small tops. Most crisp and tender of all radishes. A great favorite <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Long Scarlet	29	Bright carmine-red. Smooth tender skin. Mild crisp flesh. About 6 in. long. Easy to pull because upper part is out of ground <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped	25	Upper part rich red; lower part snow-white. Turnip shape. Reach 1½ in. diameter before becoming pithy <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Sparkler	25	Deep turnip shape. Bright scarlet with white tip <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White Strasburg	40	Roots 5 inches long; tapered; smooth; white; firm. Crisp, mild summer radish <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>RADISH, WINTER</b>		
Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter)	50	Deep rose-red. Roots 4 to 5 in. long. Flesh white, crisp, mildly pungent. Attractive and of fine quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Chinese White Winter (Celestial)	55	Clear white. Slightly oval to blunt base; 6 to 9 in. long. Not so pungent as most winter varieties <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Round Black Spanish	55	Globe-shaped, 3½ to 4 in. diameter. Skin black, flesh white, crisp, pungent. Desirable for winter storing <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>RHUBARB (Pie Plant)</b>		
Crimson Winter	2 yrs.	Long bearing. Fine flavor. Tender and sweet. Very popular in California <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Victoria	2 yrs.	Straight crimson stalks. Delicious flavor. Excellent for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>ROQUETTE</b>		
	40	Leaves resemble radish but are smoother. Used for salads. Pungent odor <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER</b>		
Mammoth Sandwich Island	150	Large, uniform, smooth white roots. Desirable winter vegetable. Store in cool cellar <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>SORREL</b>		
Large Leaved French	60	Large pale green leaves of fine quality. Appetizing when well grown and cooked like spinach <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# are suited to your locality

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>SPINACH</b>		
Bloomsdale Reselected Dark Green	40	Deep green leaves, large and blistered. Standard very early spinach <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Giant Thick-Leaved (Nobel)	43	Medium green leaves of large size, slightly crumpled in center. Largest spinach in cultivation. Excellent for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Julliana	50	Leaves deep green, much blistered. Compact growth. Ideal to plant for succession with earlier variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
King of Denmark	48	Intermediate between smooth-leaved and blistered varieties <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Long Standing Bloomsdale	45	Dark green leaves, crumpled, rounded. Remains in condition a long time without bolting to seed <b>pkt. 10c</b>
New Zealand (Tetragonla)	55	Groups of small fleshy leaves, tender and delicious when cooked. Ideal for summer use; endures heat and thrives in most soils <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Old Dominion (Blight Resistant)	40	Large dark green heavily crumpled leaves. Long standing. Used mostly for an early spring crop <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Prickly Seeded (Dark Green)	45	Large plant. Many rounded, thick, dark green leaves. Well-adapted to fall planting where winters are mild. Standard canning variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Viking	45	Large, dark green smooth leaves with short petioles. Fine quality. Very desirable for shipping and canning <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Virginia Savoy (Blight Resistant)	40	Similar to Savoy-Leaved or Bloomsdale. Used principally in sections where mosaic occurs <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>SQUASH, SUMMER</b>		
Early Bush Scallop, Green Type (Benning's)	50	Convenient size for shipping. Popular on West Coast. Light green when young; creamy white when mature. Retains green color long time <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early Prolific Straightneck	50	Straight, smooth fruits. Delicate creamy color. Vines produce abundantly. Peak of perfection in summer squash. Our introduction, All-America Gold Medal 1938 <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Early White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan)	50	Bushy plants. Creamy white, flattened fruits, scalloped on edges. One of most popular white varieties for home use <b>pkt. 10c</b>



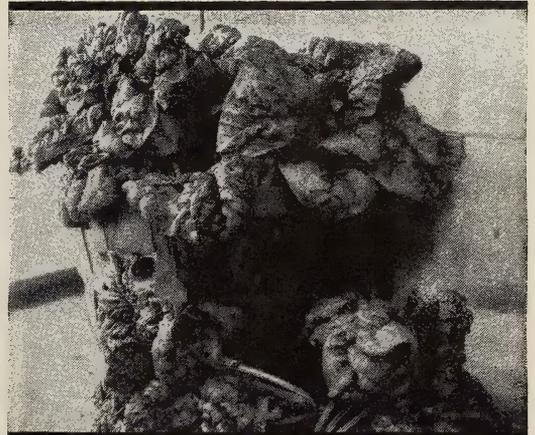
*Squash, Butternut—an excellent new variety which is universally well-liked*



*Tomato, Marglobe—a wealth of meaty fruits of superior flavor*



*Radish, Early Scarlet Globe—uniform oval roots, attractive and appetizing*



*Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale—one of the best for home gardens*

# Try a Ferry-Morse strain

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>SQUASH, SUMMER (Cont.)</b>		
Cocozelle	65	Dark green marbled with yellow and light green. Flesh pale green, thick, firm, tender. Best for eating when 6 to 8 in. long <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Cucuzzi (Edible Gourd)	60	Slender fruits become about 2 ft. long. Light green when young. Thick tender flesh. Prepare like summer squash. A delicacy in Italian gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Dark Green Zucchini	65	Smooth, cylindrical, dark green fruits. Use when young, sliced and cooked with skin on <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Zucchini	65	Color light green with grayish mottling; otherwise similar to Cocozelle <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Summer Crookneck	60	Bright yellow, warted. Flesh pale cream, firm, tender. Good early variety for home planting <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>SQUASH, WINTER</b>		
Acorn		See Table Queen
Banana	105	18 to 24 in. long, 7 in. diameter. Skin gray-blue. Flesh deep yellow, dry, sweet. Free from fiber or stringiness. Fine for pies <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Blue Hubbard	105	Similar to original Hubbard, but with blue-gray shell <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Boston Marrow	95	Large fruits, irregularly oval. Hard orange skin. Used as substitute for pie pumpkin <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Buttercup	100	Turban-shaped with protuberance at end. Dark green somewhat striped with gray. Flesh very dry. Of finest flavor with the mild sweetness of sweet potato <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Butternut	100	Early maturing winter variety. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long and 4 to 5 in. in diameter at bowl-shaped end. Dry yellow flesh. Excellent for baking and pies. Stores well <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Delicious	103	Heart-shaped, dark green. Weight 8 to 10 lbs. Bright yellow flesh. Rich flavor. Keeps well <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Golden Delicious Hubbard	103	Valuable canning variety because of high starch content. Color bright orange <b>pkt. 10c</b>
	105	Round, warted, dark green. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. Thick, bright yellow flesh. Fine flavor. Most widely grown of any winter squash <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Royal Acorn	90	A strain of Table Queen with a high percentage of fruits of larger size than the original. Fruits dull dark green. Keeps well <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Table Queen or Acorn	80	Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed. Flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Warted Hubbard	110	Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Excellent quality <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>SUNFLOWER</b>		
Mammoth Russian		Enormous heads, 12 to 20 in. diameter. Seed good for poultry feeding. Soil and culture same as for corn <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet; Sea Kale)</b>		
Fordhook Giant	60	Large crumpled dark green leaves with broad white midrib <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Large Ribbed Dark Green	60	Leaves slightly crumpled. Stems and midribs broad and thick. Superior flavor. Strip leaves from midribs and cook separately <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Lucullus, Dark Green	60	Plant erect. Fleshy crumpled leaves of rich deep green. Makes very choice greens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Rhubarb Chard	60	Attractive new variety. Leaves dark green with red veining; stems and midrib deep crimson. Highly recommended for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>TAMPALA</b>		
TOBACCO	45	A hot-weather "greens" plant very good cooked; or raw as salad material. Use young leaves when plants are 6 to 10 in. tall; when grown, use tender tips of branches <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Connecticut Seed Leaf	120	Hardy cigar variety. Adapted for growing in central and northern states <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Havana	120	Much used for cigar wrappers. Leaf very thin and of fine texture <b>pkt. 10c</b>
White Burley (Root rot resistant)	120	A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>TOMATO</b>		
Bison	60	Plants small, compact, productive. Fruits globe-shaped, scarlet. Extra early; especially bred for northern United States <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Bonny Best	73	Bright deep scarlet. Medium large, smooth, firm. Splendid general purpose tomato <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Break O'Day	70	Medium to large globe-shaped. Very productive. Our own strain reselected from the original. Wilt resistant <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Chalk's Early Jewel	75	Large scarlet fruits. Thick solid flesh, few seeds. Ripens early and continues through long season <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Dwarf Champion or Tree	78	Purplish-pink fruits of medium size. Plants dwarf and tree-like. Needs no training; can use where space is limited <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Earliana	64	Fruits medium size, deep scarlet. Vines small. Particularly desirable for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Golden Queen	83	Large, firm, smooth, bright golden yellow. Best large yellow tomato. Slice with red variety for contrast <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Greater Baltimore	83	Bright, deep scarlet. Large, smooth, solid, nearly round. Unsurpassed for slicing and canning. Popular late variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Grothen's Globe	70	Deep scarlet fruits, free from objectionable yellow about stem end. Wilt resistant. Becoming popular in some sections for shipping <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Gulf State Market	77	Purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped. Especially popular in South. Withstands drought well. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
John Baer	73	Similar to Bonny Best but often a few days earlier <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Jubilee	80	Vigorous plants produce a heavy yield of large, smooth, round fruits, rich orange in color. Flavor mild and non-acid. Equally desirable for the table, canning, and juice. All-America Award <b>pkt. 10c</b>
June Pink	65	Similar to Earliana in every way except color. Best extra-early purplish-pink variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Marglobe	75	Uniform, deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Heavily productive. Long bearing. Resistant to wilt and nailhead rust. Excellent for home gardens <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Michigan State Forcing	80	Recently developed at Michigan State College. One of the best forcing tomatoes <b>pkt. 10c</b>

# of your favorite vegetable

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
<b>TOMATO (Cont.)</b>		
Morse's Special No. 498	63	Nearly globe-shaped. Bright scarlet. In season with Earliana. Very productive. Mainly used in northern and western states. Our introduction <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Norton	85	Wilt resistant strain developed out of Stone <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Ox Heart	100	Heart-shaped, rosy-pink, solid-fleshed, few seeds. Many home gardeners are enthusiastic about this mild variety <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Pearson Improved	80	Bright scarlet. Large smooth fruits. Prolific. Especially adapted to California and the South; too late for North <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Ponderosa (Beefsteak type)	90	Extremely large, fleshy, very mild. Deep purplish-pink. One of best for home use <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)	75	Deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Plants self-pruning, wilt-resistant. Excellent all-purpose, home garden tomato <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Rutgers	73	Recent development of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits medium to large. Highly recommended for canning and tomato juice <b>pkt. 10c</b>
San Marzano (Large Fruited)	70	Our selection of an Italian variety highly valued for paste and powder. Bright scarlet oval fruits; few seeds. Bred for large size and firmness. About 4 inches long. Used by canners for "solid pack" <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Stokesdale	70	New, second-early, globe-shaped tomato. Round, scarlet fruits. Useful for home garden, market, and canning <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Stone	85	Similar to Greater Baltimore <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Supreme Marglobe	75	Our own development. We recommend this as the finest stock of Marglobe in size and uniformity of fruits <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Victor	65	Smooth, round, deep scarlet fruits about 3 inches in diameter. Recommended as first early variety for home gardens and early market. Introduced by Michigan State College. All-America Award winner <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>TOMATO—SMALL FRUITED</b>		
Red Cherry	75	Fruits small, round, rich deep red <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Red Pear	75	Fruits 2 in. long. Pear-shaped. Bright red <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Yellow Pear	75	Fruits two inches long; pear-shaped <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Yellow Plum	75	Fruits oval, two inches long, clear deep yellow <b>pkt. 10c</b>
Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry	90	Small, round yellow fruits enclosed in papery husks. Not a true tomato <b>pkt. 10c</b>
<b>TURNIP, WHITE FLESHED</b>		
Cow Horn or Long White	65	Tapered, slightly crooked, 12 to 15 in. long. Chiefly grown for stock. Mild, sweet, tender for table when young <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved	45	Roots flattened; purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, tender. Important early home garden variety <b>Carton 15c; pkt. 5c</b>
Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved	45	Roots flattened. Entirely white. Mild. Extensively used for table <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	40	Roots flattened, becoming 4 in. across. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, fine-grained, mild <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Extra Early White Milan	40	All white. Otherwise same as Extra Early Purple Top Milan <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Large White Globe (Norfolk)	75	Large globular roots, 4 to 5 in. or more diameter. Chiefly grown for stock feed; young roots good for table use <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Purple Top White Globe	55	Globe-shaped. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, tender. Most popular variety for general use. Our strain outstandingly uniform <b>Carton 15c; pkt. 5c</b>
Shogoin (for Greens)	42	Large edible leaves and roots of splendid quality. Especially desirable because of ability to withstand aphids <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Snowball	40	Attractive, medium-sized turnip. Clear white. Fine grained, sweet, tender <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Southern Prize	60	Two-purpose variety. Abundance of leaves for greens and large top-shaped edible roots <b>pkt. 5c</b>
White Egg	55	Egg-shaped, smooth, white. Half of root above ground. Splendid home garden variety <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>TURNIP, YELLOW FLESHED</b>		
Amber Globe	75	Large globular roots chiefly grown for stock <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Orange Jelly or Golden Ball	60	Globe-shaped. Skin smooth. Flesh yellow, fine-grained. Good quality. Delicate flavor <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	75	Roots large, globular. High quality. Splendid keeper <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>TURNIP GREENS</b>		
Seven Top	45	Leaf shoots tender. Roots inedible. Widely used in South for greens and stock grazing <b>pkt. 5c</b>
<b>RUTABAGA or SWEDE</b>		
American Purple Top (Improved Long Island)	90	Globe-shaped. Large creamy yellow, crisp, solid. One of most satisfactory for both table and stock feed <b>Carton 15c; pkt. 5c</b>
Laurentian	90	Neckless. Large globular roots of creamy yellow with purple top. Excellent keeper <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Monarch or Tankard	95	Large roots with small necks and tops. Roots purplish-red above, yellow below <b>pkt. 5c</b>
Sweet Perfection White	90	White-fleshed variety, desirable for table use. Yields better than yellow varieties <b>pkt. 5c</b>

## FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.—

the Source of Superior Home Garden Seeds for 91 Years

*Ask Your Dealer for Ferry's*

# Herbs for flavor and fragrance

Common Name	Botanical Name	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Suggestions—Prices
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	h-A	14 in.	Seeds used for flavoring bread, cake, cookies, and candy <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	h-P	1½ ft.	Leaves have a lemony, minty fragrance and give a fine flavor to fruit drinks <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Basil, Sweet	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	h-A	1 ft.	Spicy, flower-like tasting leaves, delicious in green salads, tomato and cheese dishes and soups <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Borage	<i>Borage officinalis</i>	h-A	12-18 in.	Leaves and flowers used in cold drinks and to garnish salads <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Caraway	<i>Carum carui</i>	h-B	1 to 2 ft.	Seeds used for flavoring cake, cookies, bread, cheese, baked apples <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	h-A	10 in.	Leaves used like parsley for flavoring and garnishing <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Chives (See page 35)				
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Seeds used in candy and to disguise taste of medicine <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Dill, Mammoth	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	h-A	2 to 3 ft.	Seeds and leaves famous for use in dill pickles <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Fennel, Sweet	<i>Foeniculum officinale</i>	h-B	2 to 4 ft.	Fresh tender stems eaten raw like celery or in salads; seeds flavor candy and medicines <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	h-P	1 to 3 ft.	Leaves and juice of flowering tops flavor cough syrups and candies <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	h-P	1½ ft.	Often planted near bee hives to give fine taste to honey <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula spica</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Dried flowers used to scent linens <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Marjoram, Sweet	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>	t-P used as annual	2 ft.	Young tender leaves good in salads and to flavor soups. Makes a pretty pot plant <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i>	h-B	10 in.	Leaves add distinctive seasoning to many dishes cooked and uncooked (See page 40 for varieties)
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	t-P used as annual	2 to 4 ft.	Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste make this an acceptable seasoning for meats and soups <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	h-P	16 in. to 2 ft.	Bitter herb, to be used sparingly for seasoning <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	h-A	1 to 3 ft.	The yellow, thistle-like flowers picked while in full bloom are used for coloring and flavoring <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Sage, Broad Leaf	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	h-P	14 to 16 in.	Gray-leaved plant with blue flowers. A great favorite in meat and poultry dressings <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Savory, Summer	<i>Satureia hortensis</i>	h-A	8 to 10 in.	Leaves and flowering tops popular in dressings, boiled with peas and snap beans, used with other herbs in salads and as flavoring for many meat dishes. <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	h-P	8 to 10 in.	Sharp, aromatic flavor good in combination with other herbs in salads, sandwiches, etc. <b>Pkt. 10c</b>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	h-P	3 to 5 ft.	Next to rue, the bitterest of all herbs. Chiefly used in medicines <b>Pkt. 10c</b>

## Ferry-Morse Lawn Grass Seed for Many Uses

Seed should be sown early in spring or in fall, at the rate of 1 pound to every 150 to 400 square feet, depending on variety. Make the surface fine and smooth by raking. In spring, sow the seed as early as possible, preferably just before a shower, as this will push the seed far enough into the ground to cover it sufficiently. In fall, sow before the autumn rains, early enough so that the young grass can become established before cold weather.

**ASTORIA BENT** (*Agrostis capillaris* var. *Astorianae*.) Spreads from underground rootstalks. Helpful for binding light or sandy soils when given special watering and rolling.

**CHEWING'S FESCUE** (*Festuca rubra fallax*.) Valuable because of ability to thrive on light sandy soils and in shady locations.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS** (*Poa pratensis*.) The basis of general lawn grass mixtures. Permanent. Fine-leaved. Starts early in spring. Forms close turf.

**PERENNIAL RYE GRASS** (*Lolium perenne*.) Valuable for producing a green lawn quickly. Much used in mild climates.

**RED TOP (Fancy)** (*Agrostis alba*.) Generally used with Blue Grass. At its best in late summer when Blue Grass is past its prime.

**ROUGH STALKED MEADOW** (*Poa trivialis*.) An excellent grass for shady locations.

**SEASIDE BENT** (*Agrostis maritima*.) Stolonerous. Provides mat-like, smooth, uniform turf. Much used for golf courses.

**WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.** Valuable addition to other lawn grasses because of quick growth and creeping habit.

**FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS.** Adapted to general lawn purposes. Superior mixture of best and cleanest grades of seed.

**EXTRA FINE MIXED.** For a beautiful close turf. Each variety has a different period of luxuriant growth for keeping lawn in excellent condition all summer.

**SHADY LAWN MIXTURE.** Excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in shade of trees or buildings.

### Specially Adapted to West Coast

**EXPOSITION PARK MIXTURE.** A blend of the best lawn grasses carefully prepared for Southern California or similar climatic conditions. Forms a fine, smooth, closely matted turf needing only moderate watering.

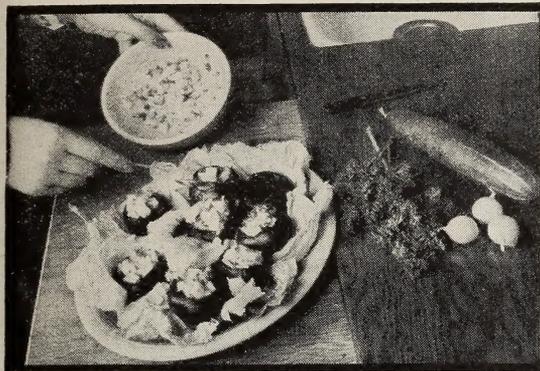
**MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE.** (No white clover or rye grass.) Contains only finest-leaved grasses to make a good, perennially green turf. For general use.

**MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE.** Contains most hardy and resistant grasses to endure much trampling. Includes very little white clover.

Ask Your Dealer for Prices

# Try these cooking hints on Ferry-Morse vegetables fresh from your garden

If interested in other suggestions, send for folder "21 Ways to Enjoy the Vegetables You Grow"



## ← SPICY STUFFED BEETS (Variety—Detroit Dark Red)

Boil medium sized beets until nearly done (about 50 minutes). Slip off the skins under cold water and cook a few minutes longer in spiced vinegar, sweetened or unsweetened. Remove from stove and let stand in the vinegar several hours or overnight. Drain. Hollow out centers with a small knife. Fill cavities with a mixture of finely cut cucumber, parsley, and a little minced onion or chives moistened with mayonnaise. Serve each beet in a lettuce cup on salad plate.

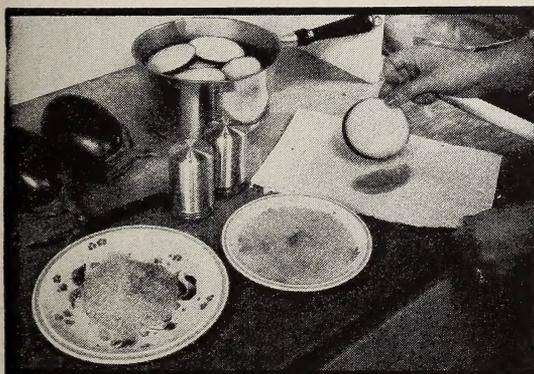
## BROCCOLI WITH BUTTERED CRUMBS → (Variety—Green Sprouting)

Cook broccoli upright in a deep kettle or asparagus cooker because the heads become tender sooner than the stems when submerged in water. Use only a little water and have it boiling and salted when the broccoli goes in. Cover. Stalks and heads should be tender in about 15 minutes; the water should be nearly boiled away. *Never* cook broccoli until it becomes mushy or falls into pieces. Brown a cup of soft coarse bread crumbs in three tablespoons melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle over the broccoli just before serving.



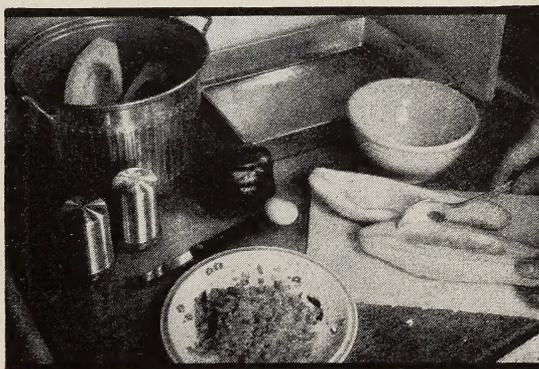
## ← ESCALLOPED EGGPLANT (Variety—Improved Large Purple)

Peel one medium sized eggplant thinly, cut into small pieces, and cook until tender (about 15 minutes) in a small amount of boiling salted water. Mash eggplant. Add one onion chopped, three or four large slices of bread broken into fairly small pieces, one egg beaten and mixed with two cups milk. Stir all together carefully and season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour into baking dish, sprinkle bread crumbs over top, and dot with butter. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350° to 375°) until nicely browned. Serves 4 to 6. (Note: when peeling or cutting up eggplant put pieces in cold water until ready to use as air will turn them black. See illustration.)



## BAKED SUMMER SQUASH → (Variety—Early Prolific Straightneck)

Cut in half lengthwise young squash of uniform size about seven inches long. Do not remove skins. Cook in boiling salted water until slightly tender (10 to 15 minutes). Remove, drain, and scoop out center with a spoon, leaving a shell about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Mash the scooped out part and season with a little finely minced green pepper and onion, salt and pepper to taste, and butter or cream. Fill the shells and cover the tops with buttered crumbs. Place in shallow pan and bake until crumbs are golden brown (about 20 minutes in a 375° oven). Serve  $\frac{1}{2}$  squash to each person.



# Planting chart for vegetables

	QUANTITY NEEDED			DISTANCE	
	For 50 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	Apart in Row to Thin or Set Plants	Between Rows
Artichoke	1 pkt.	6 oz.	1 oz. to 500	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus	1 pkt.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 800	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Beans, Bush	2 cartons	60 lbs.		4 to 6 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole	2 cartons	30 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table	2 pkts.	8 to 15 lbs.		1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar	2 pkts.	4 to 6 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli	1 pkt.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	24 to 30 in.	24 to 40 in.
Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage	1 pkt.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon	1 pkt.	4 oz.		18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot	2 pkts.	3 to 5 lbs.		1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 10000	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.
Chicory	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop	2 cartons	6 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet	1 carton	15 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad	2 pkts.	10 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress	2 pkts.	10 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber	1 pkt.	2 lbs.		3 to 4 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion	1 pkt.	5 lbs.		6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill	1 pkt.	5 lbs.		4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant	1 pkt.	8 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel	1 pkt.	3 lbs.		4 to 6 in.	24 to 40 in.
Garlic	2 lbs.			3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Kale	2 pkts.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 5000	8 to 12 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi	2 pkts.	4 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	24 to 30 in.
Leek	2 pkts.	4 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Lettuce, Head	2 pkts.	3 lbs.		8 to 10 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk	1 pkt.	2 lbs.		2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard	2 pkts.	5 lbs.		4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra	2 pkts.	8 lbs.		18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion	3 pkts.	5 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Onion (for sets)		40 to 80 lbs.		Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Parsley	2 pkts.	3 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsnip	2 pkts.	3 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	18 to 24 in.
Peas, Garden	1 carton	90 to 150 lbs.		1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper	1 pkt.	8 oz.	1 oz. to 1000	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	3 to 4 lbs.		3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish	2 pkts.	10 to 12 lbs.		1 to 2 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb	1 pkt.	3 lbs.		18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Rutabaga	2 pkts.	2 to 4 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage	1 pkt.	4 to 5 lbs.		6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify	2 pkts.	8 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Savory, Summer	2 pkts.	1 lb.		6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel	2 pkts.	5 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach	2 pkts.	10 to 12 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter	1 pkt.	2 lbs.		3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Sunflower	2 pkts.	8 lbs.		8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Tomato	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 3000	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Tobacco	1 pkt.	2 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip	2 pkts.	1 to 2 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

## Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12 x 1 in	522,720	36 x 3 in	58,080	10 x 1 ft	4,356
12 x 3 in	174,240	36 x 12 in	14,520	10 x 6 ft	726
12 x 12 in	43,560	36 x 18 in	9,680	10 x 10 ft	435
16 x 1 in	392,040	36 x 24 in	7,260	12 x 1 ft	3,630
18 x 1 in	348,480	36 x 36 in	4,840	12 x 5 ft	736
18 x 3 in	116,160	42 x 42 in	12,446	12 x 12 ft	302
18 x 12 in	29,040	42 x 24 in	6,223	16 x 1 ft	2,722
18 x 18 in	19,360	42 x 36 in	4,148	16 x 16 ft	170
20 x 1 in	313,635	48 x 12 in	10,890		
20 x 20 in	15,681	48 x 18 in	7,790		
24 x 1 in	261,360	48 x 24 in	5,445		
24 x 18 in	15,520	48 x 30 in	4,356		
24 x 24 in	10,890	48 x 36 in	3,630		
30 x 1 in	209,088	48 x 48 in	2,723		
30 x 6 in	34,848	60 x 36 in	2,901		
30 x 12 in	17,424	60 x 48 in	2,178		
30 x 16 in	13,068	60 x 60 in	1,743		
30 x 20 in	10,454	8 x 1 ft	5,445		
30 x 24 in	8,712	8 x 3 ft	1,815		
30 x 30 in	6,970	8 x 8 ft	680		

### Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. between rows	Feet of row
18 in.	29,010
24 in.	21,758
30 in.	17,427
36 in.	14,526
42 in.	12,439
48 in.	10,853



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