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THIS LIST CANCELS ALL FORMER PUREES

# HIGH GRADE <br> SEEDS 

Plants and Garden Supplies For the Critical Trade

Nineteen Eighteen

## WINSEL'S SEED STORE <br> 211 SOUTH MAIN STREET <br> Los Angeles

## Parcels Post Act

SEEDS BY MAIL.-We send by mail or by express prepaid, all orders for flower seeds, and for vegetable seeds (except beans, corn and peas). We do not pay postage or express charges on onion sets, field seeds, clovers, grasses, bird seeds, beans, corn, peas, tools or plants in large quantities; but we do pay them on other vegetable and flower seeds. Correspondents in foreign countries should add a sufficient amount for postage at the rate of 12 cents per pound.

THE PARCEL POST APPLIES TO SEED. Postal rates are as follows: Owing to the convenience of having mail brought to your door by the rural delivery system, it is well to take advantage of the low rates.

Twenty pounds anywhere within the city limits of Los Angeles for 15c.
Twenty pounds one hundred and fifty miles 24c, and 1c for each additional pound up to fifty pounds.

Nothing heavier than twenty pounds may be mailed farther than 150 miles in one package.

The Eighth Zone includes Mexico and Canada.
ZONE RATES.-When it is required that postage be added to the purchase price of any commodity, note the distance you are from Los Angeles, see in which Zone you live. It is then easy to estimate the exact amount of postage required, or ask your postmaster.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES


FOR PARCELS WEIGHING 8 OUNCES OR LESS, containing seeds, bulbs or books only, the rate of postage to all zones is 1 cent for two ounces or fraction. (Over 8 ounces the parcel post rates apply.)

## The Plain Duty of Every American

YOUR duty as an American citizen, is plain, definite, and imperative. Your sons and your neighbors' sons are going abroad to fight for their country, their flag, their homes-and for YOU.

They cannot fight without food, shoes, clothes, bread and bullets.
The Government looks to you for the money to buy these things. Your duty is to lend-not give-this money.

## It is more than Duty-More than Patriotism-it is a privilege to buy

## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The money you pay for them will help win the war-help keep our soldiers fed, clothed, armed and protected-help keep your country safe for Democracy.

The United States Government guarantees to pay your money back. It pays you interest on your money, 4 per cent., compounded quarterly.

You can buy War Savings Stamps at postoffices, banks and other licensed selling agencies.

## Buy All You Can

# A CALENDAR IN BRIEF OF Monthly Garden Operations 

Showing What to Do, When and What to Plant for<br>Each and Every Month of the Year

## January

This garden calendar is prepared especially for Southern California. For early planting it is advisable to divide the land into two sections. The frost section includes the lands lying in the foothills, close to the ocean and in sheltered locations.

The second section includes the land in the mountains, open valleys and high altitudes. This class of land is adapted to the raising of feed for stock, large crops of vegetables later in the spring, and is good for the production of deciduous fruits, berries and grapes. January is the month in which to plant deciduous trees and berries, to put in barley, wheat, beets, turnips and carrots. Trees and vines should be pruned and the soil given a thorough plowing.

In the fruit section or foothill land most of the garden work is done in January. Foothill lands offer desirable locations for residences and resorts and are especially good for the raising of early crops.

For the purpose of convenience we will separate the garden into different parts, starting with the Flower Garden. Sow Asters, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Poppies, Scobiosa, Salpiglossis, Phlox, Mignonette, Marigold, Gaillardies, For-get-me-not, Escholtzia, and all varieties of Poppies. Set out perennial plants from last year's propagating: Hollyhocks, Columbine, Daisies, Sweet William, Geum, Carnations, Pentstemons, Larkspur, etc. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Amaryllis Vittata, Agaponthus Crinum, Lilium Rubrum, Lilium Auratum and Easter Lilies.

Pansy plants, stocks and violets can be planted in the flower garden.

Vegetable Garden. In the foothills and other sheltered locations we plant Potatoes, but in any location in Southern California we can sow the following: Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Swiss Chard, Kale, Lettuce, Endive, Onions, Parsnips, Parsley, Radishes, Turnips, Spinach, Peas, Windsor Beans.

In the hot beds sow the following: Tomatoes, Peppers, Celery, Eggplant. In the open ground plant Rhubarb, Asparagus and Horseradish Roots, Chives and Onion Sets.

Fruit and Shade Trees. January is the time to plant Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Almonds, Apples, Pears, Figs, Persimmons, Walnuts, Quince, Mulberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Loganberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines and Currants. Deciduous ornamentals such as Umbrella Trees, Maples, Elms, Locusts, Sycamores, Planes, Willows, and deciduous shrubs such as Deutzia,

Weigelia, Snowball, Syringa, Lilacs, Lilies, etc.
Roses. January is the best month to plant rose bushes.

When customers desire rose bushes in large sizes, we can furnish them balled from our grounds.

Lawns. In the vicinity of Los Angeles and, in fact, all over Southern California, all lawns are more or less infested with Devil Grass or Wire Grass. This gives a white color to the lawns, and January is the best time of the year to get ahead of these undesirable weeds, while they are not making any growth. After experimenting considerably in this way with lawns, we find that the following is the cheapest and easiest way: First mow the lawn just as close as the lawn mower will cut it, and then get enough sandy loam mixed with fertilizer to give the lawn a coat about half an inch thick all over, then sow the seed of White Clover and rake in well. White Clover will grow in cold as well as warm weather, and if enough of this seed is used, the clover will have possession of the ground, and make a good showing all through the summer, while it will also hold down the Devil Grass and give the old lawn a bright green appearance. This operation has to be done over every year, but the cost is small in comparison with spad, ing up the old lawn and picking out every root of the Devil Grass, which will come back anyway, if the least particle of it is left in the ground, or if any bare spots come into the lawn, as this is the natural sod of Southern California, and it will invariably come up anywhere that water is used in abundance.

## February

Fruit Trees. The time of planting deciduous trees in Southern California varies considerably from year to year, according to the weather. Some seasons one can manage to set out these deciduous trees in January and operations are sometimes delayed till February. When this is the case it is advisable to do the planting of these trees as early as possible in February because the early varieties of peaches, plums and grape vines are beginning to come in sap about the middle of that month.
February is the month to begin to plant oranges lemons, grapefruit, guava and avocados.

Roses. As we explained in the garden operations for January, we do not advise to plant bare rooted or dormant roses. The California sun comes out real warm sometimes in February. The loss of moisture from the wood by evaporation is greater than the unestablished roots can supply, and the result is either a dried up rose bush or one that you
have to cut clear back up to the roots-a great disappointment and loss of time. To avoid this plant our balled rose bushes established in paper pots. You have flowers right along without waiting.
Vegetable Garden. In the average locations around Los Angeles the first planting of early potatoes can be done to advantage in February, although they will be slow in starting as the ground at this time of the year is still a little cold. Therefore, we would advise cutting the potatoes and spreading them out in a shed for about two weeks before planting. If this is done, the potatoes start much quicker. The cuts being healed over, the potatoes are not as liable to rot, especially if we have heavy rains.
If the eyes of the potatoes are not well developed, spread the tubers on top of the ground without cutting them, and cover them with straw and sprinkle them oceasionally.

Rhubarb, Horseradish roots and Onion sets are planted. Sow Peas, Beets, Lettuce, Turnips, Carrots, Radishes and Spinach.

Flower Garden. Amaryllis, Agapanthus, Cannas Dahlias, Caladium and Tuberoses can be planted this month. Gladiolus from now on, planting every month to give a succession of flowers. Pansies. Stocks, Verbenas and Salvia can be transplanted from seed beds in boxes or in the open ground Plant Carnations and all deciduous ornamental trees and plants.

## March

Vegetable Garden. Eggplant, Peppers, Squash. Cucumbers and other tender plants that have been started in a hot bed the month before may be set out in the open in March. Another sowing of the same vegetables can be made for a succession of crops. Squash, Sweet Corn and Beans are planted in the average locations around Los Angeles; in fact, all kinds of vegetables may be set out from now on. Keep a supply of Tobacco Dust, Sulphur and Kill Sure Soap on hand to fight the insects that always appear on Melons, Cucumbers and Squash when they have two or three leaves.
Flower Garden. The following seeds may be sown this month: Ageratum, Coxcomb, Balsam, Zinnia, Snap Dragon and other summer flowering plants Pot bulbs of Gloxinia, Gesneria, Tuberous Begonias and fancy Caladium.

Trees. Orange, Lemon, Grape Fruit, Loquats, Guavas, Palms and all other evergreen trees do better if planted now than if planted earlier. The frequent rains that we get during this month help the little trees wonderfully. They will continue to grow all through the summer with very little irrigation, if they get a good start early in the spring.

## April

Flower Garden. April is the month in which to set out plants for summer flowering, and especially the following: Asters, Pentstemons, Daisies, Shasta Daisies, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Salvia, Coleus Tuberoses, Cannas and Elephant Ears. Sow Annuals of all kinds, especially Zinnia, Balsam, Snap

Dragon. These three varieties are especially showy and do well during the heat of the summer.
Vegetable Garden. Early Rose and Burbank Potatoes are planted this month. Melons, Squash, Cucumbers and Sweet Corn are sown. Quite often we have frequent rains during April, and under such conditions it is advisable to plant the seeds of Melons, Cucumbers and Squash very shallow, as these seeds rot easily in the ground if it is cold and wet. A great deal of seed of these vegetables is ruined every year on account of its being planted too deep, and when the conditions are not right these seeds simply rot in the ground and do not germinate.
Trees. Trees of the evergreen kind, such as Oranges, Lemons and Loquats, may be planted to very good advantage in April. The ground begins to get warmer, and these trees take root more quickly than when planted in the previous months. All deciduous trees should be set out by this time, and care taken that the soil is kept in good condition around them.
Lawns. Lawns that have not received their annual top dressing of loam or manure should be attended to this month. Our special brand of fertilizer is recommended. It costs less and is easiest to apply and will not bring the weeds that come up out of the yard manure that is not well rotted.

## May

Vegetable Garden. Sow Peas, Sweet Corn, Squash, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Radish, Turnips, Parsley and Spinach. Plant Onion Sets, Cabbage and Tomato Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots.

Flower Garden. Sow Primula, Calceolaria in seed beds or frames and plant up to this time. Chrysanthemum plants that are well rooted by this time are planted in the open. All other summer flowering plants such as Petunia, Balsam and Zinnia take the place of winter flowering bulbs, which are stored away in a cool place for the next season. The planting of Carpet Beds of Coleus, Iresine and Acheranthus still goes on this month. Dahlia, Hollyhock, Amaryllis, Agapanthus and Canna Bulbs will bloom all summer if planted now. Care should be taken to have the ground manured heavily with old manure. These plants should get plenty of water, as they must be kept growing vigorously in order to have a profusion of flowers during the summer.

## June

Vegetable Garden. Sow Beans and Cabbage for late crop, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumbers, Okra, Muskmelons, Peas, Parsnips, plant Eggplant, Sweet Potatoes, Horseradish and Rhubarb roots.

Keep the soil well cultivated and hoed in order that the crops will stand the heat of the coming summer.

Flower Garden. The last plants of Chrysanthe mums and Asters are set out the first of this month in order to have the plants well established before
the warm weather sets in. For summer beds and borders, plant Vernon Begonias, Salvia, Verbenay Petunia, Pentstemons, Marguerites, Geraniums and Carnations. Our roses established in pots since January are in bloom and can be transplanted with perfect safety. We do not use cans for potting our roses, hence the roots are not injured in transplanting. The roses will keep right on blooming if transplanting is done with care, and will furnish flowers in the season of the year when they are rery much in demand. Centaurea-imperialis and Centaurea Margaritae sown this month will come in season when they are highly appreciated.

## July

Vegetable Garden. Sow Casaba Melons, Squash, Cabbage, Lima and Green Beans, Cauliflower and Atlantic Prize Tomato for winter crops. Lettuce, Radishes, Onions, Beets and other small truck for the home garden can be successfully sown this month, providing the seeds are covered very lightly with old burlap or mulch-manure. This prevents the soil from forming a hard crust in the middle of the day. Quantities of seed are lost every summer by neglecting to mulch the ground after seeding. These small seedlings are very tender. When just sprouting they burn very quickly when they strike the hard burning crust that is over them. This is a matter of great importance, and with a little extra care one is able to have nice, crisp Lettuce and other vegetables in the heat of summer, when they are greatly appreciated.
Flower Garden. Sow Pansies and Stocks for winter blooming. Chrysanthemuns have to be watched very closely from now on. All suckers should be cut off as soon as they appear, large side branches removed and only a limited number of buds left on each plant so as to throw all the strength of the plant on the few remaining buds. Green Aphis and other insects will appear, but can be easily removed by the use of Tobacco Dust. Cut back Rose bushes and keep them pretty dry. This will give them a rest and enable them to bloom heavily next winter. Eucalyptus, Acacia and other ornamental stock may be sown this month.

## August

Vegetable Garden. The first sowing of Tomatoes for winter crops is doue this month. The Atlantic Prize is considered the best variety for that purpose. August is the month for planting the second crop of potatoes. Burbank's Rural Blush and the Harvest King are good varieties.
Cabbage, Caulifiower, Celery alid Onions are sown for main crop. Yorkshire Hero Green Peas are sown by market gardeners this month.
Flower Garden. Sow Pansies and Stocks in well prepared seed beds out of doors; have soil light and sandy, well pulverized and leveled before seeding Cover the seed very lightly and lay burlap right on the ground to keep the soil from baking and to keep it always moist. As soon as the seeds are up. take the burlap off and shade the ground with a lath or cloth frame for a few days. Seeds sown in boxes in greenhouses come up all right, but often
they damp off and cause a great loss of time and money. Carnations, Salvia, Chinese Pinks, Verbenas, Petunia, etc., may be sown in the same way. Primula and Cineraria seeds have to be sown in a box filled with very fine screened leafmold and sand, the seeds themselves are barely covered. The box is then covered with a pane of glass. Great care must be taken to wipe off the moisture on the pane of glass, and also to get the little plants used to the open air by gradually taking off the glass. Primula and Cineraria are generally sown in a greenhouse or cold frame. The bulbs of Oxalis are planted this month.

## September

Vegetable Garden. Plant Onion sets, Yorkshire Hero Peas, Canadian Wonder and Ventura Wax Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, and roots of Rhubarb. All these vegetable seeds sown this month will come in the end of December when vegetables are at a high price.

Flower Garden. In September, place your order for fall bulbs that they may be delivered immediately upon their arrival from Europe, which will be about the first of October. Plant at this time the bulbs of Freesias and Watsonias. For fall and winter blooming sow the following seeds: Pansies Stocks, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Centaurea, Salpiglossiy Cineraria and the Christmas and winter flowering varieties of Sweet Peas. If these are sown in September they will start flowering in December and continue flowering all winter. Transplant the Pansies and Stocks sown in August. Pot Cineraris and Primula. Roses that are expected to give flowers in winter should be watered carefully in September and given some blood meal or other good fertilizer. Acacia, Eucalyptus, Pine and Cypress seeds are sown during this month.

## October

Vegetable Garden. Seeds of Yorkshire Hero Peas may be planted now, and if the winter is not too severe will bring very nice crops in January. Vetches and Field Peas are sown this month and turned under for green fertilizer in the spring. Sow the seed of Lettuce, Spinach, Radishes and Onions, and if a light frame can be used for covering, Tomatoes and Peppers may be sown in beds so as to furnish plants as soon as the cold weather dispels.
Flower Garden. Plant bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Easter Lilies, St. Joseph Lily, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tritonia, Sparaxis and Freesias. More Pansies and Stocks may be sown this month. Violets, Stock and Pansy Plants are put in the places where they are expected to bloom.

## November

Vegetable Garden. Sow Peas, Windsor Beans Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Swiss Chard, Mustard, Kale, Lettuce, Parsnip, Parsley, Onion, Leek, Radish, Spinach and Turnip. The plants of the following vegetables can now be set out: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chard, Kale, Parsley, Celery, also Onion sets, Rhubarb roots and Chives. The hot beds for

Peppers and Tomato plants should be made ready this month, especially the sweet Peppers for early market should be sown this month.

Lawns. November is a good month to make a new lawn or to patch up the old one.

Take advantage of the heat that still remains in the ground at this time, which will help you to get an even stand from the lawn seed.

Flower Garden. Set out at this time the following plants: Pansies, Stocks, Aquilegia (Columbine) Canterberry Bells, Coreopsis Rehmannia, Carnations, English Daisies, Foxglove, Gazania, Perennial Larkspur, Hollyhocks, Marguerites both the single and double, Oriental Poppies, Pentstemons, Petunias Snapdragon, Violets and Verbenas. Sweet Peas for Spring flowering should be sown this month as well as the following seeds: Poppies, Sweet Alyssum Snapdragon, Daisies, Centaurea, Cosmos, Candytuft

Calendula, Dianthus, Myosotis, Gypsophila, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Phlox, Mignonette Salpiglossis. All the bulbs mentioned in our October Calendar can still be planted in November.

## December

Vegetable Garden. Sow the seed of Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Parsnips, Parsley, Salsify, Turnips, Radishes, Peas, and the roots of Asparagus, Rhubarb and Strawberries are planted. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants are started in hot beds for early crops.

Flower Garden. Set out all the plants mentioned in our November Calendar with the exception of the Petunias. The planting of Holland bulbs can still be done. This is the best time to set out the bulbs of the Lilium Auratum, Lilium Rubrum, Lilium Candidum, Easter Lilies, Iris of all varieties and the Pips of the Lily of the Valley.

## How to Grow a Fine Lawn

The first thing is to have the soil well spaded up and pulverized. On places where the soil has been filled in, or places where no crop of any kind has been grown for a number of years, it is advisable to spade up the ground, pulverize, rake and water regularly just as if the ground had been seeded. This will start the seeds of all weeds that have been dormant for years, only awaiting enough moisture to germinate. If Salt Grass or Devil Grass shows up, pull it out, every bit of it. It will save lots of work afterward. If the soil contains much Devil Grass, it will pay to cart off the whole surface down to about two feet, and haul good loam in its place. If only ordinary weeds come up, spade them under Repeat the operation about three weeks afterward. This will bring the soil in fine condition and save much time and money spent on pulling up weeds. Use plenty of good seed. Blue Grass, one pound for every 200 square feet; Clover, one pound to every 200 square feet. If Blue Grass and Clover are used, it is advisable to go over the ground twice; once with Blue Grass and once with Clover. This is done in order to have the Blue Grass uniformly spread all over the surface.

Rake the seed in well and cover very lightly with screened or pulverized sheep manure. Great care
should be taken in selecting manure for lawns Look up our page on 'Fertilizers' for directions as to selection of fertilizers.
It has been a practice around Los Angeles for teamsters to go to any corral, screen the manure load it up and sell it for lawn purposes. This accounts for so many lawns where more weeds than grass come up, and especially for lawns where Devil Grass predominates. Almost all the Alfalfa fields in this region have Devil Grass growing in them. The grass goes to seed about the time Alfalfa is high enough to cut; it is fed to cows and mixed with Alfalfa, and is in a state of perfect preservation when picked up with manure and put on the lawns.

In places where the lawn is steep, burlap is used to good advantage to cover the ground after sowing. It not only prevents the surface of the ground from drying, but it keeps the seeds from getting washed out by the frequent waterings that have to be given in such places.

Watering a new lawn must be done with great care. A fine nozzle should be used to apply the water and it should always be done in the morning or evening.

## CARE OF LAWNS AND WHAT SEED TO USE

It is just as essential to start a lawn right as to start a building right. A lawn must have the right foundation under it in order to last long, to stay clean of weeds and to keep its nice green color. The ground must be properly prepared and the right kind of fertilizer used, and above all, must be sown with GOOD CLEAN SEED. We have made many lawns around Los Angeles and can refer to many
satisfied customers as to the results produced from having used our seeds and fertilizer. The finest lawns we have made have been those on which we used one-half pound of Kentucky Blue Grass and one-half pound of White Clover to every 200 square feet, and 100 pounds of Pulverized Sheep Manure to every 800 square feet. We can refer to the Forest Lawn Cemetery at Tropico, the Inglewood

Cemetery at Inglewood, the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Building in Los Angeles and numerous private places as to the results of using our material for the lawns. Hundreds of pounds of our lawn seed were used by the Rodeo Land \& Water Company at Beverly Hills for the spacious lawns of their great hotel. A visit to this place will convince you as to the quality of our lawn seed.

It is a custom of a great many public and large institutions to advertise for bids on lawn seeds without asking for samples. It is, of course, impossible for us to answer such requests for quotations, as low grade seeds will naturally be cheaper than the high grades, and we do not keep lawn seeds or any other seeds for competition purposes. We only aim to keep the best that can be produced. We cheerfully furnish samples of our lawn seeds at any time and by comparing the quality as well as the price, purchasers will find that we are right on both.
The prices of these seeds being subject to market fluctuations, the quotations here given are for January $1,1918$.
Kentucky Blue Grass. Used extensively for making lawns in Southern California. We take great pains in getting only the best seed on the market.

Use one pound of seed for every 200 square feet. Price per pound, 40 c. Price for sack lots on application.

White Dutch Clover. The demand for White Clover for lawns is becoming greater every day. Mixed with Blue Grass, it has a tendency to keep weeds out of the lawn; it also shelters the Blue Grass until it has made a sod and can stand the heat of the sun. Price per pound, 7 ce. Price for sack lots on application.

Australian Rye Grass. Valuable for sodding dry places where Blue Grass and Clover will not thrive. Its roots being very penetrating, it gives permanency to steep inclines or rolling lawns. Is very much relished by all kinds of stock. Per pound, 20c. Price for sack lots on application.
Lippia Repens is a creeping plant with a very small leaf. It bears a profusion of tiny flowers which are white, slightly tinted with lavender, giving a gray effect. Sold in flats. One flat contains enough plants to cover a space 20 by 20 feet. Price, $\$ 1.00$ per flat. We have a good supply of Lippia Repens at our nursery, and if in need of large quantities, will be glad to furnish prices accordingly.

## ZOYSIA PUNGENS-KOREAN VELVET GRASS

## One of the Most Valuable Introductions of Recent Years

This grass has been used for lawn purposes at a couple of large private places. Owing to the unwillingness of those people to sell sod for propagating purposes, it was impossible to supply the demand for it up to the present time, as the Korean Velvet Grass makes no seed, and the propagating is done by dividing the sod. Like most of the grasses it makes its growth in the Spring and Summer, and from our own experiment with this grass we find that the Spring is the time of the year to start a lawn with it. A square foot of the sod, by dividing in small pieces, planted 8 inches apart. will plant a space 10x30 feet. The ground must be prepared like for any other lawn, well broke up, manured and leveled, so as to obtain lasting results.
Like any other new lawn, the young velvet grass must be carefully sprinkled every day, and the weeds must be removed from between the bunches, but when it once covers the ground, it makes such a heavy, thick sod that there is no room for anything else between it. When once established a lawn of relvet grass requires very little care. You have to do No mowing, No more weeding, Very little watering.
Like most anything else it is all in the starting. It takes at least six months to have a lawn of velvet grass that is well established.
Zoysia Pungens is of the most beautiful dark green color and it keeps its color all through the winter.

Around rookeries, Japanese gardens and roof gardens it can be sodded from old established places.

In large estates a reserve lawn or nursery should be established for use in decorating the glass inclosed porches and other buildings in which plants are used as the main decoration. No other plant will produce such a beautiful effect as a background in such places as the Zoysia Pungens. The sod is about three inches thick and is very easily lifted by cutting it in strips two feet wide and cutting underneath with a spade. It can also be used for walks, for it will stand a great deal of tramping on and abuse of all kinds.

We furnish this sod at the rate of $\$ 1.50$ per square foot. Special rates on large orders.
Our Landscape Department will take charge or contract for the planting of lawns of Velvet Grass at the same moderate rates given for other garden work.

Alfalfa. The most valuable fodder plant ever introduced in California. We make a specialty of high-grade Alfalfa Seed and we cheerfully furnish samples to prospective buyers. We test our Alfalfa Seed before offering for sale; we like our customers to do the same with the sample they receive. The selection of Alfalfa Seed is a matter of great importance, and it will pay the intending purchaser to spend a little time to ascertain that the seed is good before planting out their acreage. The purchasing of poor seed will cause a heavy loss of time and money. Price per lb., 30c; 10 lbs ., lowest market price.

## NUMBER OF PLANTS IN LENGTH FROM 1 TO 100 FEET APART

Useful for planting hedges, windbreaks, shade trees, etc.

| Distance Apart | No. per Mile | Distance Apart | No. per Mile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 foot ... | ........-5,280 | 35 feet | 151 |
| 2 feet | .........2,640 | 40 feet | 132 |
| 3 feet | -.......-1,760 | 45 feet | 117 |
| 4 feet | --....-1,320 | 50 feet | 105 |
| 5 feet | .....1,056 | 55 feet | 96 |
| 6 feet | -.... 880 | 60 feet | 88 |
| 7 feet | ...-. 754 | 65 feet | 81 |
| 8 feet | ..... 660 | 70 feet | 75 |
| 9 feet | . 586 | 75 feet | 70 |
| 10 feet | ... 528 | 80 feet | 66 |
| 15 feet | --. 352 | 85 feet | 62 |
| 20 feet | -.. 264 | 90 feet | 58 |
| 25 feet | - 211 | 95 feet | 55 |
| 30 feet | . 176 | 100 feet | 52 |

## NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE <br> Set at regular distances apart

Distance Apart

No. of Plants
3 inches by 4 inches ..... 522,720
4 inches by 4 inches ..... 392,040
6 inches by 6 inches ..... 174,240
1 foot by 1 foot ..... 43,560
$11 / 2$ feet by $11 / 2$ feet ..... 19,360
2 feet by 1 foot ..... 21,780
2 feet by 2 feet ..... 110,890
$21 / 2$ feet by $21 / 2$ feet ..... 6,960
3 feet by $1^{-1}$ foot. ..... 14,520
3 feet by 2 feet ..... 7,260
3 feet by 3 feet. ..... 4,840
$31 / 2$ feet by $31 / 2$ feet ..... 3,555
4 feet by 1 foot ..... 10,890
4 feet by 2 feet ..... 5,445
4 feet by 3 feet ..... 3,630
4 feet by 4 feet ..... 2,722
$41 / 2$ feet by $41 / 2$ feet ..... 2,150
5 feet by 1 foot. ..... 8,712
5 feet by 2 feet. ..... 4,356
5 feet by 3 feet. ..... 2,904
5 feet by 4 feet ..... 2,178
5 feet by 5 feet. ..... 1,742
$51 / 2$ feet by $51 / 2$ feet. ..... 1,440

Distance Apart
No. of Plants
6 feet by 6 feet ..... 1,200
$61 / 2$ feet by $61 / 2$ feet ..... 1,031
7 feet by 7 feet ..... 888
8 feet by 8 feet ..... 680
9 feet by 9 feet ..... 537
10 feet by 10 feet ..... 435
11 feet by 11 feet. ..... 360
12 feet by 12 feet ..... 302
13 feet by 13 feet ..... 257
14 feet by 14 feet ..... 222
15 feet by 15 feet ..... 193
16 feet by 16 feet. ..... 170
$161 / 2$ feet by $161 / 2$ feet ..... 160
17 feet by 17 feet ..... 150
18 feet by 18 feet ..... 134
19 feet by 19 feet ..... 120
20 feet by 20 feet ..... 108
25 feet by 25 feet ..... 69
30 feet by 30 feet ..... 48
33 feet by 33 feet ..... 40
40 feet by 40 feet ..... 27
50 feet by 50 feet ..... 17
60 feet by 60 feet ..... 12
66 feet by 66 feet ..... 10

## SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

Lbs. to the Acre
Alfalfa ..... 25
Barley-Broadcast ..... 100
Beans, Dwarf or Bush-hills ..... 40
Beans, Dwarf or Bush-drills ..... 80
Beans, Tall or Pole-hills ..... 25
Beet, Garden ..... 6
Beet, Sugar ..... 6
Beet, Mangel Wurzel ..... 6
Broom Corn-drills ..... 12
Buckwheat-broadeast ..... 45

Lbs. to the Acre Cabbage-in beds to cover an acre after transplanting$1 / 2$
Carrot-drills
15
Clover, Red, alone-broadcast.
10
Clover, White, alone-broadcast
10
Clover, Alsike-broadcast15
Corn, Sweet or Field-hills.
Corn, to cut green for fodder-drills or broad
Corn, to cut green for fodder-drills or broad cast ..... 125
Cucumber-hills ..... 1 to 2
Seeds Required to Sow an Acre of Ground (con- tinued)
Flax (when wanted for seed) ..... 30
Flax (when wanted for fibre) ..... 50
Grass, Bermuda ..... 10
Grass, Crested Dogstail ..... 25
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture) ..... 50
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns) ..... 150
Grass, Orchard ..... 40
Grass, Perennial or Australia Rye (for meadow) ..... 40
Grass, Perennial or Australia Rye (for lawn) ..... 75
Grass, Italian Rye ..... 30
Grass, Red Top ..... 30
Grass, Timothy ..... 20
Grass, Hungarian ..... 25
Millet ..... 25
Hemp-broadcast ..... 40 to 50
Melon, Water-hills ..... 2 to 3
Melon, Musk-hills ..... 2
Oats-broadcast ..... 80
Onions, for Dry Bulbs-drills ..... 4
Onions, for Bottom Sets ..... 30
Parsnip-drills ..... 5
Peas-drills ..... 50 to 80
Peas-broadcast ..... 150
Potatoes-hills ..... 500 to 600
Pumpkin-hills ..... 3
Radish-drills ..... 12
Rye-broadcast ..... 100
Spinach-drills ..... 12
Squash, Bush Varieties-hills ..... 4
Squash, Running Varieties-hills ..... 3
Tomato-in beds to transplant. ..... 1/8
Turnip and Rutabaga-drills ..... 2
Turnip and Rutabaga-broadcast ..... 3 to 4
Vetches-broadcast ..... 100
Wheat-broadcast ..... 100
Wheat-drills ..... 75

## SOWING SEED TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

## Quantity required to produce a given number of plants or sow a given quantity of ground

| oz. to 500 plants |
| :---: |
| Asparagus........... 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill, 500 plants |
| Beans, Dwarf........................... 1 lb l to 50 ft . of drill |
| Beans, Tall......................................... 1 lb. to 75 hills |
| Beet.......................................... 1 oz. to 50 ft . of drill |
| Broccoli.................................-..... 1 oz. to 2000 plants |
| Brussels Sprouts......................... 1 oz. to 2000 plants |
| Cabbage ......................-.............. 1 oz. to 2000 plants |
| Carrot..................................... 1 oz. to 150 ft . of drill |
| Cauliflower ................................ 1 oz. to 2000 plants |
| Celery .......................................... 1 oz. to 5000 plants |
| Chicory.................................... 1 loz . to 100 ft . of drill |
| Corn .................................................. 1 lb. to 150 hills |
| Cress........................................ 1 oz. to 100 ft . of drill |
| Cucumber.-......................................... 1 oz. to 100 hills |
| Egg Plant.-.................................. 1 oz. to 2000 plants |
| Endive ........................................ 1 oz. to 3000 plants |
| Kale ...........-.-...............-.-..........- 1 oz. to - 2000 plants |
| Kohl Rabi...-............................... 1 oz. to 2000 plants |
| Leek ....................................... 1 oz. to 100 ft . of drill |
| Lettuce .......................................... 1 oz. to 5000 plants |

## WONG BOK

## A Great Vegetable from China

Wong Bok has a mild cabbage flavor, very delicate and delicious. It blanches to almost clear white. Only imported Chinese grown seed is reliable for good bunching heads.

The culture for Wong Bok is the same as for Winter Cabbage. The seed should be sown in July or early August, and early in September the plants should be transplanted. They should be set one foot apart in the row and pushed down one and one-half inches in the ground. When well grown the plants should be blanched by tying closely with burlap. Any good soil is sufficient, but they seem to head up best on rich black adobe soil.
Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 50 ft of |  |
| ion Seed............................ 1 oz. to 100 ft . of drill |  |
| on Top Sets ....-................... 1 lb . to 60 ft . of row |  |
| nion, Bottom Sets ................. 1 lb . to 75 ft . of row |  |
| Parsnip ................................ 1 oz. to 100 ft . of drill |  |
| Parsley $\qquad$ 1 oz . to 100 ft . of drill <br> Peas $\qquad$ 1 lb to 50 ft . of drill |  |
|  |  |
| Pepper $\qquad$ 1 oz . to 1000 plants <br> Pumpkin $\qquad$ 1 oz. to 25 hills |  |
|  |  |
| Radish .................................... 1 oz. to 50 ft . of drill |  |
| Salsify .................................... 1 oz. to 50 ft . of drill |  |
| Sage ..................................... 1 oz. to 100 ft . of drill |  |
| Spinach .-................................................. 1 oz. to 50 ft . of drill |  |
| Squash, Early ...................................................................... to 50 hills 15 hillsSquash, Winter ................... |  |
|  |  |
| Tomato $\qquad$$\qquad$ 1 oz . to 3000 plants Tobacco 1 oz . to 10,000 plants |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Turnip, Early ............................. 1 oz . to 75 ft . of drill Turnip, Rutabaga ................... 1 oz . to 100 ft . of drill |  |

## CHAYOTE (SECHIUM EDULE)

A South American variety of Squash making a tremendous vine that is fine for covering fences, buildings and trellises. The Chayote is a tremendous grower and produces a very large crop- of fruit during the season. The fruit averages about five inches thick and weighs about one pound. This fruit can be prepared in a number of ways. It can be fried as Egg Plant, stewed as Squash or used as a salad. It is greatly relished when the roots are prepared as Sweet Potatoes.

The fruit contains but one seed, and generally the entire fruit, seed and all, is planted. We supply these fruits from November to January 1st at the rate of 10 c each. By mail, 15 c each.

## VEGETABLE SEED

| Artichokes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Package, 5c |  |  |
| Large Green Globe. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per oz. } \\ \text { P.. } \end{gathered}$ | Per lb. <br> $\$ 6.00$ |
| Asparagus |  |  |
| Package, 5c |  | - |
|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| Argenteuil ...... | . \$ . 10 | \$ . 80 |
| Barr's Mammoth | . 10 | . 60 |
| Conover's Colossal | -. 10 | . 60 |
| Palmetto ..-............- | . 10 | . 60 |
|  | Per doz. | Per 100 |
| Roots ...................... | ...\$ . 15 | \$ 1.00 |

## Beans-Dwarf or Bush

GREEN PODDED
Package, 10c

|  | Per lb. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ 100 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black Valentine .-............................... $\$$ | \$ . 35 | \$23.00 |
| Canadian Wonder | . 35 | 20.00 |
| Dwarf Horticultural or Cranberry...... | . 35 | 28.00 |
| Early Refugee | . 35 | 25.00 |
| French Mohawk | . 35 | 25.00 |
| Stringless Green Pod. | . 35 | 25.00 |
| Yellow Six Weeks............................... | . 35 | 25.00 |

Beans-Wax<br>YELLOW PODDED<br>Package, 10c

|  | Per lb. | Per 100 lbs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black Wax | ... \$ . 35 | \$30.00 |
| Golden Wax | . 35 | 30.00 |
| Refugee Wax | . 35 | 30.00 |
| Ventura Wonder Wax. | . 35 | 30.00 |


| Beans-Lima <br> Package, 10c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Per |
|  | Per lb. | 100 lbs . |
| Burpee's Bush | . \$ . 35 | \$28.00 |
| Burpee's..Improved Bush | . 35 | 28.00 |
| Carpinteria Pole | . 35 | 25.00 |
| Fordhook Bush | . 35 | 28.00 |
| Henderson's Bush | . 35 | 28.00 |
| Henderson's Bush |  |  |
| King of the Garden Pole.. | . 35 | 25.00 |
| Lewis Field Lima (See Field Varieties) |  |  |
| Los Angeles Wonder Bush. | . 35 | 35.00 |
| Monstrous Bush | . 35 | 33.00 |
| Beets-Table <br> Package, 5c. |  |  |
|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| Bassano | . ${ }^{\text {P }} .15$ | \$ 1.75 |
| Crosby's Egyptian | . 15 | 1.75 |
| Crimson Globe .... | . 15 | 1.75 |
| Detroit Dark Red | . 15 | 1.75 |
| Early Blood Turnip | . 15 | 1.75 |
| Early Egyptian | . 15 | 1.75 |
| Long Dark Red Blood | . 15 | 1.75 |
| Swiss Chard | . 15 | 1.75 |

## Beets-Mangel or Stock

Per lb.
Danish Sludstrup .....  .90
Giant Intermediate ..... 90
Half Sugar Rose .....  90
Mammoth Long Red ..... 90
Beets-Sugar
Lane's Imperial ..... $\$ .90$
Broccoli
Package, 5c.

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Purple Cape | \$ . 50 | \$ 5.00 |
|  | . 60 | 6.00 |

Brussels Sprouts
Package, 5c.

Dwarf Paris .............................................. | Per oz. |
| :---: |$\quad$ Per lb.

Cabbage
Package, 5c.

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Seasons ... | .\$ . 40 | \$ 4.00 |
| Autumn King | . 40 | 4.00 |


| Cannon Ball | . 60 | 6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinese | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Copenhagen Market | . 60 | 6.00 |
| Danish Ball Head | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Drumhead Savoy | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Early Drumhead | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Early Flat. Dutch | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Early All Head | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Early Jersey Wakefield | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Early Winnigstadt ....... | . 60 | 6.00 |
| Early York | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Glory of Enkhuizen | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Henderson's Early Summer. | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Hollander | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Late Drumhead | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Premium Late Flat Dutch. | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Red Drumhead | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Red Dutch or Pickling. | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Scott's Cross | . 75 | 7.50 |
| Surehead | . 40 | 4.00 |

Carrots
Package, 5c.


## Cauliflower

Package, 10c

|  | Per oz. <br> \$ 1.00 | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn Giant .................................----- |  | \$12.00 |
| California Giant | 2.00 | 20.00 |
| California Pearl, Early, Medium Late | 2.00 | 20.00 |
| Dry Weather | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| Early Erfurt | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| Early Snowball | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| Improved Algiers .-.- | 1.00 | 12.00 |



## Celeriac <br> Package, 5c.

## Chervil <br> Package, 5c.

Curled
\$ 2.00


## Corn-Salad

Package, 5c
Per oz. Per lb.
Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce.................... 20 \$ 2.00
Collards
Package, 5c


## Cress or Pepper Grass

Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fine Curled | \$ . 15 | \$ 1.50 |
| True Water | . 35 | 3.50 |

Cucumbers
Package, 5c



Chicago Pickling .-.................................................-. .-- . 10 1. 100
Davis Perfect .............................................-. . 15 1.50
Italian .......................................................-. . 10 1.00
Japanese Climbing .................................- . 10 1.00
Klondike ................................................................... 10 1.00
Lemon ............................................................................... .--.-. 20 2.00
Long Green ............................................-. . 10 1.00
Medium Green ........................................... . 10 1.00
Telegraph ................................................. . 25 . 2.50
West India Gherkin................................- . 20 2.00
Dandelion
Package; 5c
Tmproved Per oz. Per lb.
Improved
\$ . 75 \$ 7.50


## Use this blank if possible. It aids in filling orders promptly and properly. Charles Winsel, 211 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California

Enclosed find \$
Name
forward by

Parcels Post<br>Expresess<br>Freight

Shipping Address

## County

State
Post office

## Via what Railroad?

芻 5 Please write your name and address plainly so as to avoid errors and delay.
HOW TO ORDER. Unless definitely stated otherwise we prepay postage on all seeds with the exception of the following: BEANS, CORN, STOCK BEET, PEAS, ONION SETS, ALFALFA, PUMPKIN, SEED POTATOES, BIRD SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS or FIELD SEEDS OF ANY KIND. Seeds ordered in quantities too large to be forwarded by parcels post will be forwarded by express or freight, charges to be paid by the purchaser.

CASH must accompany all orders, which may be sent by Check, Postoffice or Express Money Order, or in stamps, although we prefer that you do not remit over one dollar in stamps.

Please write name, postoffice address and shipping address very plainly on all orders.
Our seed packets are filled for us by our experienced seedsmen with the best seeds on the market.
Prices of corn, melons, cucumbers, seed potatoes and alfalfa, etc., being subject to market fluctuations, quotations given herein are for January 1, 1918. When in need of large quantities please write us, and we will be pleased to quote you lowest prices.

Orders for seed can be filled and sent off almost as soon as received, but orders for plants and trees must sometimes be delayed on account of wet, stormy weather, the rush of orders, and the necessity of having these plants inspected by our Horticultural Commissioners. Usually orders can be filled and shipped the day following their receipt.

We exercise the greatest care to furnish seeds that are pure and reliable, but owing to conditions of climate, soil and cultivation, nothing is warranted in any particular whatever. If the purchaser does not accept these terms we will refund money paid for goods returned at once, package unopened.
QUANTITY
QUANTITY

We would consider it a great favor if you will write in the space below the names and addresses of any of your friends or neighbors who would be interested in this catalogue.
NAMES

## Use this blank if possible. It aids in filling orders promptly and properly. Charles Winsel, 211 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California

## Enclosed find \$

Name

## Shipping Address

## County

 forward by\author{

Parcels Post | Xxpress |
| :---: |
| Kribhe |

}

Date

## State

## Post office.

## Via what Railroad?

## MT Please write your name and address plainly so as to avoid errors and delay.

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QUANTITY
QUANTITY

We would consider it a great favor if you will write in the space below the names and addresses of any of your friends or neighbors who would be interested in this catalogue.
NAMES

| Netted Rock, Gold Lined.................. | . 15 | 1.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Osage | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Pomegranate or Peach Melon. | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Pineapple, Gautier | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Rocky Ford | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Watter's Solid Net. | . 10 | 1.00 |

## YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Armenian | .\$ . 20 | \$ 2.00 |
| Banana | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Burrell's Gew | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Casad | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Columbus, Yeliuw fleshed | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Emerald Gem | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Hoodoo | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Paul Rose | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Rule's Choice | . 20 | 2.00 |
| Tip Top, Improved | . 15 | 1.25 |

## Watermelons

Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama Sweet ...................................--- | \$ . 10 | \$ . 75 |
| Angeleno, Black Seed | . 20 | 2.00 |
| Angeleno, White Seed | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Chilian, Black Seed | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Chilian, Brown Seed.. | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Chilian, White Seed | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Cuban Queen | . 10 | . 75 |
| Excel | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Florida Favorite | . 10 | . 75 |
| Fordhook | . 10 | . 75 |
| Georgia Rattlesnake | . 10 | . 75 |
| Halbert Honey | . 10 | . 75 |
| Ice Cream, Yellow rıeshed | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Kleckley's Sweet | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Klondike | . 20 | 2.00 |
| Tom Watson | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Citron, Green Seed | . 10 | . 50 |
| Citron, Red Seed .... | .10 | . 50 |

## Mushroom Spawn

Brick

Milltrack, English

Mustard
Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per 1 l . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinese, Green | \$ . 25 | \$ 2.50 |
| Chinese, White | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Ostrich Plume | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Southern Curled | . 10 | 1.00 |
| White London | . 10 | . 50 |

## Onion

Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per 1 l . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian Brown | .\$ . 30 | \$ 3.00 |
| Bermuda, Red | . 30 | 3.00 |


| Bermuda, White | . 30 | 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bunching or Green | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Crystal Wax | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Danvers, Yellow Flat | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Danvers, Yellow Globe | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Early Barletta | . 30 |  |
| Early Red Flat | . 30 | 3.25 |
| Gibraltar | . 40 | 4.50 |
| Mammoth Silver King | . 60 | 6.00 |
| New Queen |  |  |
| Ohio Yellow Globe | . 30 | 3.50 |
| Prizetaker | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Red Wethersfield | . 30 | 3.75 |
| Southport White Globe | . 60 | 6.00 |
| White Portugal or Silverskin. | . 60 | 6.00 |

## Onion Sets

|  | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brown | \$ . 20 |
| White | . 25 |
| Yellow | . 20 |

Okra
Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dwarf Green | \$ . 10 | \$ . 60 |
| Mammoth Long Pod | . 10 | . 60 |
| White Velvet ... | . 10 | . 60 |

Parsley
Package, 5c


|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Devonshire | \$ . 20 | \$ 2.00 |
| Hollow Crown | . 20 | 2.00 |
| Improved Guernsey | . 20 | 2.00 |
| New French | . 20 | 2.00 |

## Peas

Package, 10c

|  | Per lb. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & 100 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admiral or Senator | . \$ . 30 | \$20.00 |
| Alameda | . 30 | 18.00 |
| Alderman | . 30 | 20.00 |
| American Wonder | . 30 | 20.00 |
| Dwarf Gray or Sugar | . 30 | 25.00 |
| Gradus | . 30 | 24.00 |
| Laxtonian | . 30 | 25.00 |
| Little Gem | . 30 | 20.00 |
| Little Marvel | . 30 | 20.00 |
| Nott's Excelsior | . 30 | 20.00 |
| Premium Gem | . 30 | 20.00 |


| Pride of Cahuenga ............................. | . 30 | 20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Richard Seddon | . 30 | 20.00 |
| Stratagem | . 30 | 18.00 |
| Telephone, Dwarf | . 30 | 24.00 |
| Telephone, Tall | . 30 | 20.00 |
| Yorkshire Hero | . 30 | 18.00 |

## Peppers

Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anaheim Chili ....................................--- | \$ . 35 | \$ 3.50 |
| Big Ball or Bull Nose.. | . 45 | 4.50 |
| Cayenne | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Chili Piquin | . 60 | 6.00 |
| Chinese Giant | . 80 | 8.00 |
| Creole or Bird's Eye.. | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Crimson Giant | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Dwarf Chili | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Floral Gem | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Golden Dawn | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Mexican Chili | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Paprika | . 60 | 6.00 |
| Pimiento | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Red Cluster | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Ruby King | . 60 | 2.50 |
| Tobasco ....-.-...................................----- | . 25 | 2.50 |

## Pumpkins

Package, 5c

|  |  | Per oz. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Per lb.

Radish
Package, 5c

|  | Per | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black Spanish, Long .........................-- | \$ .15 | \$ 1.25 |
| Black Spanish, Round | . 15 | 1.25 |
| California Mammoth | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Chartier | . 15 | 1.25 |
| China Rose Winter | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Crimson Giant | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Early Long Scarlet | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Early Scarlet Globe | . 15 | 1.50 |
| French Breakfast | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Japanese Summer | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Japanese Winter | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Mixed | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Scarlet Turnip | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.-..............- | . 20 | 2.00 |
|  | . 20 | 2.00 |



## Roselle <br> Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roselle | . $8: 40$ | \$ 4.50 |

Salsify or Oyster Plant
Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long White | . ${ }^{\text {P }} .25$ | \$ 2.50 |
| Mammoth Sandwich Isle | . 25 | 2.50 |

Sorrel
Package, 5c
Per oz. Per lb.
Spinach
Package, 5c


## Squash <br> SUMMER VARIETIES <br> Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English Cream Marrow | .\$ . 15 | \$ 1.25 |
| Golden Bush Scallop | . 10 | . 85 |
| Golden Summer Crookneck | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Italian or Vegetable Marrow. | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Long White Marrow | . 10 | 1.00 |
| White Bush Scallop | . 10 | . 85 |

## WINTER VARIETIES <br> Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acorn | .. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. 15 | \$ 1.50 |
| Banana | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Boston Marrow | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Essex Hybrid | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Fordhook | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Hubbard, Golden | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Hubbard, Green Warted | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Pike's Peak or Sibley.. | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Winter Crookneck | . 10 | . 85 |

## Tomato

Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Early | \$ . 50 | \$ 5.00 |
| Atlantic Prize | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Beefsteak | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Bonnie Best | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Boulder | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Chalk's Early Jewel | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Dwarf Champion | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Dwarf Stone | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Earliana | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Ground Cherry | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Golden Queen | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Home | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Hummer Globe | . 40 | 4.00 |
| $\underline{\mathrm{I}} \times \mathrm{L}$ | . 50 | 5.00 |
| John Baer | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Ponderosa | . 50 | 5.00 |
| River's Bros., Perfect Early | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Red Pear-shaped | . 40 | 4.00 |
| San Jose Canner | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Stone | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Yellow Egg | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Yellow Peach | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Yellow Plum | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Yellow Pear ... | . 40 | 4.00 |

Turnips
Package, 5c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amber Globe | .\$ . 20 | \$ 2.00 |
| Bordfelder | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Cow Horn | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Early White Flat Dutch. | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Early White Globe | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Golden Ball (Orange Jelly) | . 20 | 2.00 |
| Purple Top Strap Leaf ...... | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Purple Top White Globe | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Purple Top Milan... | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Snowball | . 15 | 1.50 |
| White Egg . | . 15 | 1.50 |



## FIELD SEEDS


Peruvian, Smooth ..... 30
26.00
Peruvian, Hairy ..... 50 ..... 42.50
Turkestan ..... 24.00
Corn
FIELD VARIETIES-WHITE DENT
Per 100 lbs.

Champion White Pearl
.

Eureka Ensilage
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
Hickory King
Orange County Prolific
Red Cob Ensilage ..... int
Sanford White Flint Wisconsin White Dent
YELLOW DENT
Per
100 lbs.
Golden Beauty ......
Iowa Gold Mine
est
Flint)
Minnesota King .....
-....Millets
Per
American (formerly German) ..... $\$ 6.00$
Hog or Manitoba ..... 6.50
Peas
FIELD VARIETIES
Per ..... 100 lbs
.$\$ 9.50$
Whip-poor-will ..... 9.50
Potatoes
Per ..... 100 lbs. .....
American .....
Red Rose

$\qquad$
White Rose
Sorghums-Saccharine CANE SEED
Per
100 lbs . ..... \$

$\qquad$
Red Top
Silver Tipped
Texas Seeded Ribbon

## Sorghums-Non-Saccharine

Per 100 lbs .
Broom Corn, Dwarf Evergreen .....  $\$$Broom Corn, Tall StandardEgyptian Corn
$\qquad$
Feterita
Kaffir Corn
Milo Maize, Superior Dwarf
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat
Sudan Grass
Miscellaneous Field Seeds
Per ..... 100 lbs.
Canary (Fancy) ..... 13.00
Garbanzos ..... 8.00
Lentils ..... 24.00
Peanuts, Jumba ..... 14.00
Peanuts, Spanish ..... 16.00
Peanuts, Virginia ..... 18.00
Rape, Dwarf Essex --...-
Rape, Imported Sowing ..... 17.00
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian ..... 7.50
Vetch, Oregon ..... 5.00
LAWN GRASS SEED
Australian Rye Grass
Per lb.
1 lb . to 25 lbs .....  .20
25 lbs . to 50 lbsSack lots or more.
Kentucky Blue Grass
\$. 40
25 lbs . to 50 lbs .

$\qquad$Sack lots or more.
Lippia Repens
Per box
Plants .....  1.00
White Clover
Per lb.
1 lb . to 25 lbs ..... \$ . 70
Sack lots or more

## FLOWER SEED

## Flower Seeds

|  | Pkg. | Oz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ageratum Mixed ................................. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | . 05 | \$ . 30 |
| Alyssum Little Gem. | . 05 | . 40 |
| Alyssum Sweet White | . 05 | . 40 |
| Antirrhinum Grandiflora | . 05 | . 50 |
| Asters Ostrich Plume Mixed. | . 10 | 2.25 |
| Asters Comet Mixed | . 10 | 1.00 |
| Asters Branching Mixed | . 10 | 1.50 |
| Balsam, All Sorts Mixed | . 05 | . 75 |
| Calendula Mixed | . 05 | . 25 |
| Calliopsis Mixed | . 05 | . 25 |
| California Poppy Mixed | . 05 | . 25 |
| California Poppy Yellow | . 05 | . 25 |
| California Poppy Golden West | . 05 | . 30 |
| Chrysanthemum Mixed | . 05 | . 50 |
| Candytuft Mixed | . 05 | . 25 |
| Canterbury Bell, Cup and | . 10 | 2.50 |
| Centaurea Cynus Mixed. | . 05 | . 30 |
| Centaurea Bachelor Button | . 05 | . 50 |
| Centaurea Candidissima | . 10 | 4.00 |
| Carnation Marguerite | . 10 | 1.50 |
| Cosmos Mixed | . 10 | . 25 |
| Daisy Double Mixed | . 10 | 3.00 |
| Digitalis Mixed | . 05 | . 50 |
| Gaillardia Mixed | . 05 | . 50 |
| Gypsophila Elegans | . 05 | . 25 |
| Linum Rubrum | . 05 | . 25 |
| Larkspur Tall Mixed | . 05 | . 50 |
| Marigold Tall Double Mixed. | . 05 | . 50 |
| Mignonette Odorata Mixed | . 05 | . 25 |
| Morning Glory Dwarf Mixed | . 05 | . 15 |
| Morning Glory Tall Mixed | . 05 | . 15 |
| Nasturtium Dwarf Mixed | . 05 | . 15 |
| Nasturtium Tall Mixed | . 05 | . 15 |
| Pansy Fine Mixed | . 10 | 1.50 |
| Pansy Large Mixed | . 10 | 3.00 |
| Phlox Fine Mixed ... | . 05 | 1.75 |
| Petunia Hybrid Mixed | . 05 | 1.75 |
| Pinks China ................ | . 05 | . 60 |
| Poppy Carnation Double Mixed | . 05 | . 25 |
| Poppy Shirley Mixed | . 05 | . 40 |
| Scabosia or Mourning Bride | . 05 | . 30 |
| Salvia Splendens | . 10 | 2.75 |
| Stocks Ten Weeks Mixed | . 10 | 3.00 |
| Verbena Mixed | . 05 | 1.25 |
| Wild Flower, Mixed California......... | . 05 | 1.00 |
| Zinnia Double Mixed | . 05 | 1.00 |

Sweet Peas
SPENCER
Package, 10c

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asta Ohn, Lavender | \$ . 30 | \$ 3.00 |
| Countess Spencer, Pink | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Etta Dyke, White | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Elfrida Pierson, Light Pink. | . 30 | 3.00 |
| King Edward, Spencer, Scarlet.. | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Margaret Madison, Light Blue. | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Mixed Spencer ................................... | . 25 | 2.50 |


| UNWIN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Package, 10c |  |  |
|  | er 0 | Per lb. |
| E. J. Castle, Rose ......................... | 25 | \$ 2.50 |
| Frank Dolby, Lavender | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Gladys Unwin, Pink | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Nora Unwin, White ..... | . 25 | 2.50 |
| GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES |  |  |
| Package, 5c |  |  |
|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| Blanche Ferry, Pink and White.......\$ | \$ . 15 | \$ 1.25 |
| Brilliant Blue | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Dorothy Eckford, White | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Hon. E. Kenyon; Yellow ..................- | . 15 | 1.25 |
| King Edward VII, Red | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Lady Grisel Hamilton, Lavender..... | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Prima Donna, Pink ...... | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Othello, Maroon | . 15 | 1.25 |
| Mixed | . 15 | 1.00 |
| CHRISTMAS VARIETIES |  |  |
| Package, 10c |  |  |
|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| Dark Blue | \$ . 25 | \$ 2.50 |
| Lavender | . 25 | 2.5 |
| Pink and White | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Red | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Soft Pink | 25 | 50 |
| White | . 25 | 2.50 |
| Mixed | . 25 | 2.0 |

## FERTILIZERS

Lawn and Garden
100-lb. sacks ............................................................... 3.00
Blood Meal

Blood Meal ........................................................... | Per |
| :---: |
| 100 lbs. |
| 5.60 |

Bone Meal
Per 100 lbs .
Bone Meal
. 2.75
Fish Meal

Fish Meal
. 4.50

## Gypsum


Leaf Mold
Per sack
Leaf Mold ..... \$ . 75
Nitrate of Soda
Per 100 lbs .
100-lb. lots .....  6.00
Sheep Manure
Pulverized
Per sack ..... \$ 1.75
Tankage
100-1b. lots ..... \$ 3.00
1000 lbs . or more
INSECTICIDES
Ant Powder
Talbot's (small) ..... Each
Talbot's (large) .....  50
Black Leaf 40
Each
1-oz. bottles . 2 doz. in case) ..... \$ . 25
$1 / 2-1 b$. cans ..... 2.50
10-lb. cans ..... 10.75
Gophergo
10-oz. Package ..... Each ..... \$ . 35
22-oz. Package ..... 6031/2-lb. Package
1.25$101 / 2-1 \mathrm{~b}$. Package
Per lb.
$50-\mathrm{lb}$. Drums ..... \$ . 35
Hammond Slug Shot
Per lb.
1-lb. Package .....  .20
5-lb. Package ..... 13

## Hellebore (Powder)

Each
$1 / 2-1 \mathrm{lb}$. Package \$ . 25

Killscale Soap
2.lb. Bar ...-a)

Lime and Sulphur

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Nicofume Paper
24 sheets to can ........................................................ $\$$. 85

## Nicofume (Liquid)

|  | Per can |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1/4-lb. Can | . $\$ .50$ |
| 1-lb. Can | 1.50 |
| $4-\mathrm{lb}$. Can | 5.50 |
| 8-1b. Can | 10.50 |

## Paris Green



Sulphur
ANCHOR BRAND


Sulphur Candles

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sulphur Candles | \$ . 15 |

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap
Small ..... $\$$ Each
Tobacco Dust
1 lb. ..... \$ . 15
100 lbs. ..... 9.00

## SPRAYERS \& SPRAYING APPLIANCES

Hand Sprayers
Each
Superior (Tin) .........................................................-. . 60
Continuous ................................................................................-. . 75
Faultless (Tin) .......................................................... . 60

Powder Dusters, Bellows and Blowers
Blizzard ..... Each
Floradora ..... 15
.35
Hammond, $1 / 2$ gallon (Duster) .....  60
Hammond, 1 gallon ..... 75
Italian Bellows, small ..... 1.35
Italian Bellows, medium ..... 2.00
Italian Bellows, large ..... 2.50
Jumbo ..... 25
TOOLS \& IMPLEMENTS
Cultivators, Seeders and Planters
Each
Bacon No. 10 ..... $\$ 10.00$
Planet Jr. Hand Tools
No. 4 Seeder ..... Each
No. 4D Seeder ..... 14.25
No. 3 Seeder ..... 23.75
No. 6D Seeder ..... 20.00
No. 25 Seeder ..... 23.75
No. 28 Seeder ..... 19.75
No. 31 Seeder ..... 12.25
No. 32 Seeder ..... 14.75
No. 11 D. W. Hoes ..... 11.75
No. 13 D. W. Hoes ..... 8.60
No. $131 / 2$ D. W. Hoes ..... 10.35
No. 14 D. W. Hoes ..... 13.25
No. 16 S. W. Hoes ..... 9.75
No. 17 S. W. Hoes ..... 8.25
No. 18 S. W. Hoes ..... 6.25
No. 19 S. W. Hoes ..... 6.35
No. 30 S. W. Hoes ..... 13.25
No. 33 S. W. Hoes ..... 6.35
Fire Fly Plow. ..... 4.25


# NURSERY \& FLORIST'S SUPPLIES 

Grafting Wax

Per

|  | Per bar | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { oz. bars } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1/4-lb. Bars | ...\$ . 15 | \$ 1.20 |
| 1/2-lb. Bars | . 25 | 2.00 |
| 1-lb. Bars | . 40 | 3.00 |

## Labels

TREE
Per 1000
31⁄2-inch, plain copper wired
\$ 1.80
Labels
POT
31⁄2-inch, plain ..... 20
4-inch, plain ..... 20
5 -inch, plain ..... 25
6 -inch, plain ..... 30
8 -inch, plain ..... 35
10-inch, plain .....  40
4-inch, painted ..... 20
5-inch, painted ..... 25
6 -inch, painted .....  30
8 -inch, painted ..... 50
10-inch, painted .....  60
MossGREEN
Broken Bale lots ..... \$. 15 ..... Per
Bale lots ..... \$ 7.50
5-Bale lots ..... 7.25
(Bales weigh from 75 to 85 lbs.)
SPHAGNUM
Sphagnum (Bales standard size).
Per bale
1-Bale ..... \$ 2.35
5-Bale lots ..... 2.30
10-Bale lots ..... 2.25
RaffiaPer lb.
1 lb . to 25 lb . lots. ..... $\$ .50$
25 lb . to bale lots. ..... 45
Bale lots .....

## Beautiful New Strains of Asters

## A Word on Proper Planting and Culture

Asters, especially the branching varieties, are the leading annuals for Southern California. They come in bloom just before the Chrysanthemums, and at a time when flowers are very scarce.

Owing to the fact that the cultivation of Asters is very simple, and also that the cut flowers retain their beauty for a considerable length of time, they are considered one of the most desirable of annuals for the smallest garden as well as the largest park.

Sow the seed in January, February or March in light sandy loam. Transplant as soon as the plants have four or five leaves. Never transplant them after the flower stems begin to show. They will not branch out nor produce good flowers if handled at
that period. Asters like the full sunshine, a rich garden soil and plenty of irrigation and cultivation.

Seeding. The soil in the seed flats should be composed of good quality of loam, mixed with sand and a small amount of old rotted sheep manure, the whole mixture to be screened through a half-inch mesh. Fill the flat nearly full, then pack down firmly with a piece of board, and sow the seed very thinly on this smooth surface. For a covering, use very fine screened sand. Use a fine hose on seedlings regardless of the fine nozzle you may have. Set the flat out of doors in some old hotbed frame or sheltered location where the wind and sun will not dry it out. The cooler you can keep these little seedlings without exposing them to the frost, the
stronger plants they will produce. As soon as they have three or four leaves, they should be transplanted 100 to a flat or in beds in the open especially arranged for this transplanting.

Fertilizing. Asters are great feeders and respond to the use of fertilizer in a surprising way. The ground should be spaded very deep, and 100 pounds each of old rotted sheep manure and bone meal should be applied to each thousand square feet. It is a great mistake to use stable manure on Asters. Sometimes after weeks of labor and expense in raising these plants and setting them out in beds where stable manure has been used, one is greatly discouraged and disappointed to see the little plants die, one after another, and to find in pulling up these dead plants, that a little wire worm has hol-
lowed out the collar of the plant and caused it to die. Stable manure produces this wire worm.

Planting. The planting, whether in beds or fields, should be done with great care. If possible, a transplanter should be used for this purpose so they can be taken out with as many of the little roots as possible from the flats or beds. Set the plants in the ground up to the first leaf. Press the ground tightly with the hands, and water immediately. A top dressing of sheep manure is given, and later on when the buds begin to appear, nitrate of sorla should be applied and raked in immediately. This should be used at the rate of one pound to every four hundred square feet. Aster plants are tender, and greatly relished by snails and ground worms. Use tobacco dust freely, which will kill the snails as well as lice or green fly.

## THE MOST POPULAR KINDS Choice Tree and Shrub Seeds

New, Fresh and all the Standard Varieties

## Growing Trees From Seed

The propagation of trees from seed is the natural way to reproduce them, and especially for our dry, hot climate. Trees propagated from seed should always be given the preference not only on account of their vigorous habit, but also on account of the tap root that is produced on trees from seed. Such trees are the best suited for planting on parkings along our streets and highways, because this tap root has less tendency to lift up and spoil the sidewalks than the trees grown from cuttings which generally produce lateral roots which cause the damage to the sidewalks.

It is advisable to transplant the young seedlings in the places where they are intended to remain, and to do this as soon as they are large enough to stand this transplanting. When this transplanting takes place great care should be taken to dig up as much of the tap root as possible.

|  | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acacia Melonoxylon (Black Wattle)..\$ | \$ . 30 | \$ 3.00 |
| Acacia Mollissima | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Acacia Latifolia | . 30 | 3.00 |
| Acacia Decurrens | . 35 | 3.50 |
| Acacia Armata | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Acacia Cultriformis | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Acacia Baileyana | . 35 | 3.50 |
| Acacia Floribunda | . 35 | 3.00 |

## Growing Trees from Seed

| Acacia Pyenantha (Golden Wattle).. | . 30 | 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brachychiton Acerifolium (Australian |  |  |
| Flame Tr | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Casuarina Equistifolia ........................ 1.00 |  |  |
| Camphor Officinalis (The Camphor |  |  |
| Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum) | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum) . 50 6.00 |  |  |
|  | seeds | 0 seeds |
| Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum) |  |  |
|  | Peroz. | Per lb. |
| Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon |  |  |
| Scented Gum) | 1.50 | 16.00 |
| Eucalyptus Robusta (Algerian Gum) | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum) | . 50 | 5.00 |
| ucalyptus Leucoxlyon (Victorian |  |  |
| Iron Bark Gum) | . 60 | 6.00 |
| Eucalyptus Tereticornis (Gray Gum) | . 90 | 9.00 |
| Eucalyptus Viminalis (Manna Gum).. | . 50 | 6.00 |
| Eucalyptus Crebra | . 60 | 7.50 |
| Eucalyptus Rudis | . 60 | 6.00 |
| Grevillea Robusta (Australian Silk |  |  |
| Oak) | . 40 | 5.00 |
| Sterculia Diversifolia | . 50 | . 00 |

Conifers and Other Evergreens
Cedrus Deodora (The Sacred Cedar
of the Himalayas)
Cryptomeria Elegans ............................ . 30 3.00
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar) . 30 3.00

| Cupressus press) | Guadalupensis (Blue Cy | . 50 | 5.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cupressus | Goveiana | . 50 | 5.00 |
| Cupressus | Lawsoniana | . 40 | 00 |
| Cupressus press) | Macrocarpa (Monterey Cy- | . 15 | $\begin{gathered} 1.50 \\ \mathrm{Per} \end{gathered}$ |
| Jacarand | Mimoseaf |  | pods |
| Magnolia | Grandiflora | $\begin{aligned} \text { roz. } \\ .25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per lb. } \\ & \$ 2.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ligustrum Privet) | Japonicum (Japanese | . 15 | 1.50 |
| Pinus C |  | . 35 | 3.50 |

Pinus Insignis (Monterey Pine)........ . 25 ..... 2.50
Tree) ..... 1.00
Sequoia Gigantea (California Big Tree) ..... 75 ..... 7.50
Sequoia Sempervirens (California Redwood) ..... 50 ..... 5.00
Thuja Orientalis (Chinese Arbor
Vitae) .....
25 .....
25 ..... 2.50Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor
Vitae or White Cedar) .....  30 ..... 3.00
Thuja Aurea (Golden Arbor Vitae)....- ..... 4.00
Virburnum Tinus (Laurustinus). ..... 15

## TRUE TO NAME

 Palm and Dracaena Seeds
## Fresh and Fertile; write for quantity prices



The following are all rare kinds, similar to C. Australis in general appearance, but varying someWhat in color, size of leaf, etc.: C. Argentea, C. Braziliensis, C. Comosa, C. Gaertneri, C. Humile, C. Lapidea, C. Maritima, C. Peteria. Seeds of these can be furnished at a uniform price. Ten seeds, 25 c ; 100 seeds, $\$ 2.00$.

Per oz. Per lb.
Dracaena Australis .................................... 75 \$........ 10 seeds 100 seeds
Erythea Armata (Blue Palm)............. \$ . 20 \$ 1.50

Erythea Edulis (Guadalupe Palm)...... . 15 1.00
Phoenix Canariensis (Canary Island Palm)
.10
. 50
Phoenix Reclinata .............................. . 15 1.00
Per oz. Per lb.
Phoenix Dactylifera (Fruiting Date



## GROWING TREES FROM SEED

The propagation of trees from seed is the natural way to reproduce them, and especially for our dry, hot climate. Trees propagated from seed should always be given the preference not only on account of their vigorous habit, but also on account of the tap root that is produced on trees from seed. Such trees are the best suited for planting on our hills and mountains, and also for planting on parkings along our streets and highways, because this tap root has less tendency to lift up and spoil the sidewalks than the trees grown from cuttings which generally produce lateral roots which cause the damage to the sidewalks.

It is advisable to transplant the young seedlings in the places where they are intended to remain, and do this as soon as they are large enough to stand this transplanting. When this transplanting takes place great care should be taken to dig up as much of the tap root as possible.

Palms are easily among the leading ornamental plants for California, lending a charm to the landscape that is not only strikingly tropical but individual. We have long made a specialty of these plants, of which our stock is fresh and complete.

# Field-Grown Roses <br> TWO YEARS OLD-35 Cents Each, \$3.50 Per Dozen 

American Beauty. Color a rosy crimson.
Black Prince. Deep, dark crimson.
Baby Rambler. Same crimson color as the climbing Rambler.

Bride. Pure white.
Bridesmaid. Clear pink.
Cecil Brunner. Salmon pink.
Coquette de Lyon. Yellow.
Caroline Testout. Bright pink.
Clothilde Soupert. Pearl white, shading to pink at edge of petals.

Clara Watson. Salmon, tinted pink.
Duchess de Brabant. Soft, rosy pink, changing to deep rose color, edged with silver.

Duchess de Albany. (Red Le France.) Rosy pink.
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.
Etoile de Lyon. A deep chrome yellow.
Etoile de France. Dark crimson; center vivid cerise.

Francisca Kruger. Deep coppery yellow.
Frau Karl Durschki. Pure white.
General Jacqueminot. Rich velvety crimson.
General McArthur. Crimson.
Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet, shading to a deep, rich, velvety crimson.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with scarlet.
Helen Gould. Rosy crimson.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White.
Killarney. Pink.

La France. Pink.
La Detroit. Shell-pink, shading to soft rose.
Magna Charta. Rosy red.
Maman Cochet. Pink.
Maman Cochet. White.
Mme. de Chatenay. Rosy red, with lighter shadings.

Mme. Lombard. Rosy crimson.
Marie Van Houtte. White, slightly tinged with yellow.

Meteor. Dark, velvety crimson.
Perle Des Jardins. Bright straw color, sometimes shading to a canary yellow, with orange center.

Papa Gontier. Rich, bright red.
Paul Neyron. Bright pink, or deep rose.
President Carnot. Delicate rosy blush, shading a trifle deeper at the center of the flower.

Prince Camille De Rohan. Dark crimson.
Rhea Reid. Rich dark velvety red.
Richmond. Deep carnation red.
Ragged Robin.
Safrano. Buff and apricot.
Sunset. Bright apricot yellow.
Soleil d'Or. Yellow, orange and reddish gold.
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry pink.
Mme. Segond Weber. Soft salmon-pink.
White La France (Augustine Guinoiseau). Pure white, shading to a center of light rose.

## CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia. White.
Cherokee, Single White. Pure White.
Cherokee, Double White. Pure white.
Cherokee, Single Pink. Light pink.
Climbing Bridesmaid. Clear Pink.
Climbing Cecil Brunner.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht. Pink.
Climbing White Maman Cochet.
Climbing Meteor. Deep, dark red.
Climbing Wooton. Bright red.

Climbing Papa Gontier. Cherry-red.
Climbing Perle Des Jardins. Bright straw color, sometimes shading to a bright canary yellow with orange center.

Crimson Rambler. Crimson.
Climbing Caroline Testout, or Climbing La France. Bright pink.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, or Mrs. Robert Peary. Same as Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink

Gainsborough. Delicately tinted flesh, almost white.
James Sprunt. Bright crimson.
Lamarque. Pure white, sulphur yellow in the middle.

Mme. Wagram. Pink.
Mme. Alfred Carriere. Rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow.

Rambler. Crimson, pink or white.

Reve d'Or. Yellow.
Reine Marie Henriette. Pure cherry-red.
Reine Olga de Wurtemburg. Clear cherry-red, margined with crimson.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties). Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine.

William Allen Richardson. Coppery yellow, suffused with carmine.

# NEW AND SCARCE ROSES 

## 50 Cents Each

\$5.00 Per Dozen

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Mixture of bright red and salmon-pink.

White Killarney. Pure white.
William R. Smith. Creamy white with rose shadings.

George Arends, or Pink Frau Karl Druschki. Pink or rose-colored.

Climbing American Beauty . Rosy crimson.
Laurent Carle. Brilliant velvety carmine.
Marechal Neil. Deep golden yellow.
Mme. Ravary. Golden yellow, opening to large, full orange-yellow.

Climbing Captain Christy. Pale peach, deepening at the center to crimson.

Climbing Killarney. Soft pink.
Yellow Carnot. Rich yellow.
Edward Mawley. Dark velvety crimson.
Sunburst. Orange-yellow
Duchess de Auerstadt. Deep rich yellow.

Climbing Pink Cochet.
Lyon Rose. Shrimp pink, shaded with coral pink, gradually merging to deep golden yellow at the base of the petals.

George C. Waud. Red.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Deep reddish apricot, toned with salmon.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep rich Indian yellow, occasionally tinted with salmon.

Harry Kirk. Yellow.
Madam Leon Pain. Silvery pink, shaded with salmon.

Madam Melanie Soupert. Deep yellow, toned with salmon.

Prince of Bulgarie. Rosy flesh.
Pink Kaiserin. Shell pink.
Pink Perle des Jardins. Light pink.
Freight prepaid within fifty miles of Los Angeles on orders of twelve or more.

## SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

## For the Conservatory and Garden

The bulbs of Oxalis and Callas can be delivered beginning in August, Freesias in September and not later than December 1st, Watsonias also in September and October. Amaryllis, Agapanthus, Begonia, Canna, Dahlia, Gladiolus, Iris Kaempferi, Lilium Auratum, Rubrum, Candidum, Humboldi and Parryi, Lily of the Valley, and Tuberoses can all be delivered from December 1st through January and February. The Dahlias, Gladiolus and Tuberoses can be delivered as late as May 1st. We always have a stock of Amaryllis Vittata on hand at our nurseries and can make delivery nearly all the year around furnished in pots or dug from the open ground.

## Special Offer

## CANNA

We offer here the very choicest canna plants, two or three eyes or stalks to the clump, at moderate prices:
Each Doz.
Mrs. A. F. Conard, pink ..... $\$ 0.15$ ..... \$1.25
Mrs. Kate Gray, red ..... 15 ..... 1.25
Alphonse Bouvier, red ..... 15 ..... 1.25
Mme. Siebert, scarlet and gold. ..... 15 ..... 1.25
King Humbert, red, bronze foliage ..... 15 ..... 1.25
Firebird (new), scarlet ..... 25
SPECIAL OFFER.-One each of all these choice Cannas, including Fire-bird, prepaid 75 cents.

