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LONG'S

Garden Book Spring 1931

Selected Seeds, Plants,
Bulbs and Roots for your
Flower and Vegetable
Gardens



Meet

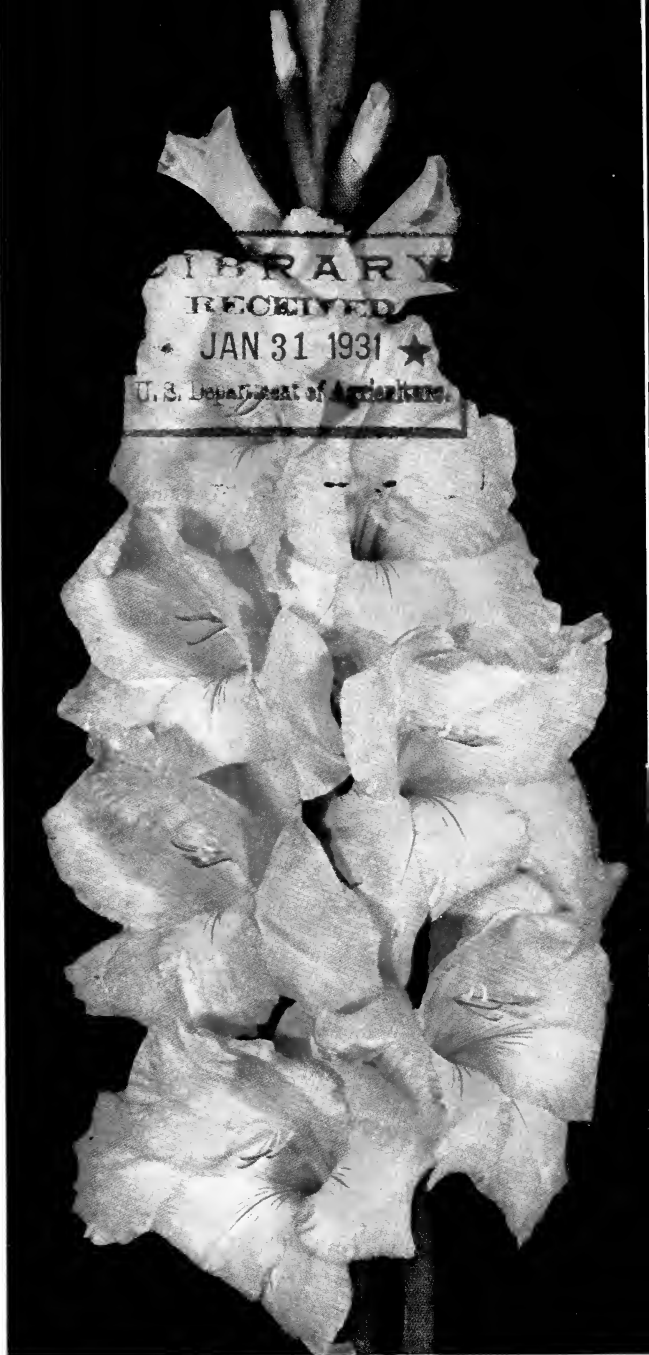
Betty Nuthall
Gladiolus

Illustrated at Right.
Originated by Carl Salbach.

Large Bulbs
Each 50c; 5 for \$2.00

Medium Bulbs
Each 30c; 5 for \$1.20

Small Bulbs
Two for 30c; 5 for 60c



THE J. D. LONG SEED COMPANY

BOULDER, COLORADO



Pansies *LONG'S* Super-Giants, Mixed The finest I've ever offered

You can't blame me for enthusing over such beautiful pansies! For years I've kept in touch with the best pansy growers in the world, securing their improved strains to add to my already famous stock.

If you buy just one packet, I'd suggest my **SUPER-GIANTS, MIXED**, because it contains so many of the finest pansies—such a variety, all in the one mixture.

Year after year I've selected the finest plants for my seed-producing plots until I've made this a most marvelous mixture—size, color, markings, that you may never have seen or believed could be found in one pansy mixture.

Another feature—having been grown at this mile-high altitude for so long, these **SUPER-GIANTS, MIXED**, bloom remarkably early from spring sown seed. If sown when you do your early April gardening, this seed should produce blooms in June, the plants continuing to bloom till way after first fall frosts. And with a little protection over winter they will burst into bloom again the following spring.

Prices for Super-Giants, Mixed: Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., \$2.70; ½ oz., \$5.00; oz., \$9.00.
Plants listed on opposite page.

Large, Lovely Pansies—One of My Specialties

- P2. LARGE FLOWERING.** Large percent run giant-flowered. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., \$1.00.
- P4. JET BLACK.** Medium size. Pkt., 10c.
- P5. WHITE.** Large. Pkt., 10c.
- P6. GOLDEN YELLOW.** Large. Pkt., 10c.
- P7. MAD. FERRET.** Lovely shades of pink and rose. Pkt., 15c.
- P8. GIANT MASTERPIECE.** (Spencer Pansies.) Many petals curled; flowers appear double; mostly dark, velvety shades. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.
- P9. GIANT BUGNOT.** Shades of red, bronze, and reddish cardinal. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.
- P10. PRESIDENT CARNOT.** White ground with five rich violet blotches. Pkt., 15c.
- P11. PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.** Rich glowing yellow, each petal blotched with deep reddish brown. Pkt., 15c.
- P12. BRONZE.** Bronze and brown shades predominate, but many do not come true bronze. Pkt., 10c.

Swiss Giant Pansies, Mixed

P14. Flowers of large size, great substance, novel color combinations, never before found in pansies. Plants robust in growth. This strain makes very little seed, and can never be very cheap. Pkt., 25c.

Swiss Blue Pansies

P15. A blue different from any other blue or near-blue in pansies. Very distinct and beautiful. Center darker. Pkt., 25c.

Swiss Cardinal Shades

P16. Another outstanding and very rare color in pansies. Pkt., 25c.

Ruffled Giant Pansies

P17. A selected strain of the Masterpiece type. The petals of the giant flowers are so ruffled and curled as to give the appearance of being double. A variety of colors, the rich dark shades predominating. (For type or form of Ruffled Giants refer to the middle pansy on opposite page.) Pkt., 25c.

Triumph of the Giants

P18. Originated by H. Mette of Quedlinburg, Germany. The giant blossoms are held high above the foliage on long stems. Petals curled and overlapping. Colors rich, running largely to tones of red, brown, copper, deep yellow, with darker centers. Pkt., 25c.

Light Blue Pansy—Adonis

P19. A fair idea of this variety may be had by referring to the lower pansy at the left on opposite page. Light blue with lighter margin. Good size. A favorite always. Pkt., 15c.

Darkest Blue Pansy

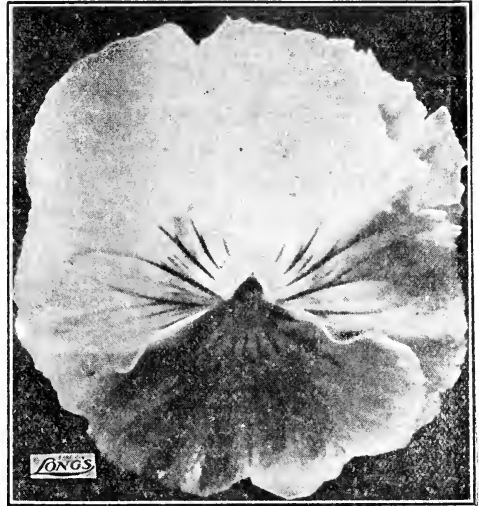
P20. PRINCE HENRY. Rich deep blue. Large. Wonderful effect if full bed of these. Pkt., 15c.

Super-Giants, Mixed Colors

See Opposite Page

Pansy Packet Discounts

ANY 10c PANSY PACKETS: 3 for 25c; 7 for 50c; 15 for \$1.00.
 ANY 15c PANSY PACKETS: 2 for 25c; 5 for 55c; 10 for \$1.00.
 ANY 25c PANSY PACKETS: 2 for 45c; 5 for \$1.00; 11 for \$2.00.



Outdoor Pansy Plants

(BETTER READ THIS TWICE!)

Grown from my SUPER-GIANT MIXED seed. Plants offered in mixed colors only. If want any other kinds, buy the seed, and sow in your garden, or start indoors and transplant.

Please note that these plants are not grown under glass. Excepting the very latest sown buds, they have had no winter protection at all. Just left to rustle for themselves, like winter wheat in a field.

This insures good strong fibrous roots. It's the roots that count. Tops develop fast in your garden if roots are strong. Appearance of these plants, when shipped, varies a great deal, depending on how much the tops have grown before plants taken up. The earliest shipments made while plants are practically dormant, and look pretty "rough and ready". Later tops greener and larger, but plants no better for setting out.

100 Plants \$2.00, Prepaid

This special price is for what I call the **Transplanting Size**. They may not be quite ready to show buds, or they may have some buds and some blossoms showing. Depends on the season and how early shipped. **But all come into bloom very soon** after planted in your garden. Best buy is to take the **Transplanting Size**. More pansies for the money. And as good as the larger plants sold in bloom for twice the price.

These small plants: 40 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 200 for \$3.90; prepaid in U. S. A.

Pansy Plants In Bloom

Better buy the transplanting size a little earlier. You'll have blooming plants in a short time. Can be set out again, after bloom, if you wish. If wanted in bloom for Decoration Day, set the transplanting size out in April or early May.

Price for pansy plants in bloom, mixed colors only: 14 for \$1.00; 40 for \$2.00; 100 for \$4.00; prepaid in U. S. A.

Gladiolus—The King of Flowers

Maybe you'll say it's the Dahlia, or some other flower that's King. All right, I'll not quarrel with you. But if the Gladiolus is not King, then it sure must be President, Prime Minister, Secretary of State, or some other notable.

Let's consider the Gladiolus. You who have grown it and become "Glad Fans" my run along and inspect the many fine varieties I'm displaying on the following pages. But if you've not already grown and fallen in love with "Glads" (that's what we call 'em for short—Glads), then please tarry a few moments while I tell some things that make this flower so popular and intensely interesting to grow.

Glads are so easy to grow that even if you don't have good "luck" with flowers, as a rule, you can hardly fail with Glads. It's worth quite a bit to start out with this feeling of success practically assured.

We grow these lovely flowers by planting bulbs, just about the same as we would plant onion sets—no more trouble to plant them than to plant the sets. The bulbs vary much in size, from as small as a large garden pea up to several inches in diameter.

The smallest bulbs are not supposed to bloom the first year, though some of them do. They are planted to grow nice large blooming size bulbs for next year. Growing and increasing Glad stocks from these small bulbs and still smaller bulblets, is another story and an interesting and profitable one. Just now we will talk about growing Glads from the blooming size bulbs—those that give us quick returns in flowers.

On another page (or, if crowded out, in a special folder I'll send when filling each Glad order) will be given detailed, helpful suggestions for planting the bulbs and caring for the growing crop, as well as taking care of the new crop of bulbs that you will harvest next fall.

And that's just one of the many remarkable and delightful points about Glads. You not only get your money's worth, and then some, the first year from the flowers, but when fall comes you are handed back not just as many bulbs as you planted, but still more, as a rule, with a lot of tiny bulblets hanging to the apron strings of the mother bulbs, for good measure.

Show me the fella who started that saying, "You can't eat your cake and keep it too"! I'll bet he never grew Glads. Just think of it! From the one investment you can grow and enjoy Glads for years. With care, you can increase the supply from year to year. Seem's too good to be true, doesn't it?

That's why buying Glad bulbs should not be considered an expense, but an investment. This idea could be carried further, of course, to prove that buying any sort of flower bulbs, plants and seeds, should not be considered an expense, for if growing flowers adds to your happiness and health it isn't altogether an expense, to say the least.

Just what is there about Glads that make them so interesting and fascinating to grow? Sure, they're easy to grow, as I've said. That helps a lot. But that alone would not mean so much. Weeds are easy to grow. What counts is what you've got after you've grown 'em. That's where Glads shine.

Along in July you begin to get your first blooms. A medium size bulb will send up one spike, maybe two. A large bulb usually produces two or three, sometimes four spikes. A spike is the tall shoot that comes out of the leaves and unfurls a flag, so to speak, of blossoms.

Not all the blossoms open at once. A few varieties, like Phipps and some others, will sometimes display all or nearly all the blossom of a spike at one time. Usually the lower buds unfold, one after another, several a day, thus going up the spike until the topmost buds open. The whole performance lasts a week or ten days. With some varieties, as long as 18 or 20 days. Lower blossoms fade after a few days, as newer ones come out.

It is this gradual unfolding habit that makes the Glad such a satisfactory and profitable flower for florists. They use them by the millions annually. Literally millions of Glad bulbs are planted during the winter, while millions more are grown by florists, as well as others who sell to florists, during the summer and fall.

The amazing thing about Glads as cut flowers is the fact that the spikes may be cut when the very first bud is partly open, or even before it unfolds at all. After that the spikes may be taken into the house where they will go right on with their schedule of blooming, as though left on the plant in the garden.

Thus the cream of the garden can be transferred into the house, on the dining-room table, in the sick-room, or to decorate a room or entire house. It is not unusual to have these cut spikes in bloom ten days or so indoors. All they ask is water, light and air.

But that's not all. Seems like the Glad has more good points than any other flower. When cut with first buds about to open, the spikes may be shipped hundreds, even thousands of miles, after which they will come forth smiling, and bloom splendidly.

Although popular for years, the Glad is coming into favor more and more as people discover new ways of using it for garden display and as a cut flower. As I've mentioned, a few flowers as so welcome in the sick-room, for it is a never-ending joy for the sick or convalescent to watch the buds unfold from day to day—to figure out just how long before the next flower will be full open, and to enjoy the beauty of the flowers individually and collectively.

Having no odor or fragrance, the Glad can be enjoyed by many who could not endure some other flowers in a room.

Much could be said also about using more Glads for garden display. A long period of blooming can be had by planting different varieties, some blooming earlier than others. Also, by planting different size bulbs of same or different varieties. The larger bulbs bloom first, followed by blooms from the smaller bulbs.

Then, too, many kinds send out additional spikes as side shoots. A few even produce good size spikes from the stump after the main spike has been cut. The Los Angeles is especially noted for this, having won the name, "The Cut-And-Come-Again Glad." Plant them in rows, colonies, clumps or masses. A nice way to use them around the house and lawn is to plant each color or kind separately in small groups. Often a bit of space around edges of shrubbery that can be utilized this way.

While Glads grown in mixtures are pleasing, yet your Glad joy motor will never hit on all six until you begin to plant named varieties and learn to know each Glad by its own name, same as you know your best and closest friends.

There are today thousands of named Glads, no two just alike. And more being originated and introduced each year. Naturally,

one inquires, "Just how long can this continue? Will not every conceivable color, combination of colors, type and form be brought forth ere long?" The answer is, "When there are so many people on earth that no further variation in appearance, habit, etc., is possible, then the limit shall have been reached in Glad origination."

However, out of these thousands, only a few hundred are of outstanding merit. Others will come and go. A few topnotchers are introduced each year, along with many kinds that are no better than the old favorites. Some not so good. It's my job, and the job of anyone who specializes in growing and selling fine Glads, to sort out the better kinds and discard the less desirable. In the following list you will find a number of the newer and better kinds that will be grown and highly prized long after many others are forgotten. All are good, but some are exceptionally good. If a few are rather too high in price this season for your Glad budget, just wait a year or two until stocks increase and prices decrease.

Now I could talk for hours—or pages—to you who have not yet grown Glads, and to others who have not experienced the joy of growing and knowing Glads by name, to enthuse you in this fascinating avocation. But I'm going to take a "short cut", in this way:

I'm going to offer you a very special **COLLECTION** of named varieties, each labelled, and price it so reasonably that you can begin this very year to grow and know named varieties. I can give you biggest value by making these Collections sorta elastic-like, both as to sizes of bulbs and the varieties I'll use in this Collection.

You see it's this way: I have plenty of bulbs to make up hundreds of Collections. But don't always have certain varieties or certain sizes of a variety. If you give me some "leeway" as to kinds and sizes, I'll sure send you your money's worth, and then some.

It occurs to me that a fitting name for this special lot would be **DEMONSTRATION COLLECTION**, because it will come right into your own garden and demonstrate or explain more fully what I've been trying to tell you. I'm starting you out with the less expensive kinds. Leave it to me to pick the winners from some of the more plentiful varieties. Later on, when you get the "bug" you will doubtless want some of the newer creations also. Yet there will be some rather new varieties also in these Collections—some surprises!

The bulbs in these "Demonstration Collections" will run various sizes from one inch up, depending on what sizes I have in stock. Every bulb good blooming size.

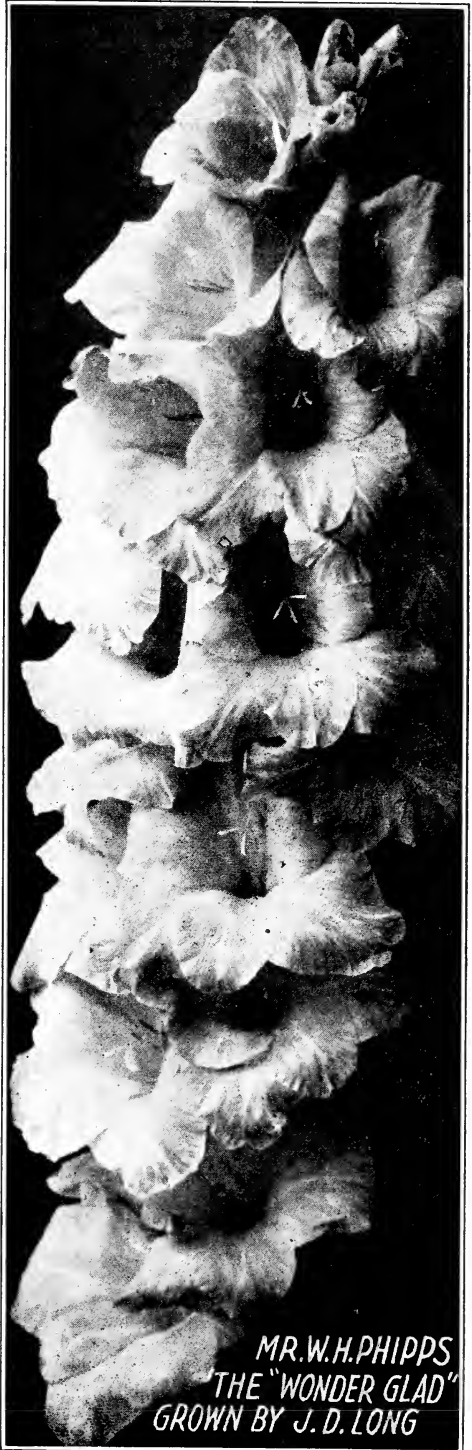
Demonstration Collection

15 bulbs, all different varieties, my selection, each kind labeled. One Collection, \$2.00. Two Collections for \$3.60; three for \$5.00. All prepaid.

Each Collection worth \$2.50 or more. If you were to select them from my list these bulbs would cost at least \$2.50 for each Collection.

LONG'S Long Count

As my old customers know, your GLAD orders will be filled most liberally. I could promise you more for your money but like to surprise you by doing better than I offer. The larger the order, the more liberal the overcount.



MR. W. H. PHIPPS
"THE WONDER GLAD"
GROWN BY J. D. LONG

LONG'S Gladiolus Bulbs—Splendid Named Varieties

Three Size Glad Bulbs

The **LARGE BULBS** will measure (in diameter) from 1¼ to nearly 2 inches, mixed sizes. This size is designated by the "L".

MEDIUM BULBS measure ¾ to fully an inch or larger, mixed sizes. These **Medium Bulbs** bloom splendidly, though the large bulbs make still larger spikes or more of them. **Medium Bulbs** are designated by letter "M".

SMALL BULBS are designated by the letter "S". They will average about half-inch in diameter, some larger, some a little smaller. Not sold as blooming sizes, yet many will bloom. But if you want fine spikes of blooms first year, buy the **Large** and **Medium** sizes.

NOTE: It will help us in filling your Glad bulb orders if you will mention the size each time: Large, Medium, Small, or, just use the letters, L., M., or S.

What Size Shall I Buy?

A **Large** bulb usually produces two spikes of blossoms, sometimes three, occasionally four or five. A **Medium** bulb will produce a splendid spike, and maybe two of them. A **Small** bulb is not certain to bloom, but many smaller bulbs will bloom nicely, producing smaller spikes.

So for flowering purposes there isn't so very much difference one way or the other as to the relative cost of bulbs and the flowers they produce.

But for increasing stock there is a big difference. The medium and small bulbs are a much better investment than the large ones, for producing new, vigorous bulbs and many bulbets.

Prices, Terms, Delivery

If possible, please make your Glad order total at least \$1.00. Smaller orders, prepaid, are filled at a loss to me. I can be more liberal in filling your Glad order if it runs around \$3.00 or more. The larger the order, the more you get for your money.

Each item on your Glad order must amount to not less than 20c.

TERMS: Cash with order, or ¼ cash with order, balance C. O. D. Or send ¼ with order, and balance any time before spring shipment.

DELIVERY: I pay all postage or express charges, and guarantee safe delivery. (My choice, whether parcel post or express.)

Please do not order in smaller quantities than listed.

A. E. KUNDERD. (K.) Immense salmon-rose, with dark blotch. (L. ea. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (S. 4 for 25c; 10 for 55c.)

AFLAME. (Hornberger.) Extra large grandiflora Prim of begonia-rose shading to bright orange flame near edge. 6 or more giant blooms open at once. (L. 35c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.50.) (M. 20c; 10 for \$1.40.) (S. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c.)

AIDA. (Europe.) Large dark blue-purple. Surprisingly early for so large and fine a variety. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (Blts. 20 for 50c.)

ALBATROS. (Europe.) Large pure white. (L. 70c; 10 for \$6.00.)

ALLEN V. BUNCE. (Bill.) Bright orange-yellow, with central line of claret. (L. 3 for 20c; 10 for 65c.) (M. 10 for 30c.) (S. 16 for 25c.)

APRICOT GLOW. (Canada.) Warm, clear apricot. (L. 20c; 10 for \$1.40.) (M. 2 for 20c; 10 for 70c.) (S. 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c.)

AVE MARIA. (Europe.) Said by many to be Pfitzer's choicest blue to date. (L. \$1.50; 10 for \$16.00.) (M. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (S. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (Blts. 5 for 50c.)

BALBOA. (Briggs.) Glowing apricot-pink blending into yellow throat. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.) (M. 5 for 25c; 10 for 45c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

BETTY SNOW. (Mair.) Large lavender. (L. 40c; 10 for \$3.20.) (M. 22c; 10 for \$1.80.)

BETTY COMPSON. (D.) Phlox-pink, overlaid phlox-purple. (L. 3 for 20c; 10 for 65c.) (M. 6 for 25c; 10 for 35c.)

BETTY JOY. (Bill.) The glad with "that schoolgirl complexion". Soft cream-white, flushed LaFrance pink. Many lovely blooms open on strong straight spike. Blooms perfectly placed and spaced. Spike never crooked. A real glad, thanks to originator, "Bill" Purple. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.) (M. 5 for 25c; 10 for 45c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

BETTY NUTHALL. (Salbach.) Light coral with pale orange throat, feathered carmine. Tall, straight, magnificent. Increases fast. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (S. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.20.)

BLUE TRIUMPHATOR. (Pfizer.) Largest of the near-blue glads yet introduced. Withdrawn for propagation. Will offer in 1931 fall catalogue.

BOBBY. (K.) Immense deep rose with darker throat. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.)

BREAK O' DAY. (Bill.) Early tall pink. (L. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

CAROLUS CLUSIUS. (Velthuys.) Salmon-pink with cream blotch. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (Blts. 25 for 25c.)

CATHERINE COLEMAN. (J. C.) Large geranium-pink. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (M. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.)

CHAS. DICKENS. (Europe.) Bright radiant purple, with velvety blotch. Tall, strong, straight spike with many fine large blooms, splendidly placed and spaced. Color just a little deeper than the well known Henry Ford glad. I have often called Dickens "The New Ford", because so much better than the old Ford. Might also be called an "Improved Anna Eberius"—more velvety and not flecked. Stands heat better. Very healthy and strong grower. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 84c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

COMMANDER KOEHL. (Europe.) Originated by Pfitzer. A super glad of rich velvety red. Stock withdrawn for propagation. Will be offered in 1931 fall catalogue.

CORONADO. (Briggs.) The big white glad with rich glossy purple throat. Blooms of heavy texture, edges frilled. As with many best glads, the white is sometimes tinged soft purple, due to soil or seasonal conditions. (L. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (M. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (S. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (Blts. 10 for 50c.)

CORYPHEE. (Europe.) A Pfitzer masterpiece. Tall spike with many immense blooms open. Soft rose-pink similar to color of a fresh cut Ophelia rose. (L. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (M. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (S. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (Blts. 14 for 50c.)

CRIMSON GLOW. Velvety glowing red. Tall and fine. (L. 4 for 20c; doz., 45c; 100 for \$3.60.) (M. 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00.)

DAMASCUS. (Stevens.) Argyle purple and hellebore red, blended. (L. \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.) (M. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (Bits. 10 for 50c.)

DR. F. E. BENNETT. (D.) That large "house-afire" red. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (M. 10 for 25c.) (S. 20 for 25c.)

DR. MOODY. (Kinyon.) Large good lavender. Strong grower and rather early. (L. 30c; 10 for \$2.50.) (M. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.50.) (S. 2 for 20c; 10 for 75c.)

DR. NELSON SHOOK. (K.) Deep tyrian-rose. Tall, large, ruffled. One of Kunderd's best. A prize winner. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (M. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (S. 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c.)

EARLY SUNRISE. Large early rose. (L. 3 for 25c; 10 for 55c.)

ELIZABETH SWARTLEY. Soft clear salmon pink, light throat, very early. (L. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

FREDERICK CHRIST. (D.) Rare combination of LaFrance pink and yellow. Stock scarce and in demand. (L. \$2.00; 10 for \$16.00.) (M. \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.)

FRANK J. McCOY. (Briggs.) Tall, large, pink. Strong spike and good placement of blooms. (L. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (M. 50c; 10 for \$4.50.)

GERALDINE FARRAR. (D.) Pale lavender-violet with violet spot lower petals. (L. 20c; 10 for \$1.40.) (M. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c.)

GLORIANA. (Betscher.) Well named indeed. Rich salmon, bright and clean color, good spike, good in every way. (L. 3 for 25c; 10 for 75c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

GOLD EAGLE. (Austin.) Very prolific yellow. (L. 3 for 22c; 10 for 60c.) (M. 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c.)

GOLDEN DREAM. (Canada.) Tall, clear deep yellow. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.10.) (M. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (S. 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c.)

GOLDEN FRILLS. (K.) Deep rich daffodil-yellow, frilled edges, light red line lower petals. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 70c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

GOLDEN MEASURE. (Kelway.) Large yellow. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 55c.)

HEAVENLY BLUE. (Europe.) One of the best light blues. (L. 30c; 10 for \$2.50.)

HENRY FORD. (Diener.) Dark velvety purple. (L. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

HERBSTZAUBER. (Europe.) Glowing orange-salmon. (L. 20c; 10 for \$1.50.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.)

JANE ADDAMS. (Dec.) Very large lavender. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.25.) (S. 10 for 60c.)

JENNY LIND. (Dec.) Light salmon, cream throat. Special strain that grows taller than the usual strain. (L. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.) (S. 20 for 25c.)

JOERG'S WHITE. (Joerg.) Extra large creamy white. (L. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (M. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.20.)

JOHN T. PIRIE. Mahogany brown, shading to mauve; butterfly markings of red with gold outlines in throat. (L. 3 for 22c; 10 for 60c.)

JONKHEER VAN TETS. (Europe.) Call this J. van Tets, for short. One of those really large, tall good whites we are looking for. (L. \$2.50; 10 for \$20.00.) (M. \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.)

JUBILEE. (Kemp.) Large lavender-pink. (L. \$2.00; 10 for \$16.00.) (M. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (S. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (Bits. 3 for 50c.)

KUNDERD'S YELLOW WONDER. (K.) (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.) (M. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.)

LA PALOMA. (Dusinberre.) Tall orange. (L. \$1.25; 10 for \$10.00.) (M. 75c; 10 for \$6.00.) (S. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (Bits. 10 for \$1.00.)

LAVERNER BRIDE. Large smoky lavender. (L. 35c; 10 for \$2.50.) (M. 20c; 10 for \$1.60.)

LE CYGNE. (Houdyshel.) Dainty pure white, frilled. (L. 75c; 10 for \$6.00.) (M. 40c; 10 for \$3.20.) (S. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.)

LINALEE. (Diener-Fletcher.) Large pink. (L. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (M. 60c; 10 for \$4.80.) (Bits. 10 for 50c.)

LONGFELLOW. (Dec.) Bright beautiful pink of good size. Splendid spike. (L. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (M. 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c.) (S. 20 for 25c.)

LOS ANGELES. (Houdyshel.) Salmon pink, tinted orange. Great bloomer. (L. 5 for 25c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

LOYALTY. (Austin.) A yellow that's yellow, also good size. Very sturdy grower; immense foliage. (L. 60c; 10 for \$4.80.) (M. 40c; 10 for \$3.20.) (S. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.)

MARIE KUNDERD. (K.) Early ruffled white of good size. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

MARMORA. (Errey.) Smoky lavender with deep blotch. Many open. Large. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.00.) (S. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.20.)

MARY FREY. (Gelser.) Lavender with ruby blotch. Good spike. Blooms well arranged. Probably the earliest of all the good lavender. Easy to grow. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (S. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.)

MARY JANE. (K.) Silvery lavender with lavender throat. (L. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (M. 20c; 10 for \$1.60.) (S. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.)

MATILDA ANN. (Diener-Fletcher.) Very large white. (L. \$1.25; 10 for \$10.00.) (M. 75c; 10 for \$6.00.) (S. 40c; 10 for \$3.20.) (Bits. 10 for \$1.00.)

MILTON SILLS. (D.) Alizarine pink, overlaid rose doree and jasper red. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.20.) (Bits. 100 for 40c.)

MINUET. (J. C.) Really marvelous large lilac-lavender with many, many good points and few, if any, faults. Others in its color class may come and go, but Minuet will be among those present at the finish. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.10.) (S. 2 for 20c; 10 for 70c.)

MISS DES MOINES. (Dec.) Another most charming lilac-lavender, with clear light yellow throat. Tall, straight, stiff spike. (L. \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.) (M. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (Bits. 10 for 50c.)

MOROCCO. (Europe.) Very dark, almost black. Good size. A real novelty. (L. \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.) (M. 75c; 10 for \$6.00.) (S. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.)

MOTHER MACHREE. (Stevens.) Soft smoky lavender. Hard to describe. The originator says of it: "Exceptionally large flower and plant with large number out, excellent arrangement, remarkable substance, beautiful coloring of lavender and orange, subdued with neutral gray—the color of clouds just as sun has set." (L. ea., \$4.00.) (M. ea., \$2.00.) (S. ea., \$1.00.) (Bits. 6 for \$1.00.) Write for prices on larger lots Mother Machree bulbs and bulbets.

MRS. A. B. C. DOERMANN. (D.) Venetian pink, overlaid jasper-red. Straight spike. Good size. Many open. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (M. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (S. 10 for 30c.)

MRS. F. C. HORNBERGER. (H.) Popular fine white. Has won many prizes. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (M. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

MRS. F. C. PETERS. (Fischer.) Lavender with dark throat. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (M. 10 for 30c.)

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Light pink with dark red blotch in throat. (L. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c; 100 for \$3.60.) (M. 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00.)

MRS. FRANK WHITE. (White-Diener.) Immense white, slightly tinted pink. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.50.)

MRS. JOHN S. WOODS. (Metzer.) So much like Mrs. Douglas that few can tell the difference, if there is any. Prices same as Mrs. Douglas.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS. (D.) Gigantic spike and blossom of begonia rose, striped scarlet. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (M. 10 for 25c.) (S. 20 for 25c.)

MRS. F. W. SISSON. (J. C.) Lovely cameo pink. Many large blooms open at one time. Increases fast, therefore now priced so reasonably. (L. 3 for 25c; 10 for 75c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.) (S. 10 for 20c.)

MRS. VAN KONYENBURG. (Europe.) Blue lavender. Tall straight spikes. Healthy grower and increases well. Has won many medals and prizes in Europe and America. My stock of this is very clean, true and healthy. A basket of Mrs. Konyenburgh entered in the California State Gladiolus show in Los Angeles last June won first prize. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nichols of Santa Maria were the happy winners. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (S. 4 for 20c; 10 for 40c.) (I've been told by Hollanders that this is pronounced, Ko-nineen-burg, with accent on the nine.)

MR. W. H. PHIPPS. (D.) "The Wonder Glad". Great big pink that has as many as 16, 18, or even 20 blooms open at a time. Blooms large and beautiful. The effect is something never to be forgotten. I consider this as Diener's masterpiece. The color is lovely iridescent pink. Spikes almost always straight. The marvelous thing about this glad is that the first blossoms hang on, and on, without drooping until nearly all have opened. Then many blooms will remain open for days. Finally, nearly all go to pieces at once, like the deacon's oneness shay. A Phipps spike should last from a week to ten days if taken care of. Small bulbs sometimes bloom, but with shorter spikes. Plant small for growing strong bulbs for next year; medium and large for good blooms first season. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 55c.) (M. 10 for 30c.) (S. 20 for 25c.)

NANCY HANKS. (Salbach.) Apricot to orange-pink. No crooked spikes. Resists heat remarkably. Won prizes and favor in Europe, so that demand from there has been very good. I myself shipped 50 quarts Nancy Hanks bulbets to a Holland firm last year. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (M. 10 for 25c.) (S. 18 for 25c.)

OLIVE GOODRICH. (Goodrich.) Good large white with pink edges. Varies a good bit, but always good anyhow. (L. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 40c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

ORANGE WONDER. (Kemp.) This is the finest Kemp origination I have seen. I don't recall any other orange glad that has so

many good points as Orange Wonder. Not a monster glad, but a good large flowered one. Certainly makes a hit with visitors and florists who see it. They all fall for it at sight. (L. 50c; 10 for \$3.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (S. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.20.)

ORCHID. (Sprague.) Lavender-pink on pale frosted surface. Edges lacinated and ruffled. (L. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (M. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (S. 10 for 25c.)

PAGAN. (D.) Deep velvety red. Seems almost black. (L. 30c; 10 for \$2.50.) (M. 20c; 10 for \$1.20.) (S. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.)

PATRICIA CARTER. (K.) About the clearest pink ever seen in glads. Shell pink, no markings. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.20.) (M. 2 for 28c; 10 for \$1.20.) (S. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.)

PAUL PFITZER. (Europe.) Velvety purple. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.20.) (M. 2 for 28c; 10 for \$1.20.) (Blits, 100 for \$1.20.)

PEARL OF CALIFORNIA. (Kingsley.) Large pink, many open. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.10.)

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH. (Europe.) Well named. A real triumph. The immense blooms of bright salmon-orange are well arranged on good stiff spike that displays many open and facing one way. Even small bulbs usually produce giant blooms, though the medium and large bulbs make taller spikes and larger blooms, and more to the spike. While the originator's description is as I've given it—Salmon-orange—yet this outstanding glad is usually classed with the reds. It's a knockout in color, form and size. Last season many of us growers could not supply the demand for Pfitzer's Triumph. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.20.) (M. 20c; 10 for \$1.40.)

PHAENOMEN. (Europe.) Pleasing combination of soft pink and delicate yellow. (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 55c.)

PROF. KEESOM. (Europe.) Salmon flamed brick red with vermilion blotch. Eight or more large flowers well arranged on strong erect spike. (L. 75c; 10 for \$6.00.) (M. 40c; 10 for \$3.20.) (S. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.)

PURPLE GLORY. (K.) Dark purple-red. Ruffled. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 70c.) (M. 5 for 25c; 10 for 40c.)

QUEEN OF NIGHT. (Imp.) (D.) Deep maroon. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.) (M. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (S. 20 for 25c.)

RAMSESSES. (Stevens.) Aster purple with velvety blotch of pomgranite purple. Tall spike and immense ruffled blooms. (L. Each \$10.00.) (M. Each \$5.00.) All small bulbs and bulbets withdrawn for increasing stock, until next fall.

RICHARD DIENER. (D.) Salmon pink, cream throat. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 30c.)

RITA BECK. (Fischer.) Very large fine pink blooms well placed on good strong spike. One of the best pinks I've had or seen. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.20.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.)

R. J. KUNDERD. (K.) Rich deep red. Excellent. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 45c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

ROSE ASH. Ash of roses. (L. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.) (M. 10 for 30c.)

ROSE MULBERRY. (Austin.) Another smoky. (L. 2 for 20c; 10 for 80c.) (M. 4 for 20c; 10 for 45c.)

ROYAL LAVENDER. (Schleider.) Deep lavender, shading lighter towards center. Heavy penciling on lower petals. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (S. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.10.)

RUFFLED GOLD. (Goodrich.) Beautifully ruffled light yellow. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.) (S. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.)

SALBACH'S ORCHID. (Salbach.) Fine big new glad, similar in many ways to Minuet, but pink, the shade of a Cattleya orchid. (L. ea., \$15.00.) (M. ea., \$10.00.) (S. ea., \$5.00.)

SALBACH'S PINK. (Salbach.) Large wide open geranium pink with soft carmine lip and throat. Long spike with 6 to 8 open. Similar to Rita Beck but richer pink. (L. ea., \$2.00.) (M. \$1.00.) (S. 50c.)

SERRATA. (Bill.) Cream, suffused lilac-pink. Petals serrated or lacinated. (M. 2 for 20c; 10 for 90c.)

SCARLET WONDER. (Cowee.) Immense brilliant red. (L. 3 for 20c; 10 for 50c.)

SONNENBERG. (Bill.) Massive spikes of creamy pink blooms. The pink shades to soft yellow in throat. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.)

SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS. (M.) According to Ridgeway's color chart, this is flame. Carnelian red. The general tone or effect suggests orange. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 30c; 10 for \$1.20.) (S. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c.)

SOVEREIGN. (Vaughan.) Similar to the well-known Hulot, but much better and healthier grower, also larger and better in every way. Color rich violet-purple. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (M. 10 for 25c.)

STUTTGARDIA. (Europe.) Large brilliant orange-scarlet, no blotches. Good. (L. \$1.25; 10 for \$10.00.) (M. 75c; 10 for \$6.00.) (Blts. 6 for 50c.)

SUNSHINE GIRL. (Stevens.) A Primulinus Grandiflora glad of clear lovely medium pink, with yellow throat. (L. ea., \$5.00.) (M. ea., \$3.00.) (Blts. 25c ea.)

TYCKO ZANG. (Austin.) Large salmon-pink. (L. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.) (M. 10 for 30c.)

TROUBADOR. (Europe.) Striking deep violet. Long spike with many large blooms open. (L. 50c; 10 for \$4.00.) (M. 30c; 10 for \$2.40.)

VEILCHENBLAU. (Europe.) Wide open violet-blue flowers of large size, on good spike. Larger and darker than Farrar. One of the most popular of all glads in this color. My stock of this extra good and healthy. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (S. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.)

VEILED BRILLIANCE. (Austin.) Pink, tinted grayish-blue. Large. (L. 25c; 10 for \$2.00.) (M. 2 for 25c; 10 for \$1.00.) (S. 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c.)

WINGED VICTORY. (Briggs.) Large pink. Form is unique, the large pointed petals being reflexed. Bulbs sold. (Blts. 5 for 50c.)

Exhibition Mixed Glads

EXHIBITION MIXED. Every order for this is made up from splendid named varieties in a good range of types and colors. My selections of kinds. None labeled in any mixtures. (Ex. Mixed, Large: 10 for 60c; 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.00; 200 for \$7.50.) (Ex. Mixed, Medium: 10 for 30c; 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.10; 100 for \$2.00; 200 for \$3.60.) (Ex. Mixed, Small: 25 for 30c; 50 for 55c; 100 for \$1.00; 200 for \$1.80.)

Gladiolus Collections

All the Glad Bulb collections offered on page 15 my last fall catalogue can still be supplied, provided you give me the right to make whatever changes may be necessary, based on kinds and sizes that may be sold out. Early orders this winter and spring will not need many changes, but some may be necessary. Equal value guaranteed but no correspondence given to explaining changes or substitutions.

The bulblet Collection E, positively sold out.

Gladiolus Bulblets

The number of bulblets in a packet is based on the 100 or 1,000 price for that variety, but in some instances will be somewhat fewer for the smaller price. Real good value always.

When the 1,000 rate is ten times the 100 rate, liberal overcount will be given on the 1,000 lots to equal at least 10% difference in favor of the 1,000 lot buyer. If large lots of bulblets wanted, submit definite list of kinds and quantities for price on the lot.

	Per Packet	Per 100	Per 1,000
VARIETY.			
A. E. Kunderd..	\$.30	\$.80	\$ 8.00
Aflame.....	.25	.50	5.00
A. V. Bunce.....	.25		1.50
Apricot Glow.....	.25	.30	3.00
Ava Maria.....	.50	9.00	90.00
Balboa.....	.25		2.00
Betty Compson.....	.25		1.60
Betty Joy.....	.25	.25	2.50
Bobby.....	.25		2.00
Break O' Day.....	.25		.80
Chas. Dickens.....	.25	.25	2.50
Coronado.....	.50	5.00	50.00
Coryphee.....	.35	3.50	35.00
Dr. F. E. Bennett.....	.25		1.50
Dr. Moody.....	.30	.90	9.00
Dr. Shook.....	.25	.30	3.00
Eliz. Swartley.....	.25		.80
Frank J. McCoy.....	.35	3.50	35.00
Early Sunrise.....	.25		1.00
Geraldine Farrar.....	.25	.30	3.00
Glorianna.....	.25		2.00
Gold Eagle.....	.25		1.00
Golden Dream.....	.25	.25	2.50
Golden Frills.....	.25		2.00
Golden Measure.....	.25		1.00
Heavenly Blue.....	.30	1.00	10.00
Herbstzauber.....	.25	.50	5.00
Jane Addams.....	.25	.60	6.00
Jenny Lind.....	.25		.80
Joerg's White.....	.30	1.40	14.00
Jubilee.....	.30	8.00	60.00
K. Yellow Wonder.....	.25		1.00
Lavender Bride.....	.25	1.00	10.00
Longfellow.....	.25		1.00
Los Angeles.....	.25		.80
Loyalty.....	.50	5.00	40.00
Marie Kunderd.....	.25		.80
Marmora.....	.30	1.00	10.00
Mary Frey.....	.25	.50	5.00
Mary Jane.....	.30	1.20	12.00
Minuet.....	.30	1.20	12.00
Miss Des Moines.....	.50	4.00	40.00
Morocco.....	.50	4.00	40.00
Mrs. Dohrman.....	.25	.30	3.00
Mrs. Hornberger.....	.25		1.50
Mrs. F. C. Peters.....	.25		.80
Mrs. Frank White.....	.50	4.00	40.00
Mrs. John Woods.....	.25		.80
Mrs. Douglas.....	.25		.80
Mrs. P. W. Sisson.....	.25		1.50
Mrs. Konynenburg.....	.25	.40	4.00
Mr. W. H. Phipps.....	.25		1.00
Nancy Hanks.....	.25		1.00
Olive Goodrich.....	.25	.30	3.00
Orange Wonder.....	.35	2.00	20.00
Orchid.....	.25	.30	3.00
Pagan.....	.25	1.00	10.00
Patricia Carter.....	.30	1.60	16.00
Pearl of Calif.....	.30	.60	5.00
Pfitzer's Triumph.....	.35	1.20	12.00
Prof. Keesom.....	.40	3.00	30.00
Queen of Night (Imp.).....	.25		2.00
Richard Diener.....	.25		1.00
Rita Beck.....	.30	1.00	10.00
R. E. Kunderd.....	.25		.80
Rose Mulberry.....	.25	.30	3.00
Ruffled Gold.....	.25	1.00	10.00
Sonnenberg.....	.30	2.50	22.00
Sovereign.....	.25		.80
Spirit of St. Louis.....	.30	1.00	10.00
Tycko Zang.....	.25		.80
Troubadour.....	.30	2.00	18.00
Veilchenblau.....	.25	1.00	10.00
Veiled Brilliance.....	.25	.50	5.00
Exhibition Mixed.....	.25	.25	2.50

Larger Lots of Gladiolus Bulbs at Wholesale Prices

25 or more bulbs at the 100 rate. Pint or half-pint bulblets at quart rate. If sold out of size ordered, will send size smaller, adding more bulbs to make up the difference in price unless you request otherwise. Measurements are diameter of bulbs. ALL PREPAID.

VARIETY	Size No. 1 1½ In. Up	Size No. 2 1¼ to 1½ In.	Size No. 3 1 to 1¼ In.	Size No. 4 ¾ to 1 In.	Size No. 5 ½ to ¾ In.	Size No. 6 ¼ to ½ In.	Bulblets Per Qt.
A. E. Kunderd		\$8.00	\$6.50	\$5.00			\$25.00
Aflame	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$20.00
A. V. Bunce	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.60				\$3.50
Apricot Glow			\$6.00	\$4.50	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$12.00
Betty Nuthall		\$28.00	\$21.00	\$15.00	\$10.00		
Ave Maria	\$120.00	\$100.00	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00		
Balboa		\$6.40	\$4.80	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$7.00
Betty Compson	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00			\$4.00
Betty Joy	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$7.00
Bobby	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.20			\$6.00
Break O' Day	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40				\$2.00
Charles Dickens	\$8.00	\$6.40	\$5.00	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$8.00
Commander Koehl				Withdrawn for propagation.			
Coronado	\$80.00	\$64.00	\$48.00	\$32.00			
Coryphee	\$80.00	\$64.00	\$48.00				
Dr. F. E. Bennett	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$1.00	\$5.00
Dr. Moody	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$25.00
Dr. Nelson Shook	\$11.00	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$12.00
Geraldine Farrar	\$12.00	\$9.60	\$7.20	\$6.00			\$8.00
Glorianna	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$7.00
Gold Eagle	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.60	\$2.40			\$4.00
Golden Dream		\$8.00	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$3.00		
Golden Frills		\$8.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$7.00
Herbstzauber		\$12.00	\$10.00	\$8.00			
Jane Addams	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00			
Jenny Lind	\$4.00	\$3.20	\$2.40	\$1.80	\$1.20	.80	\$3.00
Joerg's White	\$24.00	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00			
Jubilee	\$120.00	\$100.00	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	\$30.00	
Lavender Bride		\$20.00		\$10.00			
Longfellow	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$1.00	\$4.00
K. Yellow Wonder	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.00			\$2.40
Los Angeles	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40				\$1.60
Marie Kunderd	\$4.00	\$3.20	\$2.40	\$1.80	\$1.20	.80	\$3.20
Marmora		\$32.00		\$16.00	\$12.00		
Mary Frey	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$9.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.40	\$16.00
Mary Jane		\$20.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00		
Minnet	\$18.00	\$15.00	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$35.00
Morocco			\$70.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	\$32.00	
Mother Machree.—Write for prices on large lots, bulbs and bulblets.							
Mrs. Dohrmann	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$4.80			\$8.00
Mrs. Hornberger	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$4.60	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$5.00
Mrs. F. C. Peters	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$1.80	\$1.20		\$2.00
Mrs. John Woods	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$1.80	\$1.20	.80	\$2.40
Mrs. Leon Douglas	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$1.80	\$1.20	.80	\$2.40
Mrs. P. W. Sisson	\$6.00	\$4.80	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$1.00	\$4.00
Mrs. V. Konynenburg		\$16.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$12.00
Mr. W. H. Phipps	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.20	\$1.40		\$4.00
Nancy Hanks	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$1.20	\$3.00
Olive Goodrich	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.20	\$1.40	\$1.00	\$3.00
Orange Wonder		\$32.00	\$24.00	\$16.00	\$12.00		\$50.00
Orchid	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.40	\$1.60	\$10.00
Pagan		\$24.00	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00		\$30.00
Patricia Carter	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	
Paul Pfitzer		\$16.00	\$12.00	\$9.00			
Pearl of Calif.	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$10.00				
Pfitzer's Triumph	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$12.00			\$40.00
Professor Keesom		\$40.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$14.00	\$10.00	
Queen of Night Imp.		\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.60	\$2.00	\$7.00
Richard Diener	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40				
Rita Beck	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$8.00			
R. J. Kunderd	\$4.00	\$3.20	\$2.40	\$1.80	\$1.20	.80	\$3.20
Sovereign		\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00			\$3.00
Spirit of St. Louis		\$16.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	
Tycko Zang	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.40			\$3.00
Veilchenblau		\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00			\$30.00
Veiled Brilliance	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$12.00				

Special Notice to Large Glad Buyers

The larger the order at above prices the more extra count, thus giving extra value on large orders. But if you wish to submit list of large amounts for special price on the lot, I'll be glad to make as favorable price as the order justifies.

Delightful Delphiniums

After careful study I've changed my ideas somewhat regarding the very densely covered spikes of the Wrexham or "Hollyhock" type. A few of these in an assortment or mixture are very worthy and interesting. By themselves, they are also massive and impressive. But I'm inclined more and more to the types that are more open or branching, with an airy, graceful placement of side spikes and blossoms. These, of course, with flowers of large size and loveliest colors and combinations of colors.

As you know, Delphiniums run largely to blue tints and shades. Not so long ago we had only the solid light blue and dark blue. Now we get an amazing and delightful variety of blues, many in combination with lilac, lavender, heliotrope, and near-pink. And the types or forms are as varied as the colors, many blossoms with a double set of petals instead of just one, the two sets often different in color.

So far I've not segregated the different types or colors, nor saved seed in separate colors or shades. May do this some time. But it seems most fascinating to me to let them grow and bloom in masses of the various colors, all harmonizing. So that is the way you will have them from seed or plants I list in this column—all in one grand and glorious mixture, including largely the more graceful open type plants, but some also of the massive Wrexham or "Hollyhock" strain.

F012. Seed saved from my best stock or exhibition plants: Pkt., \$1.00; Small Pkt., 50c; ¼ oz., \$2.50; oz., \$9.00.

Delphinium may be sown outdoors early in spring. With no protection, the plants will live over winter and increase in size and vigor.

Each season I am surprised at the possibilities of getting many splendid delphinium blooms the first year, from seed sown right out in the garden in April. Last year I sold thousands of fine spikes of this popular flower from plants grown in beds sown last spring. Seems too good to be true, but can be done, if season about like ours here at Boulder.

Delphinium Plants

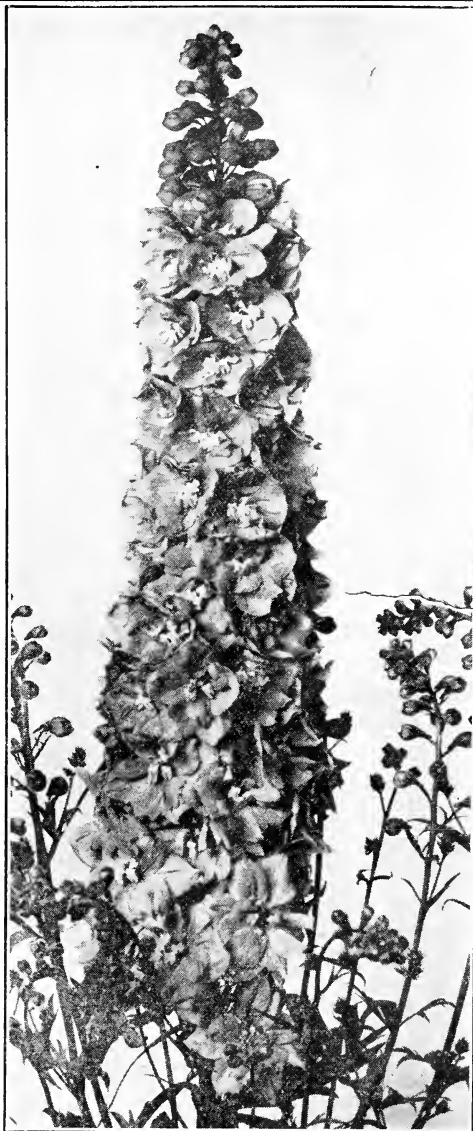
From seed containing a liberal percent of the fine new kinds. Strong seedlings, many of which bloomed last year. Prices very reasonable. 3 (smallest order packed) for 60c; 7 for \$1.00; 15 for \$2.00; 33 for \$4.00. All prepaid. (Mixed colors only.)

Note: Delphiniums are very hardy. They begin growth real early in spring. Is best to set these plants out when you do your early gardening. But will thrive if shipped and planted later. If sent after growth well started we cut the tops back before packing. New shoots start at once from crown of plant. **But order and plant early if you can.** Means better results the first season.

Delphinium Seed for Fall

Sow in August and early September, and you should have nice seedling plants that will winter over with little or no protection. Such plants should bloom next year. You may order new crop seed any time next summer and fall. Seed will be mailed just as soon as ripe and cured. Prices same as for this spring.

Pester the Pests. Only insect I know of that works on Delphinium is some sort of red spider, louse or other "varmint" very efficient in "mass production." Shoot him in the eye first time you see him—shoot his wife and children, too—with some tobacco solution.



Wrexham or Hollyhock Type

All right. You can't quarrel with me. Although I myself prefer the less dense and more airy-like "Dels", as we call 'em for short, yet I receive requests for the Wrexham type only.

This type really is fine, and great for exhibition. But heavy. Should be staked.

Now, as I say, it's jake with me whether you order my super special mixture offered on the left here, or the Wrexham type only, for this season I have seed of both. A typical Wrexham spike is shown above. But this type varies a great deal. Not all come so dense or crowded. And it's a good thing they don't.

F011. Wrexham seed at 80c a Pkt. Small Pkt., 40c; ¼ oz., \$2.00; oz., \$7.00. (No Wrexham plants. Just seed this year).

LONG'S Giant Flowered Spencer Sweet Peas

Large blossoms, often 4, on long stems. Edges of blossoms usually waved or frilled, giving an added charm to this popular flower.

3 Pkts., 25c; 4 or More
Pkts. at 8c Each
½ Oz. at Oz. Rate

SP0. AUSTIN FREDERICK.

The best lavender. Extra large and fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP1. BARBARA. Superb salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP3. BUTTERCUP. Best cream or primrose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP5. CONSTANCE HINTON. Finest exhibition White Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP6. COUNTESS SPENCER. The original Spencer. Clear pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP8. DEFIANCE. Very large orange-scarlet, absolutely sun-proof. Often 4 large wavy blooms. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP9. ELFRIDA PIERSON. Large and lovely shell pink, tinted salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP10. GEO. SHAWYER. Giant salmon-rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP11. HAWLMARK PINK. Rich, bright, rose-pink, flushed salmon. The richest colored sweet pea. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP12. HEAVENLY BLUE. New large brilliant delphinium-blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP12½. HEBE. Very large, clear rich pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SP13. HERCULES. Mammoth rosy pink. Improved Countess. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP14. KING EDWARD. The finest pure red Spencer. Does not burn in sun. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP15. KING WHITE. Large blossoms of purest, glistening white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP16. MRS. HITCHCOCK. Pale pink, flushed salmon on cream ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP17. LORD NELSON. Splendid navy blue Spencer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP19. MARY PICKFORD. Very fine. Dainty cream-pink, lightly suffused salmon, the effect most charming. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP20. MARGARET ATLEE. (Improved.) Extra large flowers of rich glowing pink, suffused with salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP21. MASTERPIECE. Large clear lavender, slightly flushed rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP22. MRS. TOM JONES. Discontinued. Heavenly Blue is better.



SP23. NUBIAN. (Improved.) Deep maroon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP24. ORCHID. Lavender, suffused pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP25. PICTURE. Cream and pink shades, blended. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP26. FINKIE. See opposite page.

SP27. ROSABELLE. Large light rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP28. ROYAL PURPLE. Rich rosy purple. Large and fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP29. ROYAL SCOT. True scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP30. TANGERINE IMPROVED. Almost tangerine-orange. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP31. THE CARDINAL. Intense poppy scarlet. Extra fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SP32. WINNIE MORSE. See opposite page.

SP35. YOUTH. Large white, pink, picotee edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

All Sweet Pea Seed Prepaid

LONG'S Famous Spencer Sweet Peas

"Early Bird" Spencers

These new "Early Bird" Spencers are the kind the florists grow in greenhouses, but they do splendidly in the open garden also. Order some "Early Birds" along with your usual sweet pea favorites and try them out. They'll surprise you some morning by showing color much sooner than you have been used to looking for first sweet pea blossoms.

(Half ounce at ounce rate)

SP80. AMETHYST. Rich royal purple. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

SP82. AVIATOR. Dazzling crimson-scarlet. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

SP83. GLITTERS. Combination of bright fiery orange and deep orange. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

SP84. LAVENDER KING. Lovely true lavender throughout. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

SP85. ROSE QUEEN. Pleasing shade of rich pink with suffusion of rose. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

SP88. SNOWSTORM. (Improved.) The largest and finest extra early White Spencer. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

SP89. ZVOLANEK'S ROSE. Giant rose-pink. Considered by most florists as best deep pink. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 60c.

SP90. "EARLY BIRD" MIXTURE. A superb mixture of these extra early flowering Spencer sweet peas. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.

LONG'S "33-in-1" Spencer Mixture

SP41. In this mixture you get the best of up-to-date Spencers. I use 33 different named varieties. Of course you might not get all 33 kinds in a 10-cent packet—possibly not in an ounce—but they are all in this mixture. It is my ambition to make this the finest Spencer mixture offered this season. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 45c.; ¼ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.90.

"Lovely 'Leven" Spencers

'Leven 10c Pkts. for 75c

From over 25 of my splendid named varieties of giant Spencers, I'm going to select eleven that will cover practically all the main colors, tints and shades, giving you a regular 10-cent packet of each these "Lovely 'Leven". Then just for good measure, I'll throw in a 10-cent packet of my "33-in-1" mixed Spencers, and make the price only 75c for all.

Please note carefully that to get this special price you must take the assortment as it is put up. You cannot specify certain varieties at this price. These assortments will be put up in advance—a lot of them—ready to send out without any further attention. Just say, "Lovely 'Leven" for 75c, and you will get our own assortment, which will indeed be lovely.

Larger Lot "LOVELY 'LEVEN". For \$1.50 I will send you a half ounce each of these Spencers, my selection, with half an ounce "33-in-1" mixed Spencers thrown in for luck.

LONG'S Special Mixture

SP43. My mixture that has given such splendid satisfaction for a moderate price. It includes the best of the grandiflora varieties, a "right smart" of Spencers, and a sprinkling of extra early kinds, the latter coming so early that they spring a delightful surprise on you before you are looking for first blossoms. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

SP39. CUPID SWEET PEAS. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Perennial Peas

SP60 White. **SP61** Pink. **SP62** Red. **SP63** Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

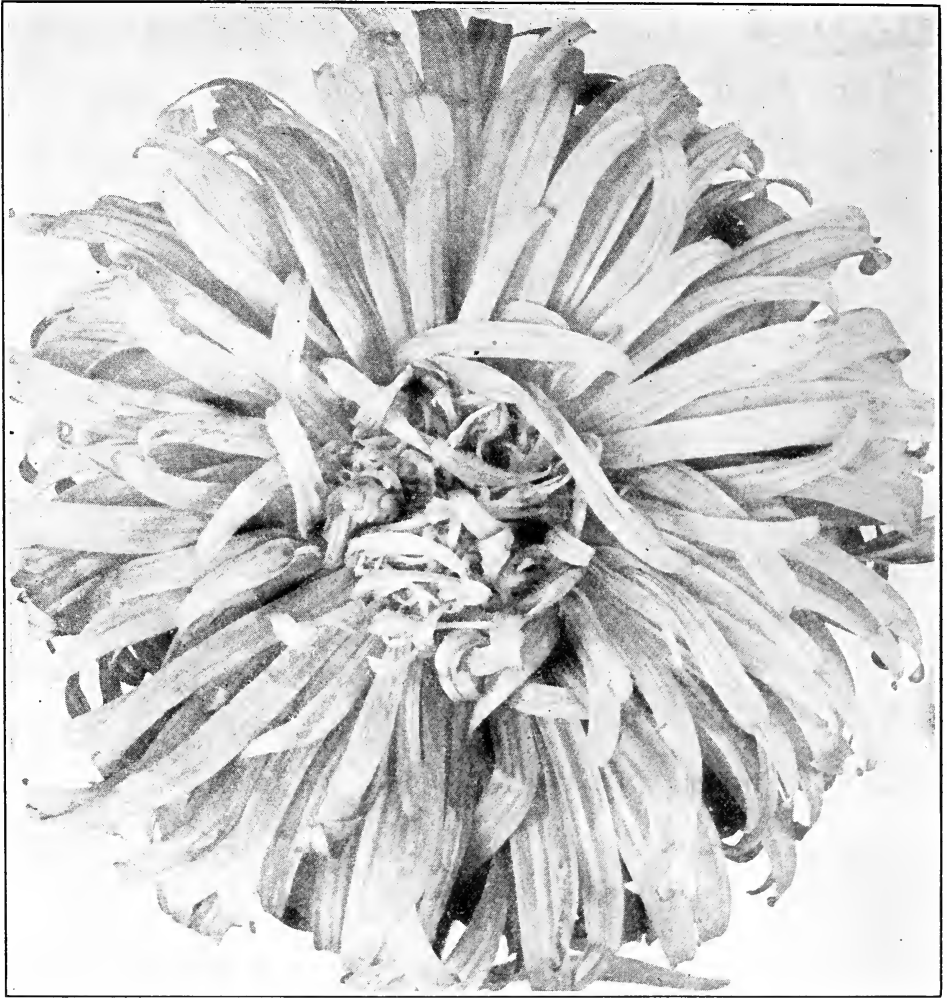
Burpee's Exquisite Novelty Spencer Sweet Pea—"The Fawn"

A combination of yellow and pink, blended into an exquisite shade of bright rich salmon. The coloring is uniform throughout. Entirely different from any other sweet pea. Pkt., 20c.; ½ oz., 75c.; oz., \$1.45; 2 oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$4.50, prepaid

Two Outstanding Spencer Sweet Peas

SP26. PINKIE. (Morse Origination.) The largest deep rose pink to date. Vigorous grower, continuous bloomer, with long, stout stems. Nicely waved petals. A glorious pink. Horticultural Advertiser of London, England, says: "PINKIE is the most distinct pink seen for a long time." Pkt., 10c.; ½ oz., 20c.; oz., 40c.

SP32. WINNIE MORSE. Another Morse masterpiece. Flowers mostly duplexed and delightfully frilled. Color is cream ground, flushed soft rose pink. The effect when bunched is most pleasing. Price reduced to 10c a packet for 1931; ½ oz., 20c.; oz., 40c.



New "California Giants" Asters

The long strong stems carry flowers of largest size, heavy substance, with long graceful petals attractively curled and twisted. It is truly an aristocrat vying with the chrysanthemum in size of flower and long stem. Very late. (A30. White.) (A31. Rose-Pink.) .. (A32. Lavender.) (A33. Purple.) ((A36. Mixed.) Any color California Giants, or Mixed, for 15c Pkt. 2 Pkts., 25c. 9 Pkts., \$1.00.

Crego-Asterum Asters

Both the shaggy type, like Giants of California. Little earlier but not so large. The two strains combined, in following colors, also mixed colors: (A8. White.) (A9. Rose-Pink.) (A10. Shell-Pink.) (A12. Lavender.) (A13. Mixed.) Choice, Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

GIANT "PEACH BLOSSOM" ASTER

A14. Large Boulderado Beauty type. Stems long. Color peach blossom. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

RED ASTER—"HEART OF FRANCE"

A33. Large deep red, long stems. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Special Mixture

A1. To make this superb mixture I've used the kinds best for cutting—plenty of best white and pinks. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

FANCY YELLOW ASTER

A15. There is no deep yellow in aster. But here's a light yellow, that will help some. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING ASTER

A16. Resembles a large pink Straw Flower. When cut and dried it retains its color and shape. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Giant Exhibition Asters**Boulderado Beauty**

Form or type of flowers illustrated above. Plants very vigorous, 30 to 36 inches tall. Flowers, immense and fully double, are borne on long, strong stems, and last two to three weeks after cutting.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A20 Shell Pink | A21 Rose Pink |
| A22 Lavender | A23 Purple |
| A24 White | A25 Mixed |

Price for any color or mixed: **Pkt., 10c;**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Early Royal Asters

A strain of Early Giant Asters, especially valuable for cut flowers on account of their long, strong stems that are almost free from side branches. Same form as Boulderado Beauty, but not so large.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A2 White | A3 Purple |
| A4 Shell Pink | A5 Rose-Pink |
| A6 Lavender | A7 Mixed |

Price for any color or mixed: **Pkt., 10c;**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

SPECIAL: Any 7 Ten-Cent Pkts. **ASTERS** listed on this page and the opposite page, for 50c. Any 15 Pkts. for \$1.00. Alike or assorted, your selections.

ASTERS EASY TO GROW. Asters are so easy to grow from seed sown right out in the garden that I don't urge the buying of plants, though offer outdoor grown plants on page 14. Make first sowing when you do your early gardening, early April here. Avoid spasmodic watering of your aster bed. Water only moderately, but about the same each time and regularly. It is now pretty generally conceded by experts that the "Yellows" in asters is caused by leaf hoppers. No remedy or prevention, except protecting plants with cheese cloth to keep the hoppers out. But the hoppers don't seem to work in partial shade as much as in full sunshine.

LONG'S Aster Plants

(Not Mailed Beyond 6th Zone.)

Orders for plants are taken with the understanding that the plants will be sent when ready for setting out, the time depending on the season. Ready about June 1st. Now when I say, about June 1st," I'm something like the old maid who told the census taker she was "about 30 years old". Some seasons the plants are not ready until "about June 10th". If you wish them earlier you can buy the seed and start them indoors. Bear in mind asters do well sown right outdoors any time from the first of April to last of May.

MIXED ASTER PLANTS. Popular cut flower mixture. 16 plants (smallest quantity sold). 50c; 50 for \$1.00; 110 for \$2.00; prepaid.

PLANTS IN SEPARATE COLORS. White, Pink, Lavender, and Purple. Your choice, 14 (smallest quantity sold), for 50c; 45 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; prepaid.

Note: No certain type or variety aster plants. If want certain kinds, buy the seed.

Godetia—New Varieties

The Godetia (Satin Flower) is a hardy, easily grown, annual little known, yet one of the most pleasing of outdoor summer flowers. The last time I was in California, I selected several of the newest and finest Godetias from acres of these charming flowers then in bloom. Just sow the seed outdoors any time when you do your usual spring gardening. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, thin to 8 inches.

F070. GODETIA, DWARF AZALEA-FLOWERED. About one foot high. Bushy plants covered with loveliest double rose-carmine flowers. Something you'll be proud to see in your garden. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

F071. GODETIA, TALL GLADIOLUS-FLOWERED. Plants about 18 inches tall, which produce flower spikes much like the gladiolus, only much more graceful. The closely set double carmine flowers open along the spike same as glads, either in garden or after being cut. Splendid for cutting. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

F43. GODETIA, TALL MIXED. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Tall Annual Larkspurs

Early sowing best. Forget the dwarfs. The new tall varieties are certainly fine. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors. Give each plant at least 6 inches in the row. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall. Continue to bloom long time. Very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. Splendid for cutting, and last well. Here are the finest varieties in separate colors that I selected from blooming fields grown by specialists in California.

F075. AGERATUM BLUE.

F076. BRIGHT ROSE.

F077. DARK BLUE.

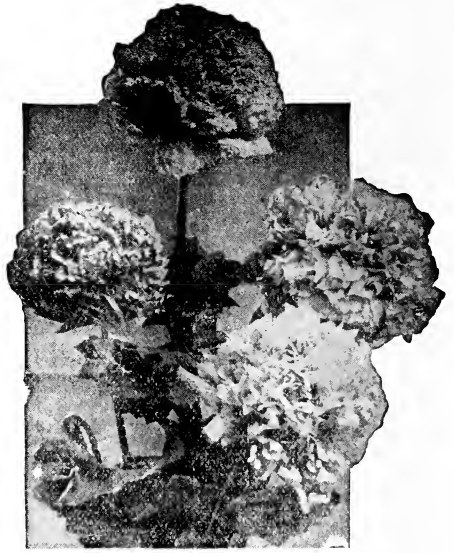
F078. EXQUISITE PINK.

F079. LUSTROUS CARMINE.

F080. EMPRESS ROSE. (New).

Any of these 6 delightful colors at 10c a pkt.; 3 pkts., 25c; 6 pkts., 45c.

MIXED ANNUAL LARKSPUR. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Peony-Flowered Poppies

Gigantic blossoms like fine double peonies. Rich colors. Easy to grow. Sow outdoors. Thin to 6 inches. Shrimp Pink, Red, or Mixed colors. Choice, 10c pkt. (**The Shrimp Pink is exceptionally fine.**)

Anemone Bulbs

Plant the bulbs any time from early spring to middle of June. The plants grow 8 to 12 inches high. Several flower stems come from a small bulb. Flowers are bright colors in mixture, some single, a few double, and several inches in diameter.

The Anemone bulbs are very peculiar. Dry, hard and apparently lifeless. But respond quickly when planted two inches deep in any good garden soil. Set the bulbs 4 to 6 inches apart. No special culture required. In fall, take up bulbs and store in a dry place, replant the next spring.

Price for these funny little bulbs that produce such a wealth of bloom: Doz., 40c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.90; prepaid.

Ranunculus Bulbs

Nothing produces a brighter effect than a bed of Ranunculus. The flowers are wonderfully good for cutting also. Plants about a foot high with flowers two inches or so in diameter, many of them double, in a variety of bright and pleasing colors.

The bulbs are even funnier in appearance than those of the Anemone. They look like dried up bird's feet and of no value whatever. You'd swear they would not grow, much less produce beautiful flowers. But just plant them out in the garden any time after the ground warms up and see them do their stuff. Set these little "crowfoot" bulbs about two inches deep, pressing them firmly in the soil.

Space the bulbs 5 or 6 inches apart, though may be a little closer. Just cultivate and water moderately. Easy to grow. In fall take up the bulbs, store in dry place away from frost. Replant the next spring. **Prices:** doz., 40c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.90, prepaid.

LONG'S Superb Petunias

F024. ROSY MORN PETUNIA. A gay and artistic petunia for beds and borders. Color soft rose-pink with light throat. Plants set a foot apart in good soil will fill all the space with perfect mass of bloom, beginning about 60 days from sowing and never letting up until frosts. Pkt., 10c.

F025. VIOLET PETUNIA. Similar in bushy habit of growth to Rosy Morn, but a beautiful deep violet color. Very rare. Pkt., 10c.

Giants of California

The largest often measure 4 to 4½ inches across. And such wonderful colors and markings! Then too, some are delightfully ruffled and frilled. Produces very, very little seed, making the seed as precious as gold dust. Pkt., 25c.

Balcony Petunias

Large flowering single sorts especially recommended for window boxes.

F060 Balcony White. **F061** Balcony Blue. **F062** Balcony Rose. **F063** Balcony Crimson. **F064** Balcony Mixed. Any color or Mixed: 20c Pkt.

Chinese Wool Flower

Flowers resemble a ball of wool. Plants branch freely and are covered with blooms. Very striking for garden display. Can be dried for winter bouquets. Sow in garden about May 1st or start indoors.

F026 Crimson. **F027** Rose-Pink. **F028** Yellow.

F029 White. **F030** Mixed. Price any color or mixed: Pkt., 10c. (F026 and F027 are best.)

Giant African Marigolds

These marigolds belong to the tall growing, double "pin-cushion" class of the popular marigold. My seed was grown by a specialist, who has bred these two colors up to the nearest to perfection that has so far been attained. Most of them come double, though a few come single, but of unusual shape, so that some admirers like the single even more than the double. Plants grow about 3 feet high from seed sown outdoors after ground is warm. Easily transplanted. Should be thinned to 12 inches in good ground, for they make big bushes. They bloom and bloom from midsummer to hard frosts.

F05. ORANGE PRINCE. A beauty. Deep golden orange. Immense blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

F06. LEMON QUEEN. Equal to Orange Prince, but a soft lemon yellow, making a fine contrast. Pkt., 10c.

Hardy Perennial Blue Salvia

F051. SALVIA AZUREA. Also called "Heavenly Blue Flowering Sage". Grows 3 to 4 feet high; stately willow-like growth; produces spikes of pretty sky blue flowers in great profusion. Will bloom first season from seed sown early outdoors or started inside and set out later in spring. Lives for years. Can be transplanted in early spring without harm. Blooms in August and September. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 50c.

California Poppy, "Copper Bowl"

F035. The richest color you can imagine. Unusual, unique, very pretty. Pkt., 10c.

Hardy, Fragrant Violets

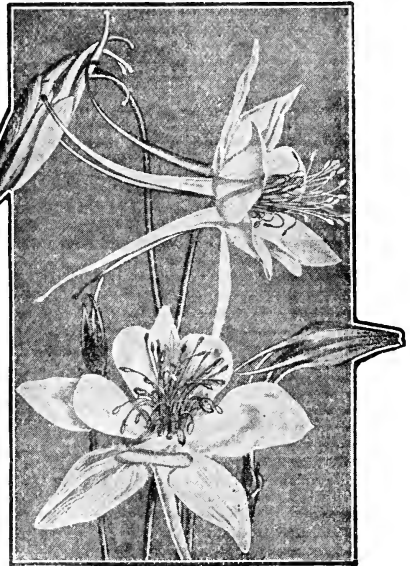
Here's one answer to that question, "What will grow and thrive in the shade?"

These hardy violets grow in shade, partial shade, or out in the open, but do best in partial shade. The plants increase in size or number by sending out short runners, which take root and make new plants around the original one, soon forming a nice clump. When clumps get too thick they may be taken up, pulled apart and reset.

The blossoms are of violet color, and delicately fragrant. Each clump can be easily separated to make several dozen plants. Or, you can separate the clump into a few smaller clumps, for quicker results. There is no set rule as to this. They thrive most any way, if given good soil and reasonable care.

Prices: One clump, \$1.00; 3 clumps, \$2.50; 5 clumps for \$4.00; prepaid, anywhere in U. S. A.

Rocky Mountain Columbine



The State Flower of Colorado. Very beautiful, hardy perennial; sepals blue; petals white. Thrives in any State. Does best in partial shade. **Plant early.** Starts growth early in spring. Blooms here last of May, almost always in bloom Decoration Day. Year-old seedling roots, not very large, but should bloom some if set out early. **5 for \$1.00.**

Larger roots, 3 for \$1.00. Seed, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c. Roots and seed prepaid.

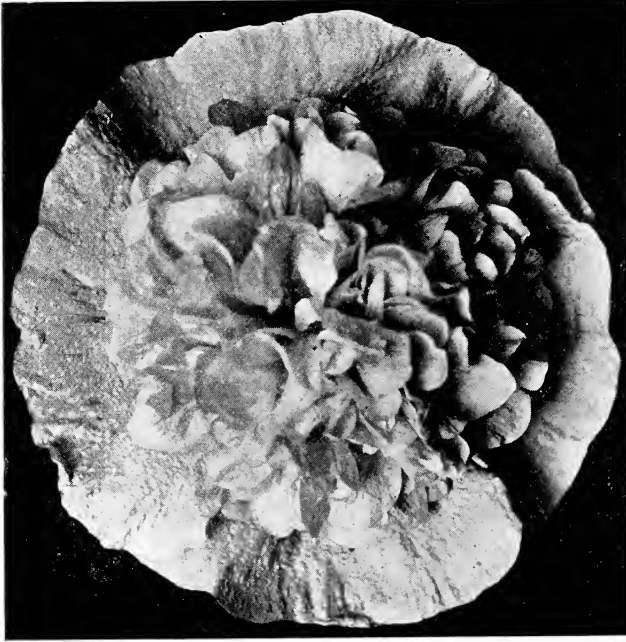
Columbines—"Rainbow Blend"

An unsurpassed strain in habit, vigor of growth, length of spur and size of flower. Developed in Colorado from the Scott Elliott strain by D. M. Andrews. Retaining all other good qualities, Mr. Andrews has intensified the brilliancy of coloring in shades of pink, rose, scarlet, velvety reds and purples, including tints heretofore unknown. Sold in mixed colors only.

"Rainbow Blend" Seed. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

"Rainbow Blend" Roots. Year old seedlings, 5 for \$1.00; 25 for \$3.00, prepaid.

LONG'S Rare Double Hollyhock, "Lilac Beauty"



I don't claim the honor of originating this splendid addition to the Hollyhock family. Found it in a mixture a few years ago. Liked it so well that I saved the plant and increased stock to add to my list.

Had never seen this color listed in catalogs. Later I found it offered by an English firm from whom I bought seed but their strain not so good as mine. The seed and plants I offer are from my own stock.

Not sure that Lilac is just the name for the color. Using Ridgeway's color chart, I found Chinese Violet seemed nearest to color of blossoms on my plants last summer. Anyhow, it's a beauty, and different in color from anything I've offered before. Not quite so double as blossoms shown on this page.

"LILAC BEAUTY" PLANTS: Year old, field grown. 2 for 60c; 5 for \$1.00; 11 for \$2.00. Prepaid.

"LILAC BEAUTY" SEED: Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.20.

You gain a year by planting roots this spring instead of seed. Hollyhocks bloom second year from seed, you know.

It's a good idea to plant both roots and seed. The roots frequently live over after blooming one season, but not always. The seed you sow this year will provide a new supply of blooming size roots for next summer. Sow seed from April to July. Plant roots early in spring. April best time.

"Colorado Sunset" Hollyhock

Color varies from copper to cream, but always charming. Prices for seed and plants reduced this season. Same price as Red, Pink, etc.

Double Hollyhocks

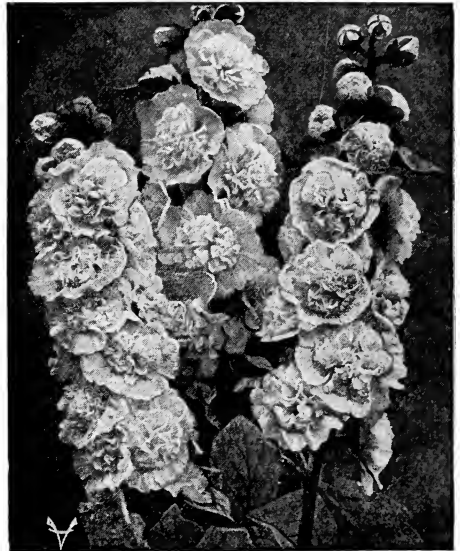
Six Other Colors

Their double blossoms rival the rose in exquisite color and form.

Bloom second year from seed; first year from roots I sell. Plant roots early for best results. Red, White, Yellow, Maroon, Newport Pink, Black, "Colorado Sunset".

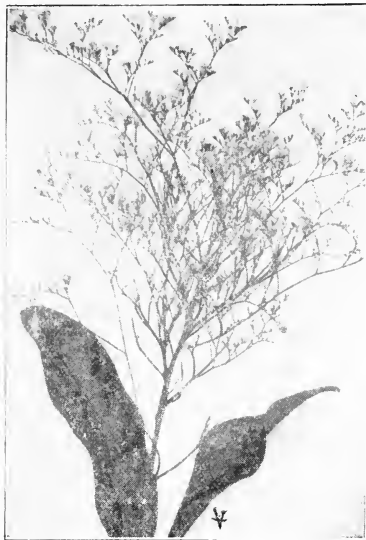
Roots: 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00; each color labeled. Mixed colors, our selection, not labeled: 10 for \$1.00. All prepaid.

Seed: Any color, including "Colorado Sunset": Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.20, prepaid.



Double Hollyhocks

"Rival Roses in Color and Form"



Statice (Sea Lavender)

F017. Very hardy **Perennial**, blooming second year from seed or first year from strong transplanted roots. Something like "Baby's Breath" but blue instead of white. Later, also, coming in time to be used with "Glads" and other bouquets.

Seed: 10c pkt.

Roots: Selected large transplanted field grown roots, 2 for 60c; 4 for \$1.00; 9 for \$2.00, prepaid.

Roots: Smaller Statice roots field grown, 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00; 15 for \$2.00, prepaid.

New Giant Hardy Carnation



F055. The finest to date. **Chabaud's Giant**, the new strain; not the old Chabaud type. Far superior also to Marguerite. (About 85% come double.)

Plants thick-set; stalks stiff, bearing immense double blossoms. No so large as the greenhouse kinds, but surprisingly large, especially if disbudded, as florists treat their carnations. Bloom about 6 months from sowing. Start indoors for summer blooming. May be sown also in open garden. Give winter protection.

Colors: Red, Rose-Pink, Salmon-Rose, White, Mixed. Price for any color or mixed: Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

Double Bachelor Button

Far superior to the common single strain. Fine for cutting. **F01½** White. **F01** Blue. **F02** Rose. **F03** Mixed. Any color or mixed: Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Geraniums from Seed

Geraniums are easily grown from seed. Sow in the garden or start indoors. Take up and pot the best plants in fall.

F033. GRAND ZONALE. Grown by Mrs. Shepherd. Mixed colors—scarlet, crimson, rose, pink, salmon, bluish, white, variegated. Pkt., 25c. (See also page 20).

Unusual California Poppies

F036. CROCEA. Rich orange, same as the well-known single Calif. State Flower, but double. All others single.

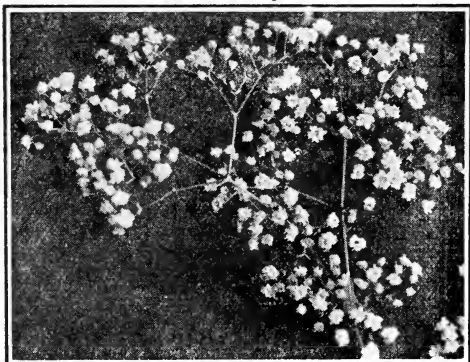
F037. GEISHA. Brilliant scarlet outside; inside rich golden orange.

F038. VESUVIUS. Rich, glowing, striking red. Very outstanding and attractive.

F035. "COPPER BOWL". Bronzy-red, overlaid terra cotta. Form and color suggests the name I've given this variety.

F09. "PERSIAN RUG" MIXTURE. See page 18.

(For other kinds see page 20.)



New Double Gypsophila

F049. Great improvement over the single Gypsophila or Baby's Breath. **Perennial**, blooming second year from seed sown outdoors from April to June. Roots last for years, increasing in size. **Color, white.** About ¼th the plants will produce double flowers. Balance single or semi-double, and may be pulled out if not desired. The double is best for drying for winter; fine to use fresh also, to combine with sweet peas and other flowers. Florists use lots of it, summer and winter. **SEED:** Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00. **ROOTS:** Mixed sizes. All should bloom. 7 for \$1.00; 15 for \$2.00, prepaid.

LONG'S Tried and True Flower Seeds



LONG'S Everlasting Flower

Very ornamental in garden, easily grown from seed sown outdoors. Particularly valuable for winter decoration of vases and everlasting bouquets. Will really keep for years. May be washed with soap and water to brighten up. An old-fashioned flower that is "coming back" strong now.

Important. Cut the flowers when partly open just as shown in this picture. Don't put them in water but hang them up dry in dark. Place also some on shelf in dark closet, so blossoms and part of stem hang over edge of shelf. This gives curve and charm to the stems when placed in vase.

Golden Globe. Large, golden yellow.

Silver Globe. Chaste silvery-yellow.

Rose-Carmine. Shades of rose.

"Christmas Red." Very popular for Christmas decorations. Some florists and gardeners make a bunch of money selling this at Christmas time.

All Kinds Mixed. These and other colors all in one mixture.

Prices: Any color, or all mixed: Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

LONG'S Scotch Marigolds

(Calendula.) Also called Pot Marigold. Grows readily from seed planted outdoors. May also be grown in pots indoors. It blooms continuously if kept picked.

Orange King. Florists' strain. Enormous orange flowers, perfectly double.

Lemon Queen. Like Orange King but clear lemon-yellow. Double.

Nankeen. Large double cream flowers slightly flushed apricot. Unique.

Prices: Any these three fine kinds: Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

F13. MIXED CALENDULA. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

Annual Mallow (Lavatera)

F015. A showy annual, about 2 feet high, producing large cup shaped shrimp-pink flowers. Sow in May and thin to 10 inches. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids

F013. A perennial, blooming second year from seed, known also as the Hardy Larkspur. The plants are of vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes two feet long, when well grown. Colors run from pale lavender to deep blue. Pkt., 20c.

LONG'S Still Better Delphiniums

Marvelous improvements have been made with this popular flower in the past few years. Turn to page 9.

New California Poppies

"Persian Rug" Mixture

Mr. Waller, the originator, says: "When all these colors are in bloom—red, chrome, pink, copper-red, claret, purple,—it makes you think of a beautiful Persian rug."

F09. "Persian Rug" Mixture. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Double Annual Chrysanthemum

F011. Not the large kind grown in green-houses and so much in evidence at football games, but a smaller flowered variety that blooms in the open garden from seed sown in spring. Nice for garden display and good for cutting. Many of the flowers come double. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Japanese Morning Glory

F72. Colors run from white through all shades of blue and red; from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. Many flowers streaked, mottled and bordered. The leaves are also very ornamental, ivy-like and heart-shaped, green and marbled. Climbers. Plant in warm location. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LONG'S Ageratum (Floss Flower)

Dwarf, compact plants, fine for borders, edgings or pots.

F1, Blue; F2, White; F3, Choice Mixed. Price for any kind: Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Sweet Alyssum

Exceedingly popular border plant, useful in many ways in any garden. Puts the "finishing touch" to beds, walks, etc. Snow white; comes quickly from seed, and blooms continuously.

F4. LITTLE DORRIT. Similar to Little Gem but still more compact and a finer variety. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; ½ oz., 40c.

F4½. LILAC ALYSSUM. Same as white, but lilac color. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Amaranthus

Graceful plants with ornamental foliage producing a striking effect as a background or centerpiece.

F5. All Kinds, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

F7. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Largest and finest kinds in rare variety of colors, for cut flowers or garden display. Pkt., 10c.

Separate Colors Snapdragon. White, Pink, Yellow, Red. Any color. Pkt., 10c.



Alyssum



Snap Dragon



Canterbury Bell



Four o'Clock

LONG'S Bachelor's Button

DOUBLE BACHELOR BUTTON, Superior to the old single type. FO $\frac{1}{2}$ White. F01 Blue, F02 Rose, F03 Mixed—all at 10c pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. F8. **SINGLE MIXED**. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

LONG'S Balloon Vine

F9. Hardy annual climber, producing white flowers and seed vessels that look like small balloons. Good for screens. Seeds hard and should be soaked 24 hours. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Balsam (Lady Slipper)

Grows quickly from seed, producing large brilliant flowers. Also called "Touch-Me-Not." Great favorite with children.

F11. **DOUBLE MIXED**. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Calliopsis

F14. Bush plants 2 feet high covered with showy flowers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia)

LONG'S Canary Bird Flower

F15. Rapid growing climber, 10 feet. Flowers canary yellow, and resembling a canary bird. Fine for porches, etc. Soak 24 hours. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

LONG'S Candytuft

F17, **PURE WHITE**; F18, **FINE MIXED**. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED. New. Extra large and fine. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Canterbury Bells

Hardy biennials, blooming second year from seed. Plants 3 feet high. Flowers bell shaped, and many colors. Very showy. Sow from May to August.

F19. **LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE**. Single, double, and "cup and saucer" varieties; all mixed; very fine. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Hardy Carnations

Biennials. These lovely fragrant carnations are the most profuse bloomers of all the so-called pinks.

F20. **MARGARET**. Double flowers with lovely fringed petals; delightfully fragrant; wide range of charming colors. Extra fine. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

LONG'S Celosia or Coxcomb

F22. **OSTRICH PLUME**. Feathered varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

F23. **CRESTED COXCOMB**. Dwarf plants with bright red combs. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Cobaea Scandens

(Cathedral Bells)

F24. Rapid growing climber, 15 to 20 feet in a few months. Has lovely lilac bell shaped flowers. Plant seeds on edge. Pinch few inches off top of plant when 6 inches high or so will make it branch out and produce denser covering. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Columbines (Aquilegia)

Early blooming hardy perennial with graceful long spurred flowers. Very showy.

F25. **TRUE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE**. The Colorado State flower, and most popular of all columbines. White center with blue petals. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.10.

F26. **MIXED COLUMBINES**. Good variety of colors. Single and double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

F26 $\frac{1}{2}$. **RAINBOW BLEND**. See page 15. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

LONG'S Early Giant Cosmos

Easy to grow. A good oldtime favorite still popular. This strain both early and large.

F27, **WHITE**; F28, **PINK**; F29, **CRIMSON**; F30, **FINE MIXED**. Your choice of any of these colors, or mixed; Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Cypress Vine

F31. Beautiful rapid growing climber with feathery foliage and star-shaped blossoms. Soak seed 24 hours in warm water. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

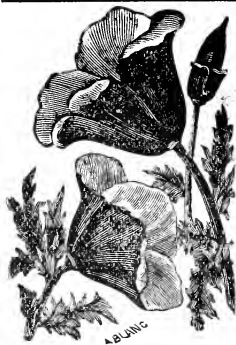
LONG'S Double Daisy

The poet's favorite flower, perennial, blooming first year from seed. Very neat for borders.

F32 **PINK**; F33 **WHITE**; F34 **MIXED**. Price for either color or mixed; Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Shasta Daisy

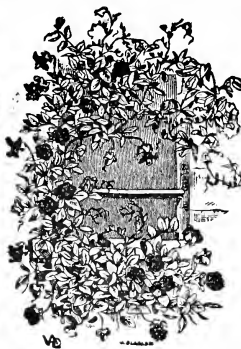
F35. **SHASTA DAISY**. Originated by Burbank. Large white flowers on long stiff stems, great bloomer, fine for cutting, perennial; roots may be divided after a few years and reset. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



California Poppy



Carnation



Cobaea Scandens



Celosia

LONG'S California Poppies

Blooms early and continuously from spring sown seed. Seeds itself after first year. Fine for beds or borders.

F36. GOLDEN WEST. Large golden yellow; the California State Flower. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

F38. LONG'S BRILLIANT MIXTURE, of best kinds and colors. An unusually bright and pleasing mixture. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S "Forget-Me-Not"

F37. Hardy perennial and one of the daintiest of garden favorites. Blooms first year and better next. Color blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Four o'Clock

F39. Good old-fashioned easy-to-raise flower, splendid for hedge center or background. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

LONG'S Fox Glove

F40. Tall perennial with spikes of vari-colored and spotted tube-like flowers, blooming second-year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Gaillardia

F41. Compact bushy plant bearing large brilliant flowers. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Geranium

F42. Perennial, blooming first year from seed if started early. Fine mixed. Pkt., 15c.

F033. GRAND ZONALE. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

LONG'S "Satin Flower" (Godetia)

F43. Hardy annual about 18 inches tall, bearing many showy flowers of satiny texture in rich and varied colors. Does well in poor soil and somewhat shady places. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Curious Gourds

Don't overlook these for the children. Easily grown, rapid climbers, tender, sow after danger from frosts.

F44. NEST EGG. Grow your own nest eggs. Give the hen an inspiration. Plant this seed in poor soil lest you raise an ostrich egg. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

F45. DIPPER. Dippers are now so high that it might pay to grow your own dippers and be independent of the dipper trust. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

F46. MIXED GOURDS. Ornamental gourds, large and small, all shapes and colors. Many odd, fantastic varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Gypsophila

Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth, covered with tiny white flowers. In great demand for combining with sweet peas and other cut flowers. Note that there are two kinds, the annual and perennial.

F47. ELEGANS (ANGEL'S BREATH) ANNUAL. Blooms first year from seed. Not so dainty as the perennial. Good plan to sow both kinds this spring, so as to have a supply this year and next. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

F47½. Same as F47 above but dainty pink. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

F48. PANICULATA (BABY'S BREATH) PERENNIAL. Blooms second year from seed and increases in size of plants each year. The tiny white flowers on branched stems are so thick as to give the plant a white lacy effect. A "perfect dream". Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

F049. DOUBLE GYPSOPHILA. New. This comes part semi-double and single. About one-fourth comes double. Perennial. Color white. Pkt., 25c.

LONG'S Heliotrope

F50. Perennial, blooming first year from seed. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Double Hollyhocks

The modern double hollyhocks bear flowers as double and beautiful as the most charming rose. My double varieties in seed and plants are of the finest. Biennial.

F51. Extra fine mixture of double flowering kinds. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

SEPARATE COLORS DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. **F51** Sunset. **F52** White. **F53** Yellow. **F54** Red. **F55** Pink. **F57** Maroon. **F58** Black. Choice of colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

F56. NEW LILAC DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK. Something different, and pleasing, for your garden. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

F59. SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LONG'S "Job's Tears"

F61. Curious ornamental grass with hard seeds used for beads. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

LONG'S Japanese Hop

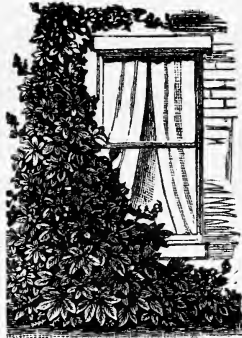
F62. A rapid growing climbing vine much used for covering unsightly objects and for shading windows and porches. Soak seed 24 hours. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.



Mixed Gourds



Gypsophila



Japanese Hop



Marigold

LONG'S Annual Larkspur

- F63. Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.
 F64. Tall Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Scarlet Flax

- F65. Slender plant with bright red saucer-shaped flowers. Very showy and easy to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Marigolds

- F67. FRENCH DWARF. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.
 F67½. "LEGION OF HONOR." Rich golden yellow flowers, marked velvety brown. Fine for borders and edging. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.
 F68. AFRICAN TALL. Long's Special Mixture of large beauties. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

LONG'S Mignonette

- No garden is complete without this old-fashioned fragrant flower. Comes into bloom soon.
 F69. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Extra fine varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Morning Glories

- F70. TALL. Always popular for fences and screens, etc. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
 F71. DWARF. Good for beds or borders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Mexican Fire Bush

- F73. Also called Summer Cypress. The moss-like green foliage turns to deep carmine in fall. Makes inexpensive showy edge. Improved giant strain. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Scabosia

- F74. Also known as Pincushion Plant. Flower stems are long and keep well in water. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Nicotiana

(Flowering Tobacco Plant)

- F75. Blossoms something like petunia but with longer tubes. Flowers very fragrant and showy. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Delightful Petunias

- Great bloomer. Very showy and fragrant. My Giants of California are simply marvelous in size, forms and colors.
 F88. CHOICE MIXED. Splendid mixture of single varieties. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.
 F89. GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Extra large flowers of every conceivable shade. Many blossoms ruffled. Truly wonderful. Pkt., 25c.

LONG'S Nasturtiums (Dwarf)

About one foot high and very effective. They bloom and bloom and bloom. The more you pick them the more they bloom. Fine for beds and borders, also for planting in rings around trees. Stand hot locations better than many other flowers. Easy to raise. Tramp soil after planting so it will come in contact with all portions of the ribbed seed. Soaking seed 24 hours will also hasten germination. Sow any time from first of April to July.

- F76. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Extra fine mixture of Dwarf sorts, always giving pleasing results. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Separate Colors Dwarf Nasturtiums

- F77. EMPRESS OF INDIA. Crimson. Foliage dark.
 F78. GOLDEN KING. Rich orange-yellow.
 F79. KING THEODORE. Velvety crimson.
 F80. PEARL. Light lemon-yellow or primrose.
 F81. VESUVIUS. Rich deep apricot.

Any separate color: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

LONG'S Nasturtiums (Tall)

Fine for covering trellises, stumps, fences, etc. Very showy when planted at top of steep bank and allowed to run down the bank. Or may be allowed to ramble in any location. Flowers larger and stems longer than the dwarf kinds.

- F82. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Fine assortment of large flowering tall or climbing nasturtiums. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Separate Colors Tall Nasturtiums

- F83. KING THEODORE. Crimson-maroon.
 F84. ROSE. Bright soft rose.
 F85. SCARLET. Bright Scarlet.
 F86. SUNLIGHT. Clear rich yellow.
 F87. VESUVIUS. Salmon-rose.

Any separate color: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

LONG'S Phlox Drummondii

For beds and massing nothing surpasses these beautiful annuals.

- F91. GRANDIFLORA MIXED. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

LONG'S Pinks (Dianthus)

- Hardy sweet scented annuals blooming all summer in variety of brilliant colors.
 F94. HEDDEWIGGIL. Finest of all pinks. Great variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.



Morning Glory



Pink



Salpiglossis



Verbena

LONG'S Gorgeous Poppies

Wonderfully brilliant and always popular flowers. Sow where wanted, as difficult to transplant.

F94½. BRILLIANT BEAUTIES. My special mixture of finest double and other charming sorts in wide range of colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

F95. TULIP POPPY. Vivid scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

F96. SHIRLEY. A beautiful single poppy, white, pink, lavender, purple, crimson, all mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

F96½. ICELAND. (Perennial.) Very hardy, fragrant, blooms first year from seed, good for cutting. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

F97. ORIENTAL. (Perennial.) Tall and showy. Scarlet flowers. Looks well among shrubs. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

LONG'S Castor Beans

F98. Tropical looking plants growing to immense size from seed sown after danger from frost. Richer the ground the bigger they grow. Good for backgrounds and centerpieces. Children enjoy seeing them grow so quickly to size of trees 6, 8, or 10 feet tall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Portulaca

(Moss Rose)

F99. SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

F100. FINE DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Velvet Trumpet

Salpiglossis

F101. Very showy plant with trumpet-shaped blossoms in rare combinations of color, beautifully marbled and penciled. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

F102. Standard bedding plant where brightness of color is wanted. Flowers borne in spikes of fiery red lasting long time. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S "Hit or Miss"

F125. Great mixture of many kinds flower seeds—as one customer said, "It's all hit and no miss." Something new nearly every day after begins to bloom. Makes a good hit with all who try it. Pkt., 5c.

LONG'S Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

F7. LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Largest and finest kinds in rare variety of colors, for cut flowers or garden display. Pkt., 10c.

Separate Colors Snapdragon: White, Pink, Yellow, Red. Any color: Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Double Sunflower

F105. The grandest of all sunflowers, 7 feet high, with a dozen or more blossoms on each stalk. Flowers perfectly double, resembling chrysanthemums, and of a rich golden yellow color. Perfectly gorgeous for centerpiece or background, very hardy, easily grown from seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Stocks—Ten Weeks

F103½. "Cut and come again" fragrant annual. Profuse bloomer. Colors range through all the soft and distinct shades. Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Sweet Sultan

F107. Delightfully fragrant flowers with small fringed petals. Easily grown. Something like Bachelor's Button. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

LONG'S Sweet William

Well-known hardy perennial producing gorgeously colored fragrant flowers. Hardy perennial, 18 inches high. Cover seed scant ¼ inch. Thin to 6 inches.

F108. SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

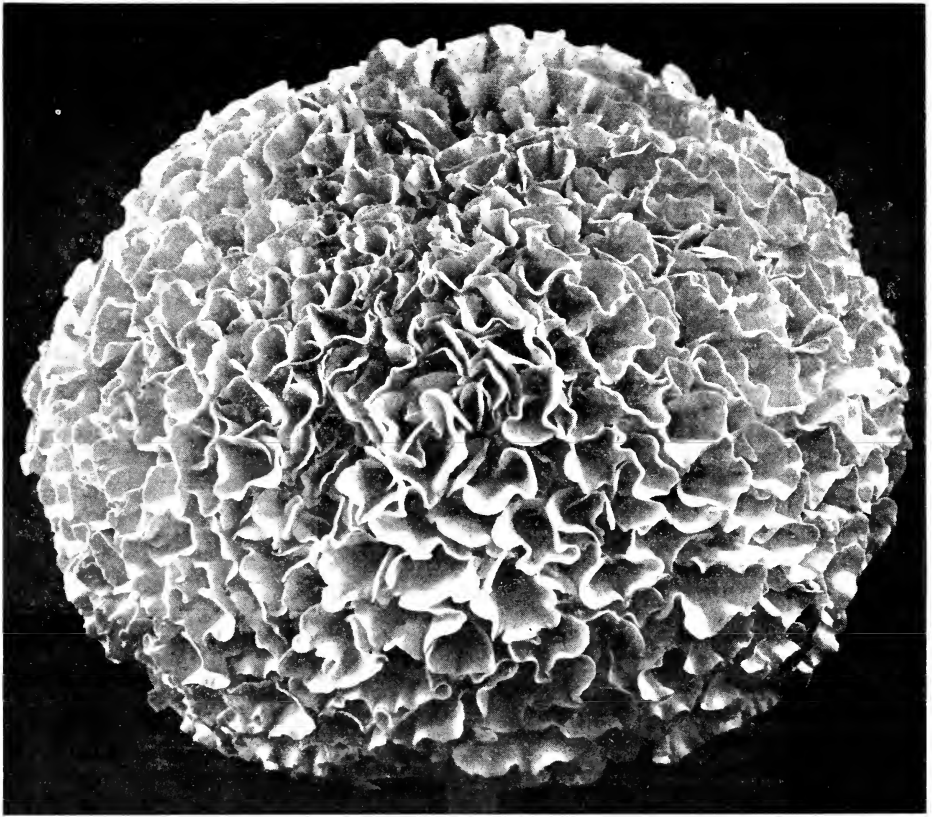
F109. DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

LONG'S Verbenas

F110. MAMMOTH MIXED. Also, Red, White, Purple, or Pink. Your choice: Pkt., 10c. Any 3 pkts. Verbenas for 25c.

LONG'S Wild Cucumber

F115. One of the quickest growing annuals, 30 feet in a season sometimes. Foliage dense, great for shade. Produces many white blossoms, followed by ornamental prickly seed pods. Will self row after first season. Soak seed in warm water 24 hours, or cut small portion of shell away from germ end (the pointed end). Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



New Marigold. African Orange, All-Double

No. F05½. Doubtless the world's finest tall Marigold. Plants, about 30 inches, bloom profusely from early summer until hard frosts. Heretofore, only about half the blooms of this variety would come double. But now you can have them all double. And such large rich orange blooms! This is far superior to F05 offered on page 15. That is also good, but not all come double. Price for F05½ "All-Double" Marigold, as shown above: pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

Here's Your Golden African Daisy—Also Hybrids

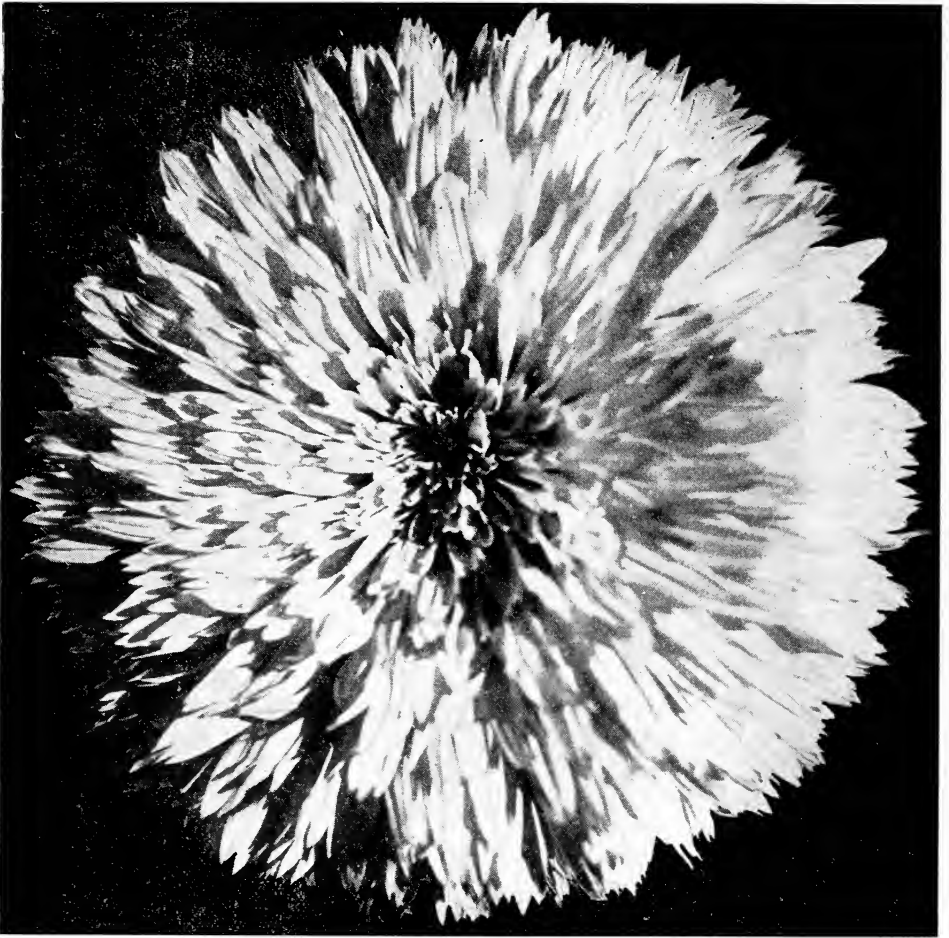
No. F098. **GOLDEN AFRICAN DAISY.** Annual. Plants, about foot high, bear masses of daisy-like flowers of glossy orange-gold with black zone around center. Lovely. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; ½ oz., 55c; oz., 95c.

No. F099. **AFRICAN DAISY HYBRIDS.** Similar to the Orange, but many colors—yellow, salmon, ecru, apricot, rose, etc., mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; ½ oz., 55c; oz., 95c.

"We Also Have With Us"—Painted Daisies

These Painted Daisies (Single Annual Chrysanthemums) are splendid for cutting, as well as for garden display. (F0110. Dark copper, yellow zone.) (F0111. White, scarlet zone.) (F0112. Golden chamois, scarlet zone.) (F0113. White, yellow zone.) (F0114. Deep purple, yellow zone.) Your choice: Pkt., 10c; any 3 for 25c; any 5 pkts. for 35c; ¼ oz., 25c.

"Speaking of Daisies". See page 19 for seed of the Shasta, also the small double Daisies for borders. For roots of Shasta daisy, see index.



LONG'S Re-Selected "Chrysanthemum-Sunflower"

No. F104. Rich golden yellow flowers, 5 to 8 inches, fully double. Petals beautifully quilled, giving the appearance of a glorious chrysanthemum. The plants, 6 to 7 feet tall, have many branches, each branch carrying a gorgeous golden flower.

No. F104 is special stock from my own plants, re-selected for years. Ordinarily, this variety comes very uneven, with a good many off types and shades. Mine now almost 100% perfect.

Price for Re-Selected No. F104 Seed: Pkt., 20c; 2 for 35c; ½ oz., 90c.

Another Unique Sunflower—"Red and Gold"

F106. Originated here at Boulder by Prof. Cockerell. Often listed as the RED Sunflower, but does not come all red. Flowers single, 6 to 9 inches, vary from lemon to coppery-red. Many blooms marked like Gaillardia. Plants about 7 feet high. A distinct novelty. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Last But Not Least—Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Not least in SIZE. Seed used for poultry food. The stalks make excellent ensilage. Best seed. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 10 lbs. for \$1.80, prepaid.

LONG'S Delightful Dahlias—Many Prices Reduced, 1931

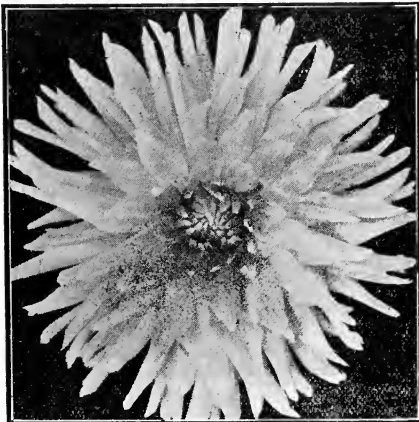
Not only have I reduced the prices of many varieties, but in addition I shall give you the following special discounts: On **Dahlia orders** (at regular prices per each) amounting to not less than \$5.00, you may deduct 5%. On orders not less than \$10.00, deduct 10%. On orders not less than \$15.00, deduct 15%. On orders of \$20.00 or more, deduct 20%. No discount on Dahlia Collections already specially priced for the Collection.

If you do not care to figure discounts, I'll send you extra Dahlias to fully take care of any discount due you.

Regarding Types or Shapes of Dahlias

There are five main divisions or classes in my list: Cactus, Hybrid-Cactus, Decorative, Peony, and Show. **Cactus** is well shown in illustration of Golden West. Some cactus dahlias have sharper pointed petals than this. If petals are not so sharply pointed, then the dahlia is classed as a **Hybrid-Cactus**, being between a real cactus and a decorative type. The **Peony** type or form is well shown in illustration of Sweetheart's Bouquet. The **Show** type is more of a full, double, ball-shaped form, as seen in illustration of Gero's Pink. The **Decorative** type has wide flat petals, and more of them than the peony type; this is the most popular of all types. "Andy Gump" is an ideal **Decorative** dahlia. At this time, the **Decorative** is by far the most popular type. Next comes the Hybrid-Cactus.

Prices are for single tubers. Each tuber makes a large plant.



Golden West (Size Reduced)

AMULET. (Dec.) Color, rich deep brown, suffused with old rose and gold. Free bloomer. Each, \$1.50.

ANDY GUMP. (Dec.) The very tall splendid red, dahlia held up high on long, straight, stiff stem. Each, 50c.

ATLANTIC OCEAN. (Hybrid Cactus.) A fine large flower borne on long stems. Blooms well above the foliage. Color, bright lemon. Fine in every way. Each, 60c.

AVALON. (Dec.) Pure, clear yellow flowers of immense size. Yet the stems are long, and so strong that the big blooms are held in ideal position, making this an excellent cutting variety. It's amazing, but fortunate, that so large and splendid a dahlia can now be had at so small a price. Each, 50c.

BASHFUL GIANT. (Dec.) One of the largest dahlias introduced. The immense blooms are excellent for exhibition, the color is apricot with golden shadings. Each, 50c.

BETHEL'S BEAUTY. (Dec.) Color is deep lilac blue, the nearest approach to blue that we have seen in a dahlia. Each, \$1.00.

CHAMPAGNE. (Dec.) Golden champagne with chamois shadings. A wonderful dahlia on account of its distinct coloring, unique form, immense size and strong stems. Each, 50c.

CHAS. STRATTON. (Dec.) Pale gold shaded and tipped rose-red. Immense blossoms. Each, \$1.00.

CLOUDLAND GEM. (Dec.) Shell pink, shading to cream white in center. Very large and full flower, supported by strong stem of good length for cutting. Each, \$1.50.

"DEE-LIGHTED." (Show.) Pure white. Probably the largest of all show dahlias. Each, 30c.

DELICE. (Dec.) Rose pink. One of the best for cutting. Each, 25c.

D. M. MOORE. (Show.) Deep velvety maroon. Gigantic blossoms, too heavy for stem. Not very good for cutting. But a favorite for garden show. Each, 30c.

EARL WILLIAMS. (Dec.) An exceptionally attractive variegated dahlia of large size. Supposed to be brilliant scarlet, with petals tipped white. But it does not come this way always. Often the flowers have as much white as scarlet on same plant with all red or part white and part red. But no matter how the colors are placed or blended the flowers are very unique and pleasing anyhow. Each, 50c.

EDNA FERBER. Immense blooms with petals curled and twisted. Color, glistening coral, shading to old gold at base of petals. Each, \$2.50.

FAITH GARIBALDI. (Dec.) Deep rose, shading lighter on outer petals. Large. Each, \$1.00.

MRS. FRANCES E. BULLARD. (Peony.) Extra large flower with petals so pointed and twisted as to give the appearance somewhat of a Hybrid-Cactus dahlia. A clear silver or pastel pink, shading lighter at the center. Each, \$1.00.

GERO'S PINK. (Show.) Rich pink, beautifully quilled. Each, 50c.

HELEN HOLLIS. (Show.) Beautifully quilled type, like Gero's Pink, but bright red. Large. Each, 30c.

JANE COWL. (Dec.) A massive deeply decorative with petals curled and twisted. Color, a glistening bronzy buff and old gold, blending to a deeper shade toward the center. Stem holds the massive flower in good position. Foliage thick and leathery. Each, \$3.00.

J. D. LONG. (Dec.) Flowers are always full and well formed. Stems long and rigid, holding the flowers erect. Color, a blending of autumn tints of salmon-pink, amber and bronze. Each, 50c.

JEAN HARE. (Hy. Cactus.) Golden yellow when flower first opens. Turns to gorgeous apricot-buff, the outer rows of petals golden bronze. A fine delightfully different dahlia that attracts attention in field and on the show tables. Each, \$3.00.

JERSEY'S BEACON. (Dec.) A decided novelty of Chinese scarlet with a paler reverse, giving a two-toned effect. An exhibition flower of vigorous growth, excellent stem. Each, 50c.

INKYO. A nearly black hybrid-cactus. Tall plant. Unusual. Each, \$1.00.

KIWANIAN. A sensational new dahlia of the Peony type. Originated by Wilmore. Long, wiry stems, from 18 to 22 inches, yet holding the flower in perfect poise. Plant is strong, with numerous side branches. Flowers large and perfect in form, 8 to 9 inches. Disbudded it will reach 10 to 12 inches. Among the best of the Peony type. Color, rich American Beauty red, shading to purple red. This dahlia was honored in name by the Kiwanians of Golden, Colo. Each, 75c.

LEMONADE. (Dec.) Immense clear lemon yellow flower of fine formation. Long stiff stems. Each, \$3.00.

LEWIS, JR. (Hybrid-Cactus.) Large gorgeous velvet-red, shading deeper to the center; outer petals curved and twisted, showing a violet blue on back. Stems are long and stout. Each, \$1.00.

LIBERTY BOND. (Dec.) Rich apricot. Immense flowers. Each, 50c.

LITTLE JEWEL. A miniature decorative. Popular as a cut flower, especially for decorations. Color, peach blossom pink. Each, 50c.

MARGARET WOODROW WILSON. An exhibition dahlia of immense size and wondrous beauty. Color, an opalescent pink. Good grower, early and profuse bloomer. Each, \$1.00.

MARIAN BROOMALL. (Cactus.) Beautiful clear light lilac, with white center, giving a water lily effect. Each, \$1.20.

MILLIONAIRE. (Dec.) Delicate lavender with a faint pink cast overshadowing it, shading to almost white in center. One of the largest dahlias grown. Each, 50c.

MRS. CARL SALBACH. (Dec.) Soft lavender-pink. Remarkable stems. Extra fine for cutting. Each, 40c.

MRS. IDA DE VER WARNER. (Dec.) Exquisite soft orchid or rosy mauve. Although very large it is splendid for cutting and exhibition purposes. Should be in every collection. Each, 40c.

OPHIE. (Dec.) A superb decorative, borne on long fine stems, holding the flower to view. Flowers medium size with full center, on long stems. Color, rich old gold with amber shading. Fine exhibition flower. Ea., 60c.

PRIDE OF FORT MORGAN. (Dec.) A giant red that is said to be the largest red decorative variety to date. "A whale of a dahlia." Each, \$1.00.

QUEEN OF THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL. (Dec.) Originated in famous garden of San Quentin prison. Immense light yellow. Ea., \$1.00.

RADIO. (Dec.) Blood-red, edged and tipped with yellow. One of the largest dahlias to date. Each, 90c.

ROLLO BOY. (Hybrid Cac.) Delicate shade of amber, deepening to old gold. The large flowers carried well on long stiff stems. One of the extra good dahlias. Each, 75c.

ROMAN EAGLE. (Dec.) Brilliant burnished copper. A large flower on long stiff stems. Each, 60c.

ROSA NELL. (Dec.) Pure, bright rose, so rich, strong and rare that it stands alone. Immense flowers. Often called "The 100% Dahlia", because of its many good qualities. Each, 50c.

ROSE FALLON. (Dec.) An immense flower of perfect form. Stems long and erect. Color, dark amber or brownish old gold. Ea., \$1.00.

SAGAMORE. (Dec.) Amber gold, shading to salmon-rose. Free bloomer. Good for cutting. Each, 50c.

SALBACH'S WHITE. (Dec.) Large white blooms of fine form and good substance on good stems. Each, \$2.00.

SANHICAN'S PEACH. (Dec.) Color the shade of a ripe peach, with a real peach-cheek glow. The charm is enhanced by the oddly twisted and staghorn tips. Something different, and outstanding. Each, \$2.00.

SILVERADO. (Hybrid Cactus.) Immense blooms of white, shading to delicate silvery lavender in center. Well branched plants almost covered with these huge feathery blooms. Each, \$1.50.

SHENANDOAH. (Dec.) Rich wine colored flowers of gigantic size on long stems. Makes visitors "Ah!" and "Oh!" Very tall and free blooming plant. Each, \$1.00.

SOLO MIO. (Dec.) Another extra large dahlia. Color, rich deep yellow, with suggestion of apricot. Stems strong. Each, \$1.50.

SWEETHEART'S BOUQUET. (Dec.) Salmon-rose tinged fawn. Each, 40c.

TRENTONIAN. (Dec.) Color a blending of old gold, amber and bronze with center zone of reddish bronze. A giant of the first order. Each, 50c.

WASHINGTON CITY. (Cactus.) Very large pure white cactus with star-like flowers on long, stiff stems. A splendid white. Each, 50c.

WILLIAM G. (Dec.) A mammoth flower of shaggy form. Could be classed as Hybrid Cactus. Plant of sturdy well-branched habit. Color, rich henna shades. A wonderful flower. Each, \$1.00.

Cute Little "Pompon" Dahlias

Very popular. They are of the Show type (see illustration of Gero's Pink dahlia), but blossoms only about 2 inches in diameter. Splendid for cutting, lasting for days—much longer than other dahlias, when cut. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, and prolific bloomers.

NERISSA. Fine rose-pink. 30c.

ACHILLES. Lavender, tinted lilac. 30c.

BACCUS. Clear bright red. 30c.

CATHERINE. Bright yellow. 30c.

CLARA HARSH. Yellow, tipped crimson. 30c.

PURITY. Pure white; fine form. 30c.

Any 6 or more at 25c each.

SPECIAL—Mixed Pompon Dahlias

Last summer I grew a lot of Pompons, mostly newer sorts, including many selling at 50 cents each. Quantities of each too small to catalogue. So I made one grand mixture of the whole lot, and will supply while they last in mixture, unlabeled, at: 5 tubers for \$1.00, prepaid. Lots of lovely blooms for you for only a dollar.

Dahlia Sweet Heart's Bouquet

D36. Another famous dahlia, "Made in Colorado" by my good friend Wilmore, the oldest dahlia specialist in America.

Color, unique shading of salmon-rose, tinged with fawn; is pleasing alike in both day and artificial light.

A perfect flower of the popular peony type, much larger than this illustration; stems extra long and wiry, holding the flowers up well. One of the earliest. Blooms all season. **SPECIAL PRICE: 40c.**



You Can Originate New Dahlias from Seed

New dahlias all come from seed. Dahlia tubers come true and do not mix, but seed will produce various types and colors, probably all different from the kind that supplied the seed. There seems to be no law or rule governing this. They seem to come just as they please. That's what makes it interesting and also gives the amateur a chance to originate new dahlias of merit.

Where space is limited, it is desirable to plant tubers of a few real good kinds. But if one has more room, then it is indeed worth while to grow some from seed also. Not all from seed will be prize winners, so the usual method is to grow quite a number, then in the fall select your favorites, saving the tubers for next year.

This is the method followed by dahlia specialists. They grow hundreds and thousands from seed, then select only a few that show unusual merit. These are saved, named, and stock increased until enough on hand to offer at fancy prices. You, too, can name your own new dahlias. Some name them for members of their families, or friends. Splendid idea.

As there are no two people just alike, so there are peculiarities and individualities that make these dahlias of yours, grown from seed, different from others. This adds much interest to growing dahlias from seed.

Sow the seed out in the garden after ground warms up or start indoors and transplant. Protect plants from frosts. Dahlias from seed will nearly all blossom even from outdoor planting, and almost as soon as those from tubers.

LONG'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. A good mixture, same as I've offered for several years. Will produce many fine flowers, and some grand new ones well worth saving and naming. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

LONG'S PROFESSIONAL MIXTURE. Seed saved from only the newer and finer, expensive varieties. Should produce a larger per cent of extra fine kinds, though we never can tell. Same as I myself shall use, hoping to get a few rare beauties. Pkt., \$1.00.

NOTE: Dahlias from seed come mostly Peony flowered or Decorative, the most popular types.

TO KEEP DAHLIAS HEALTHY:—Dahlias are seldom troubled with pests, but watch your plants closely. If the leaves turn brownish, or curl, or if the buds seem to blast, spray the plants well several times with some tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion. Chances are that aphids, lice or tiny red spiders are at work. See suggestions regarding use of contact spray. Dashing plants frequently with water from hose will also help some. I use Black Leaf 40, Tobacco Soap, Afi-tox, or Hall's Nicotine. But don't wait too long—do the pest before they do the plants.

Immense Dahlia, "Champagne"

D28. CHAMPAGNE. (Decorative.) Remarkable for its size, and rigid stem, and unusual coloring. The color varied in autumn shades from burnished copper to a dull golden champagne and chamois. The stem is exceptionally long and strong and holds the massive flower absolutely upright high above the plant. Tubers, 50c each, prepaid.

Lost Label Dahlias

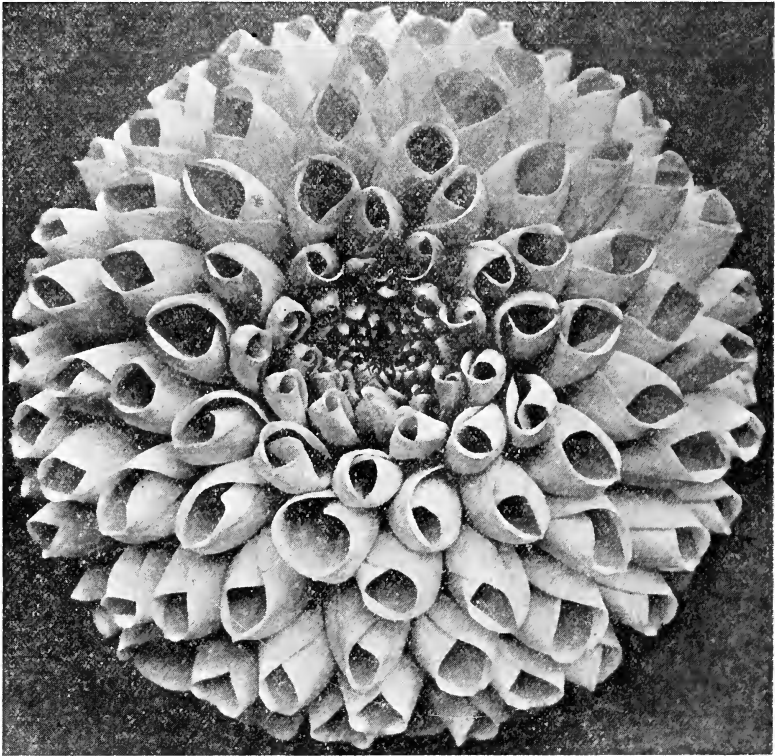
Made up from stocks that have lost their labels, also other lots of which we have too few to list, as well as from surplus of good varieties listed. **Will average worth not less than 50c each.** This is really a remarkable offer, for the reason I have many fine varieties too near alike, so will use near-duplicate kinds freely in these Lost Label lots. None labeled, at: **3 for \$1.00; 7 for \$2.00; 15 for \$4.00, prepaid.**

**UNIQUE
QUILLED
DAHLIA
"GERO'S
PINK"**

D31. A seedling of the well known "quilled" dahlia, Grand Duke Alexis, resembling its parent in form but color a rich pink.

The plant is a rank and healthy grower and blooms with good stems for cutting. Each, 50c.

This illustration will also help you to visualize the following other dahlias of the quilled show type, D. M. Moore, Deelighted, Helen Hollis, and the little "Pompons".



\$3.90 Dahlia Collection

Your choice of any 10 of the following Dahlias, \$3.90, prepaid, in U. S. A.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Andy Gump | Liberty Bond |
| Atlantic Ocean | Little Jewel |
| Avalon | Millionaire |
| Eashful Giant | Ophir |
| Champagne | Roman Eagle |
| Earl Williams | Rosa Nell |
| J. D. Long | Trentonian |
| Jersey's Beacon | Washington City |

EACH TUBER LABELED. 10 FOR \$3.90.

\$7.70 Dahlia Collection

Your choice of any 10 of the following Dahlias, \$7.70, prepaid, in U. S. A.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bethel's Beauty | Fride Ft. Morgan |
| Chas. Stratton | Radio |
| Mrs. F. E. Bullard | Rollo Boy |
| Kiwanian | Silverado |
| Lewis Jr. | Shenandoah |
| Margaret Wilson | William G. |

Queen of the Garden Beautiful

EACH TUBER LABELED. 10 FOR \$7.70.



“William G.”—A Dahlia Different In Color and Form

D55. Classed as Decorative type, but could pass as Hybrid-Cactus. Flowers very large, with petals rather narrow, thickly set, and considerably twisted, giving the appearance of having just had a Marcel at the beauty parlor. Color mostly henna or red tones, with suffusion of apricot. Some blooms show more of the apricot than others. The illustration above is not a fair sample of “William G.” The blossoms are usually ideal in form. The fantastic petals, and coloring, very outstanding. Each, \$1.00.

“Andy Gump”—Tall, Big Red Dahlia. You’ll Say It’s Well-Named!

D121. The large bright red blossoms are held well up above the foliage on extra long, strong stems. In fact, it was the long “neck” supporting each blossom as well as the tall plant, that suggested the name to Mr. W. W. Wilmore, the originator. Fine for cutting. Each, 50c.

A Remarkable Decorative Dahlia, “Mrs. Carl Salbach”

D52. Lovely shade of mallow pink. Stems long and cane-like, holding these regal blooms erect above the tall plant. Has many medals to its credit. A fine cut flower and most beautiful and stately in the garden. Special price, each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00, prepaid.

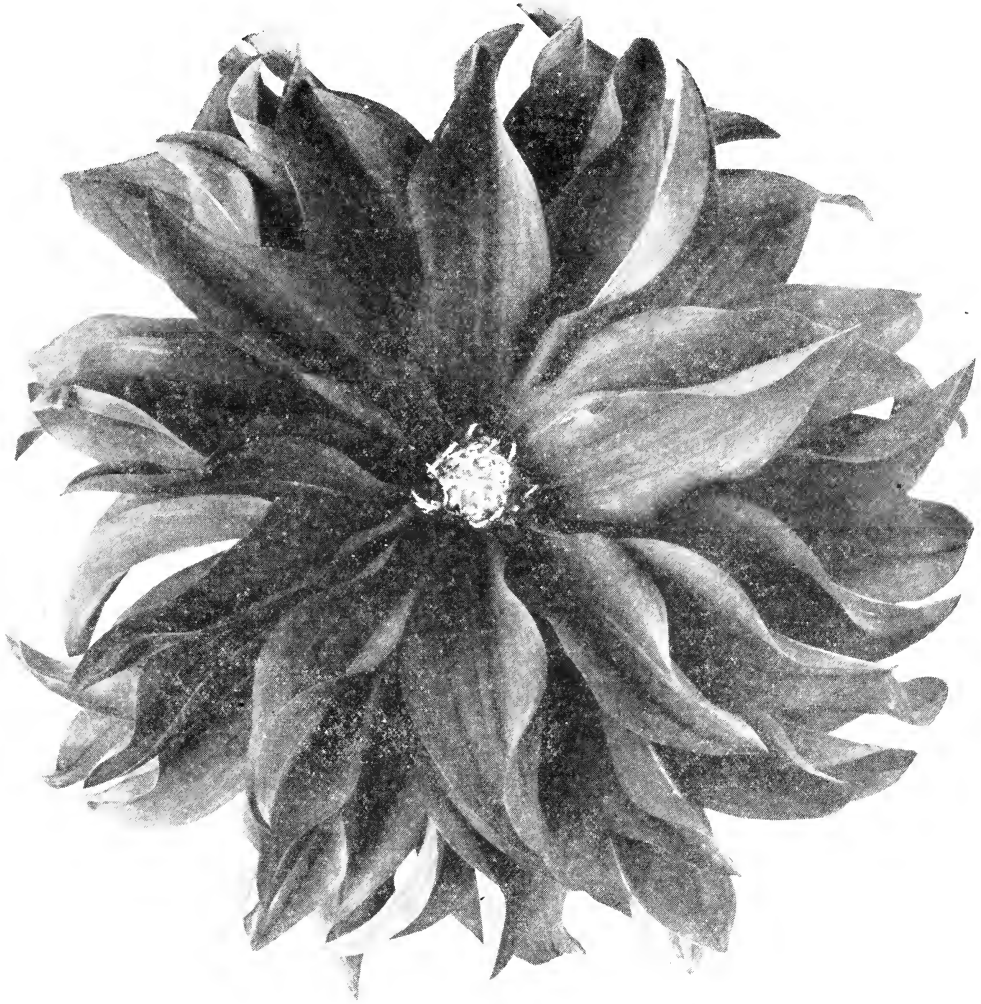


Gigantic Red Dahlia—"Pride of Fort Morgan"

A sensational Colorado dahlia introduced by R. J. Curry. It's just too bad for any other red Decorative dahlia if it has to compete with "Pride of Fort Morgan" in the show room.

The illustration is from a photograph kindly loaned me by Mr. W. W. Wilmore, who says of this outstanding dahlia: "The specimen from which the above photo was taken measured $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches without disbudding. Disbudded, it would doubtless reach the 10 to 12 inches, claimed by the introducer. Color, a most intense red. Plant, a sturdy grower. Stems, medium length, holding the flowers erect." Each, \$1.00.

A FEW DAHLIA POINTERS: Dahlia tubers should not be set out until nearly May 1st. Be sure to divide the clumps of last year, leaving a portion of the base of stem on each tuber, for it is at this part of the clump that the eyes are located, and each tuber must have an eye to grow. One eye is sufficient, and the size of the tuber is immaterial. Better divide and throw away or, give away, part of the clump than plant it as lifted last fall. Lay Dahlia tubers flat, rather than perpendicular, when planting. Cover four or five inches. See also, page 58.

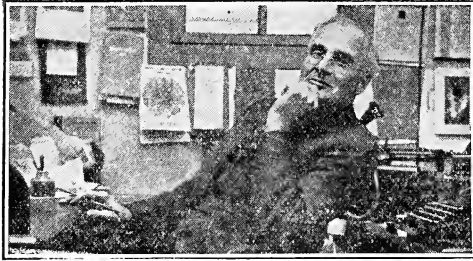


The "Kiwanian" Dahlia. Originated by W. W. Wilmore

"A sensational new Dahlia of the Peony type. Among its numerous excellent qualities is its distinctive long, wiry stems, ranging from 18 to 24 inches, yet holding the flower in perfect poise. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, with numerous side branches. Flowers are large and perfect in form, measuring 8-9 inches normally. Disbudded it will reach 11-12 inches. Among the very best of the Peony type. Color, rich American Beauty red, shading to purple red." Each, 75c.

HOW TO KEEP DAHLIA BLOSSOMS: Burning the cut end of dahlia stems or holding them in boiling water a few minutes is a common practice, to keep them from wilting. Whether you do this or not, try this also: Soon as cut, hold the blooms under cold water faucet, letting the water run on the backs of the blossoms especially. Gently shake excess water off the flowers. Then several times a day spray the backs of the dahlia blooms with cold water. This can be done with a small sprayer, or by dashing a little water with the hand. Or, take the flowers out and let more water run over them. Do a little experimenting and you will make some pleasing discoveries.

"JD Sez, Sez 'E"



Some folks are born to trouble, some borrow trouble, while others write seed catalogues.

What's more, my printer yells loudest for copy right when I'd like a little time for Christmas shopping. And to send greetings to many friends who shower me with Christmas cards, folders, booklets and letters. I made a brave attempt to acknowledge them all, but fear I fell short of a 100% record. So this is to express my appreciation and carry my good wishes to everyone.

Funny things happen in a print shop. Also some things not so funny. I reduced the price on Mountain Danvers onion seed for spring 1931. In making the correction, the price line got lost in the shuffle. About 6,000 sheets went through the press before this was discovered. So if your copy doesn't give the price of this splendid onion on page 50, I'll tell you a secret: The 1931 price is: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.20, prepaid. For larger lots see page 56.

The little old kitchen garden is coming back. Coming a running, too. Had been neglected somewhat for a few years. Many people forgot the saving a family can make by "growing their own". This year we can all use some extra money, saved by growing our own vegetables. A couple dollars or so will buy seeds for a "right smart" of a garden. How far will a dollar or two go in buying plenty fresh vegetables, for months?

I suggest a "Stay at Home Week". Just suppose a family sticks around home for a week, instead of burning up the highways, going no place in particular. And cuts down on movies and other attractions. Need not be so drastic as to do this all in one week, but spread the "Stay at Home Week" savings over a few months. Then invest the savings in dolling up the front yard with more flowers. "Ain't dat sumpin'?"

You'd feel good, too, if you were writing a catalogue and even before the printing was finished you received a fine big order for cabbage seed from a large grower who said he was so well pleased with the quality I sent him last year that he is sending me his 1931 order early to be sure to get more good seed.

And Oh Boy! I wish I had space to print a few of the hundreds of enthusiastic letters of appreciation I received after filling my fall Glad orders.

"Champion Nickel Stretchers" is the title of an interesting page in Literary Digest, Jan. 10, 1931. Tells about a family of 16 living on \$150.00 a month. Much credit is given the home garden that cuts living expenses. Modesty does not deter me from suggesting you turn to pages 43 to 56, inclusive, offering vegetable seeds "Tried and True—Best for You".

Get the habit. Use the index. You don't need to tell me. I know it. My catalogue is "all muxed up". There's a reason. But really doesn't matter, so long as you remember to refer to the index. Its' on page 33.

As I write these lines (Jan. 14) my 18-year-old son, Everett, is in the hospital. Ten days ago he broke his right arm while doing his daily dozen on horizontal bar in the University gymnasium. The break was a spiral one, and ordinary setting proved futile. So today he underwent an operation. A silver plate next to the bone now holds the parts in place. Everett loses out on the coming athletic contest with the Colorado "Aggies," but is game. He will finish his freshman year as scheduled, then spend the summer vacation as guide to parties climbing Long's Peak, 40 miles from Boulder. Long's Peak is higher than Pike's Peak. No, this swell peak doesn't belong to me. Nor was it named after me. It was named before me.

Plants and Roots for 1931 All Are Out Door Grown

ANCHUSA. The True Italic, Dropmore Variety. Tall handsome perennial belonging to the forget-me-not family. The plants (about 4 feet high) bear a profusion of rich deep sky-blue flowers from June to August. Does well in partial shade or out in the open. 4 roots for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.00, prepaid.

ASPARAGUS. Roots. See page 46.

ASTER PLANTS. Grown out doors. Page 14.

BABY'S BREATH. (Gypsophila.) Page 17.

BLEEDING HEART. Very hardy perennial. Once planted lasts for years, increasing in size and number of blooms produced. Bears heart-shaped pink flowers very early in spring. Plant early. Each, 60c; 3 for \$1.50, prepaid.

BOLTONIA. Tall (5 to 6 feet) perennial bearing a profusion of pinkish lavender star-shaped blooms in fall. 4 roots for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.00, prepaid.

CHINESE LANTERN. (Physalis Franchetti.) A hardy perennial which produces sprays of orange-red pods which are easily dried for winter bouquets. 4 roots for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.00, prepaid.

COLUMBINES. Two kinds. Turn to page 15.

DELPHINIUM. Year old seedlings. Page 9.

FERNS. (Aspidum Felix Mas.) Hardy Colorado fern. Does best in half shade and loamy soil. 3 for \$1.00, prepaid.

GAILLARDIA. Good field grown year old seedlings from special seed **Waller-Franklin Prize-Winning Hybrids.** 6 for \$1.00; 15 for \$2.00, prepaid.

GEUM. (Mrs. Bradshaw.) A pleasing perennial 20 to 24 inches, bearing double orange-scarlet flowers during summer. 4 roots for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.00, prepaid.

GEUM. (Lady Stratheden.) Similar to the above, but flowers golden yellow. 4 roots for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.00.

GYPSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath.) See page 17.

HOLLYHOCK ROOTS. Double. See page 16.

ONION PLANTS. Crystal Wax. See page 51.

PANSY PLANTS. Super-Giants. See page 1.

PEONY ROOTS. Plant early. See page 41.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Pie Plant. See page 56.

SALVIA. Blue Perennial. See page 22.

STATICE. (Sea Lavender.) See page 17.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Everbearing. P. 42.

VIOLETS. Hardy, fragrant. See page 15.

Business Terms—Read Before Ordering

Safe delivery guaranteed.

All goods prepaid, unless otherwise noted.

Cash with order, or C. O. D. Please do not ask for any other terms. Your check O. K. with us if O. K. at your bank.

C. O. D. orders. Bear in mind that C. O. D. orders cost you extra for collection and M. O. fees. On orders for perishable items, also heavy packages of other goods, we require one-fourth cash. Balance may be C. O. D.

Goods priced prepaid will be sent by parcel post or express, usually parcel post. If you specify a certain way and the other is cheaper, you pay the difference.

We ship promptly, or notify you if goods are to be sent later. So if you fail to receive goods or a notice within one week, please drop us a line at once. Don't wait.

I want you to report errors. Just drop me a line stating the trouble. That's enough. Don't need to sass me.

NON-WARRANTY—Owing to many conditions that may prevent the best seeds from growing and giving satisfaction, we, The J. D. Long Seed Company, therefore, in common with other seedsmen, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to growth, description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants that we send out, and we will in no way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and the money will be refunded.

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New Balcony Petunia Star of California

F065. A magnificent new Petunia with extra long branches for window boxes and hanging baskets; large, velvety. The flowers are violet with a touch of crimson, starred with 5 pure white blotches. (See illustration.) The effect in window boxes and baskets is dazzling. Pkt., 20c.

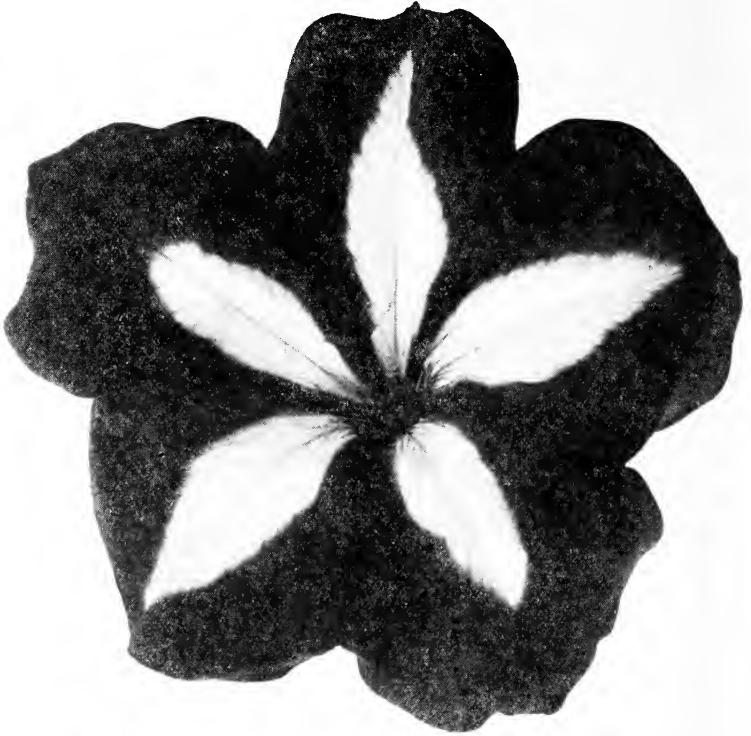
NOTE: While Balcony Petunias are especially good for boxes and baskets, yet by pinching the plants back when they become 8 to 10 inches high, you can keep them shorter and bushy, suitable for garden display.

Four More Balcony Petunias

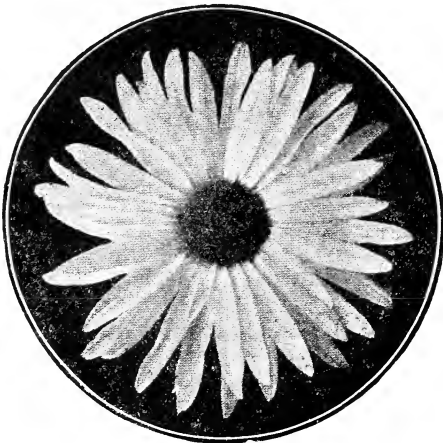
Turn to top of page 15 for Balcony White, Rose, Blue, Crimson and Mixed.

SPECIAL: Any 3 pkts. Balcony petunias, alike or different, for 40c. (This offer includes Star of Calif.)

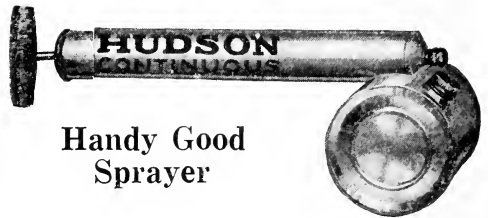
For still other Petunias refer to index on page 33.



LONG'S Shasta Daisy Roots



Hardy perennial, blooming nearly all summer, the plant increasing in size and strength for several years, when the large clump then formed may be divided and reset. 2 for 50c; 5 for \$1.00; prepaid.



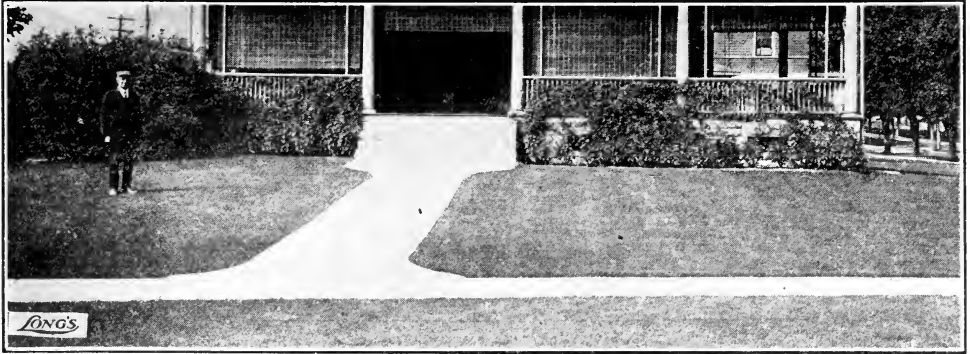
Handy Good Sprayer

Operates continuously on both the up and down stroke. The spray nozzle is adjustable from solid stream to a fine mist. Working parts of brass and removable for cleaning. Heavy tin, quart size. Ea., 90c, prepaid. **SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP**—Much used for spraying roses, sweet peas and many other plants. Is a contact spray for lice. 3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake, 25c, prepaid.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—This, also Paris Green, and "Black Leaf 40", can most likely be bought from your local dealer to best advantage, as both not available.

TOBACCO DUST—Scatters and drives away bugs on melons, cucumbers, etc. Good idea to have this on hand. 2 lbs., 35c; 8 lbs., \$1.00; prepaid within 4th zone.

FLOWER CITY PLANT FOOD—Concentrated fertilizer or plant food especially recommended for house plants. Pkg., 25c, prepaid.



LONG'S "Safety-First" Purest Lawn Grass Seed

It is safest and cheapest to buy the very purest and best White Clover and Blue Grass seed for your lawn, because you avoid seeding your lawn with the noxious weeds found in cheap grass seeds, and get so much higher germination that a pound of the best will cover as much as two pounds of the cheap, chaffy, low germinating seed.

Purest White Clover

Clean seed, of bright golden color and strong vitality, "rarin' to go". Sure fine. **Lb.:** 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.50; prepaid. **Five lbs.:** 2nd zone, \$3.50; 3rd zone, \$3.55; 4th zone, \$3.65; prepaid. **Ten lbs.:** 2nd zone, \$6.50; 3rd zone, \$6.60; 4th zone, \$6.80; prepaid.

Best Kentucky Blue Grass

Very heavy and clean. **Lb.:** 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25; prepaid. **Five lbs.:** 2nd zone, \$2.90;

3rd zone, \$2.95; 4th zone, \$3.05; prepaid. **Ten lbs.:** 2nd zone, \$5.20; 3rd zone, \$5.30; 4th zone, \$5.50; prepaid. Write for prices on larger lots and beyond 4th zone.

Safety-First Mixed Seed

About one part white clover to three parts best blue grass. **Lb.:** 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40; prepaid. **Five lbs.:** 2nd zone, \$3.30; 3rd zone, \$3.35; 4th zone, \$3.45; prepaid. **Ten lbs.:** 2nd zone, \$6.00; 3rd zone, \$6.10; 4th zone, \$6.30; prepaid. Sow about pound to 300 square feet. Thicker still better.

For the Lawn's Sake!

Lawns may be started or old ones renewed or renovated any time from earliest spring to October.

New lawns should be thoroughly worked, leveled and allowed to settle, then leveled again. The more care before sowing the seed the better the results. Seed will wash to the low spots and make your lawn spotted. Some complain that the seed was "no good," as it came up only in spots. Sow about one part clover to three parts blue grass. Use not less than pound to 300 sq. feet.

Sow part the seed one way and then some more crosswise, so as to avoid streaks. Rake well before and after sowing. Water gently so often that soil never dries out until lawn is green. Clover comes quickly. Blue Grass comes slowly but hangs on like grim death after gets a foothold. Clover draws nitrogen from the air and enriches the ground for itself and the Blue Grass.

Old lawns should be re-seeded and fertilized from time to time. Use only the purest seed. SACCO (see page 43) is one of the best fertilizers. Use 4 lbs. to 100 square feet several times a season.

Gardening Is Easy—It's Fun!

I think many garden talks are too serious. We make it seem too hard, to succeed. We may scare some aspiring gardeners out of the garden altogether.

While it seems no end to things that should be learned or practiced, in order to get the best results, yet it's amazing to note the results attained by inexperienced gardeners, even children. It's another case of "Ain't Nature Wonderful."

Nature comes along and patches up a lot of our mistakes. To be sure, the more we learn about Nature's ways and methods, and co-operate with her, the better. But, let's shelve the idea that there is any great mystery about gardening. It isn't hard. It's easy. It's fun, when you catch the gardening spirit.

As you will notice, my talks are more for the small gardener than for those operating on a large scale. Commercial growers are usually pretty well informed along these lines. But if any gardener, large or small, falls to find at least one helpful tip in my talks, just mention it to one of the ushers as you pass out and the money will be cheerfully refunded.

ASTORIA CREEPING BENT GRASS SEED. For making new lawns or renewing old. There are half a dozen or more varieties of Bent grasses. **Astoria heads the list.** Astoria starts quickly and goes farther. **It creeps on top and under the ground.** Seed very fine. Use pound for 300 to 500 square feet. Astoria Bent in sealed bags, prepaid: **Lb.,** \$2.05; 3 lbs. for \$6.00; 5 lbs. for \$9.70; 10 lbs. for \$18.90.

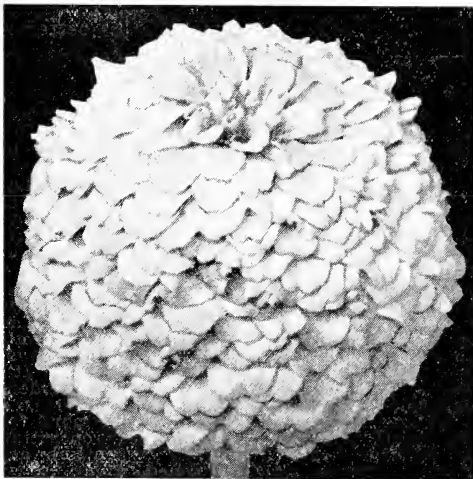
EUROPEAN BENT GRASS SEED. I consider Astoria cheaper at the higher price. But can supply the imported Bent at: **Lb.,** \$1.05; 5 lbs. for \$5.00; 10 lbs. for \$9.90, prepaid.



***LONG'S* Godetia-Dwarf Double Azalea—Flowered**

Seems too good to be true—that you can grow these wonderful flowers in a few months from seed that rival the loveliest of potted and petted Azaleas.

Sow the seed out in the garden, same as with asters. Thin to nearly foot apart. Each plant makes a compact bush about a foot high. The big beautiful pink blossoms with deeper centers just about hide the plant. It's a revelation. You'll be surprised—and delighted. May also be grown in pots. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c; ½ oz., 50c; oz., 90c. (For tall gladiolus-flowering Godetias, see page 14.)



Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias

Good for beds and borders. For cutting, these miniature Zinnias are excellent. Keep a long time.

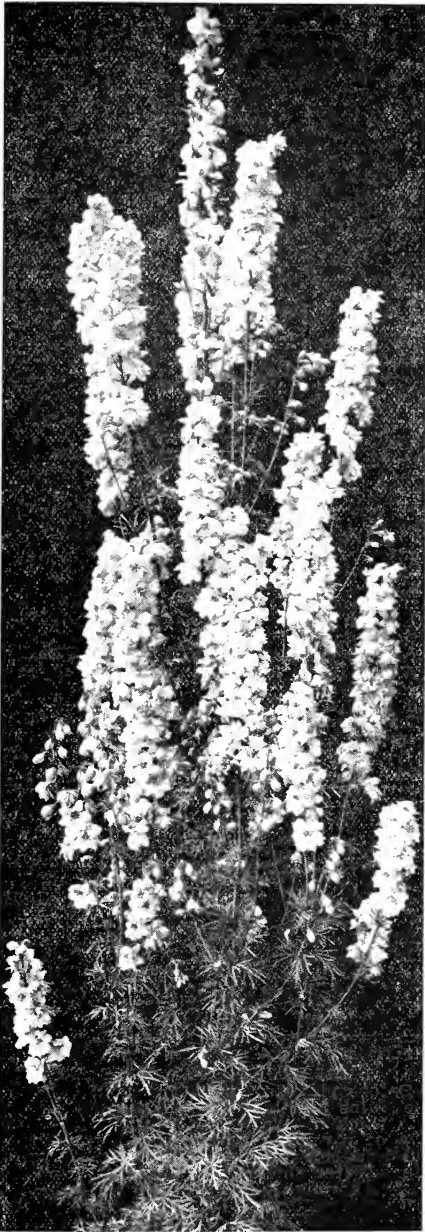
FOUR FAVORITE COLORS. (Z25. Canary-Yellow) (Z26. Salmon-Rose) (Z27. Scarlet Gem) (Z28. White Gem) (Z30. Mixed) Any color, or mixed Lilliput Zinnias: Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 80c. (Special: Any 3 pkts. Lilliputs for 25c.)



Scabiosa-Giant Loveliness

A glorious new color in annual Scabiosa. The blossoms range through varying tones of soft delicate Salmon-Rose. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful Scabiosa ever introduced, the result of 7 years intensive selection. As a cut flower it is unsurpassed.

The delightfully fragrant flowers are borne on long stiff stems. The crowning beauty of Loveliness is its glorious Salmon-Rose color. Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., 90c.

LONG'S Tall Annual Double Stock-Flowered Larkspur

EXQUISITE PINK IMPROVED. One of the newest and loveliest of the tall annual Larkspurs.

EXQUISITE ROSE IMPROVED is same, except deeper shade of pink.

Annual Larkspurs (sometimes called Annual Delphiniums) have been so much improved the past few years that nothing sur-

passes them for quick and pleasing results from spring sown seed.

Just sow the seed out in the garden in April or early May. You will have a grand display from midsummer until killing frosts.

Thin to 12 inches.

The Tall Annual Larkspurs (3 to 4 feet high) not only brighten up your garden, but are also splendid for cutting.

Here are the newest and most charming of this race of Tall Double Annual Larkspurs. Nos. F081 and F082 both received an AWARD OF MERIT from the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

F081. EXQUISITE PINK IMPROVED. See illustration. Note the many spikes of blooms, all from one plant. This is greatly improved over the former Exquisite Pink. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

F082. EXQUISITE ROSE IMPROVED. This also an improvement over the older variety, Exquisite Rose. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

F083. BLUE SPIRE. New. Introduced this year by originators. Intense deep Oxford Blue, with same form as Exquisite Pink Improved. The last word in blue Annual Larkspurs. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 80c.

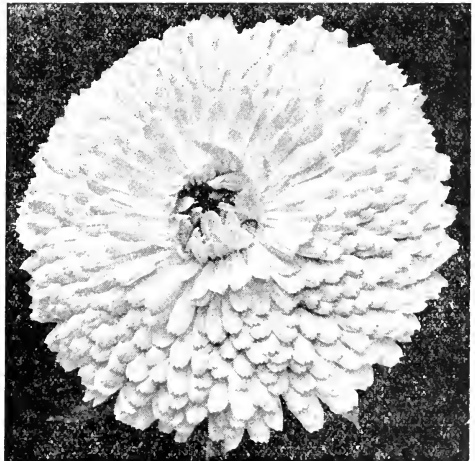
F084. WHITE SPIRE. New. Offered by originators this season for the first time. Of the Exquisite Pink Improved type, but dazzling pure white. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c.

F085. LOS ANGELES. Another outstanding Tall Annual Larkspur with large double flowers in solid spikes, many side branches, fine for cutting. Color, rose with salmon sheen. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

F090. SPECIAL LARKSPUR COLLECTION. One pkt. each of the above 5 rare Larkspurs (value 75c) for 50c.

Other Good Tall Larkspurs

Not so new, but splendid also. See bottom page 14.

**New Calendula—"Campfire"**

Very double, brilliant orange flowers with a crimson or orange sheen. Stems long and fine for cutting. This is also known as "Sensation." Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c.

LONG'S Long Season ASSORTMENTS

Something a little different in Glad assortments.

Each Assortment will be of one variety but the bulbs will be mixed sizes, from about ½ inch up to 1¼ or so. The idea is that different size bulbs bloom at different times. So by planting the assorted sizes you get a **LONG SEASON OF BLOOM** from the one planting.

Please order just as offered, as the Assortments are put up in advance. Don't change sizes, quantities or price.

For your convenience I've priced in even \$1.00 lots. Good chance for you to get rid of those cute little dollar bills.

"A".....8	Bulbs	AFLAME for.....	\$1
"AVB"....33	Bulbs	A. V. BUNCE	\$1
"B".....25	Bulbs	BOBBY for.....	\$1
"CD"....26	Bulbs	CHAS. DICKENS	\$1
"CG"....52	Bulbs	CRIMSON GLOW	\$1
"DB"....44	Bulbs	DR. BENNETT for...\$1	
"DM"....9	Bulbs	DR. MOODY for.....	\$1
"DS"....21	Bulbs	DR. SHOOK for.....	\$1
"G"....28	Bulbs	GLORIANA for.....	\$1
"GF"....32	Bulbs	GOLDEN FILLS	\$1
"GD"....17	Bulbs	GOLDEN DREAM ...\$1	
"H"....13	Bulbs	HERBSTZAUBER	\$1
"JL"....53	Bulbs	JENNY LIND for...\$1	
"J"....3	Bulbs	JUBILEE for.....	\$1
"LF"....39	Bulbs	LONGFELLOW for...\$1	
"MF"....14	Bulbs	MARY FREY for....\$1	
"M"....11	Bulbs	MINUET for.....	\$1
"MABCD".21	Bulbs	MRS. DOHRMANN ...\$1	
"MFCH".20	Bulbs	MRS. HORNBERGER \$1	
"MLD"....51	Bulbs	MRS. DOUGLAS for..\$1	
"MPWS"....33	Bulbs	MRS. SISSON for...\$1	
"MVK"....13	Bl.	MRS. KONYNENBURG \$1	
"MWHP"....42	Bulbs	MR. W. H. PHIPPS \$1	
"NH"....41	Bulbs	NANCY HANKS for..\$1	
"OG"....32	Bulbs	OLIVE GOODRICH ...\$1	
"OW"....15	Bulbs	ORANGE WONDER ...\$1	
"O"....22	Bulbs	ORCHID for.....	\$1
"PC"....10	Bulbs	PATRICIA CARTER ..\$1	
"PT"....10	Bl.	PFITZER'S TRIUMPH ..\$1	
"RJK"....49	Bulbs	R. J. KUNDERD\$1	
"VB"....12	Bl.	VEILED BRILLIANCE ..\$1	

SPECIAL: Any 11 Assortments, alike or different, for \$10.00. No discount on less. No larger discount on more.

ALL ASSORTMENTS PREPAID

Cinnamon Vine Roots

Hardy, rapid-growing climber, covered with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and a profusion of sweet-scented flowers, perfuming the air for a long distance. Plant early in April to middle of June, 6 to 10 inches apart. Lay roots flat; cover about 2 inches. Protect by mulching the first winter. Vine dies down each fall, starting again in spring. If eye is broken off, new eyes will develop in short time. 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.25, prepaid.

How to Grow Gladioli

The gladiolus is propagated in three ways: by multiplication of the large bulbs, by the tiny bulblets that are found around base of bulbs when digging, and by saving seed that sometimes develops on top of the spike. Stock from bulbs and bulblets comes true to the original, but seed does not. I shall consider the first two ways only in this limited space. Gladioli do not mix from growing near other varieties.

WHERE, WHEN, HOW TO PLANT

Plant in any good garden soil where they will have plenty of sunshine. Don't forget that Glads love sunshine. They do best right out in the vegetable garden, or under same conditions as vegetables are grown. Plant any time from early April until June. Good idea to plant some every two weeks to keep a supply of flowers coming on all summer and fall.

They bloom in about 90 days from planting, depending on variety, vigor of bulbs, depth planted, culture, season, etc.

As I've often said, "Standing room only" is all that Glads require. Mass them in rows or beds, setting the bulbs 4 to 8 inches apart. If in rows, set double or triple rows. Dig trench, set bulbs where wanted, fill trench and job is done.

Cover small bulbs about 3 inches, larger ones 4 inches. The new bulb is formed on top of the one you plant and if too shallow your flower spikes will blow down. Deep planting saves staking. Hilling up around the plants also helps to prevent blowing over.

Cultivate between rows, and plants in the rows, often, keeping soil loose and porous. Water frequently. Glads like lots of water, but with good cultivating will get along with less water.

USE GLADS FOR CUT FLOWERS

While Glads make a nice display in the garden, yet they are much more valuable and satisfactory as cut flowers.

Cut them as soon as the lower blossom opens. Cut stem so as to leave 4 to 6 leaves on the plant to mature the bulb. Place in vase of water and the buds will open from day to day. As the lower blossoms fade, pull them off.

Keep watering the Glad beds after flowers are cut or have quit blooming, so as to mature the new bulbs. These do a good part of their growing after flowers appear.

DIGGING AND STORING THE BULBS

After frost in the fall, dig the bulbs and cut stem off at once close to the bulb.

Save the larger bulblets of such varieties that you care the most for. Do not expose the bulbs to hot sun or frost, but they may dry a day or so in the shade. Hang up in porous bags—a common sugar or burlap bag is very good. Or, use shallow boxes. Store thus in cellar or any place where they will not freeze or get too dry.

HANDLING THE BULBETS

Before planting remove the old bulb. Plant the bulbs and bulblets separately. Sow bulblets thick in a row like peas, 50 to a foot or two of row—and cover about one inch. Soak bulblets—not bulbs—5 or 6 days before planting. Water should be kept luke warm. Keep them thoroughly wet after planting.

These bulblets will make small bulbs by fall, which, planted again the next spring, will mostly bloom and all should make ideal bulbs for the year after that.

Four-Page Glad Folder Free

With each Glad order of \$1.00 or more I will send you my special Gladiolus folder, entitled, "Some Glad Questions Answered."



Gladiolus, "Coronado". Large white Glad with rich purple throat. Edges of petals heavily ruffled. Large bulbs, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00. Medium bulbs, 50c each; 10 for \$1.00. Small bulbs, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. Bulblets, 10 for 50c.

**\$5.55 Super Collection of
Gladiolus Bulbs**

All Bulbs 1 1/4 Inch or Larger

THE COLLECTION FOR \$5.55, PREPAID

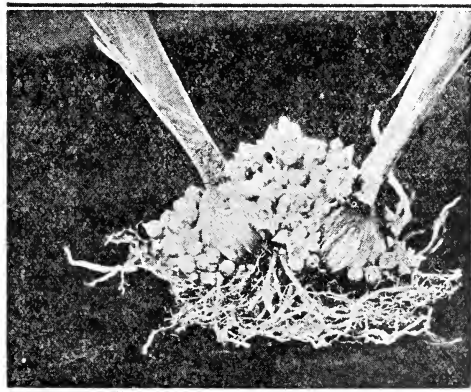
No.	Name	No.	Name
1	A. E. Kunderd	1	Loyalty
1	Ave Maria	1	Miss Des Moines
1	Coronado	1	Marmora
1	Coryphæe	3	Mary Frey
1	Chas. Dickens	1	Minuet
2	Dr. Moody	1	Patricia Carter
3	Dr. Nelson Shook	1	Pfitzer's Triumph
1	Joerg's White	1	Veilchenblau

THE ABOVE FOR \$5.55, PREPAID

\$3.33 Glad Collection "Y"

Same kinds and quantities as above, but medium bulbs, from 3/4ths to 1 1/4 inch in diameter.

This collection "Y", of the medium size bulbs for \$3.33, prepaid.



GLADS MAKE A TWO STORY CROP

LONG'S Fine Irises

Splendid varieties, many heretofore too high priced for the average garden. But NOW you can plant the newer Irises liberally, and enjoy "NEW THRILLS FROM NEW IRISES."

PLANT IRISES EARLY THIS SPRING—THE EARLIER THE BETTER.

Prices are for divisions, as usually sold. (PREPAID IN U. S. A.)

AMBASSADEUR. Standards, bronzy-violet Falls rich velvety red-purple. One of the world's finest. Each, 20c. (6 for \$1.00.) (25 for \$4.00.)

ANNA FARR. Flowers white, bordered with blue. Each, 25c. (5 for \$1.00.)

ASIA. Standards lavender, suffused purple. Falls light purple. Each 60c (2 for \$1.00.)

BLACK PRINCE. True Perry variety. Standards intense violet. Falls black-purple. Each, 30c (4 for \$1.00.)

BEANDYWINE. Light violet. Each 40c (3 for \$1.00.)

CONQUISTADOR. Deep mauve to light purple. Tall. Large. Each, 60c (2 for \$1.00.)

DREAM. Both standards and falls beautiful lilac to Chinese violet. One of the most charming in the pink or near-pink class. Each, 20c (8 for \$1.00.)

GLOWING EMBERS. Brownish lavender to pansy-purple. Each, \$1.25 (3 for \$3.00.)

GOLD IMPERIAL. New bright, clear yellow. Each, \$1.00.

ISOLENE. Standards rose-pink. Falls purplish-rose with golden throat. 2 for 25c (9 for \$1.00.)

KCCHI. Early blackish-purple. 3 for 25c (14 for \$1.00.)

LA NEIGE. Pure white French variety. Exquisite. 2 for 25c (10 for \$1.00.)

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. Standards lavender-violet. Falls velvety violet-purple. Large. Very popular, 3 for 25c (14 for \$1.00.) (100 for \$5.00.)

LORD OF JUNE. Standards lavender. Falls violet-blue. Tall with magnificent large blooms. Each, 25c (5 for \$1.00.)

MORNING SPLENDOR. Standards petunia-violet. Falls raisin-purple. Each, \$1.50 (3 for \$4.00.)

MOTHER OF PEARL. Iridescent shades of Mother of Pearl. Beautiful. Each 20c (7 for \$1.00.) (25 for \$3.00.)

MRS. NEWBRONNER. Golden yellow, 3 for 25c (12 for \$1.00.)

OPERA. Standards livid purple. Falls velvety purple. Each, 35c. (4 for \$1.00.)

ORIFLAMME. Standards dark lavender. Falls hortense-violet. Edges of petals daintily waved or frilled. Sweet scented. An outstanding beautiful Iris at low price. 2 for 25c. (11 for \$1.00.)

PALLIDA DALMATICA. Lavender-blue. Tall. 2 for 25c. (11 for \$1.00.)

SAN GABRIEL. Standards light lavender-violet. Falls deeper. Each, 60c (2 for \$1.00.)

SANTA BARBARA. Pure lavender-blue. Each \$1.00.

SOUV. DE MADAME GAUDICHAU. Standards violet-blue. Falls black-purple. Each 40c (3 for \$1.00.)

SWEET LAVENDER. Standards French gray lavender. Falls darker. Each 25c (5 for \$1.00.)

Super Roots of Super Irises

The roots I can supply of the following rare Irises are extra large. Each root comes to you with four large bulbs. Thus you will have at least four husky plants to reset next summer or fall, in addition to the original mother root or rhizome. This is an opportunity to build up a stock of new varieties with small investment.

BRUNO. Standards purple. Falls velvety dark purple. Each, \$4.00.

CANDLELIGHT. Pinkish lavender, illuminated with golden yellow. Each \$4.00 (3 for \$10.00.)

FRIEDA MOHR. Enormous pink-lavender. Largest of the pink bicolors. Each, \$4.00 (3 for \$10.00.)

MOA. Standards pure violet. Falls deep velvety purple. Fine. Each \$3.00 (3 for \$8.00.)

WILLIAM MOHR. Ground color lilac. Standards darker. The whole flower veined violet. This is one of the most amazing of all Irises. The roots are small, the foliage sparse and short, but the flowers are enormous. Each, \$5.00.

Collections, Specially Priced

All standard size divisions, each variety specially labeled. Note the extra big values at special collection prices.

(ALL PREPAID IN U. S. A.)

LONG'S \$2.20 Iris Collection

2 Brandywine	1 Madame Gaudichau
1 Sweet Lavender	1 Oriflamme
2 Ambassador	2 Dream
2 Mother of Pearl	1 Pallida Dalmatica
1 Anna Farr	2 Lent Williamson

LONG'S \$4.40 Iris Collection

1 Glowing Embers	2 Opera
2 Lord June	1 Anna Farr
1 Black Prince	2 Ambassador
2 Asia	1 Sweet Lavender
1 La Neige	1 San Gabriel

New Iris List In July

Special edition, listing the new crop Irises for summer delivery will be sent only to those who have asked to be put on my **SPECIAL IRIS MAILING LIST.**

The summer list will include many very recent originations at reasonable prices. Also the kinds listed on this page at revised prices. Don't order from this page after May 20th. Ask for the July list for summer delivery. **SEND ME YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS NOW FOR THE JULY LIST.**



LONG'S Peony Roots—Two Sizes for Early Spring Planting

TWO SIZES OF PEONY ROOTS. The LARGE roots will have at least three eyes, many 5 or 6 eyes. The 2-EYE SIZE will have two eyes or more. All except Jap Red are double. Prices are per root or division, and prepaid in U. S. A.

	2 Eye Divisions	3 to 5 Eye Divisions
DUTCHESS DE NEMOURS. Sulphur-white. Early.....	\$.40.....	\$.50
EDULIS SUPERBA. Deep rose-pink. Early bloomer.....	.40.....	.50
ELWOOD PLEAS. Shell pink, shaded lavender. Large and beautiful....	.90.....	1.30
FESTIVA MAXIMA. Large white, flecked crimson.....	.40.....	.50
GERMAINE BIGOT. Light lilac-rose, tinted crimson.....	.60.....	.80
GROVE CLEVELAND. Rich, dark crimson. Rose type.....	.65.....	.90
JUBILEE. Immense white. Long lacy petals.....	1.00.....	1.40
KARL ROSENFELD. Large, rich, velvety crimson flower on long, straight stems. Very specially priced.....	.40.....	.60
MARTHA BULLOCK. Soft rose-pink flowers of enormous size and good substance. Strong stems. Very fine.....	2.50.....	3.50
LONGFELLOW. Brilliant crimson with cherry-red tint. Compact semi- rose type. Good bloomer.....	1.20.....	1.60
OFFICINALIS RUBRA. The earliest bright red peony. A favorite.....	.60.....	.80
SARAH BERNHARDT. Apple-blossom pink, silver tipped.....	1.20.....	1.50
SOLANGE. Rare color. Outer petals ivory-white, deepening towards the center to light Havana-brown. Charming.....	1.80.....	2.40
THERESE. Soft pink. Lilac-white center.....	1.70.....	2.00
JAPANESE RED. Single form. An unnamed seedling. Good.....	.60.....	.75
"LOST LABEL" RED. Fine double, but variety name missing.....	.33.....	.40
"LOST LABEL" PINK. Good, but labeled only as to color.....	.40.....	.50
"LOST LABEL" WHITE. Labeled as to color only.....	.30.....	.38

PEONY POINTERS: Plant peonies in fall or very early spring. For years I have offered peonies in fall only. But this season have dug and stored roots of the above varieties for early spring planting.

Early planted peonies will not freeze. Get them into the ground any time as soon as frost out of the ground, the earlier the better. Last fall might have been better, but this spring will be better than to wait until next fall.

Set peony roots shallow. The buds should not be more than 2 inches below level of the ground. Deep planting often cause of shy blooming. Pack soil well around roots when set them out. Water, of course.

LONG'S**Own Grown****MASTODON****Everbearing
Strawberries**

**PLANTS
SHIPPED
IN SPRING
ONLY**

**Just Think! Fresh Berries All Summer
and Fall from Your Own Garden!**

Plants dug fresh daily and brought direct from the field to the packing room. Old plants always discarded. Only new plants, produced summer of 1930, sent to customers. Safe delivery of plants in good growing condition guaranteed.

MASTODON plants are very robust and thrifty. They begin bearing late in July or early August, continuing until heavy freezing weather. Plants start bearing again the following June. The dark-green leaves are very large and of heavy texture, thus well protecting the berries from sun and rain. The berries are borne in clusters on strong, stiff stems. Some of the larger berries will not go through the top of a quart milk bottle.

MASTODONS are now so well known that little need be said in way of description and recommendation of them. The important matter is to get **true stock, free from disease**. All my plants have been officially inspected and approved. You start right when you set out **LONG'S "OWN-GROWN"** fresh dug true Mastodon plants.

PRICES FOR MASTODON PLANTS, PREPAID IN U. S. A.: 33 plants (smallest order packed) for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.20; 200 for \$4.00; 300 for \$5.70; 400 for \$7.20; 500 for \$8.80; 1,000 for \$17.00. Prepaid.

MASTODON PLANTS BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID: Write for prices, stating quantity wanted.

How to Grow Everbearing Strawberries

With Everbearers, no need to worry if frost or hail kills a crop of blossoms. Nature gets busy and produces other crops with little loss of time.

Strawberries do best in full sun. They respond to rich ground, plenty of water, and frequent shallow cultivation. If water is scarce, cultivate more.

Set plants on level ground, not on ridges. Space the plants 12 to 18 inches in the row and rows 24 to 42 inches apart, according to method of cultivation and space you can spare. If to be worked with horse-drawn tools, make rows 36 to 42 inches apart.

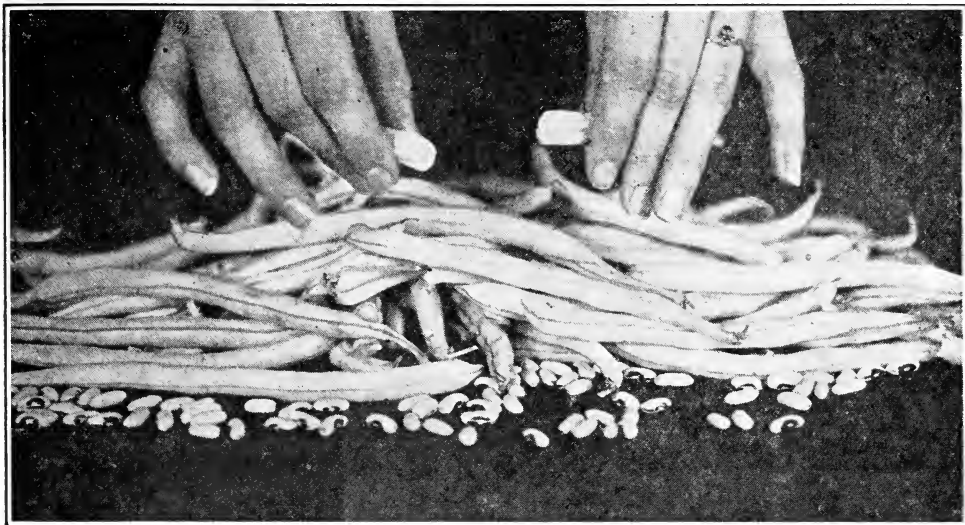
Plant early, the earlier the better, after you begin your spring gardening. The time varies according to season and locality. Most places April and early May best.

Spread the roots out fan-like when setting, and press soil very firmly around the roots. Water well at once, and keep soil moist around the roots.

To get the most berries keep all or nearly all the runners cut off as fast as appear. The hill method is used by large growers of Mastodons for market.

Everbearers are too ambitious. They want to show off by producing berries before the plants get well established. Pick off blossoms as fast as they appear the first few weeks.

SONG'S Beautiful, Bountiful, Brittle Beans



Two Favorites—Brittle Wax and Stringless Green Pod

V1. BRITTLE WAX. The name tells the story. If I were to suggest any other name it would be **Icele**, for the pods break like icicles, with hardly ever a sign of string, even when full grown. The flavor is best ever. Yield good. What more could one wish? The long, round, fleshy pods are a beautiful yellow. Beans, long, white, with black eye. Good as shell beans also. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, prepaid.

V7. STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Might be called a green pod "Brittle Wax". Beans brown. Pods round and tender. Splendid flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 85c, prepaid.

V9. KENTUCKY WONDER POLE. The favorite pole bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c, prepaid.

V10. COLORADO CREAM BUTTER. (Aztec.) Immense white bean, shape of navy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 22c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, prepaid.

V11. HENDERSON'S LIMA. Small or "Baby Lima". Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c, prepaid.

V12. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. Large, juicy and sweet "butter bean". Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 22c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, prepaid.

For larger lots, see page 56.

Beat the Bean Bugs

Provide a sprayer and the right dope before the bugs appear. Be prepared. Arsenate of lead sticks to leaves best. White hellebore is also effective and is non-poisonous to people. Use tablespoon arsenate of lead to gallon of water, or somewhat more of the hellebore. **Spray early**, before the bugs get a start. Repeat several times. Waiting to spray until your vines are riddled is like locking the garage after your Ford is stolen. If spray with arsenate of lead, use a little vinegar in water for washing the bean pods before cooking them.

ESTABLISHED 1904
SACCO
 TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PLANT FOOD
Makes things Grow!

For
 Lawns,
 Flowers,
 Vegetables,
 Shrubs,
 Gardens,
 Potted
 Plants,
 Gladioli,
 Etc.

SACCO contains all the chemicals and mineral elements essential to growth and development of plants. Comes in powdered form; quickly available as plant food. Keep a supply on hand. Mix with soil before planting, or as a top dressing, or both. Full directions on each package, or bag. **Prices, not prepaid:** (1-lb. can, 25c.) (5-lb. can, 50c.) (10-lb. bag, 85c.) (25-lb. bag, \$1.75.) (50-lb. bag, \$3.00.) (100-lb. bag, \$5.00.)

If by parcel post, add for each pound: 1c for 2nd zone; 2c for 3rd; 4c for 4th; 6c for 5th; 8c for 6th; 10c for 7th. Better have lots of 25 pounds or more come by express or freight, as usually cheaper than parcel post. Follow directions. Don't think that if a little is good a lot is that much better. I'm using more than a ton of SACCO in my own gardens, but have a lot of territory to cover.

LONG'S "Live Beets"

V14. EARLY WONDER. A splendid extra early variety that is meeting with great favor. This quick growing, attractive variety is of the favorite globe shape. The flesh is dark red, sweet and tender. Fine for summer and fall use, canning, or storing for winter. Select seed. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V16. CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Preferred now by most gardeners to the old flat type Egyptian. Uniform turnip shape; flesh deep red; quick growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V17. EARLY ECLIPSE. Similar to Early Wonder and Crosby's in season and shape, but flesh a brighter red, preferred by some. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V18. DETROIT DARK RED. Globe shape; smooth; dark red; tops small, admitting close planting. A good all around early, medium or late variety. Splendid for canning when small. "Can you beet it?" Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

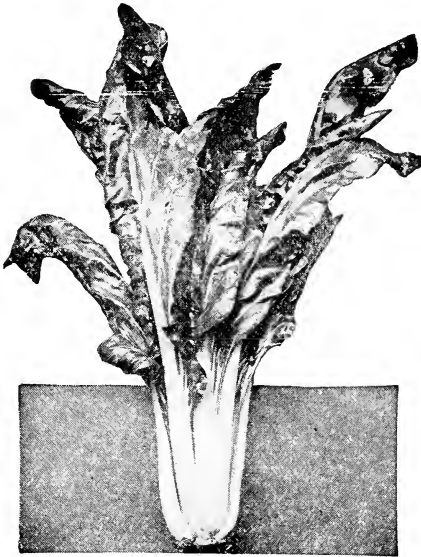
V19. BLOOD TURNIP. Discontinued. Use Detroit.

(For larger lots, see page 56.)



Mangels, Sugar Beets

Culture: Sow 4 to 6 lbs. to acre, in rows 24 inches apart. In good ground you can raise 30 to 40 tons per acre. Very valuable for feeding stock, especially milk cows. A mixture of mangels and sugar beets is good combination. Add carrots for dessert!

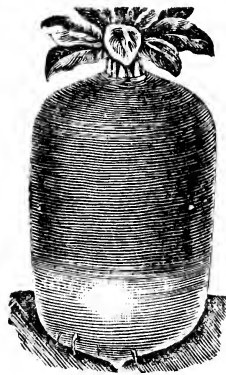


LONG'S "in-1" Vegetables

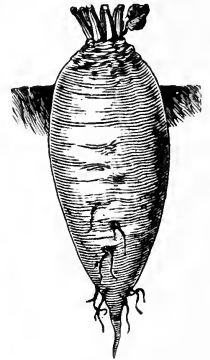
SWISS CHARD — Alias Spinach Beet, Asparagus Beet, "Chicken's Delight." Leaves may be cooked for "greens" like spinach. The stalks may be cut lengthwise and crosswise, the quartered pieces then boiled and served in butter or milk dressing like asparagus. Grow plenty and feed surplus to the chickens. They like Swiss Chard and thrive on it. Don't dig up the root or cut off all the top. Pull off the outside stalks. Others will keep forming from heart of plant. Grows in hot weather when spinach lies down on the job. Stands a lot of freezing in fall and still keeps growing. Really a wonderful vegetable. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

HOW TO GROW "LIVE BEETS"

Culture: Plant any time from early spring to August. Most people make a mistake by not planting beets along in summer, as well as in spring. They come quickly, the small half-grown size being best for canning and fine for summer use also. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row. Cover ¾ inch.



Golden Tankard



Sugar Beet

Prices: All Mangels, also **LONG'S** Special Mixture of Mangels and Sugar Beet: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$4.75, prepaid. Ask for prices on larger lots.

V22. MAMMOTH LONG RED. Great yielder. One of the best of stock beets.

V23. GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots rather short. Good yielder. Easy to pull.

V25. GIANT HALF SUGAR. Richer in sugar than other Mangels, but not so rich as the Sugar beet. Heavy yielder. Grows about half out of the ground.

V26. WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. The standard sugar beet. Extra good seed; true strain. Prices as above.

LONG'S Special Mixture

V27. A well-balanced mixture of Mangels and Sugar Beet, for milk cows. Mixed by myself from our tested seed. Better than all Mangels or all Sugar Beet. Prices as above.

LONG'S Cabbage—Best Kinds for Home and Market**Copenhagen Market—Best Early Round Head**

V31. It's growing in favor every year, not only the best Early Round Head Cabbage, but also a splendid sort for winter, when planted a little later than the winter varieties. The dish shaped leaves fold so lightly, and the heads are so solid, that it can be grown closer together than other kinds of equal weight. True, imported stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c. (For larger lots, see page 56.)

"Golden Acre"—Another Solid, Early Round Head

V32. Similar to Copenhagen, but more uniform in type, a little smaller, and somewhat earlier. Heads round, from 9 to 11 inches in diameter. Select imported seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.10; 5 lbs., \$9.50, prepaid.

New Danish Cabbage for Home Gardens—"Baby Head"

V33. Originated by Hjalmar Hartmann of Copenhagen. A very early round head type, that takes little space for each plant. May be set as close as 8 inches apart. The heads are of medium size, just right for average family use, and exceedingly solid. Keeps well also, for an early variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3, prepaid.

Danish Round Head (Short-Stemmed Hollander)

V35. One of the best main crop varieties. Heads very solid; good keeper. The main variety grown by large gardeners and shippers for fall and winter use. The standard best late cabbage. Long's special stock European grown seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c. For larger lots, see page 56.

V30. ENKHUIZEN GLORY. About same season as Winingstadt, but head is round instead of pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V29. EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Small, pointed head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V28. WINNINGSTADT. Heads firm, slightly pointed; early sort, but good also for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V34. LATE FLAT DUTCH. Very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V36. MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Large red cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V37. SAVOY CABBAGE. Leaves beautifully crimped. Fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

V38 $\frac{1}{2}$. BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Miniature cabbages; grow closely on stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

V39 $\frac{1}{2}$. CHINESE, or CELERY CABBAGE. Early plants often run to seed. Sow in June. Tie up like cauliflower to blanch. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

For Larger Lots of Cabbage, See Page 56

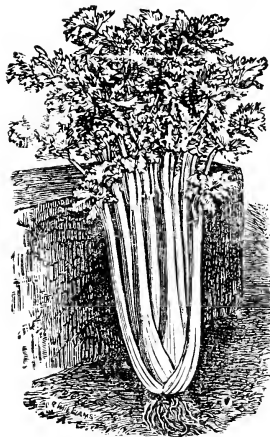
LONG'S Cauliflower

V38. EARLY SNOWBALL. (Henderson's strain.) Early and main crop variety.

V39. DRY WEATHER. Very large, and fine white heads. Resists drought well. Some gardeners prefer this to Snowball and grow it exclusively.

Price for either variety: Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c; ½ oz., 90c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.50.

No Cauliflower Plants by Mail

LONG'S Celery

Culture: Sow in protected bed; sow thin and cover lightly. Transplant in June. Ask your County Agent or Agricultural College for special information on celery growing.

V44. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. One of the best early kinds for fall use. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 45c.

V46. GIANT PASCAL. The best late celery for winter use. May be blanched in garden, but to get those brittle sweet white stalks it

should be taken up, trenched or banked up in cellar. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

V45. WHITE PLUME. Preferred by some to Self-Blanching. Fall variety easily blanched. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

V46½. GIANT PASCAL. Special Stock. Re-selected. Fine. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

V47. CELERIAC. For seasoning meats and soups, also for salads. Grown exclusively for its turnip-shaped roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

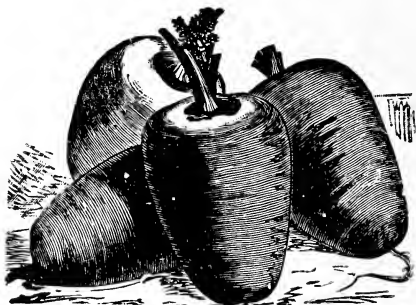
Washington Asparagus

Seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c.

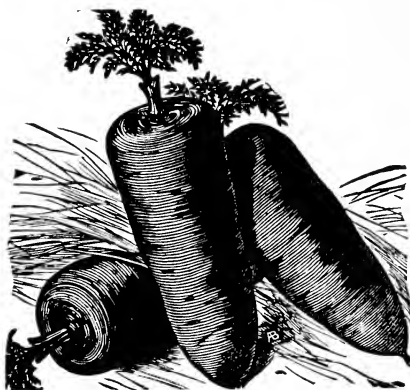
Roots: 15 for 50c; 40 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00. Prepaid.

LONG'S Best Four Carrots

(For larger lots, see page 56.)



V40. OXHEART. Short but thick roots, bright orange flesh; best for heavy soil; good table carrot. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.



V41. DANVERS HALF LONG. Smooth, medium length, orange color roots. Small pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V42. CHANTANEY. Similar to Danvers, but not quite so long. Splendid table carrot. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V42½. NANTES. An extra sweet table carrot. Roots do not taper much, but are almost cylindrical, about 6 inches long, and very smooth. Flesh orange-red, very sweet, and almost without core. Just fine. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V43. GIANT WHITE BELGIAN. Heavy yielding stock carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

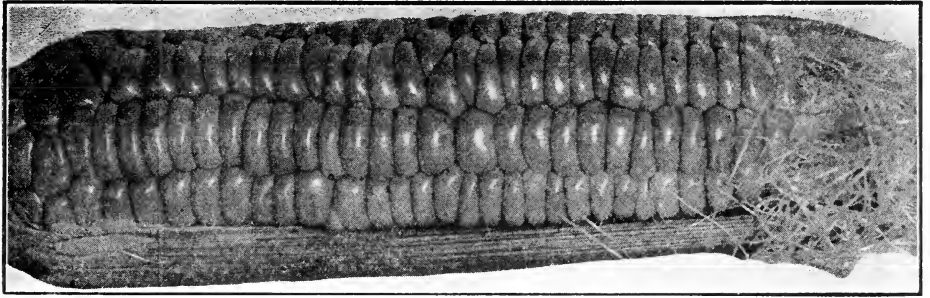
Parsley

Culture: Soak seed in tepid water a few hours before planting. Cover ½ inch.

V125. DARK MOSS CULED. Fine for garnishing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.



LONG'S Acclimated SWEET CORN Seed



LONG'S Early "Peep O' Day"

V43. It's the early bird. Stands early planting. Originally this variety was quite small, but my Colorado grower has been selecting for size, and you will find a decided improvement in size of this favorite early corn.

LONG'S Improved Golden Bantam

V49. If you plant just one kind of Sweet Corn, then make this the one. My Colorado strain has been improved the same as my Peep o' Day, by selection year after year, so that my stock now runs considerably larger than the regular Golden Bantam. Instead of just 8 rows, many ears will have 10 and 12 rows. One of the many good points about Bantam is that the silks or "whiskers" come out easily and leave a nice clean ear for cooking, while its special advantage over other varieties always has been and always will be its sweetness. In this it delivers the goods.

LONG'S Giant Bantam

V50. Known also as Bantam-Evergreen, from crossing of these two splendid varieties, combining to a large degree the sweetness of Bantam and the size of Evergreen. Try this in place of Evergreen, or plant part each.

LONG'S Golden Cream

Another addition to the Golden Bantam family. Cross between Bantam and Country Gentleman, having size, deep grains and zig-zag appearance of the latter, but more the color of Golden Bantam.

V53. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The standard big late Sweet Corn.

V54. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Tall, late, very sweet, with grains set zigzag.

Several varieties discontinued. "Plant the best. Forget the rest."

Prices: SWEET CORN in this column: Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c. Prepaid. For larger lots, see page 56.

Extra Early Dent Corn—U. S. 133

We do not handle field seeds, but specialize in seeds, plants, bulbs and roots for gardens and lawns. For an extra early yellow dent field corn, said to be two weeks earlier than Minn. 13, write J. A. Gilfillan, Box 308, Platteville, Colo. Jack will tell you more about this.

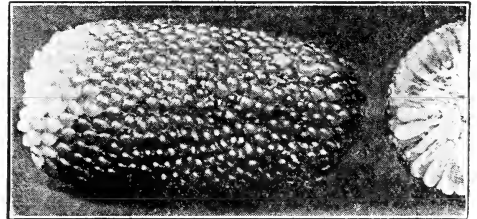
New Variety Sweet Corn "Early Sunshine"

Ever notice that when a new golden grained sweet corn is introduced it is likely to be compared with Golden Bantam? Just shows how deservedly popular Golden Bantam is with millions of gardeners.

Now this new "Early Sunshine" is similar to Golden Bantam in color and delicious flavor. Fully as large as the original Bantam, but earlier. Originated way up in North Dakota by Prof. Yeager of the N. D. Agricultural College.

Finest Colorado grown selected seed: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40, prepaid.

LONG'S Japanese Rice Pop Corn



Ears are short and "stubby," but so "heavy sot" or big around that the yield is something astonishing. Each stalk has several good ears. Some ears have 32 rows. Grains very deep and slim. Hulls so thin and transparent that the Pop Corn just melts in your mouth.

Price: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c, prepaid.

Two Other Good Kinds

V56. WHITE RICE. Small pointed grains. Kind used by the Pop Corn wagons in cities. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 13c; lb., 20c. Prepaid.

V57. MAMMOTH WHITE, or SPANISH. Extra large, sweet and tender. Extra early. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 12c; lb., 20c. Prepaid.

MUSTARD

V123½. OSTRICH PLUME. Leaves long, ruffled and curved. Cook it like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

LONG'S Cucumbers—Best Pickling and Slicing Kinds

V66. "LONG'S LONG LONGED-FOR LONGEST LONG GREEN." Extra long variety of beautiful appearance and splendid flavor. For pickles or slicing. For home or market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Prices: All CUCUMBERS (except 66) at: Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For larger lots see page 56.

V61. EARLY FORTUNE. Fine for pickles when small, and good slicer.

V62. EARLY WHITE SPINE. An old favorite; still good.

V60. KLONDIKE. Very early white spine.

V63. BOSTON PICKLING. Standard for pickles. Same as Chicago Pickling.

V64. IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Always good.

V65. DAVIS PERFECT. So nearly perfect in shape it often brings extra price.

V67. WEST INDIA GHERKIN. Very small prickly sort, for pickles only. Use when quite young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LONG'S Head Lettuce

Prices: All varieties LETTUCE (except V72): Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. For larger lots, see page 56.

V70. IMPROVED HANSON. Good heading variety and may also be used as leaf lettuce when young.

V71. ICEBERG. Similar to Hanson. Crisp and tender. One of the best for home gardens. Fine as leaf lettuce also.

V73. BIG BOSTON. Popular market variety.

V74. MAY KING. Extra early.

V75. DENVER MARKET. Rather loose head; leaves light golden green, beautifully savoyed or crimped.

V76. EARLY PRIZE HEAD. Forms loose head. Leaves crimped; tinged brownish-red.

V79. COS. One of the surest blanching kinds, of elongated form.

Mountain Head Lettuce**LONG'S Special Stock**

V72. NEW YORK. Also called Los Angeles. Wonderful, Mountain Iceberg, and Western Iceberg. May have several more names, for all I know.

Don't pay extra for new, high sounding names. If you want to grow the best head lettuce of this type, then get the best seed of the genuine New York, no matter whether it is listed as this or given some new name.

Prepaid prices for true selected stock of this NEW YORK head lettuce seed: (Pkt., 10c.) (Oz., 25c.) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.) (Lb., \$2.25.) (2 lbs., \$4.40.) (3 lbs., \$6.30.) (4 lbs., \$8.20.) (5 lbs., \$10.00.) (6 lbs., \$11.95.) (7 lbs., \$13.65.) (8 lbs., \$15.20.) (9 lbs., \$16.65.) (10 lbs., \$18.00.)

Some large lettuce growers prefer old seed. Can supply limited amount. Same prices as above.

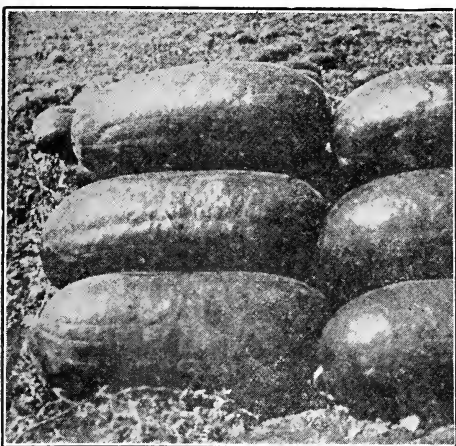
Write for Prices on Larger Lots

For years I've supplied many of the largest and most successful growers of Colorado Mountain Head Lettuce with this special high grade strain. It is grown for me by a lettuce seed grower in California who has specialized in this for 20 years, and developed an ideal type that is demanded by successful growers.

LONG'S Leaf Lettuce

V77. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Grows quickly, making fluffy loose bunch of tender creamy leaves of delicate flavor. Fine.

V78. GRAND RAPIDS. Makes large compact bunches of light green leaves with fringed edges. The kind to grow in hothouses and hotbeds or coldframes. Splendid for open garden also.

LONG'S Water Melons

V92. KLECKLEY'S SWEET. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin. Seeds lie close to rind, leaving a large solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V93. TOM WATSON. Similar to Kleckley's Sweet, but still larger, and firmer, standing shipping and handling the best of any first-class melon. The rind is thin but tough; flesh bright red, delicious, sweet and satisfying. Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V94. ICE CREAM. Fine, very sweet, early melon for home, or home market. Will not stand rough handling or shipping. Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V95. IRISH GRAY. Large long melons with gray skin. Flesh firm, crisp and sweet. Shell tough, standing rough handling in shipping. Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S Musk Melons

V80. ROCKY FORD. The original, well-known, green meated strain. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V83. POLLOCK No. 10-25, SALMON TINT. The best Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Heavily netted; cut with golden center. Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V85. EMERALD GEM. Small, early salmon flesh melon, fine grained and sweet. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V86. BURRELL'S GEM. Larger, longer and firmer than Emerald Gem. Rather late. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V88. HONEY DEW. Large late melon that ripens after being picked and stored, if fails to mature in field. **Salmon flesh.** Large Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c.

V89. HONEY DEW. Same as V88, but flesh green. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V81. BAY VIEW. Large, long, early musk melon; flesh green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

V90. GARDEN LEMON. Very small. For pickles and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

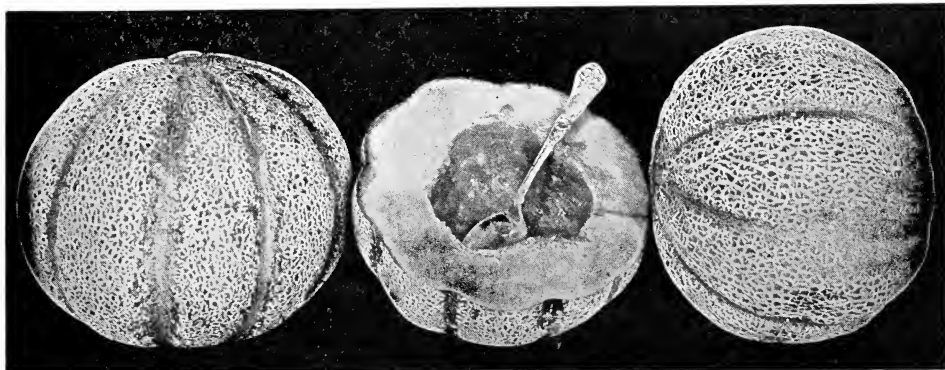
V84. COLORADO CITRON. Used for preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

V91½. ANDRUS MUSK MELON. Cross between Greeley Wonder and Bay View. Salmon flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

(For larger lots of Water Melon and Musk Melon, see page 56.)

Banana Muskmelon

V88½. BANANA MUSKMELON. The fruits are banana shape and have a banana-like flavor. Thick salmon flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

**LONG'S Greeley Wonder Melon—“Sweet as Honey”—Sure “Yum-Yum”**

V91. This Colorado melon is a real wonder. Although earlier than the well-known Rocky Ford, it is ever so much larger, has finer flavor, weighs from 5 to 8 pounds, with record of 12 to 15 pounds at times. Has the right of way on the Northern Colorado melon market. Does well wherever melons are grown. Salmon flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.90; 3 lbs., \$4.00; 5 lbs., \$6.00, prepaid.

Here's That Early Golden Yellow Colorado Onion

Mountain Danvers Franklin's Improved Strain

V103. Over in western Colorado, way up at an altitude of over 6,000 feet, lived a gardener with an idea. This man believed he could develop an Onion that would yield well and mature perfectly in his section, where onion growing had been given up on account of the short season. He made good. By selecting and re-selecting he finally developed "Mountain Danvers".

For years Mt. Danvers onion made a great record as a flat to medium globe, but not uniform in color or type. Then my friend, A. L. Franklin, took it in hand and by years of selection brought it up to an ideal globe of unvarying golden yellow color. The bulbs are as sound as baseballs and almost as perfect in shape—about the shape of an apple. Necks thin; few or no scallions.

Improved Mt. Danvers is extra early, often being ready for market before main crop varieties come on, when it brings much higher prices. It is also one of the best main crop kinds, keeping and shipping especially well.

Improved Mt. Danvers insures a crop in many localities where season is short and ordinary kinds would not make good. Yet it is also meeting with much favor in lower altitudes. In some localities it has been grown to weigh a pound, record yields of 600 sacks to the acre being made under ideal conditions over on the Western Slope where this onion originated.

We have a customer up in Wyoming who plants 50 pounds or so of this seed every year, growing carloads of finest golden yellow globe onions for market.

Price for true Improved Mt. Danvers seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.20.

For larger lots, see page 56.

Mountain Red Globe

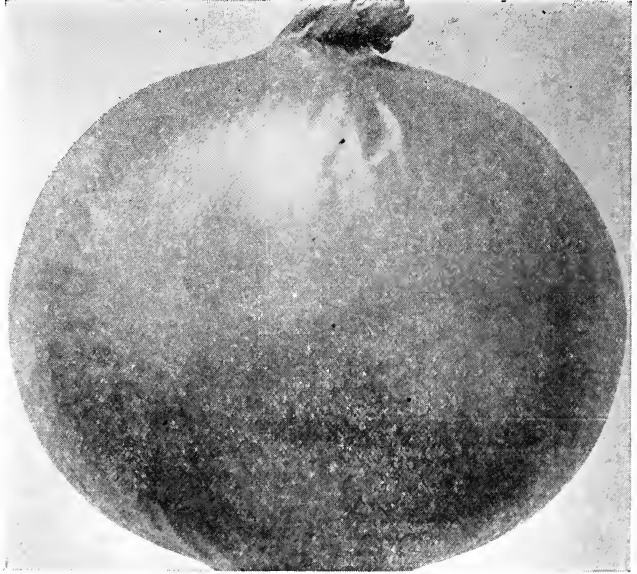
Also developed by A. L. Franklin by years of selection and re-selection. An ideal globe onion, about same type as Mountain Danvers. An improvement on the well-known Southport Red Globe in shape, thinner necks, uniformity of crop and earliness in maturity.

Color, deep rich red. No matter where this onion has been grown, reports from large growers are very gratifying. Early maturity combined with good yield makes it a leader.

Price for genuine Franklin grown seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.80, pre-paid. (For larger lots see page 56.)

LONG'S Southport Yellow Globe

V105. A standard commercial or main crop variety. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



For larger lots, see page 56.

Yellow Globe Danvers

V106. Well described by its name, Yellow Globe. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

LONG'S Red Wethersfield

V99. An old red variety still popular in some sections. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

LONG'S Brown Australian

V100. Discontinued. Plant Mt. Danvers instead. Much better.

LONG'S Select Prize-Taker

V96. The big yellow variety, acclimated from the popular Spanish Onion. Flesh white, and milder than many other varieties. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

LONG'S White Silverskin

V102. (Also called White Portugal and White Danvers.) Produces good medium size bulbs. Is early, mild and long keeper. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

LONG'S Ideal White Globe

V97. Pure white, long keeping onion that matures fairly early. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

LONG'S Southport Red Globe

V104. Leading money maker for growers in some sections. (Franklin's Mountain Red Globe still better.) Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

LONG'S Early Barletta

V101. An early white variety used for pickling. Plant very thick. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Except where noted, all ONION SEED at: Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c.

LONG'S Colorado-Grown "Hand-Polished" Onion Sets



That's no joke. These sets are actually hand-polished as they are rubbed by hand to remove all dirt, roots, tops and any other trash.

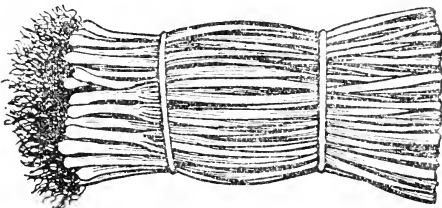
For a succession of fresh Green Table Onions, plant sets at different times, from early March until July.

Prices for Regular Sets

	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
YELLOW.				
Quart.....	\$.22	\$.23	\$.25	\$.28
4 Quarts.....	.80	.84	.92	1.00
8 Quarts.....	1.50	1.56	1.74	1.90
16 Quarts.....	2.70	2.86	3.18	3.50

	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
WHITE.				
Quart.....	.25	.26	.28	.30
4 Quarts.....	.90	.94	1.02	1.10
8 Quarts.....	1.75	1.83	1.99	2.15
16 Quarts.....	3.30	3.46	3.78	4.10

Bermuda Onion Plants



CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. The mildest of all white onions. Splendid to pull for green onions in early stages of growth. Produce large fine crystal white mature onions of large size; ripen very early, usually bringing top price of the season for early fall delivery.

Tied in bundles of approximately 100 plants to bundle. May be more, or less, but figured 100 to bundle. 200 (smallest order packed), 50c; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.80; 6,000 to \$8.00, prepaid within 4th zone.

LONG'S Hazel Size Sets

Hazels are just like other bottom sets except that they run smaller in size. The smaller size not only gives you about twice as many sets to the quart as you get when buying ordinary size sets, but also gives you a better set, for this reason: A good many sets of the size usually sold, will send up a seed stalk, which causes a hard, woody center.

But with Hazel Size Sets you rarely if ever have any trouble with seed stalks. They make the finest green onions and the best of matured bulbs, and the crop is ready for market before onions from seed come in.

Prices for Hazel Sets

(About 300 to the Quart.)

	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
YELLOW.				
Quart.....	\$.32	\$.33	\$.35	\$.37
2 Quarts.....	.66	.68	.72	.76
4 Quarts.....	1.25	1.29	1.37	1.45
8 Quarts.....	2.20	2.28	2.44	2.60

WHITE HAZELS.				
	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone
Quart.....	.40	.41	.43	.45
2 Quarts.....	.75	.77	.81	.85
4 Quarts.....	1.40	1.44	1.52	1.60
8 Quarts.....	2.50	2.58	2.74	2.90

LONG'S "Tiny" Onion Sets

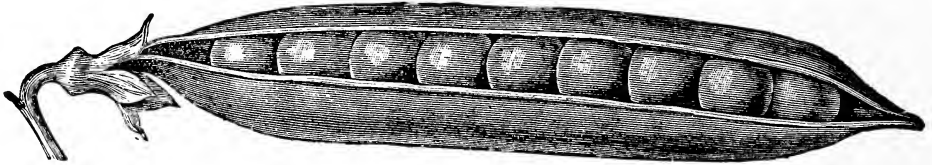
The smallest of all Onion Sets, about the size of a large garden pea. You don't need to set them, just sow in a row like peas and cover about one inch. They make early green onions a little later than regular sets and much earlier than seed. They are especially valuable for growing large dry onions for winter use. Being so small you get all the way from 600 to nearly 1,000 Tiny sets to the quart. Crop matures earlier than onions from seed.

WHITE TINY SETS: Pint, 40c; qt., 75c, prepaid.

YELLOW TINY SETS: Pint, 35c; qt., 65c, prepaid.

All sets figured at 32 lbs. to bushel (1 lb. to quart).

Popular, Profitable Peas for Particular Planters



LONG'S Large, Long, Luscious Laxtonian. Early, Too!

V406. This big, long podded variety is ready for use as early as the small American Wonder, and only a little later than Alaska. Pods are long but vines are short. Peas are large, wrinkled, sweet, running 7 to 10 in a pod. Vines require no staking; rows may be planted close, to economize space; peas easily gathered by the handful, and the shelling of a mess is a short job, on account of the size of pods and peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. Prepaid.

Larger Lots: Not prepaid. See page 56 regarding postage, if mailed. 5 lbs. for \$1.20; 10 lbs. for \$2.20; 25 lbs. for \$5.50. Ask for prices on any other quantity.

LONG'S Montana-Grown Early Giant Pod "Blue Bantam"

V408. Nothing small or "Bantam" about this pea but the vines, which run 12 to 16 inches according to season, soil, water and cultivation. But the PEAS! Fine big pods, usually well-filled, with large and luscious peas. So like Laxtonian in every way that it's a toss-up as to which is the better. You can't lose if you bet on either one. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c; 3 lbs. for 85c. Prepaid.

Larger Lots: Not prepaid. Same prices as for Laxtonian.

LONG'S Favorite Dwarf Variety for Second Early

V418. DWARF TELEPHONE. A second early pea with short to medium vine, but pods and peas large like Laxtonian and almost as large as Tall Telephone. Just a little later than Laxtonian. One of the best.

Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c; 3 lbs. for 85c. Prepaid.

Larger Lots: Not prepaid. See page 66 regarding postage, if sent by mail. 5 lbs. for \$1.10; 10 lbs. for \$2.00; 25 lbs. for \$4.00. Ask for prices on any other quantity.

Seven Other Good Kinds

V410. ALASKA. Early smooth pea, standing early planting, but hard to sell after the larger sorts come in a little later. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c. Prepaid.

V412. AMEER, or GIANT ALASKA. Almost as early as Alaska, but much larger and better; is also smooth seeded, and will stand early planting. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c. Prepaid.

V422. EDIBLE POD. Dwarf Gray Sugar. Pods as well as peas are cooked, like snap beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c. Prepaid.

V426. EVERLASTING (Bliss). A later sort that continues bearing for a long time, though most other mid-season kinds do also. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; lb., 30c. Prepaid.

V428. GRADUS. Called also Early Telephone. Tall vines, large pods and peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c. Prepaid.

V432. LITTLE MARVEL. Early; vine short; pods not large, but always packed tight. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c. Prepaid.

V436. TALL TELEPHONE. Very tall; pods very large. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

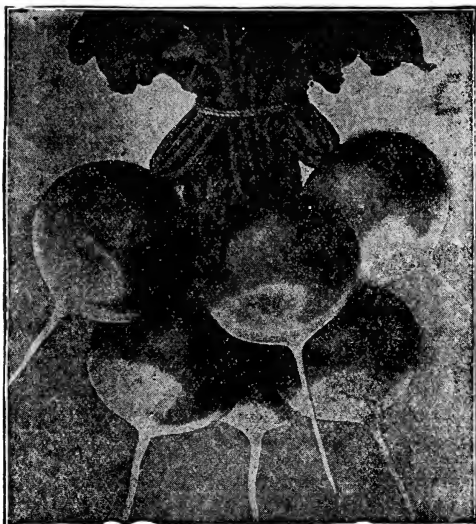
Culture Suggestions: Peas grow and attain the stage just fine for "green peas" with so little care that they should be planted liberally. The plants store nitrogen in the soil for the crop to follow, and there is plenty of time to grow radishes, turnips, lettuce, beets, etc., after the peas have been used.

Bear this in mind. The smooth varieties, like Alaska and Ameer, may be planted very early, even in February if soil permits. They seldom, if ever, rot in the cold wet ground. Because of this these kinds are valuable. They deliver the goods early. But the wrinkled kinds—Laxtonian, Blue Bantam, Dwarf Telephone—in fact, all the others in my list, are sweeter and should be planted fairly early. A long spell of cold, wet weather in early spring may cause the seed to rot, but this seldom happens. Your largest plantings should be of these wrinkled, sweeter kinds.

Peas thrive best in the cooler early months of the season, and do not do very well from late plantings. Beans like hot weather but peas prefer it cooler. So plant liberally early in spring.

Sow rather thick, using a pound to about 125 feet of row, though thinner may be best if shy on moisture.

For larger lots, see page 56.

LONG'S Crisp Radishes for Home and Market

V135. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP. Quick growing variety, very attractive for bunching account rich red color, except bottom, which is white, as illustrated above. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V137. GLASS, or CINCINNATI MARKET. Corresponds to Icicle, but color is red. The best long red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

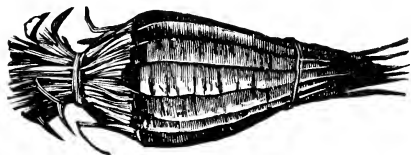
V138. FRENCH BREAKFAST. An old favorite of the half long type. Color red, shading to white at base. Soon gets pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V139. SAKA. New. Exceedingly early bright scarlet round radish, with few leaves. Flesh snow white; very mild. Follow with Crimson Giant, which is a little later and keeps tender long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

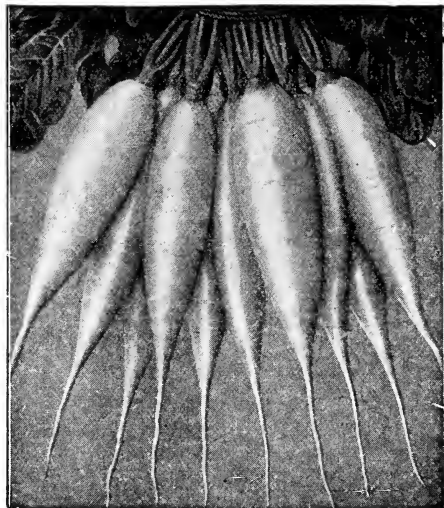
V140. WHITE STRASBURG. Similar to Icicle but larger and later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V141. CRIMSON GIANT. Here's a hummer! Round, bright red, growing quickly to bunching size, but will keep right on growing to large size without losing its crispness. I plant Crimson Giant and Icicle from early spring until September and we have fresh, crisp radishes all summer and until late in fall. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

For larger lots, see page 56.

LONG'S Vegetable Oyster

V176. Good substitute for oysters. Sow where may remain until late in fall, or may be left in ground and dug as needed in winter. Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.



V136. WHITE ICICLE. Not in a thousand years could you think of a better name for this popular radish. The name just fits. Is one of the earliest long radishes, good for sowing every few weeks from early spring until September. My stock of this is very fine. Small Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V142. CHINESE ROSE (Winter). Pink, oval or half long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V143. WHITE CHINESE (Winter). Very large, mild and juicy. Extra fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

For larger lots, see page 56.

LONG'S Parsnips

Culture: Sow early in deep mellow soil, pressing soil after planting.

V126. HOLLOW CROWN. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, prepaid.

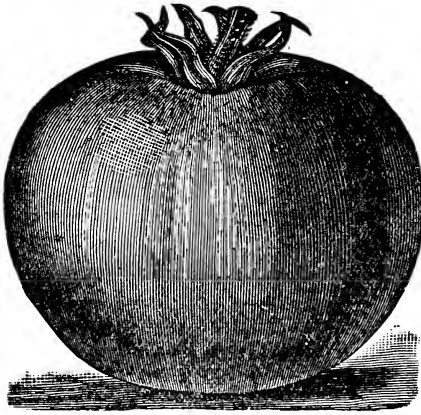
LONG'S Pumpkins

For larger lots, see page 56.

V132. SMALL SUGAR. The good old yellow pie pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

V133. LARGE FIELD. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

V134. KING OF MAMMOTHS. Largest of all pumpkins, yet good for pies as well as for stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

LONG'S Select Tomatoes

Culture: Sow the seed in boxes in the house or in hot bed 6 to 8 weeks before time to set out. **Tomato seed must be kept warm** to start it. (Same with pepper seed.) If come up thick, thin at once. When plants have 4 leaves transplant to shallow boxes or cold frames. Set plants 3 to 4 feet apart. Gradually harden them off by exposing to outdoor air to get stalky, sturdy plants.

Except where noted, all **TOMATO SEED** at 5c, small pkt.; large pkt., 10c.

V154. EARLIANA. Is somewhat small, but earliest of all. Select seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V154 $\frac{1}{2}$. EARLIANA (Special Strain.) Seed saved from finest globe-shaped tomatoes of earliest maturity. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.70.

No Tomato Plants by Mail:

LONG'S Early Red Head

V160. RED HEAD is a "Red that is Red," real early tomato of medium size, almost round, solid and smooth and of good flavor. Sets heavy, and keeps right on bearing during the whole season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

V155. BONNY BEST. Bright scarlet. Few days later than Earliana, but larger and smoother. Good for early medium and late. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V156. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. Deeper red than Earliana, larger and very good. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V157. LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Medium early, smooth, prolific, purplish red. Standard main crop variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V158. MARGLOBE. Large, smooth, solid, bright red tomato especially resistant to rust and wilt. Developed by Prof. Pritchard of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Select seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

V162. PONDEROSA. Largest of all tomatoes, sometimes rough, few seeds. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

V163. JOHN BAER. Extra early scarlet. Big yielder. Highly recommended by our Agricultural College. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V163 $\frac{1}{2}$. JOHN BAER (Special Strain.) Result of year's selecting to obtain earliest and best fruits of this variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

V164. YELLOW PEAR. Small pear-shaped tomato for preserving. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

V165. GROUND CHERRY. Also called Strawberry, or Husk Tomato. Each fruit in husk. Sweet and fine for preserving or pies. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

LONG'S**Peppers**

Culture: Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in hotbed or shallow boxes. Follow same suggestions given above for tomatoes. Peppers will not germinate if ground is cold. Plants tender. Set out 12 x 24 inches, after late frosts.



V127. RUBY KING. Large sweet pepper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

V128. CHINESE GIANT. Larger than Ruby King. Mild. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 50c.

V129. LONG RED CAYENNE. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c. "Full of pep."

V129 $\frac{1}{2}$. RED CHILL. Small, red, very hot. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

V130. PIMENTO. Mildest of all peppers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 60c.

V131. NEAPOLITAN. Early. Fruit grow upright. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c.

Three New Giant Peppers

V121. HARRIS EARLY GIANT. Earliest of all giant peppers. Enormous fruits nearly 5 inches high and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. The deep green peppers turn to brilliant red. Flesh thick and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Fruits begin setting when plants are quite small. Valuable for home or market. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

V122. WORLD BEATER. A cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, having earliness of latter and size of the former. Flesh thick and mild. Very productive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

V123. CALIFORNIA WONDER. Similar to Chinese Giant, with remarkably crisp, tender and sweet flesh $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ ths inch thick. Flavor like that of Pimentos. A little late for sections with short growing seasons, where Harris Early Giant would do better. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.20.

Tomato-Pepper

V166. A "What-is-it?" vegetable of fine flavor, combining the qualities of pepper and tomato. Claimed by some a cross; by others a very mild pepper. Pkt. 10c.

Seldom anything gained, often time lost, by setting tomato and pepper plants out before ground and weather warm.

LONG'S Squash

For larger lots, see page 56.

V149. TRUE HUBBARD. The good old green, solid, hard shell, long keeping, fine flavored kind that melts in your mouth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V150. SWEET POTATO. (Pike's Peak or Sibley.) Large oval squash, tapering at blossom end. Skin olive-green. When baked, resembles sweet potatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c.

V151. DELICIOUS. Varies in form and color, but always good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V152. WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED. For summer use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V153. GIANT CROOKNECKED. Best of summer squashes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

V154. BANANA. As name implies, this is a long squash. When baked, the thick golden meat is indeed delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c.

V155. NEW TABLE QUEEN or ACORN. Small but very prolific. Shape suggest name, **ACORN.** Size, 5 to 6 in. long; 4 to 5 in. across. Flavor splendid. Table Queen usually has thin, dark green shell but color varies. Can be baked or boiled in 20 minutes. Served in halves it is most attractive and delicious. Early, yet stores well. Best of all, is far less subject to insect pests than other squashes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LONG'S Turnips

Culture: Turnips do best in rich, loose soil, but thrive under less favorable conditions. May be sown from early spring until August. For main crop for winter use, sow in July.

V169. Early Snowball. Small, pure white, round, extra early; very tender and sweet. Ideal early table turnip.

V170. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest of all turnips. Medium size. Somewhat flat.

All at: Pkt., 5c; Large Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c.

V171. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Similar to V170, but pure white.

V172. PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. Good for early or main late crop. Purple Top Globe is better.

V173. WHITE EGG. Quick growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety, for spring or summer growing. Good size.

V174. PURPLE TOP GLOBE. Similar to White Egg in shape but with purple top. Superior to the old Purple Top Strap, which is flat.

V174 $\frac{1}{2}$. AMBER GLOBE. Same shape as White Egg, but color nearly yellow.

For larger lots, see page 56.

LONG'S Best Rutabaga

V175. AM. PURPLE TOP. Color purple above and yellow under the ground. Flesh yellow and solid; few leaves and small neck. Pkt., 5c; large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

LONG'S Spinach

V145. BLOOMSDALE, SAVOY LEAVED. One of the best early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

V146. MONSTROUS-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Vigorous growing early kind with large, thick dark green leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

For larger lots, see page 56.

"King of Denmark" Spinach

A new variety from Denmark that has the good qualities of such sorts as Bloomsdale and Viroflay, being similar in growth and appearance, but far superior in that it does not run to seed so quickly. Makes a quick growth of dark green leaves, large and attractively crumpled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. for \$2.25.

LONG'S Leeks

V788. LEEK. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Okra, or Gumbo

The green pods are used in soups, to which they impart a rich flavor. Sow in open garden but not until ground is warm. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

LONG'S Larger Lots at Lower Prices

Everything except Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn is priced prepaid parcel post. In ordering Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, add for each pound: 1c for 2nd zone; 2c for 3rd; 4c for 4th; 6c for 5th; 8c for 6th; 10c for 7th; 12c for 8th. I will pay additional postage. (Your postmaster will give you the correct zone.)

BEANS: (Postage extra. See above.)

Brittle Wax: 5 lbs. for \$1.40; 10 lbs. for \$2.50; plus postage.

Stringless Green Pod, Ky. Wonder, Henderson Lima, 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.20, plus postage. See rates above.

B. Bush Lima: 5 lbs., \$1.70, plus postage.

BEETS

All Beets: ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., for \$3.50.

CABBAGE

Copenhagen Market and Danish Roundhead, select Danish grown seed: ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

All other Cabbage, except where otherwise priced: ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs. for \$6.50.

CARROT

All Carrots: ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs. for \$3.80.

SWEET CORN: (Postage extra. See above.)

All varieties expect "Sunshine": 5 lbs. for 95c; 10 lbs. for \$1.80; plus postage.

POP CORN: (Postage extra.)

Japanese Rice: 5 lbs. for \$1.20; 10 lbs. for \$2.30. Others same prices as Sweet Corn. Postage extra.

CUCUMBER

All except V67 and V66: ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.50.

LETTUCE

NEW YORK: See page 58.

All other Lettuce: ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs. for \$4.50.

MUSK MELON

All but V91 and V91½ at: ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs. for \$4.00.

WATER MELON

All varieties: ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs. for \$3.60; 10 lbs. for \$6.80.

ONION: (Write for prices on larger lots.)

Red Wethersfield: lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

Barletta, So. Yellow Globe, Yellow Globe Danvers: lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00.

Silverskin and Ideal White Globe: lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$11.00.

So. Red Globe: lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00; 10 lbs., \$13.00.

Mountain Red Globe: 5 lbs., \$8.00; 10 lbs., \$14.00.

Mountain Danvers: 5 lbs., \$10.00; 10 lbs., \$19.00.

PEAS: (Postage extra. See above.)

Gradus, Tall Telephone, Little Marvel: 5 lbs. for \$1.20; 10 lbs. for \$2.20; plus postage.

Alaska, Ameer, Edible Pod, Everbearing: 5 lbs. for \$1.10; 10 lbs. for 2.00; plus postage.

PUMPKIN

Sugar: ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Field: ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

King of Mam.: ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.

RADISH

Crimson Giant, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip (Sparkler Strain), Icicle, Saxa: ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

All other kinds: ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50.

SPINACH

Bloomdale and Viroflay: ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs. for \$1.90.

SQUASH

All except V155 at: ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs. for \$4.00.

TURNIP

Purple Top Strap and Amber Globe: ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs. for \$2.80.

All other Turnips: ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs. for \$3.20.

Scarlet Runner Bean

Very rapid climber. One customer says it must have been Scarlet Runner bean which grew so fast and enabled Jack the Giant Killer to make his get-away. Blossoms bright red. Beans good to eat, as snap beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c.

Mammoth Sunflower

Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs. at \$1.00; 10 lbs. at \$1.80; prepaid.

Endive

WHITE CURLED. The variety most used. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

BROAD LEAVED. Plain, broad leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Egg Plant

Culture: Start plants in box or hotbed. Do not set out until quite warm weather. Very tender. Ground should be rich.

V68. BLACK BEAUTY. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

Sow the seed in spring, and transplant where wanted the following spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Each, 25c; 3 for 60c; 6 for \$1.00; prepaid.

LONG'S Kohl-Rabi

WHITE VIENNA. The best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Kale, or Borecole

Used for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

LONG'S Herbs—All 10c Pkt.

Caraway

Catnip

Coriander

Dill—Oz., 15c

Sage—½ Oz., 25c

Fennel

Lavender

Marjoram

Rosemary

Savory

Over the Back Yard Fence

Space does not permit me to give specific directions for planting and caring for each kind of vegetables and flowers. That would require a whole book, or even a good part of a "five-foot shelf", for there is no end to what could be said and learned in connection with this big subject.

My idea is to cover the ground in a general way, and help you get started to thinking, investigating and experimenting yourselves. Then, for good measure, I'll go into details regarding the care of some of the flowers that are grown in most gardens. Here and there also, you will find some tips and pointers for the vegetable garden as well. With so many good flower and farm magazines to be had now at small cost, we can all glean many valuable helps from many sources.

Pansy Pointers

A little shade for pansies is good, but too much shade will cause tall, soft plants with few or no blossoms. Most all my own pansies are grown right out in the open garden with full exposure to sun. This means somewhat smaller blossoms during the hot summer days, but marvelous blossoms and great quantities of them in spring and fall.

Soil for pansies should be good and rich if possible. If can not be made so before planting, then a few top dressings of sheep or other manure, or bone meal, will help a great deal. Ammonium sulphate, to be had at any Ford garage, is also good. Any or all these can be used from time to time. Avoid fresh poultry manure, for it may burn the plants. So will too much of some other fertilizers. Use little and often when giving top dressings.

Pansy seed may be sown right out in the open garden any time in early spring as soon as you begin your first gardening. The plants will bloom from early June until hard-freezing weather. Just mere frosts will not stop a pansy bed from blooming. Here at Boulder we often pick pansy blossoms every month in the year, though sometimes may skip December or January, or both. The point is, that pansies are cool weather plants and don't need to be coddled and fussed with a great deal.

The seed may of course be started indoors along in early March or even February, and plants set out later on. In that case, keep the plants rather cool, so they make good roots but do not develop tall spindling plants. Thin out or transplant if seem too thick in box. Set box outdoors to harden plants when weather permits.

Pansy seed takes 11 to 20 days to germinate. The soil must not dry out during this period. Cover seed about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Another good plan is to sow pansy seed in the fall. I sow every ten days from early August to September 20th. The reason I sow at intervals like this is to have plants suitable for taking up and shipping, from March to late May. The earliest sowings make good husky plants by time winter sets in, while the latest sowings produce tiny plants that will develop to best transplanting size in May.

For years now I've made a specialty of supplying these seedling plants, well-rooted and wintered outdoors, at such reasonable prices that many gardeners just let me grow their plants instead of buying seed and caring for the little plants themselves. However, it is still cheaper of course to start with the seed. Not a bad idea to get some plants and some seed—the plants for your early spring blossoms and the seed to supplement this early start. The best pansy plants to buy, in my opinion, are the toughened

outdoor plants that will bloom soon after being set out. I always pick off blossoms and buds if set out blooming size plants, so one might as well use plants not in bloom. The immediate effect of plants in bloom is more than offset by the cost, and the later performance. Smaller plants adapt themselves better and usually prove more satisfactory.

After pansy plants have bloomed luxuriantly for a while in rich soil, and have been mauled over a good deal in picking the flowers, they get tall and ragged, and flowers not so large. Then I shear off the beds within say an inch and a half of the ground. New sprouts start up at once and in several weeks the beds again begin to bloom, and plants are more compact and sturdy. In picking pansy blossoms I always take part of the branch as well as the stem. Thus the branch, leaves, stem and blossom, make a cut flower one may never have believed possible from a pansy bed. And it doesn't take many such branches to make a nice-sized bouquet. Cut this way, pansies can be used in vases, and last a number of days. Taking the branch, down within two inches of the root, is good for the plant. Others will grow.

I know of only three pansy pests. One is a special pansy worm, not numerous, and can be dealt with by hand picking, though arsenate of lead could be used. Lice and red spiders are the other two. Lice can be controlled by frequent spraying with tobacco solutions, mentioned elsewhere. Presence of ladybugs indicates lice. The ladybugs will, if plentiful enough, clean up the lice. Don't kill the ladybugs. Red spiders protect themselves with their fine webs, so it is hard to deal with them. Best method is frequent sharp spraying close to and all over and under the plants, with hose. They can't stand much of that.

Our Boulder climate is milder than in many places, though we do have real winter at times. Some of my older and stronger pansy plants are just left to rustle for themselves. I don't cover them at all; and they usually come through all right. The smaller ones, from fall-sown seed, I usually cover with excelsior, torn to shreds and spread over the beds just so it hides the ground—simply to prevent soil drying out and thawing out too much, and keep the winds from whipping the plants. This covering is held down by poultry wire well staked along each side. My beds are 120 feet long and 3 to 4 feet wide. I use the excelsior on the very smallest plants from latest fall sowings. Other beds are covered by throwing the old dahlia and zinnia stalks over them. I'd use brush, too, if I had it. All covering comes off very early in spring, to keep the plants tough. Tops of plants thus wintered are tough and sure look tough at first, but the roots are strong and if the roots are good the tops soon come on fine and dandy.

How to Grow Asters

The aster does best when brought to flower late in the season. It comes in after many other flowers have come and gone, and will bloom right up until rather heavy frosts. However, a succession is desirable, and can be had in several ways. By planting seed at intervals of several weeks from March indoors to last of May outdoors, you can prolong the aster season a number of weeks. Planting early and later varieties at the same time will also accomplish this to a considerable extent. My mixtures of various kinds in separate colors and all colors mixed, contain varieties that will not all bloom at once. Royals are medium early, Crego and Asterum a bit later, and Boulderado Beauties largest and latest of all.

Dahlia Don'ts

Don't plant the whole clump that you dug up last fall. Divide it so as to leave an eye or two on each tuber. The eyes are located near where the tubers join the base of stalk, and nowhere else. Not like potatoes, that have eyes other places than the one end.

Don't plant a tuber with badly bruised or broken neck. Many necks are ruined in taking up, storing and handling the clumps. The neck is the slim portion near the place where the tuber meets the base of stalk. Some tubers, though, are almost round and have no well-defined neck.

Don't plant tuber in upright position. Lay it flat instead. Cover about 4 inches.

Don't plant before ground warms up. Gladiolus bulbs may be planted very early, but dahlias are much more tender. In our section we plant from about April 20th to middle of June. May best month in most places.

Don't forget your dahlias after planted. They may need a little watering to bring them up. Do not need heavy irrigation at this stage, however. Begin hoeing or cultivating soon as plants are up, working soil deep at first, but more shallow when buds begin to form. Many hair-like roots run far out from plants and very close to surface. Too deep cultivating cuts them off.

Don't set tubers closer than 18 inches in row and rows closer than 3 feet. More room may be given, but dahlias will thrive as close as this in good soil and with care.

Don't worry about having to stake dahlias. You can keep your plants bushy if you wish, by pinching them off after 3 or 4 sets of leaves have formed. Pinch or cut out the top of plant, leaving 2 sets of leaves, from which points side branches will be sent out. A second pinching off may be done if you wish to keep the plant still lower.

Don't get the wrong idea about the size and value of a dahlia tuber. Amateurs frequently think that the larger the tuber the better, and that a small tuber will not make good. Often the reverse is true. For one thing, different varieties make different size tubers. What might be a small tuber of Millionaire, for instance, would be a large one of Rosa Nell. Professional growers pick out and plant the smaller tubers. They produce good roots and more new tubers, as a rule, than the large roots or tubers. We commercial growers cut off and plant only a part of large tubers, using, of course, the end that has the eye or eyes.

Don't cut dahlia blossoms during the heat of the day, if you can avoid it. Very early in morning or late in evening much better. Plunge the stems in cold water soon as possible. Spraying backs of blossoms several times a day will help keep from wilting. Burning the cut end of stems or plunging them into several inches of boiling water also helps keep the flowers. Don't let steam injure blossoms. Hold them to one side.

Don't be rough with your dahlia roots when take them up in fall. Handle like soft-shelled eggs, to prevent breaking or injuring the slender necks of tubers. Take up after frosts have killed tops.

Don't break your back storing all the dirt that comes up with clump of dahlia tubers or burying them in sand or soil, unless you crave exercise. Is all right to store this way, but not necessary. Gently tap the stalk near roots, after digging, and most of the soil will drop off. But if sticky, turn the hose on and wash the roots clean.

Don't let the roots dry enough to shrivel them at all before storing. We pack them in barrels well-lined with newspapers, then watch and if top tubers show signs of shriveling we throw papers or old sacks over tops of barrels. This is in a dry basement. You will have to suit your methods to your own storage conditions. Before packing away,

cut off stalk within inch or two of clump. Then pack the clumps upside down so any moisture in remaining part of stalk can drain out. Watch clumps during winter and give more air or less as needed. Even if dry and shrunken, they will often grow all right. Divide in spring before planting.

Don't think that dahlias will mix, planted close together. They will come true from the divided clumps, but seed never comes true.

Don't buy dahlia tubers on price basis only. There is a vast difference in the sort of tubers sent out by various growers and seed houses. Some tubers will make good and some will not. At best, some may fail, but most of us will gladly help you out in case of bad luck, even if the tuber was not at fault.

To Grow Fine Sweet Peas

One secret in growing finest sweet peas is getting them into well-prepared ground rather early in the spring. True, later plantings often do well, but the sweet pea thrives best under rather cool, moist conditions. If given a chance the sweet pea will send its roots way down deep into soil that keeps somewhat cool and moist even in hot weather. But it must get an early start to make this deep root growth. Deep digging and pulverizing of the soil encourages this deep root development.

It is not necessary, however, to break your back digging a ditch deep enough for a water main, though some trenching is good. In doing this, lay aside the top soil, dig and pulverize the subsoil, mixing manure with it, then put back the top soil. Many growers do not fill the trench quite full, but draw the soil to the plants as they come up. But planted on fairly good soil, well-worked up, and on level ground, sweet peas will usually do nicely. A good scheme in either plan is to make a trench say nearly a foot deep right up close to the sweet pea row. Fill this trench with manure, some soil may be put on top. Then during the season turn water into the trench once a week or so. The enriched water will find its way to the sweet pea roots and stimulate growth. A little bone meal worked into the soil at time of planting is also good. But use this sparingly, as it is very strong. Avoid use of fresh poultry manure.

An ounce of seed will sow from 15 to 20 feet of row. Cover 2 inches, firming with the feet if ground not wet. Begin cultivation as soon as plants are up. Water by running a small ditch along the row, giving a good soaking once a week or so, rather than just a little every day. But the sprinkling system may of course be used instead. Lice or aphid often check the growth. Watch for them. Spray with contact poison, getting under the leaves, where these pests are most numerous. Remember you can't kill lice by putting poison on the plants. The tobacco or kerosene emulsion must hit the lice to do the work. Dashing the vines several times a day with the hose checks the work of lice. Give the vines early support and train them to it, beginning early. Keep blossoms picked. The more you pick them the more and longer they will bloom. To pick sweet peas, grasp the stem close to where it is attached to main branch, push towards, not away from, the branch. It parts easily from branch this way.

Rotate Your Crops

That is, don't plant same kind on same ground year after year. Different plants take different things from the soil, to some extent. Different insects attack different plants (some living over in location where operated the previous season). Plant root crops where peas and beans were last year. Plant tomatoes where corn was, etc.

General Suggestions for Growing Flowers from Seed

By observing these general suggestions you will be able to grow the different kinds of flowers, even though I do not give cultural directions in connection with each number on my list. Read this page once a week all season. I've boiled it down; there's a lot worth knowing and practicing in these few lines.

DO RIGHT THING AT RIGHT TIME

Unless your soil is quite sandy, be very careful about working it when too wet. Take a handful and squeeze it into a ball. If it fails to crumble when pulled apart, then it is fine for making marbles or "dobe bricks," but too wet for working. Lay off until it dries out a bit more. You will gain in the long run. Some soils will not get over such handling, the rest of the season. You may work it down apparently fine, but there will be small lumps that will not pack well around the seed. Many times such soil will let the air in to the seed, dry it out and prevent germination.

PREPARING THE SEED BED

Next to securing the best of seeds is the matter of preparing the soil at the right time and in the right way. Every year I tell you to plow or spade up your gardens in the fall, leaving the ground rough so that Nature can work all winter for you, freezing and thawing the clods and making the ground mellow and fine for spring. Late fall plowing will also put a finish to many insect pests. I note that few people do this, but that's your loss.

You must have the surface fine and mellow to get best results, especially for fine seeds. After spading, use the rake vigorously and don't quit until you have the top soil as fine as possible.

For convenience in sowing, cultivating and picking the flowers, I like to lay off my gardens in beds about four feet wide, working from the paths and not tramping between the rows in the beds.

SOWING THE SEED

The finer the seed the shallower it should be covered. Petunia and other very fine seeds should be barely covered, other seeds that are larger should have one-fourth of an inch of soil over them, while the still larger seeds like nasturtiums and sweet peas may go down one to two inches. In this and all other work in your garden just use common sense. Imagine yourself one of the seeds and think how you would like to be treated. For extra early plants you may start the seed indoors, but for most things I prefer to wait until they can be sown in the open. I prefer the hardy, husky, outdoor-grown plants.

GERMINATING THE SEED

The smaller the seeds and the shallower they are sown the greater the danger of the light covering of soil drying out before the tiny roots get a good foothold in the ground below. Here's just where many people fail and then blame the seed and seedsman who supplied it. As a matter of fact, seeds retain their vitality for years and it is indeed seldom that failure to germinate is due to poor seed. You must neither cover the small seeds too deep nor let them dry out a single hour if covered shallow. On the other hand, you can prevent germination by flooding and keeping soil excessively wet.

Now here's a secret! After sowing and covering fine seeds very shallow, spread a thin layer of excelsior, torn to shreds, or coarse hay or straw over the bed, holding it in place with poultry netting well staked down. Or if the netting is not at hand use brush, corn-stalks or anything that will not smother the plants. Burlap may also be used in place of excelsior. This prevents wind

blowing the soil and seed away, and prevents seed from being floated into piles when watering the beds, and keeps the soil from drying out. As soon as the plants show up, then remove the covering.

It took me a number of years to discover that many of my failures with small seeds were due to my not getting them covered, and to slight neglect, just at a critical stage, which allowed the soil to become dry, killing the tiny roots just starting.

This drying out is a serious matter and I can't say too much in trying to impress on you its importance. You see, at best, the tiny roots from small seed are very close to the surface. Just the least dryness, and it's good night for them. That's why I advise the excelsior, burlap or cheese-cloth covering.

I used to sow pansy, aster and other small seeds on top of bed and rake them in—or try to rake them in. Now I either sift a thin layer of fine soil or sand, or the two mixed, over the seed, or, more often, I make shallow trenches with a stick or marker, sow the seed in them and cover. Sometimes I make these tiny furrows close together and sow the seed broadcast, then rake it all over gently and evenly. This gives the seed a 50-50 chance of getting covered a suitable depth. And if half the seed germinates the plants will be thick enough.

CULTIVATING AND WATERING

Weeds are great bluffers. Get after them from the very beginning in a manner that will give them to understand that they might just as well give up the battle first as last. However, weeds are useful, for they keep us digging and scratching around the plants and thus give the top soil just the treatment it needs, but without them many would forget to keep the soil so thoroughly worked.

Remember that plants need air as well as moisture. Keep the soil loose.

Furthermore, frequent stirring of the soil conserves the moisture and if you will "Use the hoe more" you will need to "Use the hose less." Most people water their plants too much and do not cultivate them enough, and for that reason I have adopted the slogan, "Use the hoe more and the hose less." That's where you have a hose, of course. The same applies to irrigating from a ditch. Dry farmers get good results by using the hoe often. When I say hoe I mean anything from a hairpin to a tractor that will stir the soil. I use a garden rake a great deal in place of a hoe when plants are small. With some plants you can rake right over the rows without injuring the plants. Rows of gladioli from bulbs can be raked until plants are six inches high.

Thinning. Don't neglect thinning so as to give each plant enough room to develop well. I don't know of any set rule, for much depends on what is to be thinned. But watch your rows and begin thinning early, leaving the strongest plants. A second thinning may be desirable, or even a third. Often in thinning you can transplant and fill in vacant places. Always water transplanted plants at once.

NOT ALWAYS TRUE TO COLOR

Do not be surprised if flowers planted in separate colors do not all come true to color. There is always a chance of slight mixing in the handling of seeds, with the best of care. Moreover, plants will "sport" at times. That is, they will produce flowers different from any known distinct variety. This is a virtue instead of a fault, for many of our finest varieties came by chance in just this way, the grand Giant Spencer sweet peas being a notable example. The new red sunflower, which originated here at Boulder, is another example. Zinnias do not all come true to color.

Pester the Pestiferous Garden Pests

Many of these pests come and go—are worse some years than others. We never know just what we may have to deal with before the season is over, but can be pretty sure will have trouble from some of them. So the sensible thing to do is to be ready to combat these undesirable citizens. "Do them as they would you—but do 'em fust." Have a sprayer ready.

First, we must understand that some pests will eat poison, on plants or put out as bait, while others, known as sucking insects, cannot be poisoned the same way. They must be destroyed by contact poisoning—the dope must be sprayed directly on the insect, and when done right gets his goat.

Other remedies or devices are repellents, anything having a vile odor, such as carbolic acid, kerosene, turpentine, etc. Or a substance making an irritating dust, as air-slacked lime, ashes, tobacco dust, will drive the intruders away for a time. The effect of these repellents lasts a short time only and may have to be repeated. Air-slacked lime mixed with flower of sulphur is recommended as one of the best repellents for some things. Fresh poultry manure placed close to but not touching squash plants sometimes halts the bugs. Young chickens running among the vines scare the bugs away.

Then there is physical violence, in which you go to it and pick the bugs off by hand or trap them and destroy them. The hard-shelled squash bugs may be trapped by laying pieces of boards or shingles near the plants at night. The bugs crawl under them and in the morning are sluggish, when may be captured and dealt with according to law! Aster beetles may be hand picked, as generally not a great many at a time. Some use slug shot for aster beetles.

For grasshoppers take 2 lbs. bran or corn meal, mix dry with 1 oz. Paris green or arsenate of lead. Then mix with this 2 table spoonfuls of molasses and about 1 pint water to which has been added the juice of half a lemon. Mix all together and late in evening sow it very thin, making it into flakes almost like snow. This will prevent poisoning birds or animals. In a day or two you may not see any grasshoppers, dead or alive, and will think they did not take the bait and moved on. Careful search will disclose many dead grasshoppers hidden, for the reason when Mr. Grasshopper gets sick with a pain in his tummy he wants to be alone and drags himself off to some hidden spot.

Cutworms. The same mixture is also used for cutworm bait.

Now for Spraying. Practically all the insects that trouble our Western gardens, and that can be controlled by spraying, can be handled with only two kinds of dope. For poison spray use arsenate of lead, tablespoon to gallon of water. For sucking insects (lice or aphids) use as a contact solution "Black Leaf 40," one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, or Sulphur Tobacco soap.

There are other preparations that will accomplish the same ends, but with these two and a good sprayer you can be master of the situation in most cases.

Kerosene emulsion may be used in place of Black Leaf 40, also there are other tobacco preparations, soaps, etc., that are good, though the Black Leaf 40 seems to be the most effective. To make kerosene emulsion, dissolve one pound of laundry soap in one gallon soft water and heat to boiling point. Remove from fire and add 2 gallons of kerosene and stir vigorously. After this is cooled, add 10 parts of water to one part of kerosene dope. This may of course be made in smaller lots, just so the proportions are kept about the same.

Sweet pea lice, or aphids, should be pestered with contact poison—Black Leaf 40, Sulphur-Tobacco soap. Don't spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. Dashing the vines with hose discourages the lice.

Lice on cabbage may be sprayed with Black Leaf 40 or the kerosene emulsion. Throwing dust on the plants also helps.

Cabbage worms may be poisoned by spraying with the arsenate of lead solution until heads are half grown, with no danger of poisoning the heads, as grow from inside. Hot water, almost boiling, may be poured right on to cabbage plants and will kill insects with which it comes in contact, yet does little or no harm to the cabbage. One gardener says he never fails to drive off cabbage worms by spraying or sprinkling the plants with water in which has been soaked some common tar paper. An experienced Brighton (Colo.) cabbage grower uses 1 lb. Paris green to 100 lbs. stucco, well mixed and shaken over the plants from a gunny-sack.

Tiny fleas that eat turnips, radish, etc., just when they are coming up, may be controlled by shaking air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over the rows from a loose woven gunny-sack. Ashes also helps some.

Small striped melon and cucumber bugs general give way if plants are dusted with tobacco dust. Good idea to have several pounds handy.

Get the jump on the garden pests by having a sprayer and several kinds of dope on hand before the pests show up. "A shot in time, saves nine."

Corn root worm can be side-stepped by not planting corn in the same place two years in succession.

This subject is too big by far for me to more than merely touch upon. Write your Agricultural College or County Agent for suggestions or bulletins.

To Kill Ants in Garden

Select a time when the ants are all at home, holding a family reunion. With sharp stick, make a few holes about 6 inches deep in the ant hill. Pour an ounce or two of carbon bisulphide into holes. Cover the hill with an old carpet or a Sunday newspaper. The fumes work downward and do the work. Ants may be kept off peony buds by sprinkling them (the buds) with common pepper.

Destroying Squash Bugs

"The squash bugs, like chickens, come home to roost. I found that in the early morning a very small area contained millions of them, so I hit on the plan of killing them with a blue flame gasoline torch, such as electricians use for soldering. In about an hour I killed about 98 per cent of all I had and have not seen a colony in years, and scarcely ever see a single bug. There was no damage to the plants, as the bugs fall on the ground as soon as they feel heat and hear noise."—H. J. Baldwin, Minnesota.

SOME MORE BUGGY SUGGESTIONS

One market gardener says: "Mix creosote with dry soil, then scatter some of this around the hills of squash, and see the bugs go."

A dust mixture of nicotine sulphate, for which the United States Department of Agriculture will supply a formula upon application, will keep the striped cucumber beetle from cucumbers, melons, squash and pumpkin vines.

ANOTHER USE FOR FLIT

A Greeley, Colorado, customer uses "Flit" in sprayer to kill lice on plants. Worth trying. Experiment. Be careful. Too much might kill plants.

PLANT SURGERY

Sometimes plants will be benefited by a minor or major operation, as suggested herewith. I'm not saying this surgical work is absolutely necessary, but have found it helps some in my own gardening.

Asters. Even though the seed is sown out-gate longer stems and better blossoms, as a rule, if you take up and transplant the plants. If two or more crowns show on one root, cut or pinch out all but one, before transplanting. Clip the tops of the leaves when transplanting. As soon as the first bud—the center or crown bud—appears, pinch it off. You lose one large blossom with a short stem, but gain by increasing the length of stems and size of blossoms of the main crop.

Cabbage. Cut off the tops of leaves—about one-third—when transplanting, unless plants are quite small. Some plants have two crowns. Pinch out one. Some are blind, having no crown. Throw such away.

Canterbury Bells. Pinch or cut off every blossom as soon as it begins to fade. Keep plants watered and cultivated and they will bloom again the same season.

Cobea Scandens. When the plants are 4 to 6 inches high, pinch the tops and they will thicken up and make a denser covering.

Dahlias. The clump **MUST** be divided if you want fine large blossoms. Don't think you can yank off the tubers and that they will sprout from all parts like a potato. **The eyes are all near the stem.** Far better throw away the surplus, if do not have room to plant all the divisions, than to plant the whole clump. Better to give them to those who will appreciate and care for them.

To keep dahlia plants low and more bush form, and help to prevent their blowing over, pinch out the top when the first three pairs of leaves are developed. To get largest blossoms keep the plants pruned to only a few branches and then pinch off most of the buds, leaving the terminal one. Buds usually appear three in a cluster. Pinch off the two lower ones, leaving the center or terminal one. To make plants bloom their best late in fall, after the hot weather, cut the plant back within a foot of the ground along in July. New shoots or branches will develop and produce blossoms.

Daisy, Shasta. Cut them with long stems and a good deal of the foliage as fast as the blossoms come to full size. They will bloom again, and continue blooming if kept cut.

Dandelions. Cut the roots off just a little below the surface, as most people do when trying to rid the law of this pest, and the portion of the root left in the ground will make two or more dandelions grow where but one grew before, especially if you don't sow some clover and blue grass where the digging has been done. The grass tends to discourage the ambition of the dandelion root.

Delphiniums. Supposed to bloom once in a season, but by cutting them back as soon as they have bloomed you get another crop.

Gladioli. In cutting the flowers be sure to leave not less than four leaves to mature the bulb. Better leave six leaves or even more. Keep your glad bouquet looking fresh and cheerful by cutting off the faded blossom daily, and at the same time cutting an inch or two off the bottom of the stem. Make this cut on a slant. Change the water daily also. A glad bouquet should last at least a week, if spikes are cut when first blossom opens. Large gladiolus bulbs may be cut into 2 or 3 pieces before planting. Peel off the husk. Cut so as to get a portion of the root surface, also an eye, on each piece. Each piece will make a good flowering plant and a nice new bulb. Dust the cut surface with powdered sulphur. The cutting should be done the same day of planting.

Grass, Lawn. Begin cutting the new lawn as soon as the grass is several inches high. Cutting seems to thicken it up. Good plan is to cut often and let the short clippings remain on the lawn. Some of the best lawns I have seen never have the cuttings taken off the whole season through. This mulch also combats dandelions, especially preventing dandelion seed from getting a start. Will not kill old roots of dandelions.

Gypsophila. (Perennial or Baby's Breath.) You can prolong the season of bloom by cutting back some of the plants when they are six inches to a foot high. They come on again, but flower later than those not cut back. Gyp roots may be pruned severely when transplanting.

Hollyhocks. In transplanting hollyhock roots, prune them quite a bit. They send out many fine roots from near the cut surfaces. It even benefits roots not transplanted to dig around them in the spring, and shove a spade down so as to cut some of the branching roots. If the tops have made much growth before transplanting, then cut back the tops almost to the crown. But don't cut off the blossom shoot if it is showing plainly.

Iris. Sooner or later your Iris clumps should be dug up and the roots pulled all to pieces and reset. Some cuttings may be required, but usually the clumps divide naturally and can be pulled apart. A small division soon makes a good sized blooming clump. That's why the price paid for a root of some new and fine kind proves a valuable investment. Better discard some the older, less desirable sorts, if room limited, and keep adding some the newer kinds.

Melons. If size rather than quality is wanted, then pinch off all blossoms and small melons but a few. Prune back the vines also. Same with other vine vegetables, such as pumpkins, squash, "cukes," etc.

Pansies. Often the tops grow too fast for the roots, if to be transplanted. Don't be afraid to cut or pinch back the tops if they are at all tall and "sprangly." It is not really necessary to keep the blossoms picked for several weeks after setting out the pansy plants, but picking the blossoms and buds closely will give you better plants for later blooming. And when any plants get quite tall and "loppy" and untidy looking, cut them right off to within 2 inches of the ground. Water and cultivate and within two weeks or so you will have blossoms again and better ones than if had not been cut back. If plants turn brown the chances are the red spiders are at work. At first appearance of this, cut back the plants partially at least, so you can get at them from all sides and beneath the foliage with the hose. Give them a good sharp spraying daily and you will beat the spiders in their game.

Peonies. The clumps of peonies do not require dividing often, but if taken up the roots should be cut into several parts, each with several eyes. For some reason or other a large peony root seldom makes good when transplanted. Best results come from small divisions. Largest blossoms can be had by disbudding. Leave only one bud to a stem.

Sweet Peas. Plant surgery should be employed daily on your sweet pea vines after they begin blooming. The more you cut the more you have and the longer the season of bloom. Like many other flowers, sweet peas were never intended for stingy folks. The more you cut and give away the more you have, and the longer they keep blooming. Try picking sweet peas without cutting, but instead of pulling the stems away from the stalk, push towards it.

Swiss Chard. Eventually, why not now? Slowly, many gardeners are learning the value of this plant. As noted elsewhere, Swiss Chard is useful in several ways. It is one of those "cut and come again" vegetables, but instead of cutting off the entire plant you just cut or pull off the outer

stalks. New ones keep growing from the center so that a continuous supply of greens may be had all summer and fall, from an early spring sowing. But Swiss Chard may be sown any time until along in July.

Tomatoes. If growth is rank it is well to keep the plants pruned back so as to develop larger fruits.

Petunias. Make them bushy and sturdy by pinching off the tops when the plants are a few inches high. Or, good size plants may be cut off and new shoots will develop, making a large bush.

Strawberries. In setting out strawberry plants, cut off the tips of the roots. Many new, fine, hair-like roots will develop on account of this operation. And the tops should also be trimmed back so that just several crown leaves show. If plants are taken up real early in spring, they may yet be dormant, with no green leaves showing. Though apparently dead they do splendidly if set out at this stage, provided the ground does not freeze before they get rooted. Too much freezing of the ground may cause failure, but mere frosts do no harm to plants wintered in the open with no covering.

Sunflower. A neighbor's cow gave me a little interesting demonstration in plant surgery. She reached through my fence and ate off all the leaves and branches of some fine double Chrysanthemum-flowered sunflowers I had planted for display along the north side of my home garden. It looked like a case of "All is lost," but I just let the naked stalks remain and kept them watered and cultivated. They soon sent out new growth at the joints and before fall were fine symmetrical, bushy plants, with many branches loaded with golden double flowers.

In this connection I recall an experience with zinnias, reported to me by a good customer, Mr. Samuel Yaggy, at Syracuse, Kansas. He said that when his zinnias were several feet high a hail storm cut them down so just the bare stalks remained. But to his great joy Nature came forward with an armful of spare parts and fitted up those plants so they bloomed gloriously after all. That's one thing about damage from hail—we should never be too sure that all is lost. Often Nature will come to the rescue and save the day.

LONG'S Random Remarks

Forget it. You can't expect to cut asparagus from a newly set bed. Should be cut very little, if any, even the second season. That is, if you want a good permanent bed that will deliver the goods. See page 6 of Hand Book.

Try planting morning glory and castor bean together. Thin to one plant of each in a hill.

Tomatoes thrive best in loose soil. Try digging large hole for each plant, and filling the bottom with chopped sods. Avoid tramping ground close to tomato hills. Tomatoes respond to rich soil. They do not require great quantities of water.

Get most of your peas in early. Peas do best in cooler part of the season. Beans, however, thrive all summer until killing frosts. Here at Boulder we plant beans up to July 15th, and even as late as Aug. 1st.

Carrots do not require a great deal of water if well cultivated. Too much water often causes them to split open and rot. Make sowings up to middle of July for nice tender table carrots.

You can grow your own cabbage plants by sowing the seed right outdoors for main fall crop. Sow in April. Thin when small so each plant has room to become sturdy before being set out. If sow seed late, then use an early variety. Nothing better than Copenhagen Market.

Turnips grow fast. Sow from early spring to Aug. 1st. About July 15th to 25th is best for main fall or winter crop. Odd corners and ground from which early crops have been removed may be sown to turnips. Be sure to thin them early, if very thick.

Spinach is a cool weather plant. Runs to seed in hot weather. That is, the usual kinds do. Try New Zealand for hot weather. Common spinach should be sown very early in spring. Better yet, sow in fall, either in September and let it get a start in fall and winter over, or just before ground freezes, so will come up early in spring.

Are you growing salsify (vegetable oyster)? If not, why not? Just fine for soup. Plant April or May. Thin to 2 inches, so as to get fewer roots but larger ones. Small roots are harder to clean and prepare for cooking.

Cucumbers grow to beat the band in warm weather. May be planted up to Fourth of July, or even later.

Ever grow Kohl Rabi? Take a chance on a nickel package.

I know a good gardener who plants his melons twice, whether they need it or not. First planting is made early. If escapes frost, he has an early start. But the second planting is in same rows, but made a week or so later. In case the first planting freezes off, the second one is there all ready to pop through, and comes on earlier than if the patch were replanted after frost. Cost of seed is a small item compared with results from early crop. If both lots escape frost, the late one is hoed out.

My sales of Swiss chard are increasing by leaps and bounds as people learn to appreciate this vegetable. Read about it in catalogue. After serving all the different purposes mentioned there, the roots can be taken up late in fall, transplanted into boxes and put in cellar near window. Will go on growing and providing splendid crop of greens for winter use.

Table beets should be planted every few weeks up to middle of July, to supply nice tender young roots as wanted all summer, and for canning. A great big "whopper" beet may be all right for exhibition purposes or to feed cows and chickens, but for table use the beets should be pulled when only partly grown.

In setting out an asparagus bed, make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and set plants 12 to 15 inches in row. Make a trench so the plants may be set just deep enough that the crowns may come 3 to 4 inches below level of ground. Spread the roots out flat, instead of jabbing them down straight. Fertilize the ground heavily each year between the rows, digging the manure into the soil. Don't waste effort filling deep trench with manure, as the roots do not go down deep. Fertilizer will seep down to the spreading roots.

Cauliflower heads best late in fall. You can grow your own plants from early-sown seed out in the garden, same as mentioned for cabbage. Tie the cauliflower leaves up to protect the head and keep it white. Do this when head is yet small.

Everlasting flowers are very popular now. Great quantities are grown and sold to florists, flower stores and art shops, for basket work and winter bouquets. See additional suggestions in my catalogue.

Rutabagas take longer to grow than turnips, so latest planting should be made not later than early July.

Very early plantings, when ground is still cold except just at top, should be shallow. If seed gets down too deep in the cold wet ground it may rot. But later, when soil is warmed to a greater depth, you may plant deeper. In this connection it seems reasonable to suppose that we should not plow or spade ground deeply early in spring and plant at once in the soil that has been

turned up from below, and has not yet had time to warm up. This is another reason for fall plowing. Plow or spade deeply in fall, then give the top shallow spading or cultivating before planting in spring.

How do you transplant tomato plants? Do you just cover the portion of the plant that was in the ground before? Set your tomato plants very deep, so that more than half the plant is under ground. Some large and lanky plants should have three-fourths their length under ground. Pinch off all leaves except the few to remain on top of ground. If plants are extra large or tall, lay them on a slant in shallow trench, thus keeping all parts near the warm surface. Tomato plants take root all along any part of plant covered. Tops are not whipped and broken by winds when set this way. Set other plants deep also, just so you don't cover the crowns. Always water them at once, if possible.

Here's where many gardeners make a mistake: They think that rich soil is necessary to germinate and start seeds in boxes indoors or in hotbeds. Seeds require just heat and moisture to germinate. Given these conditions they will germinate with or without soil. In trying to make soil very rich for starting plants indoors, one is apt to burn the tiny plants. Use just any fine loose soil at first, and give rich soil after setting out in the garden. That's the principle I work on with my hardened pansy plants.

Theoretically, if you plant extra early, medium and late varieties of peas at the same time you will have a succession, one variety maturing after an earlier kind has come and gone. But in practice it doesn't always work out this way. Too many are likely to come on at about the same time. Better make some plantings a little later, sowing the extra early ones first. Try Ameer (Giant Alaska) planted just as early as the ground can be worked nicely. Then a little later, and when ground is warmed up somewhat, plant Laxtonian or Blue Bantam. In a week or so put in some Dwarf Telephone or some other medium to late varieties.

In very small gardens it is not advisable to use space for squash, pumpkins, or even sweet corn, for there are many other things that will produce much more valuable vegetables on same ground. Let the large gardeners and farmers grow some of these vegetables which require considerable room.

Never plant just one row of corn. No matter how few hills you may have, arrange them in blocks, several hills or more each way, so the ears will stand a better chance of being fertilized. Otherwise the ears may be only partially filled.

Try this for germinating parsnips and other seeds you have had trouble getting to grow. Make a small trench the right depth for whatever seed you are sowing. Nearly an inch deep would be all right for parsnip. Now wet the bottom of the trench thoroughly. Sow the seed. Cover as usual, with soil not muddy. Sprinkle the covered row, so covering is well moistened. Either keep row just moist by light sprinkling, or as soon as top dries a little, run over it with the rake to break the crust and make a dust mulch. Running a small furrow next to the seed row, and letting water run down it, is another way of insuring sufficient moisture.

Heavy, stiff clay soils, or, in fact, most any kind, can be loosened and improved by sprinkling a pound of lime to 10 square feet and working it into the soil a month or so before planting. Do not use lime and manure the same season.

Better Than Agreed

There are a number of biennials and perennials that are usually described as blooming the second year from seed, and not thought of as likely to compensate us any the first year. But it is surprising how

some of these do bloom the first year also, especially if planted early. Snap Dragons, Marguerite Carnations, Sweet William, Delphinium, and many others bloom very nicely the first season from seed sown outdoors. I was surprised to find splendid spikes of Delphiniums one fall from seed sown the last of June. Of course they do still better after the first season. As soon as your Delphiniums are through blooming, cut the plants off. They will then bloom again the same season.

How to Grow Giant Zinnias

Get seed of the marvelous Colossal and Dahlia-Flowered kinds, from some good source. Big difference in stocks. Ours is grown by the firm that specializes in Zinnias and has originated many of the best varieties to date.

Zinnias are so easy to grow that there's almost "nothing to it". For largest blooms, the ground should be rich, and after plants begin to bloom they should have an abundance of water. Sure, ground must be cultivated, until plants in full bloom.

Just sow the seed out in beds where you wish the plants to bloom, though plants may be transplanted also. Sow seed thin, one seed every few inches. Cover about $\frac{3}{4}$ th inch. Keep soil moist to germinate seed. Sow about ten days before usual date for latest frost. Thin plants to 8 or 10 inches, or even more, in the row. Rows about 2 feet apart.

"Irritating the Garden"

One summer evening a caller at a Boulder home asked the little girl who came to the door: "Is your father home?" "Yes," replied the little miss, "he's in the back yard irritating the garden." Of course, the caller found this man sprinkling the garden with the hose. But the little girl may not have been so far off after all, in using the word irritating for irrigating. It is a fact that many gardeners do just about that—squirt just a little water on the garden and lawn which does little more than irritate the growing plants. Tiny plants do need just a little light sprinkling at a time and often. But when plants are larger they want a good thorough soaking once in a while, then want to be left alone a few days, maybe a week. Is far better to give a good watering, then cultivate as soon as ground is dry enough, than to just keep irritating the garden with daily light sprinkling, which brings the feeding roots to the surface instead of keeping them at work lower down.

I Have No Agents

Owing to the popularity of Long's Tried and True seeds, I receive many requests from merchants wanting to handle my seeds on commission, or buy in bulk to sell again. So I'm taking this opportunity to explain that, with only several exceptions, I sell only direct to the planter. I appreciate the compliment when merchants and others say they have heard so many good words for my seeds that they would like to handle them. But I sure like to deal direct with the "ultimate consumer." This lessens the chances for mistakes and misunderstandings.

No Orders Filled On Sunday

Please don't waste good money on telegrams, air mail letters, special delivery letters, or burn up gas driving to Boulder, with the idea that we will fill orders on Sunday. We are willing to do all but break our necks trying to fill orders promptly six days a week. I'm not saying we will all be found in church on the seventh day, but we sure need to let up one day in seven during the strenuous rush season to avoid nervous prostration or sudden death.

Take the Cut Out of Cutworm

Every season I hear complaints about the activities of these extravagant epicures of the garden. Extravagant because they eat so small a portion of the plant they ruin. Perhaps I should knock on wood when I say it, but whether it is proof of my theory or just fool luck, the truth is I almost never notice any damage from cutworms in my own gardens: If I didn't hear about them from others I might forget there are such "varmints".

And this is the way I pester these and many other garden pests. I don't quit my garden work just as soon as I harvest the crops. Just look at the average garden, and you will see how many gardeners drop everything as soon as the returns for the season are all in. My plan is to stay on the job until we get the whole garden or gardens cleaned up. All dead plants and trash not suitable for plowing under is cleaned up and burned. We give special attention to the edges, corners and outlying districts where garden pests may already have taken apartments for the winter or would like to find protection there.

Many garden pests prepare, in some stage or other, to protect themselves in the soil, at various depths below the surface. I realize that it is a cruel thing to do, but I wait until very late in the fall, when these pests have satisfied themselves that they are well-located for the winter. Then I plow the ground deep, turning up many of these undesirable citizens to the winter elements, which work while I sleep, and cause great mortality in the garden. I haven't this thing figured out to a fine science, but so long as it works and so long as the humane society doesn't get after me, I propose to continue this heartless cruelty.

Let Nature Do the Work

This, however, is but one of the two main reasons for late fall plowing. The other is that it puts the ground in much better shape for the next season's crop than can be done by allowing the garden or field to lie flat and sodden over winter, then do all the work on it in spring. At least, you can put the soil in shape with less work. This because when thus turned over, loosened up and left somewhat rough, the soil will respond to Nature's freezing and thawing, which gradually pulverizes it better than can be done any other way, many times. Large lumps should be broken up, but the fall plowed ground should not be leveled off smooth. One reason is that when rough, little soil will blow away if high winds occur when ground is dry. The other is that the action of the frost is better if surface not smoothed and packed down until spring.

Would You Chew Wood?

You'd have a fit if the Missus would serve kindling and twine with your radish, turnips, beets, snap beans, etc. Yet many times these are served old and tough, and full of woody fibre and stringy entanglements. To avoid this, use vegetables when young and tender. To have them so when wanted, **plant often**. Don't think of planting radish, beets, beans only once. Plant every few weeks and see how nice it is to have them crisp, juicy and tender.

Don't Kill the Cops

If Mr. Toad is found in your garden, don't harm him, but treat him as a friend, for he is your friend, arresting and executing garden criminals.

If your sweet peas or pansies seem sick and you find lady bugs on them, don't jump at conclusions. It's lice or aphids that have injured your plants, and the lady bugs are there trying to exterminate the pests.

Why Is A Weed?

How many times have we wondered why in the world there should be such things as weeds, also insect pests. I'm still wondering about the latter, but have a very firm conviction that the weeds serve a good purpose in one way at least. If weeds didn't grow as they do, the most of us would just naturally neglect the important matter of cultivating our plants. We might say we wouldn't, but I'll just bet we would. Our gardens need frequent stirring of the soil, both between the rows and among the plants, and it is in getting after the weeds, or trying to get the drop on them, that we give our plants this much needed cultivation, letting air in to the roots, putting the food elements, that the soil contains, into such shape that the plants can get hold of and utilize them.

Don't Kill Big Weeds?

No. I don't mean you should let them remain and go to seed. Don't worry about the weed seed crop for next year. There will be ample of this anyhow. What I mean is, don't ever let the weeds get big. Cut them down, or pull them up, in their tender youth. Funny isn't it, how we think we are really doing something great when we slaughter large size weeds, but we don't feel half that glow of satisfaction when we kill 'em off when small and when it is so much easier done. But the time to get the weeds is before they take their toll from the soil's fertility. Frequent raking, hoeing and cultivating is the way to get the weeds just as they are sprouting.

How to Transplant Weeds

This is easy. It's a natural gift with some gardeners. Simply have the ground wet when you go forth to give the garden the once over. Cut the weeds off well under the roots, but don't scatter them about. Follow the hoe with your feet, packing the recently loosened soil as you go. Then to complete the job, turn the hose on before the soil has had time to dry out well after hoeing. This treatment is practically sure to leave a good stand of weeds, full of life and pep.

Headwork and Footwork

Headwork is needed in all garden operations. Footwork is valuable at times also. For instance, when sowing and covering seed in rather dry ground, firm the soil well by walking right over the row. This brings the soil in close contact with the seed and prevents further drying out. Often seed will sprout planted this way, whereas if left with only the loose soil over it, would fail to germinate. Use the rake gently over the row after this treating. In transplanting roots, shrubs and trees, it is important to tramp or tamp the soil very firmly.

Your "Aggie" College Will Help

Write these colleges asking for information concerning your special farm and garden problems. I receive many inquiries that should be sent to the Agricultural College. I can't give the time to answer, even if I had the data at hand, but the college is at your service and is paid for this work. You will find the professors very obliging in such matters.

Some states do not have separate Agricultural Colleges, but handle this work in connection with their universities. In either case, just address your inquiry to **Agricultural College**, to town or city I give herewith, and you will reach the department you wish. Here are some of our western state "Aggies".

Colorado, Fort Collins. **Idaho**, Moscow. **Iowa**, Ames. **Kansas**, Manhattan. **Minnesota**, St. Paul. **Montana**, Bozeman. **Nebraska**, Lincoln. **North Dakota**, Fargo. **Oklahoma**, Stillwater. **South Dakota**, Brookings. **Texas**, Austin. **Wyoming**, Laramie. **Utah**, Logan.



Zinnias **The Flower of the Day** Extra Select Seed

LONG'S DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS (*True Aristocrats*)

- Z13 **Exquisite.** Light rose, with center a deeper rose. Very large.
- Z14 **Golden State.** Rich orange-yellow.
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- Z18 **Canary Bird.** Immense primrose.
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PRICES: Any Dahlia-Flowered Variety or mixed at: **Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c; ½ oz., 90c; oz., \$1.60.**

LONG'S COLOSSAL ZINNIAS (*Gorgeous*)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Z1 Snow White | Z2 Apricot-yellow | Z3 Pink | Z6 Golden-yellow |
| Z7 Rich Orange | Z8 Purple | Z9 Salmon | Z10 Scarlet |
- Price for any color Colossal: **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; ½ oz., 50c; oz., 90c.**

LONG'S MASTODON MIXED ZINNIAS FOR 1931 (*Unusual*)

Z20 A marvelous "All-in-One" mixture of my gigantic Dahlia-Flowered Strain and choicest Colossal in giant size and rare colors. Bound to make a wonderful show from mid-summer to killing frost. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 70c; oz., \$1.25.**

LONG'S POMPON OR LILLIPUT DOUBLE ZINNIAS

The plants form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with small, very durable, intensely colored flowers.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Z25 Canary Yellow | Z26 Salmon Rose | Z27 Scarlet Gem | Z28 White Gem |
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PRICES: Any above four varieties or mixed at: **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; ½ oz., 45c; oz., 80c.**

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