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U. S. Department of Agriculture



LANDRETHS' SEEDS

Garden Annual of
America's oldest seed House



How and Where to Buy LANDRETH Seeds

Almost always you will find Landreth Seeds in one of the finest and most reputable stores near you. Probably the name of your local dealer is printed on the back cover of this catalogue. He has a wide selection of flower and garden seeds displayed for quick selection.

The quickest and safest way to purchase your supply is to fill out the order blank in this catalogue and hand it to your dealer. He will be glad to order any of the more unusual seeds you may require.

For quick selection of flower or vegetable packets for the small property, see the inside back cover of this catalogue.

1784 **LANDRETHS' SEEDS** 1936
Serving America from Washington to Roosevelt

You Will Reap What You Sow in 1936

One of life's realest pleasures will soon be yours again . . . For perhaps the hundred-thousandth time in history this spring, people will recognize the call of dark rich earth. Will you be one of them? Will you turn it with a spade, feel its cool damp readiness, plant it with seeds, and add to the beauty, the richness, the satisfaction of your life? For that's what it means to garden.

Over one hundred and forty years ago, George Washington felt just what you are feeling now. To satisfy it he purchased certain seeds and plants from a well-established seedman, David Landreth by name. Every spring since then, other well and little-known Americans have sought out the seeds chosen and offered by the descendants of David Landreth.

Why have they done it, and why will you find it worth while to demand the products of "D. Landreth Seed Company"? . . . We hope the answer shows on every page in this catalogue. Every item in it—every strain of flower, vegetable, and grass—is the newest, finest, surest-to-grow member of its family which we have been able to find or develop and to present in salable quantities in 1936. Each item has a known and pedigreed ancestry. Each item has been planted by us in our own trial or experimental grounds, checked and compared with other available types, and determined by our experts to be most satisfactory for your use.

You will find that by purchasing all your seeds from your Landreth dealer through this catalogue, you will guarantee your garden the most accurately described, surest-to-mature vegetables and flowers which are obtainable in seed form.

Place your order with your Landreth dealer now. It will assure delivery of every strain you order.

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY

BURNET LANDRETH, Jr.
President & Treasurer

S. PHILLIPS LANDRETH
Secretary

DAVID LANDRETH
Assistant Secretary

*From Father to Son for Five Generations is a Record
Unequaled in the Seed Business in United States*

★ The simplicity of the LANDRETH CATALOGUE rests in the fact that it is so easily understood. It is arranged alphabetically and contains straightforward, concise descriptions in order that the seed or plant may be identified at once. ★

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES

To add charm to your 1936 garden, we suggest the following new varieties—(So new, they're a year ahead)



Golden Globe Double Nasturtium

★ NASTURTIUM □ Double Sweet-Scented "Golden Globe"

Award-of-Merit for 1936 from "All-America" Council, this plant is identical in color with the famous "Golden Gleam." Uniformly dwarf and compact, it is the first named color in the New Gem type. Very free-flowering, and particularly adapted to pot use.

Packet, 25c.

Try these; you'll like them—

Alyssum Lilac Queen
Aster "Los Angeles"
Gaillardia Indian Chief
Hunnemania "Sunlite"

★ MARIGOLD □ "Dixie Sunshine"

Award-of-Merit from the "All-America" Council for 1936. Sensationally new and fascinating, these ball-shaped flowers are composed of hundreds of five-petaled florets, giving the effect of a yellow Chrysanthemum. Plants are strong stemmed and tall, and smothered with bloom. **Being late, early planting is essential.**

Packet, 25c.



Marigold—Dixie Sunshine

Also of particular interest (see descriptions under regular headings):

Marigold, French Dwarf Monarch Strain
Tithonia, Speciosa
Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam
Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam Hybrids

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES

★ NASTURTIUM

Double Sweet-Scented "Orange Gleam"

Flowers of a deep glowing orange, with distinct scarlet blotch at throat. Fully double, and sweet-scented, too.

Packet, 15c.



Orange Gleam Double Nasturtium



Petunia Compacta Lace Veil

★ PETUNIA

Grandiflora Compacta "Lace Veil"

Compact little plants, covered with large pure-white fringed flowers. Very dainty, and excellent for bedding use.

150 Seeds for 25c.

Also of particular interest (see descriptions under regular headings):

Zinnia, Fantasy Mixed

★ ASTER

Super Giant "El Monte"

Special Mention for 1936 from "All-America" Council. This huge glowing crimson Aster is a companion to Super Giant "Los Angeles" which we introduced to our customers two seasons ago. Is NOT wilt-resistant.

Packet, 25c.



Aster Super-Giant El Monte

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES



Coreopsis Double Sunburst

★ **COREOPSIS** ○
Double Sunburst

Beautiful double flowers, 2 inches across. Comes 80% true from seed, and is a welcome change from the familiar single type.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 15c.



Yellow Petunia Dainty Lady

★ **PETUNIA** □
Single Fringed Yellow "Dainty Lady"

Award-of-Merit from "All-America" Council for 1936, and also from The Royal Horticultural Society of England after trial at Wisley. "Dainty Lady" is the first really yellow Petunia. Free-flowering and compact, and smothered with large fringed flowers of light golden yellow.

150 Seeds 25c.

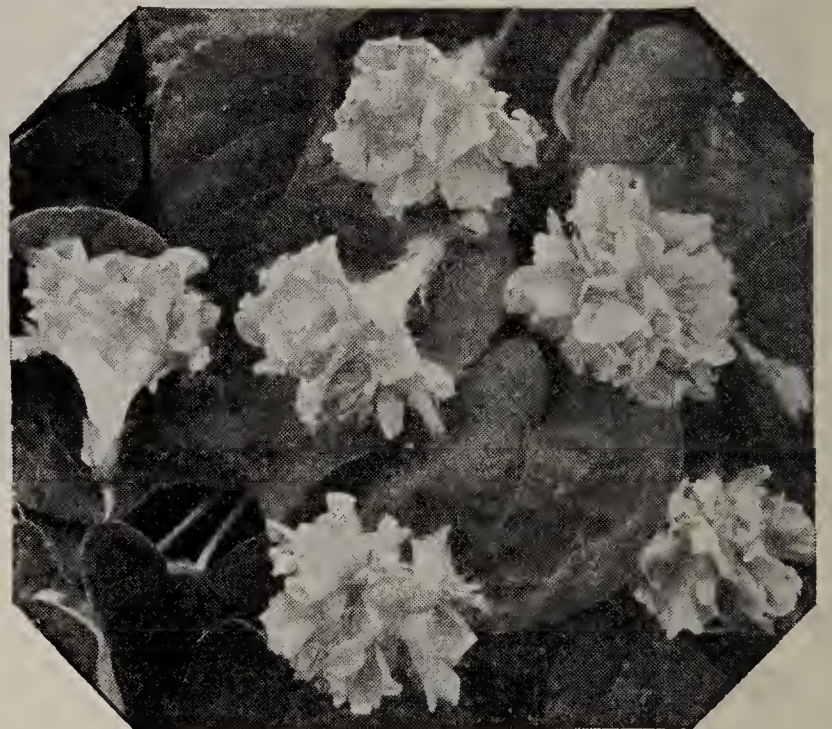


Gourds Ornamental Small Mixed

GOURDS □
Special Ornamental Small Mixed

A good strain of curiously shaped and colored fruits, all of small size, and particularly adapted to table decoration.

Packet, 10c.



Morning Glory Rose Marie Double Pink

★ **MORNING GLORY** □
Double Pink "Rose Marie"

Early, free-flowering clear deep rose double. Being double gives it the appearance of being open even after all other Morning Glories have closed for the day.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Also of particular interest (see descriptions under regular headings):

- Cosmos, Orange Flare
- Marigold, Yellow Supreme
- Dianthus, Laciniatus Splendens.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL USES

We have many varieties which, for lack of space, are not listed—Ask for what you don't see.

For Cut Flowers

Anchusa
Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Asters
Brachycome
Calendula
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Evening Primrose
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Godetia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Hunnemania
Larkspur
Lupine
Mignonette
Marigold
Nasturtium
Nigella
Petunia, Double
Phlox
Pyrethrum
Pentstemon
Poppy (Orientale or Iceland)
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Shasta Daisy
Stevia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Veronica
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea, imperialis
Heliotrope
Mignonette
Nasturtium (Sweet-scented varieties)
Nicotiana
Nepeta
Petunia
Scabiosa
Stevia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Wallflower

For Semi-Shade

Anchusa, italica
Balsam
Bellis, perennis
Campanula
Centaurea, cyanus
Clarkia
Columbine
Godetia
Linaria

For Semi-Shade

Lupine
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Sweet William

For Winter Bouquets

Celosia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila paniculata
Helichrysum
Lunaria
Physalis

For Withstanding Drought

Achillea
Ageratum
Alyssum, procumbens
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Gomphrena
Hibiscus
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Viola, cornuta
Zinnia

For Early Bloom

Alyssum, saxatile
Arabis
Bellis, perennis
Calendula
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Digitalis
Gaillardia
Pansy
Sweet William
Viola, cornuta

For Midsummer Bloom

Achillea
Ageratum
Brachycome

For Midsummer Bloom

Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia, picta
Hollyhock
Nasturtium
Petunia
Pentstemon
Phlox
Poppy (annuals)
Scabiosa (annual)
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola, cornuta
Zinnia

For Late Bloom

Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Gomphrena
Hibiscus
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Viola, cornuta
Zinnia

For Screening and Ornament

CLIMBERS

Balsam Apple
Cardinal Climber
Cobaea scandens
Cypress Vine
Gourds, Ornamental
Kudzu Vine
Morning Glory
Moonflower
Nasturtium, Tall
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Peas
Thunbergia

For Rock Gardens

ANNUALS

Ageratum, Blue Ball
Alyssum, all varieties
Brachycome
Cynoglossum
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Hunnemania
Linaria
Nemesia
Nemophila
Phlox
Petunia
Portulaca
Schizanthus
Thunbergia
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom Thumb

For Rock Gardens

PERENNIALS

Achillea
Alyssum, saxatile
Arabis
Aquilegia
Bellis, perennis
Candytuft, perennial
Delphinium, chinensis
Dianthus, plumarius
Evening Primrose
Gypsophila
Linum
Myosotis
Nepeta
Poppy, Iceland
Veronica
Viola cornuta
Wallflower, Siberian

For Foliage Effect

Euphorbia, variegata
Kochia
Ricin

For Backgrounds and Borders

(Tall, 3 ft. or over)

ANNUALS

Antirrhinum maximum
Celosia, plumosa
Cosmos
Castor Bean
Euphorbia
Sunflower
Tithonia

PERENNIALS

Anchusa, italica
Campanula
Dahlia
Delphinium
Digitalis
Gypsophila
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Lupine
Pyrethrum
Tritoma
Veronica

(Medium Tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

ANNUALS

Anchusa capensis
Antirrhinum majus
Arctotis
Asters
Calliopsis
Canna
Celosia
Chrysanthemum
Centaurea
Clarkia
Cynoglossum
Dahlia, Unwin's Giants
Didiscus
Four o'Clock
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum

For Backgrounds and Borders

(Medium Tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

ANNUALS

Kochia
Larkspur
Lupine Annual
Marigold, Tall
Nicotiana
Petunia
Poppy
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabiosa
Stevia
Zinnia, Tall

PERENNIALS

Achillea
Columbine
Delphinium
Gaillardia
Gypsophila paniculata
Linum
Matricaria
Pentstemon
Physalis
Poppy, orientale
Pyrethrum
Scabiosa, caucasica
Shasta Daisy
Salvia farinacea
Sweet Rocket

For House Plants

Browallia
Celosia, cristata dwf.
Geranium
Lantana
Stock
Vinca

For Bedding and Borders

(Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

ANNUALS

Ageratum
Anchusa myosotidiflora
Antirrhinum, Semi-Dwarf
Balsam
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Calendula
Carnation
Candytuft
Dianthus, Pinks
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Evening Primrose
Gaillardia picta
Godetia, Dwarf
Hunnemania
Linaria
Mignonette
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nigella
Petunia
Phlox
Poppy, Shirley
Schizanthus

For Bedding and Borders

(Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

ANNUALS

Stock
Vinca
Wallflower
Zinnia, Lilliput

PERENNIALS

Linum
Nepeta
Physalis
Poppy, Iceland
Sweet Rocket

For Edgings

(10 inches or less)

ANNUALS

Alyssum, Benthami
Nemesia
Nemophila
Pansy
Portulaca
Torenia
Tagetes Signata Pumila
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom Thumb

PERENNIALS

Alyssum, saxatile
Anchusa myosotidiflora
Arabis
Bellis, perennis
Perennial Candytuft
Viola cornuta

For Window Boxes

Ageratum
Antirrhinum
Geranium
Heliotrope
Lantana
Linaria
Morning Glory
Myosotis
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Pansy
Petunia, Balcony
Phlox
Tagetes Signata Pumila
Torenia
Thunbergia
Verbena

For Poor Soil

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Calendula
Celosia
Clarkia
Cosmos
Euphorbia
Godetia
Kochia
Kudzu Vine
Nasturtium
Petunia
Portulaca
Venidium
Verbena
Wallflower

HINTS ON FLOWER SEED SOWING

Annuals—These attain full growth, flower, bear seed and die the first year.

Biennials—These usually flower the year after the seed is sown, though sometimes the first season, and endure two or more years before dying.

Perennials—These, as a general rule, do not flower until the second season, but when once well established may be relied upon to live for a considerable number of years.

Annuals, as a usual thing, should be started outdoors in the Spring, after danger of frost is over. Some varieties, however, are best started indoors or in a cold frame, during March or April, and subsequently transplanted when warm, to their blooming location.

Perennials are usually best planted during late August or early September, so that the young plants will not be burned by the hot Summer sun, and so that they may become well-established before cold weather sets in. A light mulch of straw or leaves is helpful the first winter, care being taken not to cover the crowns of the plants too thickly, else they may rot.

The soil best adapted to the greater variety of garden flowers is a deep, rich loam. If soil is too adhesive, it may be loosened by the addition of sand or sifted coal ashes.

When preparing to seed, be sure to have the soil very well pulverized, and as level as possible. The average seed should be covered about twice its own greatest thickness, though very small seeds, like Petunia, should not be covered at all, but merely pressed into the earth with a board, and then covered with newspaper. Watering should be done through the newspaper to prevent washing out the seed, but after sprouts appear in reasonable numbers, the paper should be removed, so that the young seedlings may have light and air.

Plants of all kinds are best transplanted from the seed-bed and into their permanent locations during wet rainy weather.

Most failures with flowers are caused by either too deep planting of the seed, or careless transplanting at time of moving to the permanent beds.

FOR THOSE WISHING TO PLAN GARDENS IN SEPARATE COLORS, THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED:—

White Flowers

Achillea	Cosmos	Larkspur	Stevia
Ageratum	Daisy Double	Lupinus	Sweet Peas
Alyssum	Delphinium	Matricaria	Sweet William
Antirrhinum	Dianthus	Moonflower	Stocks
Arabis	Digitalis	Pansy	Verbena
Arctotis	Eschscholtzia	Petunia	Vinca
Aster	Gypsophila	Phlox	Zinnia
Candytuft	Hollyhock	Scabiosa	
Centaurea cyanus	Iberis sempervirens	Shasta Daisy	

Pink, Rose, and Red Flowers

Antirrhinum	Cosmos	Morning Glory	Scabiosa
Aquilegia	Daisy Double	Nasturtium	Scarlet Runner Bean
Aster	Dianthus	Pansy	Stocks
Candytuft	Digitalis	Phlox	Sweet William
Cardinal Climber	Eschscholtzia	Physalis	Sweet Peas
Centaurea cyanus	Hollyhock	Petunia	Verbena
Celosia	Larkspur	Poppy	Vinca
Calliopsis	Lupinus	Salvia	Zinnia

Blue, Lilac, Lavender, and Purple Flowers

Ageratum	Cobaea	Lupinus	Phlox
Alyssum	Cynoglossum	Moonflower	Salvia
Anchusa	Delphinium	Morning Glory	Scabiosa
Aquilegia	Didiscus	Myosotis	Stocks
Aster	Digitalis	Nemophila	Sweet Peas
Brachycome	Iberis gibraltarica	Nepeta	Torenia
Campanula	Heliotrope	Nigella	Verbena
Candytuft	Larkspur	Pansy	Veronica
Centaurea cyanus	Linum	Petunia	Zinnia

Yellow and Orange Flowers

Alyssum	Cosmos	Marigold	Tithonia
Antirrhinum	Dianthus	Nasturtium	Tritoma
Bartonia	Eschscholtzia	Pansy	Venidium
Calendula	Evening Primrose	Phlox	Wallflower
Celosia	Gaillardia	Stocks	Zinnia
Coreopsis	Hollyhock	Sunflower	
Calliopsis	Hunnemania	Sweet Peas	

LANDRETH'S FLOWER SEEDS

In presenting our 1936 List of Flower Seeds, we offer what we consider the very best and most popular varieties, including a number of novelties. Our seeds are grown by the most painstaking methods, and no trouble or expense is too great for us to take, to insure our customers the finest of domestic and foreign grown seeds. We are devoting particular attention to the Flower Seed Department, and are constantly striving to give prompt, helpful, and intelligent service.

We wish to particularly call attention to our strains of Phlox Drummondii and Zinnia, which we feel are unsurpassed by those of any seedsman. The Zinnia was first introduced to this country by Landreth, who, more than 100 years ago, found it growing in a wild-state in Mexico, and listed it in an early catalog. The present large-flowering Zinnia is the descendant, in modern dress, of its humble great, great grandfather, which was of the small single type, now so rarely seen.

Our Flower Seeds are continually tested for germination, in soil in our greenhouses (which is the only sure way) and are planted outdoors in our Experimental Gardens each year to "check" on trueness to type, habit of growth, purity of strain, etc. We are constantly testing new varieties, and whenever we find anything which to us seems of particular merit, are anxious to tell our friends about it.

Space limitations prevent the listing of all varieties which we are able to supply, only the better-known sorts being included here. If you can't find what you need, write us, and the chances are that we can supply it from stock, or at all events obtain it very promptly from the growers of the particular strain desired.

Varieties marked with ★ supplied in plain packets only

Symbols denote: □ Annual ○ Perennial × Biennial

ACHILLEA (Sneezewort, Yarrow) ○ (Normal germination, 10-15 days)

★**The Pearl**—Splendid perennial for cutting. Bears clusters of double satin-white flowers during a long season. Does best in a sunny situation. 2 feet. Rather difficult to germinate. A native of Great Britain. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 15

AGERATUM □ (Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Of easy growth, flowers abundantly out of doors in summer and until frost; very desirable for table decoration. Start indoors for earliest bloom. In bloom for 90 days. Hardy annual from Mexico.

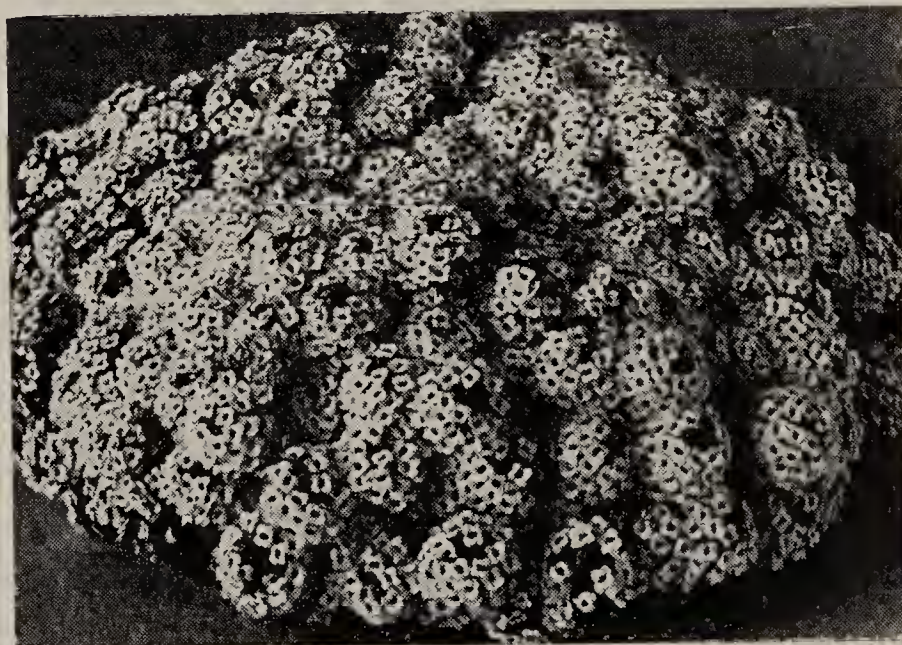
- ★**Imperial Semi-Dwarf White** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10
- ★**Imperial Semi-Dwarf Blue** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10
- Imperial Semi-Dwarf Mixed.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10
- ★**Blue Ball**—Dwarf, ball-shaped plants. Large flowered and very compact. Best for edging. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10
- Blue Perfection**—Compact, very large flowered variety. The darkest sort grown from seed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

ALKANET—See Anchusa

ALYSSUM □ ○ (Normal germination, 5-8 days)

Makes a very pretty border; fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants. Blooms June to November. Sow where wanted to bloom. Native to Western Asia.

Sweet (Maritimum) □—White. 8 to 12 inches. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented, a hardy annual. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10



Alyssum Benthami Procumbens

Carpet of Snow □—Very suitable for border and pot work. 4 inches.

1 oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Benthami Procumbens □—Very dwarf creeping habit. Best for edging that we have ever grown.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Lutescens** □—Dwarf creamy yellow.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Lilac Queen Improved** □—Distinct variety with lilac-tinted flowers. 9 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

Saxatile Compactum ○—Perennial, known also as "Basket of Gold." In late spring, is covered with golden flowers. Excellent for rockeries.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

ANCHUSA ○ □

(Normal germination, 30 days)

Italica, Dropmore Variety ○—A most satisfactory perennial with rough green leaves, bearing large numbers of deep blue flowers on branching stems. Should be in every garden. Believed to be of Italian origin. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **35c.**; pkt., **10**

★**Myosotidiflora** ○—Light blue and graceful, this hardy 12-inch plant is ideal for rock-gardening or borders. 50 seeds **35c.**

Capensis □ (Summer Forget-Me-Not)—Gentian-blue flowers from July to October. 2 feet. This variety deserves to be better known. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**

ANNUAL SURPRISE GARDEN MIXTURE □

(Normal germination, 8–12 days)

A choice blending of many annual flowers and is ideal to brighten an unsightly corner. This mixture is not made from old seed, as are so many mixtures. May be sown broadcast, or in rows, and is so balanced as to give bloom all season. Excellent for children's gardens.

lb., **\$2.00**; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **\$1.25**; pkt., **5****ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)** □

(Normal germination, 8–12 days)

An exquisite tender perennial, living for a second and third year, but best treated as an annual, blooming in July if sown early and then on until killed by frost. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over winter, plants will boom second summer for four months. As a cut flower, Snapdragon retains its fresh appearance for 4 or 5 days, and in this particular is very valuable for table decoration. A development of a genus known as Scrophularia, which is native in both Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Majus Golden King, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

Majus Scarlet Cardinal, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

Majus Queen Victoria—White, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

Majus Harmony—Terra Cotta Orange, 2 ft.

Majus Rose Queen, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

Majus Mixed, 2 ft. Red, Rose, Yellow, Scarlet, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **30c.**; pkt., **10**

(For Forcing or Outdoor Use—3 feet)

★**Tall Maximum Copper King** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **90c.**; pkt., **15**

★**Tall Maximum The Rose** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **90c.**; pkt., **15**

★**Tall Maximum Canary Bird** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **90c.**; pkt., **15**

★**Tall Maximum Snowflake** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **90c.**; pkt., **15**

★**Tall Maximum Mixed** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

Semi-Dwarf Mixed—Rose, Yellow, White, etc. 18 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

★**Rust Proof Univ. of California Strain Mixed**—Awarded Certificate of Honor by "All-America Selections Committee" for 1935. The plants are 75% rust-proof, and the strain is invaluable where conditons of rust prevail. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **1.25**; pkt., **10**

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

(Normal germination, 12–60 days)

Among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial old fashioned flowers. Blooms in the early spring and summer for 60 days. Foliage very attractive. Will thrive almost anywhere, but prefers partial shade and moisture. Splendid for cutting. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 feet. Native both to Europe and America.

Vulgaris, Single Mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., **35c.**; pkt., **10**

★**Chrysantha (Golden Spur)** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **45c.**; pkt., **10**

Mrs. Scott-Elliott's Hybrids, Mixed—The best of the Columbines, having extremely long spurs, and embracing blues, lavenders, purples, mauves, reds, pinks, yellows, whites and creams. Two or more colors in the same flower-head.

 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **45c.**; pkt., **25**

★**Long Spurred Silver Queen** $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **45c.**; pkt., **25**

★**Long Spurred Pink Shades** $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **45c.**; pkt., **25**

★**Long Spurred Blue Shades** $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **45c.**; pkt., **25**

**Antirrhinum—Tall Maximum**



Aster—American Branching

Fusarium Wilt-Resistant Strains—We are glad to offer originator's stock of the following strains of Asters, which we believe to be resistant to this disease which is so rapidly spreading throughout the world. Do not confuse "yellows" with "wilt," however, as "yellows" can only be controlled by use of a 3-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture with which plants should be sprayed at intervals of 7 to 10 days. Though we noticed yellows in our trials last Summer, we saw absolutely no sign of wilt where we had used resistant seed, and we advise all our friends to insist on wilt-resistant strains.

Landreth's American Branching (Also known as Vick's Branching.)—We cannot recommend the American Branching type too highly. They closely resemble small Chrysanthemums. Very free blooming, producing flowers of the broad-petaled type, slightly incurved and very lasting. Handsome double flowers borne on long stems, a free brancher and unsurpassed in merit. 24 inches tall. Wilt resistant.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Crimson..... | } | $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.
pkt., 10 |
| Lavender or Light Blue..... | | |
| Shell Pink..... | | |
| Purple or Dark Blue..... | | |
| Rose..... | | |
| White..... | | |
| Fine Mixed..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90c.; pkt., 10 | |

Crego's Giant Branching Comet.—This class, also known as "Ostrich Plume," is without doubt the most popular variety grown. The flowers have long shaggy petals, suggesting a mop, and often are curled and interlaced. Blooms mid-summer. 2 feet. Wilt resistant.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Crimson..... | } | $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 55c.
pkt., 10 |
| Lavender or Light Blue..... | | |
| Purple or Dark Blue..... | | |
| Rose..... | | |
| Shell Pink..... | | |
| White..... | | |
| Finest Mixed..... | | |

Early Queen of the Market.—The best early among the Asters. Habit branching. Flowers double and nearly round. Plants 18 inches high and very productive. Ten days earlier than any other. Wilt resistant.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Crimson..... | } | $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.
pkt., 10 |
| Dark Blue or Purple..... | | |
| Lavender or Light Blue..... | | |
| Light Rose..... | | |
| White..... | | |
| Fine Mixed.—All colors..... | | |

Single Chinensis Mixed. (Wilt resistant.)—This strong, vigorous and free-blooming variety is sometimes known as Single Marguerite. The flowers are broad-petaled, about 2½-3 inches in diameter, and all have yellow centers. Fine for cutting..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

ARABIS ○

(Normal germination, 10-20 days)

Alpina—(Rock Cress) 6 inches. Charming white Spring-flowering perennial, doing well in any soil, and needing only plenty of sun. Native of the Alps..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

ARCTOTIS □

(Normal germination, 15-20 days)

Grandis—(Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—Long stems and good keeping qualities make this an excellent cut flower. Petals white with steel-blue center. 2 feet. Better start indoors... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Hybrids**—Shades of red and orange... pkt., 25c.

ASTERS (Callistephus) □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Chrysanthemum-like flowers, not surpassed in beauty by any plant. They thrive best in rich soil, and with sufficient moisture, will give satisfaction in almost any garden, and blossom in profusion for about 6 weeks or until killed by frost. A supply of Asters may be had from July until frost, by planting an early variety like Queen of the Market, followed by a later sort such as American Branching. To insure early blooming, seeds may be sown under glass in April and then transplanted to outside beds after all danger from frost is over. We owe our garden Asters to China and Japan.



Balsam (Ladyslipper)

ASTERS—Continued

(New) Super-Giant "Los Angeles." (Not resistant.)—Received Award-of-Merit from "All America Selections Committee" for 1934. Exceptionally large flowers of a pure shell-pink, borne on very strong 3-foot stems. The interlacing petals give a very pretty feathery effect. Introducers' stock only. Early planting essential. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **75c.**; pkt., **15**

(New) Super-Giant "El Monte." (Not resistant.)—Special mention from "All-America" Council for 1936. The second color of the Super-Giant Class is a deep, glowing crimson of huge size, with fluffy interlaced petals. pkt., **25**

King or Needle Mixed. (Not resistant.)—Differs from all others, by producing large rounded heads of quilled petals. Long stems make this variety good for cutting. 2 feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **30c.**; pkt., **10**

(New) Giant California Sunshine Mixed. (Wilt resistant.)—Single row of outer petals, 4-5 inches across, with tufted center of short florets of light yellow. Distinct and most attractive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **65c.**; pkt., **15**

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—See Centaurea.

BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum) □

(Normal germination, 15 days)

Popular as a rapid climbing annual, 10-12 feet, producing inflated seed pods one inch diameter, resembling miniature balloons; delicate foliage. Valuable for screens. Sometimes called "Love In a Puff." Tender annual. Native of Bermuda, Florida, Texas, and many other places throughout the world. 1 oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**

BALSAM (Ladyslipper) □

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture in a sunny position are requisite to produce large flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are to stand, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. In bloom 60 days. If foliage obscures flowers, it can be cut away without injuring plants. Native to India, Malay Peninsula and China.

Camellia Flowered Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **20c.**; pkt., **10**

Rose Flowered Mixed.—2 feet high. 18 inches diameter. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **20c.**; pkt., **10**

BARTONIA (Blazing Star) □

(Normal germination, 15 days)

Aurea—Even in poor soil this flower will produce vivid yellow patches in the garden. Can be used effectively with blue Ageratum in the border. Cannot be transplanted. Sow where wanted to bloom. 1 foot. Is a California wild-flower.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., **30c.**; pkt., **10**

BEARDTONGUE—See Pentstemon.

BELLIS—See Daisy Double.

BLANKET FLOWER—See Gaillardia.

BLACK EYED SUSAN—See Thunbergia.

BLUE LACE FLOWER—See Didiscus.



Candytuft—Hyacinth Flowered

BRACHYCOME □

(Normal germination, 10 days)

Iberidifolia Mixed—Swan River Daisy. A rather uncommonly grown plant, which should be better known. 10 inches. Blue, white, rose, violet flowers resembling small cinerarias. Use for edgings. Indigenous to Australia.

★**Blue**, with yellow center. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 55c.; pkt., 10

BROWALLIA □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Elata Mixed—A fine bedding plant of free growth, blooming during Summer and Autumn, and producing star-shaped flowers of blue and white 1 foot. Makes a good house-plant. Native of Tropical America. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

BUGLOSS—See Anchusa.

CALENDULA or POT MARIGOLD □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Bushy plants with dense green foliage, surmounted with disc-like double flowers. If cut regularly, will bloom all Summer, and well into the Fall. Thrives even in poor soil, provided seed-pods are removed after blooming. 12-18 inches. Does not transplant easily. Is native from Canary Islands to Persia.

Mixed Double—Yellow and orange shades. 1 oz., 25c.; pkt., 5

(New) **Landreths' Pastel Bedding Mixed**—Designed especially for the home garden, this mixture of dwarf types has many new shades of apricot, cream and white, as well as the better-known orange and lemon. Adapted to border use, but stems are long enough for cutting. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

★**Campfire (Sensation)**—Large flowers of rich orange, with a scarlet sheen. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 15

★(New) **Orange Shaggy**—Winner of Gold Medal in "All-America" competition in 1935. Fringed and lacinated petals of deep orange. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 15

Orange King—The best bright orange. 1 oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Lemon Queen—Good clear lemon. 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

(New) **Chrysantha (Sunshine)**—Awarded a Gold Medal by the "All-America Selections Committee" for 1934. Originating in Australia, this flower has wide and loosely arranged petals, incurved at center, and reflexed at edges, somewhat like a chrysanthemum. The long-stemmed clear buttercup-yellow blooms are 4 inches across. Plants 30 inches tall. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Ball's Apricot**—Lovely color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Meteor**—Most attractive creamy white, striped with orange, and should be better known. 1 oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS ×

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

The **Canterbury Bells** are a large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion. Easy of culture and certain to flower; succeeds well in good soil. Blooms second year. 2-3 feet. Native throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer) Mixed—Large cup-shaped bells, surrounded by a calyx resembling a saucer, and giving effect of being double. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Medium Single Mixed—Large hanging bell-like flowers, in shades of blue, pink and white. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Pyramidalis Blue (Chimney Bellflower)**—Beautiful blue flowers on 5 foot stalks. They like a warm well-drained situation. Blooms August and September. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Pyramidalis Mixed (Chimney Bellflower)**. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Very pretty in masses. Bloom 60 days. 1 foot. Does not transplant readily. Originally a native of the Mediterranean region.

Coronaria Hyacinth Flowered White—A superb variety; large flowers on good stems. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

★**Umbellata Crimson**. 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

★**Umbellata Lilac**. 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

★**Umbellata Pink**. 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

★**Umbellata White**. 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Umbellata Mixed. 1 oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT ○

(Normal germination, 10-20 days)

★**Iberis Gibraltarica**—Of spreading habit and covered with flat clusters of lilac flowers, shading to white at center. Tops die in winter, but new growth appears early the following season. Excellent for rock gardens or edgings. 8 inches. Blooms second year. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Iberis Sempervirens**—Perennial white for rock and open gardens. 8 inches. Blooms second year. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 15

CANNAS (Seeds only) ○

(Normal germination, 5-90 days)

Half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage, of tropical appearance; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. 3 feet. Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, first filing a small hole through the outer shell, sow in hot-bed, transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar. These plants are native in tropical and subtropical countries.

Crozy's Early Newest Large Flowering Mixed. 4 to 5 feet tall. . . . 1 oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

CARDINAL CLIMBER □

(Normal germination, 10-20 days)

Excellent climber growing 25 feet under favorable conditions. Cardinal red flowers, 1 inch in diameter, cover the vine from July until frost. Sun and a rich soil necessary. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

CARDIOSPERMUM—See Balloon Vine.

CARNATIONS—See Dianthus.

CASTOR BEAN or RICINUS □

(Normal germination, 10-12 days)

The **Castor Bean**, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Valuable for screens, a tender annual. Combines well with Cannas or Dahlias. Ricinus is a native of the Tropics.

★**Sanguineus**—Red stalks and green foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet.

1 oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Zanzibarensis**—Largest-leaved variety, an elegant center plant. Leaves often 2 feet across. 12 feet high. 1 oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Mixed, All Varieties 1 oz., 20c.; pkt., 5

CATNIP—See Nepeta.

CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB □

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

The **Cockscombs** are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The plant will produce a larger bloom by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before maturing the heads may be preserved during winter. A native of many warm regions.

★**Golden Queen**—Plume type. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Tall Giant Empress—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage. 2 to 3 feet high. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Cristata, Dwarf Mixed—4 or 5 colors. 1 foot high. Combs 10 inches. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Thompsoni Magnifica Plumosa Mixed—Plants 3 to 4 feet high, sending up exquisitely beautiful plumes 10 inches in length, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and far more delicate than the more formal Cockscomb. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 55c.; pkt., 10

Childsii Mixed (Chinese Wool Flower). $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

CENTAUREA □**BACHELOR'S BUTTON**

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

The **Centaurea** is particularly well adapted for border work, and is also of value for cutting. Sow where wanted to bloom, as seedlings do not transplant readily. Very easy to grow, and will self-sow freely. 2 feet. Our strain of Double Blue is superb. These are prevailing Old World plants.

Cyanus, Double Blue (Cornflower).

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Cyanus, Double Crimson**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Cyanus Double Rose**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Cyanus, Double White**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Cyanus Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Imperialis, Mixed (Sweet Sultan)—Larger than usual Centaureas; colors, blue, white, pink and yellow. 18 to 24 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Candidissima (Dusty Miller)—Foliage finely cut and of silvery-gray color. For bedding and borders only. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

CALLIOPSIS □

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

A graceful plant of easy culture, with fine-cut foliage. Flowers are daisy-like in form and range in color from yellow and orange to maroon. Especially long-flowering, and well adapted for cutting. 2-3 feet. Indigenous to North America.

★**Golden Wave Single Dwarf** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★**Dwarf Crimson King Single** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★**Tricolor Single**. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

Mixed Tall Semi-Double. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

CHEIRANTHUS—See Wallflower.

CHRYSANTHEMUM □ ○

(Normal germination, 8-20 days)

Carinatum, Single Mixed □—Daisylike flowers, with disk of contrasting color. Sometimes called Annual Painted Daisy. Is a native of Morocco. 20 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy)—2 feet. ○ $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Pyrethrum ○—**Single and Double Mixed**. Sometimes called Perennial Painted Daisy. 3 feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10

CLARKIA □

(Normal germination, 10 days)

Fine Mixed—Does well in poor soil. The flower sprays of scarlet, orange, pink, and white somewhat resemble the Flowering Almond. Sprays are long and may need staking. 2 feet. Clarkia is improved by starting indoors in boxes or pots. These plants are native from British Columbia to California. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS—See Morning Glory.

GILLIFLOWER

The term gilliflower, down to the time of Shakespeare, always referred to what we now know as Carnation. Since that time, it has come to refer instead to Stocks, and also to Wallflower, which often causes misunderstanding. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that orders should be placed in the **exact name** which appears in our catalogue.

COBAEA SCANDENS □
(Cathedral Bells)

(Normal germination, 15-20 days)

Rapid-growing climber with attractive foliage, producing large, bell-shaped flowers, which turn a beautiful deep violet-blue. Grows 25-30 feet. Habitat Mexico $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

CHINESE LANTERN—See Physalis.

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—See Cynoglossum.

COREOPSIS ○

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Lanceolata California Sunbeam—2-3 feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

★**Double Sunburst**—Beautiful double flowers, 2 inches across. Comes 80% true from seed, and is a welcome change from the single type. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 80c.; pkt., 20

CORN FLOWER—See Centaurea.

COSMOS □

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

Every year this flower makes more friends. Growing 4 to 5 feet high from seed. Valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost. Cosmos is improved by indoor starting. Excellent for cutting. Originally from tropical America.

Extra Early Mammoth Crimson $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Extra Early Mammoth Pink $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Extra Early Mammoth White. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Extra Early Mammoth Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Extra Early Double Crested Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

(New) **Early Klondyke "Orange Flare"**—"All-America" Gold Medal for 1935. Flowers from seed in less than 4 months, thus making it possible to flower this variety even as far North as Canada. Vivid orange blooms, with Marigold-like foliage. Should be planted early $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 15

CYNOGLOSSUM □

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Amabile—Easily grown plants, with sprays of metallic blue flowers, over a long season. 2 feet. Valuable for cutting. Indoor starting, followed by transplanting, greatly adds to the beauty of this plant, but it does very well, too, when sown directly in its permanent outside position. Grows wild in Eastern Asia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

CYPRESS VINE □

(Ipomoea quamoclit)

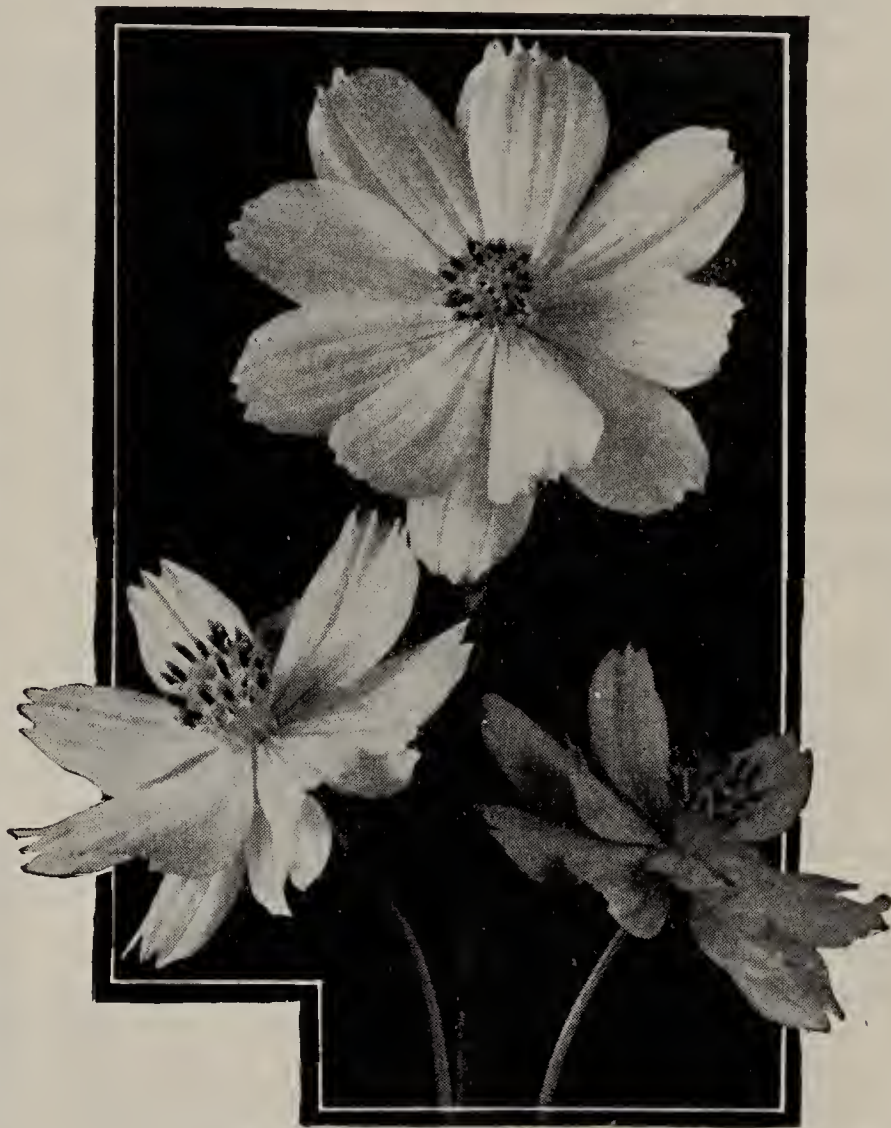
(Normal germination, 10-20 days)

Among the most beautiful of annual running and twining vines, blooming from midsummer until

frost. Star-like flower. Native in tropical America, and southern United States.

Quamoclit Mixed—White and crimson. Lace-like foliage; climbing 8 feet . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 5

QUAMOCLIT HYBRIDA—See Cardinal Climber.



Cosmos—Orange Flare

DAHLIA (Seeds Only) ○

(Normal germination, 10-20 days)

A favorite for autumn flowering, blooming the first season from seed if started early. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so wide and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Will produce many choice tubers, which should be dug after flowering, buried in dry sand, ashes or peat moss, and stored for the winter in a cool place. The Dahlia originally grew wild in Mexico.

Hybrid Show Double Mixed—An exceptional mixture of really fine seed, saved from prize-winning plants $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10

Finest Single Mixed—Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Fine for cutting $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

★**Coltness Mignon Strain Single Mixed**—Splendid for dwarf bedding. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

★**Unwin's Dwarf Semi-Double Giants Mixed**—2 feet. Excellent color range, and fine form. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 90c.; pkt., 25

DAISY, DOUBLE (Bellis monstrosa) ○

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

The **English Daisy** is a dainty perennial Springtime plant. Fine for edging or border. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot-bed. Should be planted in beds 5 inches apart to make best effect. Grows 8 inches tall. Native habitat Great Britain.

Improved Giant Double Pink $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Improved Giant Double Red $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Improved Giant Double Snowball.

Improved Giant Double Choice Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

DAISY, SHASTA—See Chrysanthemum.

DAISY, PAINTED—See Chrysanthemum.

DIANTHUS (Caryophyllus) ○ □
(Carnation Types)

(Normal germination, 5-15 days)

These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant. In the open garden most bloom the first Autumn. Need slight protection in cold weather. Believed to be a native of the Old World.

Carnation Chabauds ○

Splendid large double types, which more nearly resemble the florists' carnation than any other variety. Sometimes 2½ inches across. 18 inches tall. Start under glass for bloom the first season.

★**Sparkler—Cardinal Red**... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 15

★**Renée Rose—Deep Rose**... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 15

★**Jeanne Dionis—White**... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 15

★**Marie Chabaud—Yellow**... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 15

Giant Mixed... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

Border or Open-Garden Types ○

The flowers are generally borne on long stems; seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next summer.

★**Grenadin Mixed—Early double.** 18 inches. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

Perpetual Flowering Carnations □

Giant Marguerite, Mixed Extra Large—A very vigorous class, suitable for garden and splendid for cutting. Sown as annuals in February on a gentle heat and transplanted to open ground as soon as possible after frost, will produce a profusion of flowers in five months after sowing, 50 to 75% of the plants being double and sweetly scented. Although usually treated as annuals, if given protection over winter, will bloom following spring. 20 inches... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Giant Marguerite, Red**... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

★**Giant Marguerite, White**... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

DIANTHUS (Pinks) ○ □

Plumarius Semperflorens or Clove Pink○—The everblooming hardy garden pink of our grandmothers' garden. Mostly pinkish singles with dark red eye, though a percentage of white and lavender flowers will appear. Best for borders. 12-14 inches... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Laciniatus Splendens**○ Special mention in "All-America" Trials 1935. Very large single, over 2 inches across, in a brilliant shade of crimson with glistening white eye. The most striking Dianthus we have ever grown... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90c.; pkt., 15

Chinese and Japanese Pinks

The Pinks or Picotees are free-flowering biennial plants, but best treated as annuals, that bloom the first summer, and if freely cut will produce larger flowers the second year. Unrivaled for showy colors, flowers produced in abundance over four months' time. Varieties listed below, are at their best when started indoors. Need protection over Winter.

Chinensis (China or Indian Pink)□—Flowers borne in Sweet William-like clusters in various colors, showy and double. Height, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 5

Heddewigi Double (Japan Pink)□—Very showy and fragrant. Flowers 2 to 2½ inches, resembling a carnation, many beautifully striped and mottled. 10 inches... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Heddewigi Single (Japan Pink)□ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Laciniatus, Single, Mixed□—Flowers all colors exquisitely fringed. Height, 18 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Annual Sweet William (Sweet Wivelsfield)**□—A very desirable type of single flower (Dianthus Hybridus), with a Sweet William-like growth. Flowers, however, are much larger and brighter, and more unusually marked and flaked. Blooms first year. Mixed... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See Sweet William.

DELPHINIUM ○

(Normal germination, 20-35 days)

The **Delphiniums** are showy perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first Autumn if started early, and again the following Spring. All seed pods should be removed to encourage new bloom. A good, deep, rich soil will make large flowers. Seed sometimes germinates slowly and irregularly, and seed-bed should be placed where it may remain undisturbed for at least 6 months. 2-6 feet tall. Believed to have been discovered in Siberia, though is native throughout the North Temperate Zone.

Belladonna Improved (Cliveden Beauty)—Clear Blue... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 70c.; pkt., 20

Bellamosum—Dark Blue... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 20

DELPHINIUM—Continued

Gold Medal Hybrids, Finest Mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10

★(New) **Elatum "Iceberg"**—Pure white. 20-inch spikes. First White Delphinium of the Elatum type to come true from seed. A great novelty. Strong, healthy growth. . . . $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., \$1.50; pkt., 35

★**Wrexham Hollyhock Hybrids**—A beautiful blending of colors, from the world's most famous hybridist. Largest of all delphiniums. 5-6 feet tall, with enormous spikes. . . $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 50

Chinensis Varieties—Reach full development first season if planted early. Flowers are not in spikes, but instead in loose sprays along the branches. 2 feet. Very graceful effect.

★**Azure Fairy**—Light Blue. . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 55c.; pkt., 10

★**Blue Butterfly**—Dark Blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 55c.; pkt., 10

★**Alba**—White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**Mixed**. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

FOR ANNUAL DELPHINIUM—See Larkspur.



White Delphinium "Iceberg"

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower) □

(Normal germination, 20-35 days)

Coeruleus—Dainty lavender-blue flowers from June to October. Excellent for bedding, and makes a splendid cut-flower. Sow where wanted to bloom. According to a Landreth Catalog of more than 75 years ago, the Didiscus is a native of Australia.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) ○

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and having tall spikes of showy, curiously shaped flowers. Blooms second year. 3 feet. Digitalis was first brought to America from Great Britain.

★**Gloxiniaflora Rose**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

★**Gloxiniaflora Purple**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

★**Gloxiniaflora White**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

New Shirley Giant Hybrids Mixed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

ENGLISH DAISY—See *Bellis monstrosa*.

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy) □

(Normal germination, 10-20 days)

★**Aurantiaca Hybrida Mixed**—Daisy-like flowers in pastel shades from pure white, blush, red, and sulphur to lemon, golden-yellow, reddish yellow and pale salmon-rose. Should have good soil, and sunniest possible position. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA □

(California Poppy)

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

One of the most beautiful of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Foliage finely cut like lace, with a bluish tinge. Easily raised from seed, but does not transplant well. Sown in Autumn, the growth is of increased vigor. Diameter of plant 20 inches. Height 12 inches. Blooming 60 days. Is a California wild-flower, from which the following developments have been made:

Aurantiaca Orange—The true California Poppy. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★**Carmine King**—Carmine-rose. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Golden West—Canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in center. Flowers measure over 3 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★**Orange Flame**—Reddish-orange, of great merit. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

★**Crimson**. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**White**. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

Californica Brilliant Mixed Colors.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★**Double Choice Mixed**. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

EVENING PRIMROSE ○

(Normal germination, 10–15 days)

Oenothera Lamarckiana—Showy and beautiful plants for borders and beds. Large yellow flowers, June to September. 2 feet tall. Plant in fairly dry soil with plenty of lime. A plant of wide native distribution, but mostly in the Western Hemisphere. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

EUPHORBIA □**(Snow-on-the Mountain)**

(Normal germination, 10–12 days)

Variiegata—A foliage plant growing well in poor and dry soil. Leaves at first are bright green, but as plants mature, become edged with silvery-white. 2 feet. Euphorbia is a North American native plant. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

FEVERFEW—See Matricaria.

FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

FLAX—See Linum.

FORGET-ME-NOT—See Myosotis.

FOUR-O'CLOCK—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE—See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) ○ □

(Normal germination, 10–20 days)

These **Gaillardias** are half-hardy, free-flowering perennials and annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bedders, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole summer. Prefer light, well-drained soil, and full sunlight. 24 inches tall. Native to North America.

Grandiflora Fine Mixed ○ . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10**Single Picta Fine Mixed** □ . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10**Double Picta Lorenziana Mixed** □ . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10★**Indian Chief** □—Beautiful bronzy-red of good habit. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10**GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy)** ○

(Normal germination, 20–25 days)

New Giant Hybrids Mixed—A very beautiful daisy-like flower in many delightful colors, and borne on long stems; ideal for cutting. Seed should be sown individually, with the point up, in a greenhouse or hotbed. When leaves are an inch long, transplant to a sunny and protected location. Requires protection over Winter. Native of Africa. 25 seeds 25c.



Gaillardia—"Indian Chief"

GERANIUM ZONALE □

(Normal germination, 15–20 days)

An excellent grade of plants can be raised from seed which gives a wide variety of color. Should be started indoors. 2 feet. The Geranium is believed to be of South African origin.

Single Mixed $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10**GODETIA (Satin Flower)** □

(Normal germination, 6–10 days)

Dwarf Azalea Flowered Double Mixed—These do best in rather poor soil, and bear double satiny flowers in many rich colors. Do well in partial shade. If cut before fully open, the flowers will last a long time in water. 12 inches. This plant does much better if started indoors, and transplanted when 2 or 3 inches tall. California native. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth) □

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for winter decoration, the flowers (resembling clover heads) should be fully matured before being gathered. 15 inches tall. Indigenous to tropical sections of the Old World.

Mixed—Pink, white, purple. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 5



Small Ornamental Gourds

GOURDS (Ornamental) □

(Normal germination, 12-15 days)

The **Gourds** are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The fruit is useful for decoration, due to its unique appearance. Native to many of the world's tropical sections.

Small Mixed Gourds—All sorts, oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath) □ ○

(Normal germination, 15 days)

Grandiflora Alba (True Covent Garden Strain) □

—Graceful plants much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers. Light, airy foliage, with myriads of small white flowers. 2 feet. Does not transplant easily. Native in Europe, Asia and Northern Africa. . . . 1 oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

Paniculata (Perennial) ○—Produces masses of small white flowers which are fine for cutting, or may be dried for Winter use. Dried flowers may be made to look alive again, by wrapping in a damp towel, and keeping in a cool place for about 6 hours. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

HELICHRYSUM □

(Straw or Everlasting Flower)

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Double Mixed Colors—Everlasting flowers, size of a 50-cent piece. Useful for making winter bouquets. 3 feet. Is much improved by starting indoors, and setting out after danger from frost is past. Is indigenous to many parts of Europe. ½ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELIOTROPE □

(Normal germination, 30 days)

Aborescens Choice Mixed—Very fragrant, grown as a bedding and pot plant, half-hardy perennial. Best treated as an annual. Prefers a light, rich soil. 2 feet. Grows wild in Peru.

½ oz., 60c.; pkt., 15

HESPERIS MATRONALIS—See Sweet Rocket.

HERBS—See Vegetable Section

HIBISCUS (Mallow) ○

(Normal germination, 5-7 days)

Giant Mixed—Robust growing plants producing large cup-shaped blooms in shades of pink, red, yellow and white, during August and September. Excellent for hedge or background use.

½ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea rosea) ○

(Normal germination, 10-30 days)

One of the best perennials for a screen. Nothing better for background or among shrubs. Blooms sometimes first year; always second year. 5-8 feet tall. Will grow anywhere. Originally from the gardens of the Old World.

★**(New) Orange Prince**—Rich Apricot-Orange double. A robust grower, in a shade not heretofore known to the genus. ¼ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15

Allegheny—Semi-double, fringed, mixed colors. Mammoth flowers. ½ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Chater's Double Rose Pink. . . ¼ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Chater's Double Scarlet. ¼ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Chater's Double Yellow. ¼ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Chater's Double Newport Pink. ¼ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Chater's Double White. ¼ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10

Chater's Double Mixed Colors—Extra choice. Rose, scarlet, salmon, yellow. ¼ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

Annual Single Mixed—Very attractive, all colors, early bloomer. ½ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

HONESTY—See Lunaria.

HUNNEMANIA □

(Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(Normal germination, 15-20 days)

Semi-Double Sunlite—Flowers and foliage somewhat resemble Eschscholtzia, but are larger and sturdier. The extra row of petals gives the appearance of being open at all times. Sown in early May, will bloom from July until frost. Prefer a sunny, well-drained border. Splendid for cutting. Buttercup yellow, with orange stamens. ⅓ oz., 40c.; pkt., 15

IBERIS—See Candytuft.

IPOMOEA—See Morning-Glory.

KOCHIA (Fire Bush) □**SUMMER CYPRESS OR BELVIDERE**

(Normal germination, 10 days)

The seed should be sown when the Oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching by midsummer three feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green, feathery branches, which turn red after frost. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. An annual hedge plant. 3 feet. Native both in Europe and United States.

Childsii—Extraordinarily showy; green; red after frost. Newest, best type. . . . 1 oz., **25c.**; pkt., **5**

KUDZU VINE ○

(Normal germination, 30 days)

Pueraria Thunbergiana—8-10 feet the first season. When well established, grows 40-50 feet a year. Large heart-shaped leaves, with clusters of rosy pea-like blossoms in warm climates, but seldom flowers north of Washington, D. C. Grows well in poorest soil. Top dies back in winter, but new shoots appear early following season. Its natural habitat is China and Japan. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**

LADYSLIPPER—See Balsam.

LANTANA □

(Normal germination, 30-45 days)

Hybrida Mixed—A rapid growing perennial (treat as an annual) bearing verbena-like clusters of crimson, rose, yellow, orange and flame, which are followed by deep blue berries. 2 feet. Better start indoors for best satisfaction. First introduced from the West Indies. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **30c.**; pkt., **10**

LARKSPUR □

(Normal germination, 20-25 days)

Larkspur or Annual Delphinium is of unsurpassed merit for massing in the border, as well as for cutting. Native to many parts of North Temperate Zone. Tall, upright, base-branching in habit, the **Giant Imperials** have passed all other types of Larkspur for florists' and general garden use. The Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on stems 4-5 feet long, are compactly placed on upright growing plants, requiring only about half the space needed for the old Stock Flowered type. May be started either indoors or outside, but indoor starting improves the quality of the flowers.

Imperial Miss California—Deep salmon-pink.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

Imperial Blue Spire—Deep Oxford blue.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

(New) Imperial Blue Bell—Granted Special Mention, and named as "All-American" for 1934. This Base-Branching type with flowers of clear, light blue was introduced for the first time two years ago, the color having been previously missing from the Imperial Class. Originator's stock only. . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

Imperial Peachblossom—Flesh-pink.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

Imperial Daintiness—Delicate lavender.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

Imperial Scarlet Spire—Good scarlet.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

Imperial White Spire—Clear white.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**; pkt., **10**

Imperial Finest Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **35c.**; pkt., **10**

Dwarf Double Rocket Mixed—1 foot. For borders. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**

FOR HARDY LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

LINARIA (Toadflax) □

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Maroccana Excelsior Hybrids resemble miniature Snapdragon, and are found in distinct colors such as rose, yellow, pink, lavender, carmine, red, violet, salmon, and white. Easy to grow, and blooms in 6 weeks. A native of the North Temperate Zone. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., **30c.**; pkt., **10**

LINUM (Flax) ○

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Grandiflorum Perenne—Dainty pale blue flowers. Easy to grow and very much used recently, because of their graceful, airy habit. 2 feet. Self-sows readily. European native.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., **20c.**; pkt., **10**

LOVE-IN-A-MIST—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See Balloon Vine.



Linaria—Excelsior Hybrids

LUNARIA ×
(Honesty—St. Peter's Penny)

(Normal germination, 15-20 days)

Biennis—This plant is grown for the seed pods, which are dried for Winter decoration. Self-sows readily. We can thank Asia for Lunaria.
 ½ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

LUPINUS ○ □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Beautiful border plants with interesting foliage and large spikes of flowers resembling sweet-peas, set closely together on the stalk. Prefers a well-drained soil. No garden complete without Lupines. 3 feet. Grows wild from Washington to California. The annual form does best when started indoors.

- ★Polyphyllus Blue ○ ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10
- ★Polyphyllus White ○ ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10
- ★Polyphyllus Roseus ○ ½ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10
- Polyphyllus Fine Mixed ○ ½ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10
- Hartwegii Annual Mixed □ ½ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

MALLOW—See Hibiscus.



Marigold "Yellow Supreme"

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

When all other flowers are past their prime, Marigolds will still furnish a wealth of color. The dwarf varieties are ideal for bedding, while the taller types are valuable for cutting. Marigolds are shallow rooters, and apt to be blown about unless staked. Easy to grow. In bloom for 90 days. Native from New Mexico to Argentina,

(New) **Dixie Sunshine**—Award-of-Merit in "All-America" Trials for 1936. This Chrysanthemum-like flower is ball-shaped, and composed of dozens of interlocking five-petaled florets giving a fringed effect. Plants are strong-stemmed and tall, and are smothered with blooms. Early planting is essential. ½ oz., 65c.; pkt., 25

(New) **Sweet-Scented Yellow Supreme**—"All-America" Gold Medal for 1935. Is lemon-yellow counterpart of the famous Guinea Gold, and like it is carnation-flowered and 100% semi-double, but its flowers are even larger. After being in water 48-72 hours, it takes on an even more delightful color, and, if possible, a more graceful form. Deliciously sweet scented.
 ¼ oz., 65c.; pkt., 15

Guinea Gold—A carnation-flowered novelty that comes 100% true semi-double from seed. Petals loosely placed and of brilliant orange color, flushed with gold. Largely lacks the characteristic Marigold odor. **Early sowing is essential.**
 ¼ oz., 50c.; pkt., 15

African Orange Ball—2½ feet. ¼ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

African Lemon Ball—2½ feet. ¼ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

African Tall Double Mixed—2½ feet.
 ¼ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

French Dwarf Double—Orange. 10 inches.
 ¼ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

French Dwarf Double—Lemon. 10 inches.
 ¼ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

(New) **French Dwarf Double Mixed (Monarch Strain)**—Dwarf compact growth with tight double flowers, in a large color-range, which includes combinations of orange, bronze, yellow and mahogany. 10 inches. Better if started indoors ¼ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

★**Legion of Honor, or Dwarf Brownie**—About 9 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers single, brilliant gold with maroon blotching. Is quite late, but remains in bloom until frost. Best started indoors. ½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

(New) **Tagetes Signata Pumila**—"Little Giant"—This is a great improvement over the old strain, and is commonly known as Mexican Marigold. This plant is 4-6 inches tall, has a spread of 8-10 inches, and is covered with small single orange flowers, with a darker orange center, over a very long period. Best for edging walks and paths. A favorite with Garden Clubs.
 ¼ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

MARVEL-OF-PERU □
(Mirabilis jalapa)

(Normal germination, 8-20 days)

Or, as it is generally called, **Four-o'clock**, because its flowers open late each afternoon. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Tubers may be lifted in the Fall, and stored like Dahlias, and replanted in Spring making larger plants with more flowers. 2 feet. Habitat is tropical America.

Mixed Colors ¼ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5

MATRICARIA (Feverfew) ○

(Normal germination, 10-12 days)

Capensis White—Early sowing will give bloom the first season. The double button-like flowers are ideal for cutting or bedding. June to October. 2 feet. Self-sows readily. Native in the Mediterranean region and the Orient.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Morning Glory—Convolvulus Major

MIGNONETTE (Reseda) □

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations, but prefers a cool rich soil in a shady position. Sow where wanted to grow, or else handle in pots, as they do not transplant well. Its greatest usefulness is in combination with those cut-flowers which lack the fragrance in which this flower so abounds. Reseda is found in Southern Europe, Northern Africa, the Canary Islands, and some species in the U. S.

Allen's Defiance—The florist's favorite. Large spikes, very fragrant, and will keep for days after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing. 9 inches high.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

Goliath, Giant Flowered—Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes. 12 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Golden Yellow—Dwarf growth, highly colored; fragrant. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

New York Market—Unsurpassed florist strain. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 15

Odorata—Small flowered but particularly fragrant. 9 inches. 1 oz., 20c.; pkt., 5

MIRABILIS JALAPA—See Marvel-of-Peru.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MORNING-GLORY □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

(Soak seed in water 24 hours before sowing)

Native to nearly all the world. If started indoors, handle in pots, as they do not transplant well. Never use fertilizer of any kind on either Morning Glories or Moonflower.

Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors; suitable for covering porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly until frost. 1 oz., 15c.; pkt., 5

Convolvulus Minor—This very attractive variety deserves much wider use. All colors, 1 foot tall. Adapted for edging or rock work, and for preventing washing on steep banks.

1 oz., 15c.; pkt., 10

★ **Giant Pink**—Light pink, shading to deep red. Is a very late bloomer, so should be started indoors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

★ **(New) Rose Marie Double Pink**—Early, free-flowering clear deep rose double. Being double, gives appearance of being open even after all other Morning Glories have closed for the day.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 70c.; pkt., 10

★ **Rochester**—Flowers 4 inches or over, are deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white around edge. Wonderfully attractive. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Giant Imperial Japanese Mixed—A warm situation protected from winds is best for Japanese Morning Glory. 1 oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

Early Flowering Heavenly Blue—Most exquisite of the Morning Glories. Charming color. Should be started indoors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1.00; pkt., 10

Mix one part of Alyssum Lilac Queen seed with four parts of Alyssum Carpet of Snow, and about twice as much clean sand. Broadcast this mixture evenly over prepared ground along a border or edging. The effect of the dainty lilac standing in tufts about the white carpet, is a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

MOONFLOWER □

(*Ipomoea grandiflora*)

(Normal germination, 8-15 days)

These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Though really a perennial, is best treated as an annual, as it will not survive northern winters. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking are very fragrant. We have found it best to plant the seeds one half inch deep, after having soaked them overnight in warm water. Early Planting essential. Use no fertilizer.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba—White flowers, six inches wide. Opens only night and morning. Large, smooth, dark foliage.

1 oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

Bona nox (Evening-Glory)—Large fragrant blue flowers opening in the evening.

1 oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not) ○

(Normal germination, 15-20 days)

One of the most satisfactory early Spring flowers. They are perennials and quite hardy, although they do need some protection during very severe weather. Flourish in shady, moist situation. 6 inches. Native to both Europe and America.

Dwarf Alpestris Blue . . ¼ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—See *Cynoglossum*.

LANDRETHS' NASTURTIUM □

Sow when the Apple is in bloom
Transplant when two inches high

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

SPECIAL NOVELTIES

**Double Sweet-Scented Nasturtiums
Originator's Stock Only (Bodger)**

★**Dwarf Golden Globe Double**—Award-of-Merit for 1936 from "All-America" Council. Identical in color with the famous Golden Gleam, this new type is round, compact, sweet-scented and especially adapted to border and pot work. . . pkt., 25

Golden Gleam Double—A bouquet of these golden-yellow flowers, distinctly double in form, will fill a room with delightful fragrance, in addition to being a treat to the eye.

Flowers are borne on 6 inch stems, held well above the foliage, which adds much to the appearance of the plant. It will doubtless be a valuable addition to our list of annual flowers. Is winning in shows everywhere. Late planting is best, and this variety needs considerable moisture to bloom really well. lb., \$1.75; ¼ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★**Orange Gleam Double**—Flowers of a deep glowing orange, with distinct scarlet blotch at throat. Fully double, and sweet-scented, too. pkt., 15



Nasturtium Double Gleam Hybrids

Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids—Award of Merit for 1935. These Nasturtiums are the result of a "cross" between the famous Golden Gleam Double, and the old-fashioned singles. Colors never dreamed of in a double Nasturtium abound in profusion. Glorious flowers of salmon, golden-yellow, orange-scarlet, cerise, cream-yellow, orange, crimson, and gold flushed with scarlet combine with the fresh green foliage. Stems are long, and bear the flowers well above the leaves. Sweet scented, too. Like cool nights and considerable water.

lb., \$2.75; ¼ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 15

Scarlet Gleam Double—Gold Medal Winner for 1935. Flowers of an intense fiery-orange-scarlet, and of very large size, held well above the foliage and of more pronounced fragrance than its parent, Golden Gleam Double. This variety needs a good deal of moisture for best blooming.

¼ lb., \$1.60; oz., 40c.; pkt., 15

★**Moon Gleam Double**

★**Salmon Gleam Double**

We had intended to feature these two new varieties of Doubles this season, but after careful experiment have concluded that they are not yet quite "fixed" enough, in spite of competitors' claims. Though we are able to supply this seed, we do not recommend it. We hope that they will be ready for our unqualified endorsement another season. pkt., 10

DWARF SINGLE NASTURTIUMS □

The Dwarf Sorts are adapted for beds and borders

8 to 15 inches

Landreths' Dwarf Mixed—A mixture of the best dwarf varieties, producing an agreeable effect. lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5

The Nasturtiums, with four or five other ornamental plants, lead everything else in the garden. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in a moderately poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white. They are very effective when planted in borders and bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Sow where wanted to bloom, and thin out to 4 inches apart. **One Ounce sows 30 feet of single row.** Native from Mexico to Chile.

TALL SINGLE NASTURTIUMS

Climbing 4 to 5 feet high

Landreths' Tall Mixed—A combination of the best tall varieties.

lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 10

Separate colors of both Dwarf and Tall Nasturtiums supplied on request



Fine Bedding Pansy

NEMESIA □

(Normal germination, 20-30 days)

Triumph Mixed (Nana Compacta)—Half-hardy annual, 1 foot tall, with orchid-like flowers in many colors, ranging from rose and yellow-orange to blue. Excellent for borders, bedding, and as a pot-plant. We can thank South Africa for Nemesia. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 15

NEMOPHILA □

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Insignis Mixed—Hardy annual of very easy culture. Is effective as the front row of a border, where it should be sown in patches where plants are to flower. Six inches tall. Is a California wild flower. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

★Blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

NEPETA (Mauve Catnip) ○

(Normal germination, 15-30 days)

★**Mussini Nana Compacta**—Compact bushes bearing terminal spikes of pale lavender-blue blossoms. Splendid for edging and rock work. Both flowers and foliage are aromatic. May be clipped back at any time, if growth becomes too strong. 12 inches. Native of Persia.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10

NICOTIANA □

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Affinis Hybrids Mixed—This sweet-scented tobacco somewhat resembles a Petunia, but has a longer tube, and more pronounced petals. Opening toward evening, they emit a very powerful perfume. Blooms all Summer and Autumn, and shows shades of blue, red, white, rose and pink. 2 feet. Native of Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

NIGELLA DAMASCENA □

(Love-in-a-Mist)

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Miss Jekyll—One of the best of the old-fashioned blue flowers. A free growing, profuse blooming annual with very fine cut leaves. Thrives well under adverse conditions, including the poorest soil. Our strain is British grown, and is unsurpassed. 18 inches tall. Indoor starting, followed by transplanting, improves this plant greatly. Is a native of the Mediterranean region.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

OENOTHERA—See Evening Primrose.

PAINTED DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PAPAYER—See Poppy.

PANSIES □

(Normal germination, 8-40 days)

Seeds should be sown indoors early in Spring or outdoors during August and plants protected in Winter. In bloom sixty days after planting and continue to bloom until after frost. Though perennials, pansies are best treated as annuals. All pansies do best in soil that is rich, cool and moist, and partial shade is advantageous. They are natives of the North and South Temperate Zones.

- Fairy Queen**—Light blue, white border. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10
- Dr. Faust**—King of the Blacks. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10
- Golden Queen**—Pure yellow. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
- Lord Beaconsfield**—Lavender, shading to purple. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
- Meteor**—Mahogany brown, with yellow. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10
- Prince Henry**—Darkest blue. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1.00; pkt., 10
- Victoria Red**—Magnificent. Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c.; pkt., 10
- Snowflake**—Pure white. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
- ★(New) **Almond Blossom**—Cattleya flowered, delicate rose. Comes about 70% true to color. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10
- Giant Trimardeau Mixed**—A distinct class of plants bearing enormous flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10
- Masterpiece Mixed**—Frilled, and fluted petals in dark, rich colors. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 80c.; pkt., 10
- Fine Bedding Mixed**—Though the flowers are not as large as some, plants are in bloom over a longer period than any strain we know. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- Landreths' All Giants Mixed**—An excellent large flowering strain at a fair price. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1.25; pkt., 10
- Triumph of the Giants**—This is as fine seed as is possible to procure, producing round bushy plants with long-stemmed flowers of enormous size. Petals are curled, and overlap each other in such a way as to appear almost double. Several new color-tones are met with in this mixture, notably new reds and browns. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2.50; pkt., 50
- ★(New) **Engelmann's Giant Mixed**—Mr. Engelmann, one of the foremost British growers, has in this mixture given us a strain of immense size (3-4 inches across) containing a wide range of colors both dark and light. Compact and early flowering. Awarded Banksian Medal at the Great Spring Show at Chelsea, England (1934). Originator's seed. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1.75; pkt., 50

TUFTED PANSIES—See Viola Cornuta.

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue) ○

(Normal germination, 8-15 days)

- Improved Sensation Mixed**—Showy plants. Effective for bedding and borders. Bell-shaped flowers in graceful spikes of white, rose, purple, pink, etc. 2 feet. Blooms first year if started early. Likes full sun, but will not live long in a hot dry place. Native to North America. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 15



Petunia Giant Fimbriata

PETUNIAS □

(Normal germination, 8-15 days)

Annuals of extraordinary merit and easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the garden or greenhouse they flower in great profusion. Will grow in any soil, but the richer the soil the better the effect. They require a sunny position for best results. Fine for window boxes. **Follow instructions on packet carefully.** Are wildings of southern South America.

- ★(New) **Dainty Lady**—Award-of-Merit for 1936 from "All-America" Council. Also Award-of-Merit from The Royal Horticultural Society of England after trial at Wisley. The first really yellow Petunia. Free-flowering and compact, and smothered with large fringed flowers of light golden yellow. 150 seeds 25c
- ★(New) **Theodosia**—"Highly Commended" Certificate from The Royal Horticultural Society of England for 1935. Beautiful large fringed rose, with golden throat. Really striking, and unbelievably lovely. pkt., 25
- ★(New) **Lace Veil**—Compact plants covered with large fringed pure-white flowers. Excellent for bedding. 150 seeds for 25c
- ★(New) **Silver Blue**—Compact light blue. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
- Balcony Flowering Mixed Single.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 80c.; pkt., 15
- Fringed Double Fine Mixed**—50% double, pkt., 25

PETUNIAS—Continued

★(New) **All Double "Triumphant" Mixed**—Award-of-Merit from "All-America Selections Committee" for 1934. These are really giant-flowered and exquisitely fringed, and sometimes 5 inches across, in colors of carmine, brilliant rose, velvety violet, purple, white, creamy yellow and their variations. 100% double, which is heretofore unheard of. In our trials the past season, these plants attracted the admiration of all who saw them. We guarantee to supply only originator's stock. 150 seeds, **75c.**

Giant Fimbriata Mixed—Beautiful fringed single—8 to 10 colors or types—when well-grown, 3 inches across. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **2.25**; pkt., **25**

Purple Prince—Darkest velvety-purple single, and in much demand for modern gardens. pkt., **25**

★**Alba**—Single white, sturdy and very heavily flowered. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **10**

Giant of California Finest—Mixed, fringed and ruffled. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **2.50**; pkt., **25**

Howards Star—Velvety purple with white star. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **15**

★**Sutton's Blue Bedder**—Delightful color, and very free flowering. Is two shades darker than Silver Blue, and perfectly "true" and even in color. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **75c.**; pkt., **15**

Hybrid Single Mixed—2 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **30c.**; pkt., **10**

Rosy Morn Single—Clear pink with white throat. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **75c.**; pkt., **15**

Rose of Heaven Single—Dwarf rose pink. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **45c.**; pkt., **15**

★**Setting Sun**—Excellent fringed brilliant rose of greatest intensity, and with compact growth. Exceptionally free-flowering. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **1.00**; pkt., **40**

★(New) **Nana Compacta Pink Gem**—Deep pink flowers on ball-shaped plants. Won "All-America" Gold Medal in 1934. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., **50c.**; pkt., **15**

★(New) **Nana Compacta Mixed**—Each plant in this mixture forms a perfect ball, eight to ten inches high, and twelve inches in diameter. Colors are deep rose, rose-pink, pale pink, crimson, white, and striped effects. Excellent for border, beds, pots or rock gardens. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **75c.**; pkt., **15**

Great disappointment may be avoided if proper care is taken when sowing flower seeds. Careful planting is the necessary first step to a good garden. Very often when no germination results, the seedsman is blamed for poor seed, while the fault really rests with the gardener. More seeds are lost after they have started to germinate than at any other time, by being allowed to dry out, and this preventable loss during this period should be carefully guarded against.



Flower Trials, 1935—One of Four Similar Beds Shown

PHLOX DRUMMONDII □

(Normal germination, 8-10 days)

Phlox is the showiest and most easily grown of all annuals. All our seed is specially grown for us, and we have the most complete list of colors in America.

Phlox grows well in any soil, requiring only plenty of sun, but is at its best in a rather light, sandy loam. It may be planted either in clumps or in rows, but shows its brilliancy to best advantage when grown in masses.

This charming flower may be sown under glass in March, and the plants set out in late May, or it can be sown where wanted to bloom, as soon as danger from frost is over. Its season is very long, being from early July until killed by frost.

Phloxes resemble zinnias in that they thrive with little or no care, and will stand all sorts of abuse. For best results, do not allow plants to stand closer to each other than 4 inches. Cultivation should be very shallow, as the roots are near the surface. Phlox is indigenous to many parts of the U. S. but particularly so to Texas.

(Perennial Phlox does not come "true" from seed, hence we do not list it.)



Top—
Isabellina
Left Centre—
Carnea
Right Centre—
Chamois Rose
Bottom—
Kermesina
Splendens

PHLOX

Top—
Chamois
Rose Alba
Oculata
Bottom—
Splendens



TALL VARIETIES (Grandiflora) 12 to 15 inches

- ★ **Coccinea**—Brilliant crimson, very floriferous
1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Alba Oculata**—White with maroon eye.
1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Atroviolacea**—Pansy violet with deep purple star; a true velvet Phlox..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Chamois Rose**—Newport Pink with deep salmon eye; very fine strain..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Chamois Rose Alba Oculata**—Choice salmon pink with white eye..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Splendens**—Bright scarlet with white eye.
1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Carnea**—White, suffused with pink, and deeper pink eye; particularly lovely. 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Rosea**—Medium rose with red star; heavily flowered..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Kermesina Splendens**—Brilliant lipstick with white star and red eye..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Isabellina**—Coffee-and-cream or yellow; a most unusual color..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Atropurpurea Alba Oculata**—Crimson-purple with white eye..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Cinnabar Scarlet**—Brightest of all scarlets; very vivid..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Striata Rosea**—Good rose with stripes and eye of white..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Striata Coerulea**—Blue with stripes and eye of white..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Striata Coccinea**—Red with stripes and eye of white..... 1/4 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Bloomsdale Grandiflora Mixed**—Really superb mixture with many light colors.
1/4 oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Continued

DWARF VARIETIES (Nana Compacta)

6 to 8 inches

★**Nana Cinnabarina**—Best brilliant scarlet; unexcelled for edging. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

★**Nana Meteor**—Superb dwarf Newport Pink. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

★**Nana Rose Carmine**—Carmine rose with red eye; choice stock. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

Bloomsdale Nana Compacta Mixed—Fine mixture of about 12 dwarf types. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Cuspidata Mixed (Star of Quedlinburg)—Perfect star-shaped flowers—12 inches tall. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern Plant) ○

(Normal germination, 10–15 days)

Franchetti—Scarlet balloon-like pods which resemble a miniature lantern appear the second and following years. After cutting, remove leaves, and hang stalks sidewise until fruit is dried, when they make interesting winter bouquets. S. E. Europe to Japan. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

PINKS—See Dianthus.

POPPY □ ○

(Normal germination, 6–15 days)

Every garden should have a supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Sow seed in open ground in Spring or Fall, or may be sown on top of the snow, and thawing will take them down into the earth in Nature's own way. Will not bear transplanting. Poppies may be used as cut-flowers, if cut just before the bud opens, which will open in water. Poppies in their various forms are found all over the world, but in Europe and the Orient more than anywhere else.

Carnation-flowered Double Mixed □ 1 oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Shirley Single Mixed □—A strikingly beautiful plant. 1 oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Shirley Double Queen Mixed □—Double flowered and very pretty 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Double Scarlet King □ 1 oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

Oriente Mixed ○—Red, orange, salmon, pink, and white singles. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

Iceland or Nudicaule Sunbeam Hybrids Mixed ○—If sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single. Is an early flowering giant strain from Australia. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 15

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—See Kudzu Vine.

PORTULACA □

(Normal germination, 8–10 days)

One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers, making a carpet of color. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation, and self-sows from year to year. Sow where wanted to bloom. Does not grow over 3 to 4 inches high, but each plant spreads 10 inches wide. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil; bloom for 60 days. Natives of Venezuela and Brazil.

Finest Single Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Finest Double Mixed Colors—Resemble beautiful double Roses, though only two inches in diameter. Several colors, very showy, sow in beds. Will produce about 40% single flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

PRIMROSE—See Evening Primrose.

PYRETHRUM—See Chrysanthemum.

RICINUS—See Castor Beans.

ROCK CRESS—See Arabis.

ST. PETER'S PENNY—See Lunaria.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue □
(Variabilis superbissima)

(Normal germination, 5–10 days)

This is a very easily grown annual 24 to 30 inches tall, which blooms from mid-summer until frost. Blossoms are funnel shaped, gloxina-like in their velvety appearance and veined with gold. One of the very finest annuals. Our mixture covers a very large range of colors. Prefers sandy soil and partial shade. Salpiglossis was brought to civilization from the wilds of Chile.

Emperor Gloxiniaflora Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10

SALVIA or SAGE □ ○

(Normal germination, 5–10 days)

A half-ounce should raise 1000 plants. Sow seed in hot-bed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow outdoors when the Apple is in bloom. In bloom 60 days. 2 feet spread. Likes full sun.

The Sage offered by Landreth will produce, when well-grown, 150–200 spikes to the plant. These spikes are often 14 inches long. The scarlet varieties we owe to Brazil.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—□. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10

Bonfire or Clara Bedman □—A fine variety, 3 feet high; forms a dense compact bush. Brilliant scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10

★**Farinacea** ○—3 feet. Perennial. Surmounting dense tufts of attractive foliage, rise spikes of light lavender-blue flowers. Blooms first year if started early. Flowers may be dried, and used as an everlasting. Is a native Texan.

. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN □
(*Phaseolus coccineus*)

(Normal germination, 5-6 days)

These vines grow 8-12 feet, and are covered all season with showy clusters of blossoms of brilliant scarlet. Excellent for covering fences or trellises. The beans which follow the flowers may be eaten while young and tender. A native tropical American variety.....1 lb., **35c.**; pkt., **10**

SHASTA DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycome.

SWEET SULTAN—See Centaurea Imperialis.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) □

(Normal germination, 10-15 days)

Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for cutting. 2 to 3 feet high. Long straight stems. Sow early to secure best results. Thrives in any good soil with sunny exposure. May be started either indoors or outdoors, but inside starting gives earliest and best blooms. Native of Europe.

- Ageratum Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**
- Fiery Scarlet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**
- Peach Blossom Pink..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**
- Shasta White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**
- Black Prince..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**; pkt., **10**
- Bloomsdale Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **20c.**; pkt., **10**

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA ○

(Normal germination, 10-25 days)

Perennial Scabiosa is a most delightful novelty. Originally a native of Siberia, it has made a place for itself in the modern garden. With fine long stems, it keeps a long time in water. Flowers more than 3 inches across, which are produced all Summer on 3 foot stems.

Isaac House Strain Giant Hybrids—Blooms June to October, in various shades of blue and lavender, very large, and fringed and ruffled. This British strain is without doubt, the finest offered today..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **90c.**; pkt., **15**

SCHIZANTHUS □
(*Poor Man's Orchid*)

(Normal germination, 5-10 days)

Dr. Badger's Hybrid Mixed—Seed germinates readily, and in a few weeks plants are a mass of bloom. The finely cut foliage adds greatly to the attractiveness of the plant. Mainly pastel shades in this mixture. 18 inches... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **90c.**; pkt., **20**



Annual Scabiosa

STEVIA □

(Normal germination, 10 days)

★**Serrata White**—Although a perennial, this dainty, sweet-scented plant should be grown as an annual. Ideal in combination with bright colored flowers. Is found in Mexico, Central America, and Haiti..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **60c.**; pkt., **10**

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—See Euphorbia.

STOCKS □

(Sometimes called Gilliflower)

(Normal germination, 3-10 days)

These are half-hardy annuals, beautiful, fragrant old-fashioned double flowers. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground to which lime has been added. As only single Stocks produce seeds, no double strain can be had without a percentage of single flowers. Hot weather is responsible for the blind-growth which often disappoints outdoor growers of this crop, and they thrive best where the nights are cool. Our strain is remarkably well doubled. Stocks are native in Southern Europe and Southern California.

MAMMOTH EARLY BRANCHING DOUBLE NICE

Mont Blanc is the finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equaled..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., **60c.**; pkt., **10**

SWEET PEAS

(Normal germination, 15-20 days)

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, quarter-ounce of seeds for two yards of row; cover one inch deep

The first Sweet Pea was of the Grandiflora type, and was discovered in Sicily in the year 1699, whence it soon reached England. After years of hybridizing by Henry Eckford, many improvements were noticed. The Grandiflora type has almost passed out of the picture today, having been replaced by the Spencer variety, discovered in 1901 by Silas Cole, gardener to the Earl Spencer of Althorp Park, Northampton, England. This in turn has been improved on and we now have an Early Flowering Spencer which blooms 3-4 weeks earlier than the Late Flowering Type and continues in bloom much longer.

Sweet Peas are quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the Spring, or late in the Fall. They thrive best in heavily fertilized ground, and need considerable water on warm days.

Best results are obtained by sowing in the Fall, as with deep roots, the season of blooming is greatly lengthened. Sweet Peas do best when trained on trellises made of string. They should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in rows, while the rows should be 3½ feet apart. If planting in Spring, and space permits, it is advisable to make several sowings about one week apart, so as to provide for a longer flowering season. Sweet Peas develop best only with a rainy season or with extensive watering. Keep seed pods clipped.

NAMED VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS IN PLAIN PACKETS ONLY

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS

For outdoor or greenhouse culture. This class should have more attention from home growers who may have been disappointed with the late flowering type. Blooming 3 to 4 weeks earlier, they are in full bloom before the Summer dry-spell arrives, and where nights are cool, they continue to bear for months.

- ★ **All White**—Largest pure white.
1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Ball's Rose**—Rose pink. 1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Blue Bonnet**—Best clear deep blue.
1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Harmony**—Clear lavender. . . 1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Imperial Pink**—Large clear pink.
1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Majestic Rose**—Brilliant rose-pink, vigorous, long stems. 1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Valencia**—Sunproof bright orange, long stems.
1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- ★ **Vulcan**—Most vivid scarlet and sunproof.
1 oz., 45c.; pkt., 10
- Bloomsdale Mixture.**
1 lb., \$2.00; ¼ lb., 60c.; 1 oz., 20c.; pkt., 10



Early Spencer Sweet Pea Valencia

LATE SPENCERS

Named Varieties are all 25c. oz., 10c. pkt.

Here follow the varieties of Late Spencers which we consider are the best in their class. Please hold to this list in ordering.

- ★ **Austin Frederick, Improved**—Frilled lavender.
- ★ **Barbara**—Large orange salmon.
- ★ **Campfire**—Bright scarlet.
- ★ **Commander Godsall**—Rich violet-blue.
- ★ **Doreen**—Bright rose carmine.
- ★ **Elfrida Pearson**—Best shell pink.
- ★ **Fiery Cross**—Intense orange-scarlet, or military red.
- ★ **Gleneagles**—Very large, pale blue-lavender.
- ★ **Hero**—A beautiful cerise.
- ★ **Illuminator**—Large rich orange salmon.
- ★ **Helen Lewis**—Standard orange, wings rose salmon.
- ★ **King Edward VII**—Rich crimson.

LATE SPENCERS—Continued

- ★ **King White**—The best white, gigantic flowers.
- ★ **Mary Pickford**—Cream pink, suffused salmon.
- ★ **Miss California**—Deep cream pink.
- ★ **Mrs. Tom Jones**—Large clear blue.
- ★ **Pinkie**—Rose pink, immense flowers.
- ★ **Rosabelle**—Bright rose, wavy large flowers.
- ★ **Senator**—Claret and chocolate striped, heliotrope ground.
- ★ **Welcome**—Dazzling scarlet.
- ★ **Wembley**—Lavender and plumbago-blue.
- ★ **What Joy**—Rich deep primrose-yellow.
- ★ **Youth**—White edge, soft rose pink.
- Late Choice Mixed Spencers—**
1 lb., \$1.25; ¼ lb., 40c.; 1 oz., 15c.;

SWEET PEAS—Continued

GRANDIFLORA TYPES

Grandifloras are best for use where weather is very hot, but in other respects, they cannot compare with the Spencers.

Landreths' Fine Mixed.

1 lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 oz., 15c.; pkt., 5

TAGETES—See Marigold.

THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan) □

(Normal germination, 10–15 days)

Alata Mixed—A trailing and climbing plant with large showy flowers. Colors embrace all shades of yellow, orange, buff and white, almost all with black centers. Makes a good ground-cover, too, on sunny banks. 4 feet. Grows wild in South Africa $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

TITHONIA □

(Normal germination, 5–10 days)

Speciosa (Mexican Sunflower)—Though really a perennial, this plant is best started indoors in the northern states, and treated as an annual. Coming from Mexico, it is a rare and handsome thing and ideal for the background of a wide border. Flowers are a huge dazzling orange-scarlet, 3–4 inches across, and resemble a single Zinnia. 5 feet tall. Native to Mexico and West Indies. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 15



Venidium Fastuosum

TRITOMA ○**(Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker)**

(Normal germination, 30 days)

Hybrida—Handsome and showy border subjects, resembling orange spear-heads. Requires protection during Winter. Native of Africa.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

TORENIA □

(Normal germination, 10–15 days)

★**Fournieri**—Round bushy plants about 10 inches tall, with very attractive flowers somewhat like Snapdragon, of a beautiful sky-blue and violet, with a yellow lip. An excellent border substitute for pansies. Likes plenty of moisture. Native of Cochin-China $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

TUFTED PANSY—See Viola Cornuta.

VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle) □

(Normal germination, 10–12 days)

Valuable for pot culture or for borders, tender annual. 1 foot. Seed germinates slowly. Roots may be taken up in the Fall, potted, and flowered indoors during the Winter. Foliage a shiny dark green, somewhat like that of a gardenia. Native of the Island of Madagascar as well as other tropical spots.

Alba Pura—Pure white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

★**Alba Rosea Oculata**—Waxy white, with deep rose eye. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

Rosea—Rose petals, crimson eye.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

VENIDIUM (Monarch of The Veldt) □

(Normal germination, 30 days)

Fastuosum—2–3 feet. Daisylike flowers 4–5 inches across, of a brilliant orange with center zone of purple-black. Sow in March or April in a sunny position, or can be started indoors for earlier bloom. Foliage silky gray. Grows wild in South Africa $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1.25; pkt., 25

Hybrids Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2.00; pkt., 35

VERBENA □

(Normal germination, 10–15 days)

The **Verbena** is a well-known annual of creeping habit. Partially upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Excellent for bedding. In bloom 90 days.

Sow the seed one-quarter inch deep in a box of light rich soil. Start in February or March under gentle heat of hot-bed or even in sunny window, and after hardening-off transplant the seedlings in May or June in open ground in good rich soil. Verbenas are found nearly all over the world. The origin of the garden variety, however, is unknown, as it is believed to be a multiple hybrid.



Verbena Gigantea

VERBENA—Continued

- Gigantea Blue Shades ¼ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
- Gigantea Firefly or Scarlet . . . ¼ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
- Gigantea Pink Shades ¼ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
- Gigantea White ¼ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
- Gigantea Choice Mixed ¼ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10
- ★Beauty of Oxford Hybrids—Shades from rose pink to rose red. Astonishingly brilliant.
¼ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10

VERONICA (Speedwell) ○

(Normal germination, 15–20 days)

- ★Spicata—Bears small spikes of rich blue flowers in July and August. Exceedingly attractive plants 2–3 feet tall. Native in Northern Europe and Asia ¼ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10

VIOLA CORNUTA

(Normal germination, 8–40 days)

Tufted Pansy Mixed—This plant is often mistaken for a small-size pansy. It belongs to the same family, but is quite different, for the petals do not overlap nearly so much as in the pansy. The season is longer, and the plants are much more hardy. A gem for rock gardening. Clear colors of yellow, white, terra-cotta, rich purple, lavender, apricot, and rose. Keep flowers cut to promote continuous bloom.

¼ oz., 75c.; ⅛ oz., 40c.; pkt., 10

VIOLA TRICOLOR—See Pansies.

WALLFLOWER (Cheiranthus) ○

(Normal germination, 5–10 days)

Thriving in poor soil, the wallflower is a half-hardy perennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers, mostly yellow, orange and brown. Requires protection during the Winter. Blooms first year if sown early. 18 inches. Excellent for planting against wall with southern exposure. Native in many parts of Europe.

Large Flowering Single Mixed.

½ oz., 25c.; pkt., 10

Siberian Wallflower—Brilliant orange. Single.

¼ oz., 20c.; pkt., 10

YARROW—See Achillea.

ZINNIA □

(Normal germination, 5–10 days)

Johann Gottfried Zinn, a German, in 1757 published a "Catalogue of the Plants in the Garden of Gottinger" listing this plant for the first time anywhere, and giving it his name.

The Landreths, who introduced the Zinnia to commercial use more than 100 years ago, feel that their strain is unsurpassed by that of any seedsman. All our seed is California-grown, under the most careful supervision of experts. Our "Bloomsdale Mixtures" are not "grown-as-mixtures" as is often the case, but are made up only of the very best named varieties, which have been grown as separate colors. This assures a much wider color-range than is possible by the common method.

Blooms from July to frost. Seeds can be planted in the open, or sown indoors and the young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment, and is immune from disease. Very ornamental and satisfactory as a cut flower. Plant in July to get the largest and best flowers.



Zinnia Dahlia Flowered "Exquisite"

ZINNIA—Continued

★HAAGEANA MEXICANA HYBRIDS
DOUBLE MIXED

More nearly like the true Mexican variety (which was the parent of the large flowered Zinnia) than any other. Flowers small and plentiful, in yellow and mahogany-red and their variations. Excellent for arrangement in low bowls. 12 inches tall. Early planting is best. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED—3 to 4 ft.

(Awarded a Gold Medal by The Royal Horticultural Society of England)

A new race of this attractive flower. Blooms measure about 4 inches in depth and, under very favorable conditions, will reach 7 inches in diameter. They closely resemble Dahlias in appearance, and are the most popular of all varieties we grow. They are best for bedding purposes.

Gold Medal Strains

- Canary Bird—Primrose-yellow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Crimson Monarch—Deep crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Dream—Deep lavender. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 El Dorado—Salmon-apricot. . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Exquisite—Light rose, shading to deep rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Golden Dawn—Golden yellow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Illumination—Deep rose self. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Old Rose—Real old rose shade $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Oriole—Golden-orange bicolor. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Polar Bear—Pure white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Purple Prince—Deep purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Scarlet Flame—Bright orange-scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Bloomsdale Gold Medal Mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

CALIFORNIA GIANTS—3 to 4 ft.
(Giant Mammoth)

The symmetrical flowers of this variety are large and very pleasing. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia type, giving the effect of a neater, flatter center, thus serving to accentuate the great size of the flower. These are better for cutting than the Dahlia Flowered type, as the stems are longer.

- Grenadier—Dark red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 (New) Daffodil—Canary yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Orange Queen—Golden orange. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Purity—Best white of all Zinnias. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Rose Queen—Bright rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 ★Miss Willmott—Soft shrimp-pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Scarlet Gem—Glowing scarlet $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Violet Queen—Deep purple. . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 10
 Bloomsdale Finest Mixed. . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10



Zinnia California Giant Grenadier

EARLY WONDER (NEW)—2 ft.

- ★Fandango—Is a fiery, salmon cerise pink, and is the first of a new race of dwarf, early flowering Zinnias, producing masses of pumila type flowers on long stems. Ideal for cutting. Other colors are in course of development. 2 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
 ★Gypsy—Burnt-orange. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
 ★Rose Pink—Soft clear pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10
 ★Finest Mixed—Produces a profusion of medium size flowers on long stems, with very little foliage, in new shades of orange, lavender, reds and pinks. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c.; pkt., 10

VICTORY CACTUS FLOWERED MIXED—2 ft.

This type is quite a change from the usual Zinnia, in that the petals are beautifully twisted and curled, giving an appearance of a cactus dahlia. Excellent for bedding and cutting, though the color range is rather limited. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.; pkt., 10

To promote continuous bloom in the flower garden, all seed pods should be kept clipped. Also, every day or two, all fading blossoms should be cut, so as to prevent seed formation, as the setting of seed terminates the period of bloom. This is particularly true of Pansies and Snapdragon. A few annuals are strong enough to continue blooming without cutting, and among them are Marigolds, Petunias and Verbenas. Some Spring-blooming plants like Delphiniums, will bloom again in the Fall if all flower-stalks are cut immediately after flowering. Put the shears in your pocket when you step into the garden, and reap the reward of extra bloom over a long season.

ZINNIA—Continued

CROWN O' GOLD—3 to 4 ft.

★**Mixed**—This aristocrat among Zinnias is an outstanding novelty. Each petal is overlaid with deep golden yellow at the base, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. The color range includes the popular shades of old rose, cream, yellow, carmine red, buff, pink, etc. Is not yet entirely "fixed" in color.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c.; pkt., 10

★**(New) Desert Gold**—Yellow and gold shades, in which each petal is overlaid at the base with a deeper golden-yellow, giving a charming bicolor combination. Those who appreciate the finest in Zinnias will welcome Desert Gold.

$\frac{3}{8}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 15

DOUBLE GIANTS MIXED—3 ft.

(Improved Grandiflora Robusta)

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

IMPROVED DOUBLE LILLIPUT OR POMPON ZINNIA—12 to 15 inches

(Special Florist's Strains)

This charming strain is daily becoming more popular. Dwarf and very bushy, it is the ideal bedding variety. Extremely double and almost ball-shaped flowers, in color tones not usually found in other types. The daintiness of its large number of tiny flower-heads ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.

- Canary Yellow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- Golden Orange $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- Purple Gem $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- Salmon Rose $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- Scarlet Gem $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- White Gem $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; pkt., 10
- Bloomsdale Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

★**MIXED TOM THUMB MIDGETS**

6-12 inches

This variety is even smaller and better for bedding than the Lilliput type. Flowers very heavily, and blooms are only one-half inch across. Stems long enough for arrangement in small vases or bowls. Unusual color variations. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c.; pkt., 10

★**ISABELLINA (NEW)—3 ft.**

This variety is a delightful shade of coffee-and-cream yellow. Flowers are quite large, and splendid for cutting. They are of the Grandiflora Robusta type, and resemble Phlox Isabellina in color.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; pkt., 10

FANTASY MIXED (NEW)—2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

"All-America" for 1935. The new selection has flowers composed of a mass of shaggy, ray-like petals, large enough for massing, and small enough to lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangement. Comes in brightest shades of red, yellow and orange, as well as in the popular pastel pinks and creams.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c.; pkt., 15

It is often difficult for the gardener to know at what time of Spring to plant seeds outdoors, so as to avoid the danger of a late frost. Here is a rule, and a very old one, which will materially help.

Sow hardy varieties when the Apple or Pear is in full flower, and plant the tender varieties when the Oak and other late sprouters are coming into leaf.

FLOWERS

FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES

Many of our Foreign Customers have asked us to prepare a list of varieties most popular in warm climates, which we herewith take pleasure submitting:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Antirrhinum | Hollyhock |
| Asters | Marigold |
| Balsam | Myosotis |
| Calliopsis | Mignonette |
| Celosia | Nasturtium |
| Coreopsis | Pansies |
| Dahlia | Petunia |
| Dianthus—all kinds | Phlox |
| Gaillardia | Poppy |
| Geranium | Sunflower |
| Gomphrena | Zinnia |

A large number of annuals may be planted in the Fall, rather than waiting for Spring. There is a double advantage in this plan, for not only does it save work in the busy season, but it gives the plants a very early Spring start. Annual varieties which will Winter safely in most sections from Fall sown seed are: Centaureas, Poppies, Petunias, Calendulas, Moonflower, Antirrhinum, Alyssum, Nicotiana, Gypsophila, Cynoglossum, Larkspur, Annual Lupinus, Calliopsis, Euphorbia, Kochia, Eschscholtzia, Candytuft, etc. It is best to protect the seed bed with litter during the Winter, so that heavy rains will not wash any unsprouted seeds out of their regular rows before they sprout the following Spring.



SPECIAL NOTICE—The D. Landreth Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of seeds (Bulbs or Plants) it sells and will not be responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control.



ARTICHOKE (FRENCH SEED)

Two Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row
Seed breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 15 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse



This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown, the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. Success with Artichoke in the United States cannot be expected north of the Cotton Belt.

Large Green Globe

The variety which is so popular on the market today. Thousands of acres are now being grown to perfection in California. Heads green, elongated, and plants spiny. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.50; lb., 5.00.

ASPARAGUS (SEED AND ROOTS)

Sow seed in temporary location and let stand for two years; Eight Ounces will plant 100 Yards of Row; or Fifteen Pounds per Acre. Set 5000 two-year-old Roots to the Acre.

Seed breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 19 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

If roots are purchased, be sure and get large two-year-old. Do not waste time or money on small roots.

Set them in trenches about 12 to 16 inches deep; rows 4 to 5 feet apart, at your discretion; put in manure with two inches of earth on top of the manure, so that it will not burn the plants in any way. Then set the plants 18 inches apart in the row and cover them with about 3 inches of earth, and gradually work in earth during the Summer so that by Fall the trench will be level with the ground. When well planted, fertilized, and limed, a cutting of shoots can be made about three times the second year after planting; cutting oftener than this is injurious.

If seed is planted, it will take at least three years to obtain the first cutting, and then only a small one the third year. While, if two-year-old roots are planted, the same result will be obtained in one full year. Asparagus beds if well cared for are good from twelve to fifteen years from first cutting.

Palmetto Seed

Early prolific type. The Asparagus of the Southern Seaboard, first grown in South Carolina.

Pkt., .05; oz., .10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .25; lb., .70.

Palmetto Roots—2-year-old.

Per 100, 1.50; per 1000, 9.00.

Mary Washington Seed—(Is rustproof and surprisingly superior.)

Originated at the Massachusetts Experimental Station, the male plants bearing the name Washington and the two female plants Martha and Mary, these three being the parents of this variety wherever sold. It is claimed that both are highly resistant to rust and blight. The shoots are long without branching, oval in the cross-section, dark green, tight buds and rather late in maturing. It will resist hot weather without blowing out. It is unquestionably the best Asparagus ever sold; a very large producer of extraordinarily good shoots.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .30; lb., .85.

Mary Washington Roots—2-year-old.

Per 100, 1.60; per 1000, 10.00.



Mary Washington

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed
Will Sow 100 Yards of Row

Seed breaks ground in 4 days. One inch
high in 7 days under most favorable
circumstances in greenhouse

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over the Winter for planting out in Spring.

Early Green Calabrese or Italian—65 Days

This is a so-called new vegetable introduced into the United States in the last few years, but has been well known in Italy for generations. The Italian population in the United States has taken to it very freely, as have all users of vegetables. It should be sown very early in the Spring and marketed in July and August. This vegetable bears a succession of deep green heads, about 5 inches long.

Pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.05; lb., 3.50.

St. Valentine—150 Days

Large white head resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture.

Pkt., .05; oz., .40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.35; lb., 4.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row

Seed breaks ground in 4 days. One inch
high in 7 days under most favorable
circumstances in greenhouse

variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower.

Long Island Improved—90 Days

A leading variety of one of the most popular Winter vegetables. Very choice tall stalks, 50 to 100 large buds, one inch in diameter. The development of the buds can be hastened and enlarged by cutting away ten or more leaves from the stalk when three-quarters grown. Pkt., .05; oz., .25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .65.



Calabrese Broccoli

BUSH BEANS

The Garden Bean was probably first cultivated in Western Asia and was known in Rome about 2000 years ago

Average Height of Vine, 15 inches. 2 Lbs. Will Plant 100 Yds.; 80 Lbs. per Acre

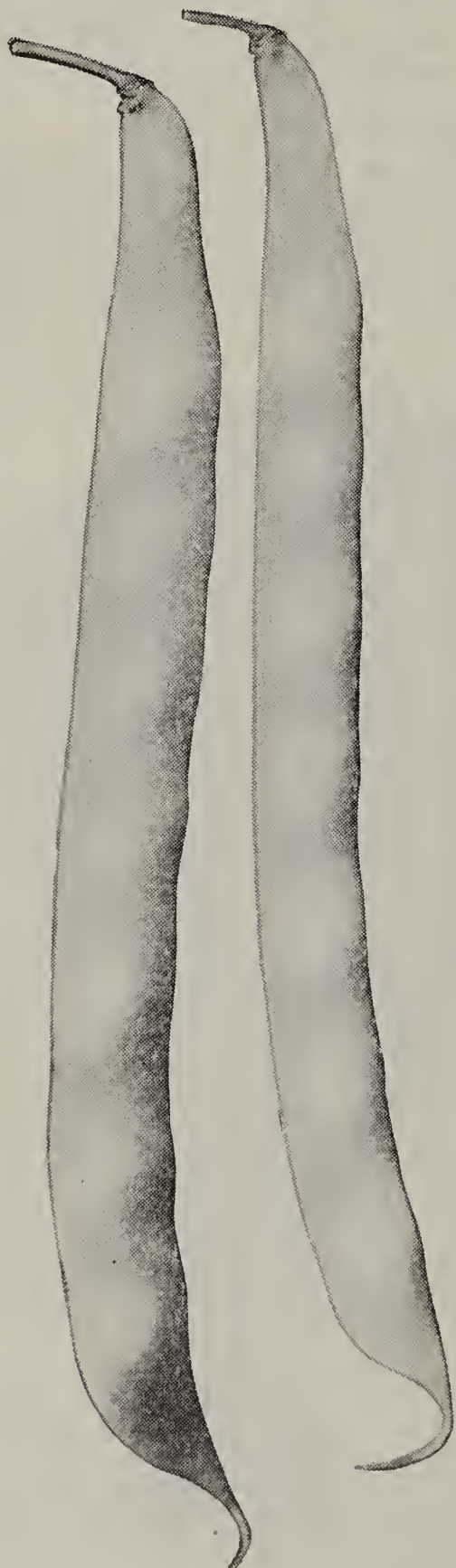
Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Plant when the apple tree is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of the average date of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half to three feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be twenty-four inches apart. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every two or three inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. Yield about 125 to 150 bushels of green pods for market per acre.

Why Plant Varieties with Strings? We Suggest Planting Only Stringless Types.

Beans are one of the most desirable vegetables that can be cultivated in the family garden. In our opinion there are entirely too many varieties of Bush or Snap Beans on the market and without regard to stock on hand, or to price, etc., we recommend for the family garden the following as the best varieties:

Landreths' Stringless Green Pod, Giant Stringless and Tendergreen for the best long, meaty, round stringless green pod bean; **Bountiful** for the best flavored, meaty, long, stringless green flat pod; **Landreths' Extra Early Stringless Red Valentine** in place of the old style; **Pencil Pod Wax** for the best round, long, meaty, stringless, wax bean; **Wardwells Kidney Wax, Sure Crop or Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax** for the best, long, meaty, flat pod, stringless, wax bean.



Bountiful

GREEN PODS

Black Valentine, Stringless—50 Days

Color of seed black, shape long and slim, purple blossoms, vines 16 to 18 inches tall, pods half round to round. Slightly curved, absolutely stringless. Six to 6½ inches long, color medium green, averaging 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Very prolific, extremely desirable for early planting, very hardy, productive, a most excellent shipper; a decided improvement over the old style stringy Black Valentine. Four or five days earlier than Stringless Red Valentine.

Black Valentine or King of the Earlies—50 Days

Pods are absolutely stringy, nearly straight, dark green and same general character as the new Stringless Black Valentine.

Bountiful—50 Days

Vines 16 inches high, bushy and erect. Color of seed, light yellow with brownish color about eye. Pods, large, flat, 6 to 6½ inches long containing 6 or 7 kidney shaped beans. Color of pods, light green, absolutely stringless, slightly fibrous, always tender. One of the best for both market and private gardens. The earliest and most tender of the strictly flat stringless pods, being in a class by itself.

Dwarf Horticultural, Speckled Cranberry, or Ruby—56 Days

Color of seed resembles Horticultural Pole. Height of vine, 14 inches. Pods flat, broad, almost straight, absolutely stringless, dashed with red as they ripen. About 5 inches long, averaging 5 beans to the pod.

French's Horticultural—70 Days

Later than the Dwarf Horticultural. Color of seed, cream mottled purple. Height of vine, 22 inches. Pods flat, straight to a slight curve, fibrous, stringy. Vines all show a running tendency, making a wild appearance; therefore, much more vigorous than Dwarf Horticultural, but not as productive. Pods all green until quite ripe, when they are dashed with a brilliant red or carmine. Valuable as a shell bean, averaging 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Pods 6½ to 7 inches.

Full Measure—58 Days

Seed speckled mahogany color. Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Average 6 beans to pod. Foliage slightly larger than Landreths' Stringless Green Pods, and more of a yellowish green. Pods average 6 inches long, more curved than Stringless Green Pods, absolutely stringless, possibly more green in color. Pods round, not so large in circumference as Landreths' Stringless Green Pods, nor as hardy.

Ask for special prices on large quantities	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Black Valentine Stringless.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Black Valentine.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Bountiful.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Dwarf Horticultural.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
French Horticultural.....	.20	.35	1.45	2.65
Full Measure.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods Continued

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 Days

Color of seed, yellow. Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure, but is yellowish green. Not so early by 2 or 3 days as the older Stringless. Pods round, meaty, similar to Stringless but slightly straighter and narrower. A more showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Our 1935 crop for this seed proved nearly a total failure.

so that our stock is the product of this plant. The color of the seed is brown, kidney shaped; vine is more erect with a darker foliage and a longer slimmer pod than the old type of Burpee's Stringless; pods and vines stay green longer than the original type; pods six to eight inches long do not turn yellow, slightly curved, meaty, absolutely stringless and free from fibers. This is undoubtedly the best round podded bean in the market today for home garden, market gardeners, or canners. It is much superior to the Giant Stringless. The vine is 17 to 18 inches high with 7 or 8 beans in a pod.

This year it averaged over twenty bushels per acre of seed beans in Idaho with us when Bountiful did not average one on account of blight. The most blight resistant Bean on the market today. For Canner's use will produce 10% to 15% more pods in weight than any other bean. We cannot recommend Landreth's Stringless Green Pod too highly. In sections where we have grown this bean it has produced an average of five bushels to the acre more dry beans than any other. We can say justly it is the best, most disease resistant and most productive Bean in existence today.

Longfellow or French Lead Pencil—56 Days

Color of seed, like a faded Red Valentine, same shape. Height of vine, 16 to 17 inches. Pods longer and rounder than Black Valentine. Medium green, superior to Black Valentine. Pods about 5 inches long, stringy, containing 6 or 7 beans. Very productive.

Low's Champion or Dwarf Red (Cranberry)—56 Days

Height of vine, 11 to 13 inches. Foliage, dark green. Very large, almost round, crimson seed. Pods 5 inches long, flat, deep green, stringless, broad, almost straight, very tender, 5 or 6 beans to the pod. An excellent bean for canning. Also used as a Shell Bean.

New Stringless or Tendergreen—54 Days

Color of seed resembles Refugee Stringless. Height of vine, 17 inches, not quite as dark foliage as Landreth's Stringless. Pods 6 inches long, round, almost straight, meaty. 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Not as productive as Landreth's Stringless. Resembles Full Measure, but hardier and more dependable. Will undoubtedly take the place of Full Measure with Market Gardeners and Canners.



Landreth's Stringless Green Pod

LANDRETHS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD—54 Days

This bean is from an individual plant Trial Ground selection from the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. We made a new selection eleven years ago from one individual plant and have propagated it ever since,

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Giant Stringless . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Landreth's Stringless Green Pod . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Longfellow . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Low's Champion . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Tendergreen . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods Continued

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE—54 Days

This is an "old bean in a new pod," as the Extra Early Red Valentine was catalogued by the Landreths first in 1832. After most diligent work for six years in our trial grounds, we have produced a bean the same color, not so curved, the same size, in all respects as the old Extra Early Red Valentine, except it is stringless and will fill a long felt want, as the Extra Early Red Valentine is one of the best known beans cultivated in the United States and considered by many growers to be of superior flavor to any other bean in the market. It is productive, round podded, curved, stringless, free from fibers, and of excellent quality. Our new stringless variety is much superior for the home garden or shipping purposes, especially for the Southern States where the old Extra Early Red Valentine has been the most popular bean. We now sell twice as many of the Stringless Red Valentine as the old type. It is in every way equal to the old type Red Valentine and better because it is stringless. We developed this and are the first seedsmen to sell a Stringless Red Valentine.



Red Valentine Stringless Red Valentine

Red Valentine Extra Early—54 Days

Color of seed, red mottled. Foliage, resembling Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods, 4½ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a crease in back, light green, semi-transparent, and stringy, averaging 5 or 6 beans in a pod. One of the old standbys

of good flavor, still very popular for family and market gardeners. Although stringy it is tender, fleshy, of good quality and appearance, a long keeper.

Refugee Stringless (Roger's)—74 Days

For years the trade has been looking for a Stringless Bean having the many excellent qualities of Late Refugee or 1000 to 1. We now offer such a variety in our unsurpassed stock of Stringless Refugee. Absolutely stringless, fully as hardy and productive as the old Late Refugee and retaining all the good qualities of that sort. Vine 15 to 18 inches tall. Pods, 5½ inches long, round, meaty, slightly curved and containing 5 or 6 beans which are the same color as Late Refugee. Very popular with canners.

Tennessee Green Pod, Brown Bunch or Dwarf Kentucky Wonder—52 Days

Color of seed yellowish brown, flat. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Dark green foliage. Inclined to sprawl considerably. Pods stringy, flat, broad, productive, almost straight, about 8 to 9 and sometimes 11 inches long, wrinkled and slightly depressed between each of the 7 or 8 seeds in the pod. Stock very superior to the average.

Green Pods	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Landreths' Stringless Red Valentine.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Red Valentine.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Refugee Stringless.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Tennessee Green Pod.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95

GROCERY BEANS

(Used only as dry beans for stewing or baking)

Navy or Boston Pea—60 Days

The bean which next to the "Sacred" Codfish made Boston famous. A little more dwarf than the Marrow in habit. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 5 to 7 small almost round white beans. Productive, 25 to 30 bushels to an acre being commonly raised.

Red Kidney—60 Days

Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 red kidney shaped beans to every pod. Pods flat, broad, stringy, straight, with very little meat. Only used in dry state.

White Marrow or Cranberry—60 Days

Height of vines, about 18 inches. Two days earlier than White Kidney. Vines coarse and rank in growth with a tendency to run. Pods stringy, flat, straight, 6 inches long. Average 5 or 6 almost round, white beans in a pod. Used for baking.

White Kidney—62 Days

Height of vines, about 21 inches. Very dense foliage. Pods 6 inches long, flat, almost straight, and stringy. Seed white, kidney shaped. Good only as a soup bean.

Grocery Beans	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Navy.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60
Red Kidney.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60
White Marrow.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60
White Kidney.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60

BUSH BEANS—Continued
Wax or Golden Podded

Currie's Rustproof Wax—50 Days

Height of vine, 15 inches. Color of seed, purplish black. Pods, similar in shape to Golden Wax, only longer. Pods, light yellow, stringy, flat, almost straight, about 6 inches long, containing an average of 4 to 5 beans in a pod. A great favorite with truckers in New Jersey on account of its earliness.

Davis Kidney Wax Stringless—52 Days

Height of vine 15 to 18 inches, beans large, white, kidney shaped. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 beans. Pods handsome, long, flat, almost straight, very stringless, light yellow in color, productive. A decided improvement over the old style which was stringy.

Improved Rustproof Golden Wax—50 Days

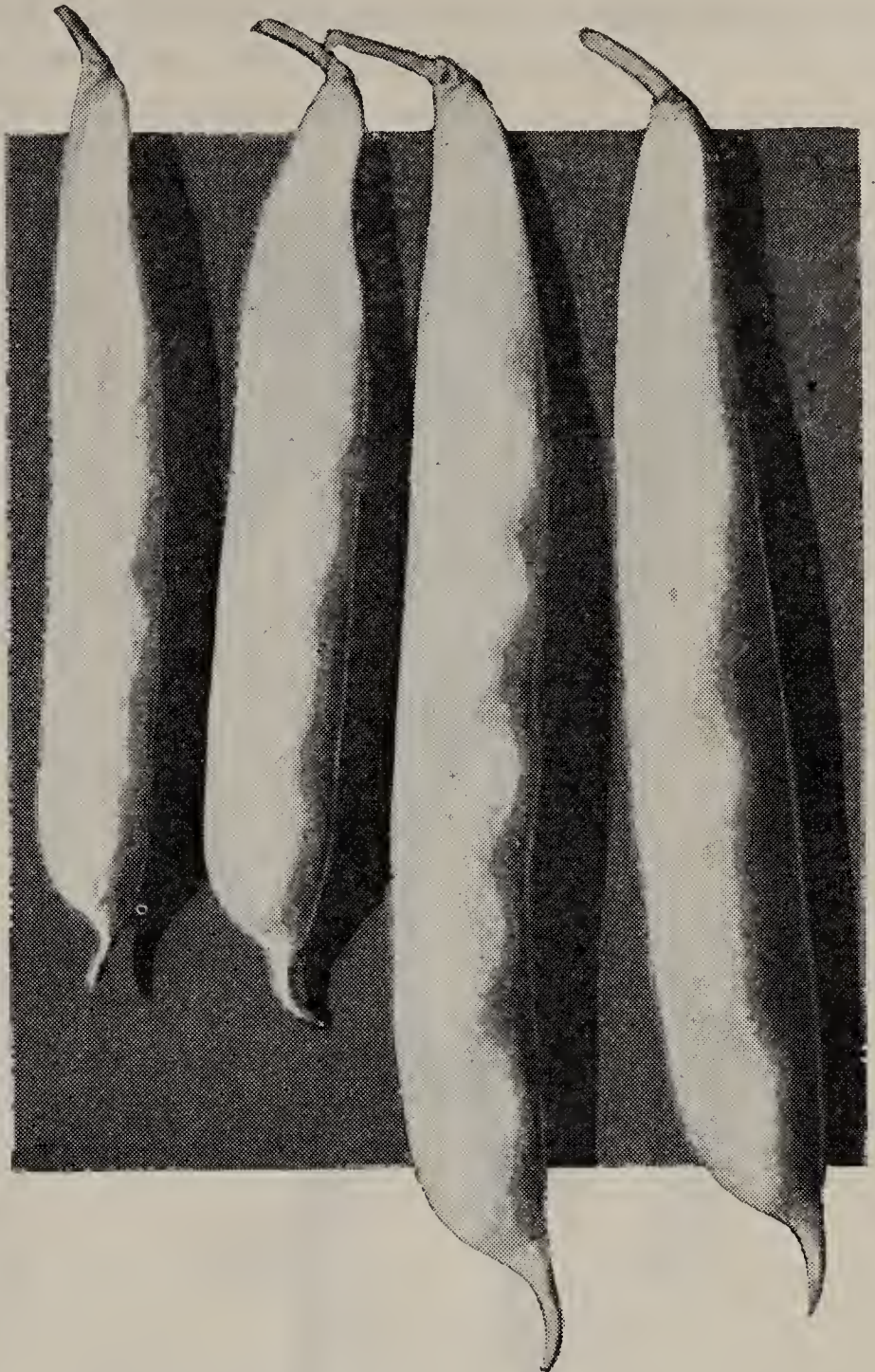
Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods, 4 to 4½ inches long, almost straight, flat, broad, absolutely stringless, meaty and fiberless, containing 4 or 5 beans in a pod. Pods, deep yellow. Seed, medium sized, oval, two-thirds of the surface being white, covered with shades of purplish red around the eyes. See Landreths' (New) Top Notch Golden Wax, a 1936 introduction.

LANDRETHS' DELICIOUS WAX—54 Days

This is a splendid, very productive, round podded, meaty, fiberless, Stringless Wax Bean, with extremely healthy vines. This Stock was selected very carefully from Stringless Green Pod in our Trial Ground at Filer, Idaho. It is the same in every respect as the Stringless Green Pod except that the Pod is a Wax instead of a Green Pod. This bean should supersede the Improved Golden Wax as it is a much better quality. The pods are round, about 5 inches long, and resemble Stringless Green Pod, except they are slightly shorter and yellow. The dry Seed being identical in appearance to the Stringless Green Pod.

LANDRETHS' TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX—50 days

Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax was developed by us in our trial grounds at Filer, Idaho. It is a hand cross between the old style Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax and our Landreths' Stringless. The character of the vine in all respects is identical to the Grenell's strain of Golden Wax. The beans are decidedly more white than the old strain and the small eye is brown like the Landreths' Stringless. It is much more resistant to disease than the old type and produced extremely well in Idaho when most other varieties were practically destroyed. The pods are flat, absolutely stringless, and about an inch longer than the old types of Golden Wax. It is a decided improvement on all old strains. Will produce more hampers per acre than any other strain of the old type of Improved Golden Wax.



A 1936 Landreth Introduction
 Old Style Golden Wax Pod on left. Landreths' New Style Top Notch Golden Wax on right

New Kidney Wax—52 Days

This is, we believe, one of the best introduced in recent years, because, while the seed resembles Round Pod Kidney Wax, it is white in color except for a small dark eye, making it desirable for canning. The semi-round straight stringless pods are 6 to 7 inches long, very broad and of good thickness. The vine is hardy and very productive.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs
Currie's Rustproof.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Davis Kidney Wax Stringless.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Improved Rustproof Golden Wax.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Landreths' Delicious Wax..	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.25	.40	1.65	3.00
New Kidney Wax.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30

BUSH BEANS—Wax or Golden Podded
Continued



Pencil Pod Wax

Pencil Pod Black Wax—54 Days

Color of seed, black, long cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods, round, 6 to 7 inches long, absolutely stringless and very meaty. Fiberless and of the finest quality. This bean is without doubt the best round podded wax bean in the market and no one should be without it in his garden. The pods are very handsome, long, of a bright yellow color and extremely tender. This variety cannot be recommended too highly as a round podded wax Bean.

Round Podded Kidney Wax or Brittle Wax—56 Days

Color of bean, white with black eye. Pods, round, slightly curved, very handsome appearance, extremely brittle, and 5 to 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans. Light yellow, absolutely stringless and very meaty and fiberless. A great favorite in certain sections of Pennsylvania. Strong growing vine with broad large rough leaves. Quality of the best. However, we do not consider it as good a bean as our strain of Pencil Pod Black Wax. Usually a shy producer of seed.

Sure Crop Wax—58 Days

Sometimes called Bountiful Wax. Color of seed purplish black, resembling Curries Rustproof. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans. Pods golden yellow, flat, not as wide as Golden Wax but longer and absolutely stringless, with little fiber. We believe this bean should take the place of Curries Rustproof because it is stringless, which makes it a superior variety although it is about 6 days later.

Unrivalled Wax—50 Days

Color of seed resembles Bountiful only much smaller. Pods semi-round, stringless when young, deep yellow, narrow, brittle. Longer and lighter in color than Golden Wax. 5 inches long. As early as Golden Wax.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—56 Days

Color of seed, white with purplish eyes and kidney shaped. Pods, brittle and of fine texture, about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 or 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods, golden yellow and very handsome. We believe this to be the best flat pod, Wax Bean in the market, and it cannot be recommended too highly. A very shy seed producer.

Weber Wax or Crackerjack—48 Days

Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 or 6 beans. Very much resembles Curries Rustproof. Absolutely stringless when young. Pods, flat, long, but not as broad as Curries. Seed, yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines, very hardy. A very early, very productive good wax bean, highly recommended to Market Gardeners.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Pencil Pod Black Wax . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Round Podded Kidney Wax . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Sure Crop Wax . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Unrivalled Wax . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Wardwells Kidney Wax . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Weber Wax . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—NOT LIMAS

12 Qts. to Acre; 3 Lbs. to 100 Poles. Set Poles 4 x 3 Feet

Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Creaseback White or Cornfield—70 Days

Color of seed, white. Shape, long and narrow. Pods, 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 8 or 9 beans, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 8 pods. Early producers, round, meaty, stringless pods when young. Extremely productive.

Golden Cluster Wax—75 Days

This is one of the best early Wax Pod Pole Beans on the market. Foliage strong, vigorous, with large light yellowish green crumpled leaves. Pods green when young, turning to golden as they mature, stringy, flat, broad, golden, meaty, 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters, 6 or 7 flattish dull white beans in a pod, fine as a Shell Bean.

Horticultural Pole, London or Speckled Cranberry—72 Days

Sold years ago by this House under the name of Wren's Egg. Color of bean, flesh colored splashed or spotted with red. Dry seed almost round. Pods after they pass marketable condition show a brilliant carmine and are very attractive. Pods, 5½ to 6 inches long, 6 or 7 beans, slightly curved, flat to oval, stringy. Also used as a shell bean.

Kentucky Wonder Green Pod or Old Homestead—68 Days

Sometimes called Texas Prolific. An excellent climber, producing a long, round, twisted, light green, meaty pod of good quality. Early and prolific, tender, solid and stringless when ready for the table, afterwards it becomes stringy. Very hard to equal in a green podded bean. Pods, 7 to 8 inches long, sometimes longer, borne in clusters, containing 9 or 10 yellowish brown kidney beans in a pod. The most used round snap-podded pole bean.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod—66 Days

Color of seed, dark brown, flattened, shrivelled, usually looks old. Pods long, round, stringless when young, thicker, broader than Green Kentucky Wonder, not so long and not so productive, more showy. Beans closely set in pods. Pods curved, light golden or lemon in color, 6½ to 7 inches long.



Kentucky Wonder

Missouri Pole—66 Days

Pods, medium green splashed with red. A good climber. Seed large, oval. Color drab spotted with brown tan. Plant large. Pods tough and stringy.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded or Burgess Stringless—66 Days

Seed pure white, a continuous bearer and almost rustproof. Pods round, sickle shaped, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder Green Pod, being less productive and smaller, dark green foliage. Pods, round, green, 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 7 or 8 beans. Good as a dry Shell Bean.

LANDRETHS' TENNESSEE WONDER—69 Days

Sometimes called Egg Harbor. Dried seeds, large, flattish, and oval, incurved at eye. Color generally gray, but marked with many black irregular stripes. The Department of Agriculture Bulletin 100 states that the "Tennessee Wonder is the largest and handsomest of all cultivated beans." The pods are 8 to 9 inches long, round light green, tinged with purple. Curved, round to double barrelled in shape. Stringless when fit for table use. Wrinkled and depressed between each of the 8 or 9 seeds in the pod.

Lazy Wife—74 Days

Seed attractive, glossy white, round. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat and broad, 5½ inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans in a pod. Small foliage, a good, late, productive, stringless pole bean.

Ask for Special Prices on Large Quantities

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Creaseback White	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Golden Cluster Wax	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Horticultural Pole	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Kentucky Wonder Green	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Kentucky Wonder Wax	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Kentucky Wonder White	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Landreth's Tennessee Wonder	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Lazy Wife	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Missouri Pole	.20	.30	1.25	2.30

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

—Continued

McCaslan Pole—67 Days

A prolific, early maturing, green podded, pole variety, of excellent quality. Pods are rather flat and slightly curved, 7 to 8 inches long, thick, dark green, meaty and quite stringless. The shell Beans are a flattish pure white.

Nancy Davis, Striped Creaseback or Scotia—73 Days

Seed Kidney shaped, mottled putty color with dark stripes. Blossoms bright crimson with silver gray hood. Pods green, round, full, creaseback, slightly curved, dashed with purple as the pods mature, 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 or 9 beans. A good semi-stringless variety. The best variety for planting to Corn. A good climber and productive.

Red Speckled Oval Cut Short—74 Days

Pods 3½ inches long, small dark green, flat, stringy. A favorite in the South for planting to Corn, as it is a good climber. Seeds, gray splashed with crimson.

Scarlet Runner—64 Days

A half round, stringy, broad pod, valuable as a shell bean for food or for ornamental purposes. Not a good runner in the Southern states, color of blossoms scarlet. Pods average 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 3 or 4 beans in a pod. A great favorite in the New England states.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
McCaslan Pole.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Nancy Davis.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Red Speckled Oval Cut Short.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Scarlet Runner.....	.20	.35	1.45	2.65

POLE LIMAS

Probably Originally a Native of Peru or Brazil

Two Pounds Will Plant 100 Yards; Thirty Pounds Will Plant an Acre

THE FLAVOR OF ALL THE POLE LIMAS IS SUPERIOR TO BUSH LIMAS

Seed breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Carolina or Sewee—80 Days

A small early variety of Limas, much more used in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean, more vigorous in growth and more prolific than the ordinary Jersey Limas. Very small foliage, short pointed leaves, more metallic green than the ordinary Lima. Pods, about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 or 4 small white beans. Similar to Dwarf Sewee, Henderson's Bush or Baby Lima.

Challenger, Dreer's, or Fordhook Pole—89 Days

Beans very full or plump, larger foliage than Jersey Lima, pods not so long as the King of the Garden by 1½ inches, but as broad; not so early as the King of the Garden, the original parent of the Fordhook Bush Lima, very meaty and good flavor. Potato lima type. Pods about 4 inches long, containing about 3 or 4 beans which are similar but not as plump as the Fordhook Bush Lima.

Florida Butter Speckled Pole—77 Days

Plant similar to Carolina. Borne in clusters. Seed small, buff spotted with reddish-brown. Usually three beans in a pod.

King of the Garden—84 Days

One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved, good climber. Vine of a branching

habit, pods about 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 or 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat, and white with a slight green tinge.

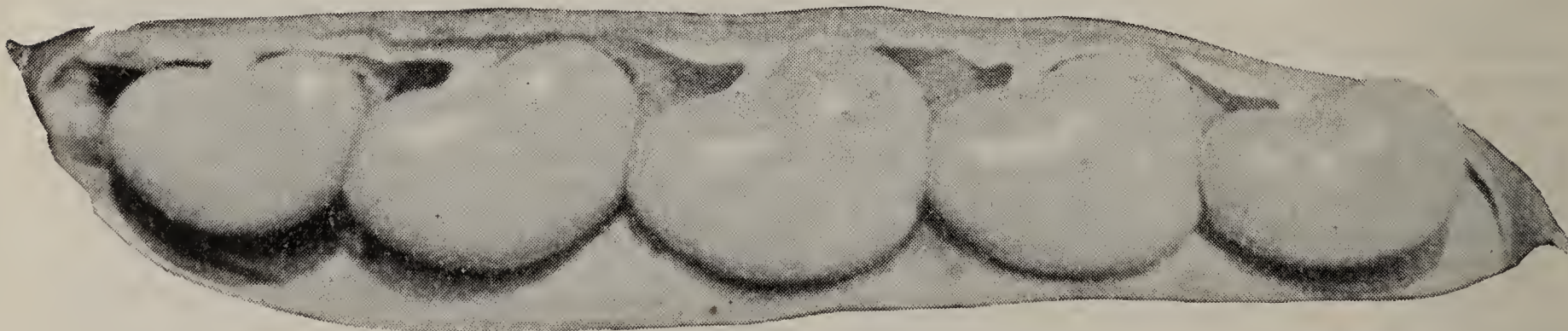
LANDRETHS' LARGE GREEN SEEDED—84 Days

Seed of a decided green tinge, that is, not bleached ivory-white. This green seeded selection is similar to the Jersey Lima of years ago which has never been excelled. The best form of Jersey Limas on the market today for both private and market gardeners, unsurpassed in flavor, of superior quality, averaging 4 or 5 beans to the pod, which is 4½ to 5½ inches long.

Large Early Jersey—84 Days

One of the old standbys of the Lima type. Pods average 4 to 4½ inches long. Contain 3 beans each. Seed identical to the King of the Garden.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Carolina.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Challenger.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Florida Butter Speckled....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
King of the Garden.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Landreths' L. Green Seeded	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Large Early Jersey.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30



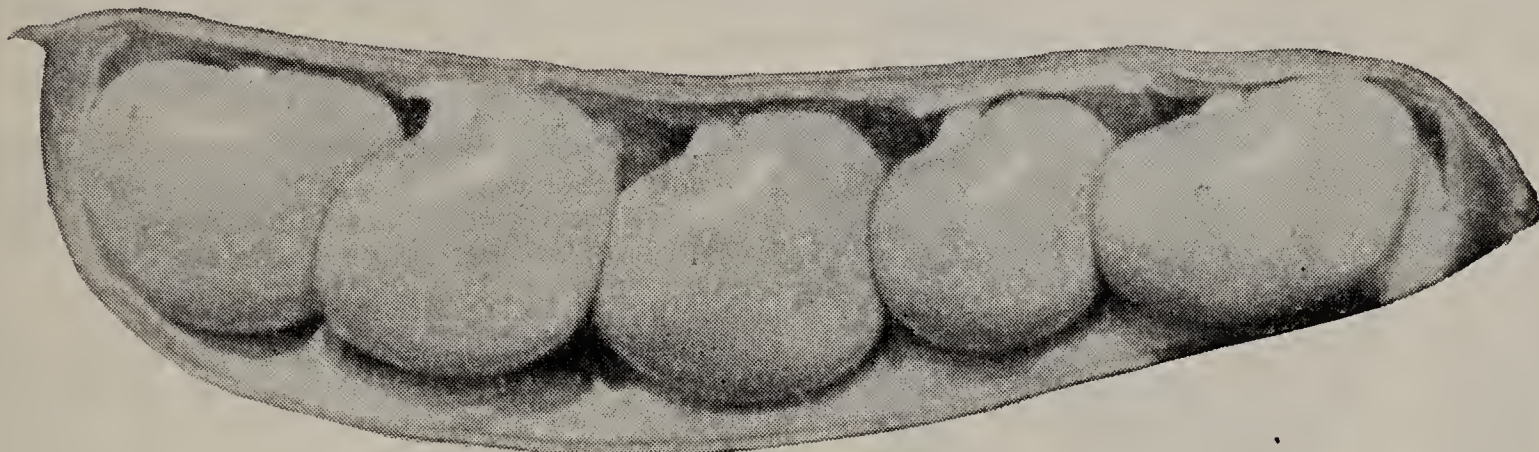
Landreths' Large Green Seeded Lima

DWARF or BUSH LIMA BEANS

Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Average height of vine, 14 to 20 inches

Two pounds will plant 100 yards of row or 40 to 60 pounds to an acre

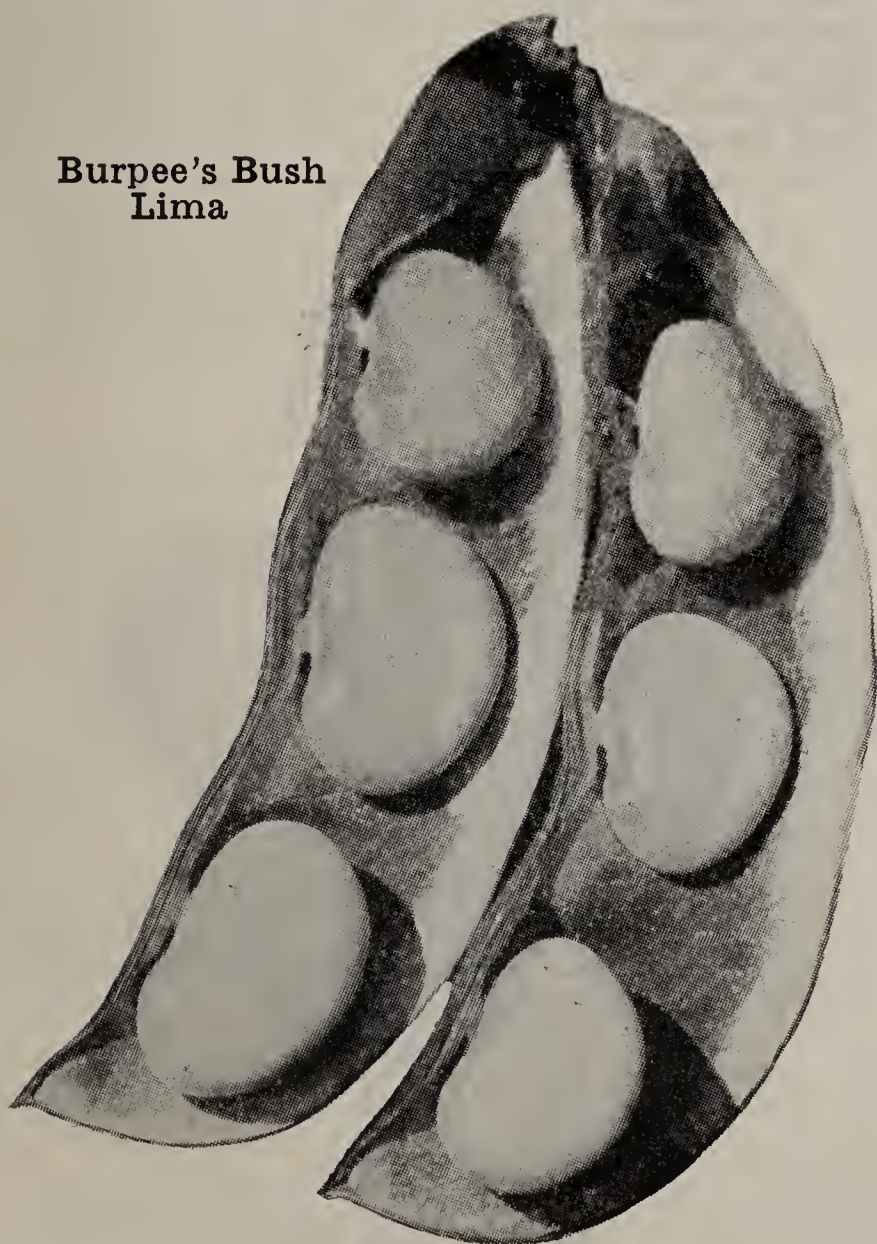
No one should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas in his garden. We cannot recommend them too highly. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas and much easier to raise, as no poles or strings are required. Their flavor, however, is not as appetizing as the old-fashioned Pole Lima. Plant in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. If possible plant Lima Beans with eyes down. Deeply rooted plants continue to grow after others stop.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Burpee's Bush Lima—77 Days

Seed more nearly resembling the old Jersey Pole Lima than any other, but a trifle smaller. Flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This is a lima bean borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain an average of 2 or 3 beans, although some pods contain 4 beans—maturing for the table about 10 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima. Vines not averaging over 20 inches high. Not so tasty as the Pole Lima.



Burpee's Bush Lima

Fordhook Bush Lima—76 Days

Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, very plump like the Challenger Pole Lima. Potato lima type. Foliage dark green, bush habit, erect. Average height, 16 to 20 inches, according to soil, quite bushy, branching freely. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 or 4 thick-seeded beans. The most popular of all Bush Limas, both with family and market gardeners in all localities.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima; Dwarf Sewee or Dwarf Carolina—72 Days

Seed small, flat, white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine, about 14 inches, compact. Leaves, small and pointed, more of a metallic dark green than any other Bush Lima, a dwarf form of the Carolina or Pole Sewee from which it was originated. Early and very productive. Pods average 2½ to 3 inches in length and contain 3 or 4 small beans. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Sold years ago by us as Dwarf Carolina. Very popular with Commercial Cannery who put up millions of cans of them for winter use. Commercially known as Baby Lima. Used extensively as a dry shell bean.

Improved Bush Lima—76 Days

Height of vine, 16 to 20 inches. Seed thick, but not as thick as Fordhook. White tinged with green. Very broad, dark foliage. Sturdy and 10 days earlier than any large-podded pole lima. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, medium green and averaging 3 or 4 rather flat beans to the pod. Very productive.

Jackson Wonder or Florida Butter—72 Days

Exactly the same in size of seed, character, growth of vine, as Henderson Bush Lima. The only difference is in the mottled brownish color of the seed.

Woods Prolific Bush—70 Days

A larger plant and larger seed than Henderson Bush. Same general character.

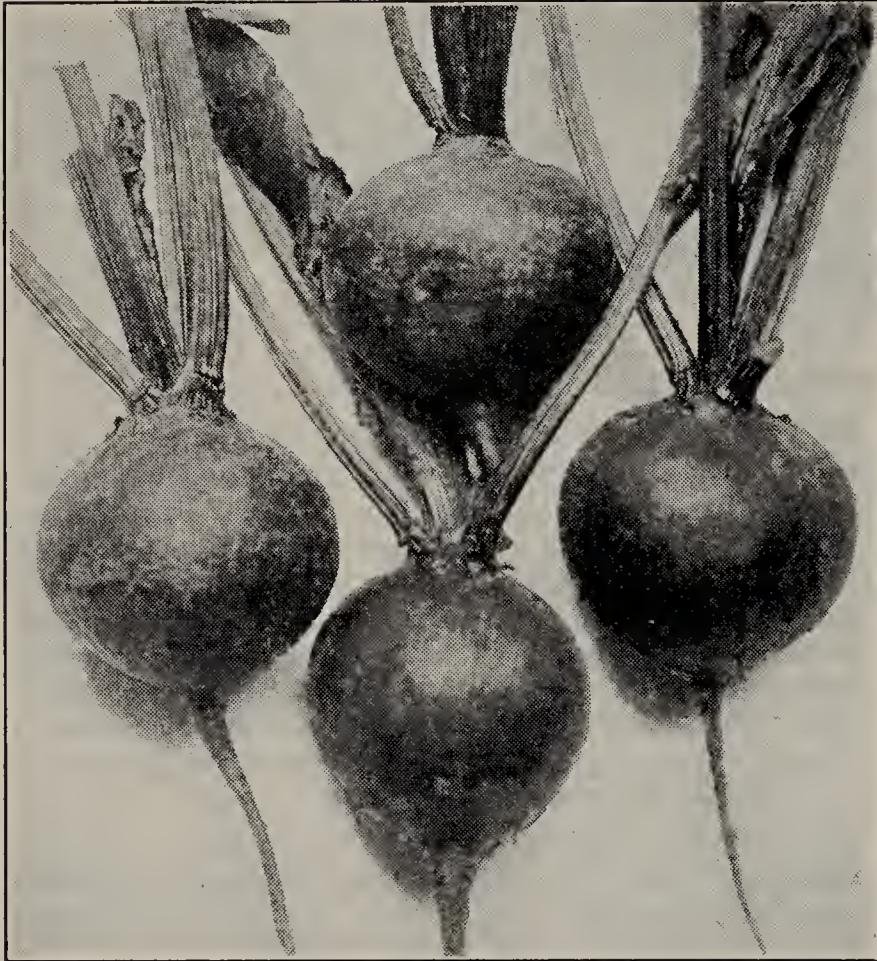
	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Burpee's Bush . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Fordhook Bush . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Henderson's Dwarf Lima . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Improved Bush . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Jackson Wonder . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Woods Prolific . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95

BEETS

Native of Europe, North Africa and Western Asia

Ready for Table Use 45 to 60 Days After Sprouts Appear Above Ground. Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row; Twelve Pounds per Acre

Beets are a great acquisition to the family garden, but should be pulled young, before they age. They should be sown early in the Spring, as soon as the ground is tillable for a summer garden, and in July or August for the Winter garden, to enable them to get sufficiently large to be in first-class condition to pit for Winter use. Beets if sown too early in the season grow too tough to be carried over the Winter. The time of sowing and the condition of the ground make the inside color darker or lighter. Autumn sown beets are usually much darker in color than Spring sown.



Landreth's Best

Crimson Globe—65 Days

A very popular beet on account of its excellent color and shape. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark red color with zones.

Crosby Improved Egyptian—55 Days

A very choice form of the Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender, of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib. Bulbs free from fibrous roots.

Detroit Dark Red—55 Days

Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood with indistinct zones of slightly lighter color. Skin smooth with small tap roots. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Very extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color. The most popular table variety today.

Early Wonder—55 Days

This is one of the earliest of the small table beets for outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Bright red skin. Vermillion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality, being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots. It is a Select Improved Crosby.

Eclipse Extra Early—55 Days

Bulbs globed, early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top shaped. Leaves light green, broad with broad orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

Egyptian Extra Early—48 Days

The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat. Roots very smooth and dark red. Small tops. Flesh of a purplish red.

Half Long Blood or Bastian Half Long—70 Days

Fine color outside. Excellent color when cut. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a late beet and one of the best producing. A handsome, tapering, wedge-shaped root, growing well under the ground. Season much earlier in maturity than other long beets.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Crimson Globe.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Crosby Egyptian.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Detroit Red.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Early Wonder.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Eclipse Ex. Ey.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Egyptian Ex. Ey.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Half Long Blood.....	.05	.15	.30	.90



Detroit Dark Red

BEETS—Continued

LANDRETHS' BEST—50 Days

About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, and altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots and more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from deep globe to round. Flesh deep red, with indistinct zoning, of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth and free from fibers. All gardeners will find this beet of fully double the usual value if they are pulled and served on the table when so small as to be no larger than a silver half dollar. Landreths' Best is very choice for early use, having an intensely red color and delicate texture and flavor.

LANDRETHS' EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP—55 Days

In this particular beet you have one of the old standbys. Very hard to equal. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it proves itself to be one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

Long Blood Red—80 Days

Resists drought better than any other variety of Beet. Color, deep red; flesh, very sweet; roots long, one third out of ground.

Ohio Canner—55 Days

In shape more like Crosby Egyptian than Detroit. Inside very excellent dark color and practically free from light zones. A splendid new variety likely to supersede other strains.

New Century, Lutz Green Leaf or Long Season

Tops small, glossy green with pink midribs; roots dark purplish red, half long top shape; flesh blood red with indistinct zone. Is a late variety for home use.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
New Century.....	.05	.15	.40	1.30
Landreths' Best.....	.05	.15	.40	1.30
Landreths' Early Blood....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Long Blood Red.....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Ohio Canner.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15

SUGAR BEETS

Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar—90 Days

This beet is extremely desirable for cattle—of high nutritive value. The flesh is white, and very sugary.

Klein-Wanzleben—90 Days

Beet sugar manufacturers have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities, as much as 18 tons of sugar having been made from 100 tons of root of this variety. We highly recommend it also for feeding.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Sugar Beets				
Half Rose Sugar.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Klein-Wanzleben.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Swiss Chard				
Large Ribbed.....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Lucullus.....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Mangel Wurzels for Cattle				
Golden Tankard.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Mammoth Long Red.....	.05	.10	.20	.60



Lucullus Swiss Chard

SWISS CHARD

Large Ribbed (Dark Green)—60 Days

Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had and often is tough and stringy. The Chard, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and will be found a most agreeable dish. One of the best vegetables, the green foliage used like Spinach, the thick-leaved stem cooked like Celery. The roots of this plant are not good for edible purposes. The cultivation of this is the same as that of Beets.

Lucullus—60 Days

Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. Growing in popularity every day. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery.

MANGEL WURZELS FOR CATTLE

Golden Tankard—100 Days

A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders partly above ground, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh and golden footstalk. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red—110 Days

In England, 80 tons have been grown to the acre. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots grow half above ground, very large, long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly to dairymen.

CABBAGE

Native of the Western European Coast

Gardeners Can Rely Upon Landreths' Cabbage Seed. One Ounce Will Produce 1000 Plants

Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out cover to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

We suggest that you do not sow seed for an entire crop at one time, as plants of various ages are differently affected by circumstances, and by separate seed plantings you have a better chance to profit from at least a portion of your crop.

Wisconsin Yellows-Resistant Cabbage varieties were introduced by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station to combat the tremendous crop failures at the beginning of this century, and have proven to meet their requirements to prevent the disease commonly known as "Yellows," or sometimes called "Wilt," and have been very successful in combating this disease.

Wisconsin All Seasons—94 Days

A yellows-resistant strain of All Seasons. Valuable in sections which are infested with cabbage yellows or wilt. Coarser plants than the original All Seasons. A good Winter keeper, producing large, flat, deep hard heads. Productive; used extensively in the manufacture of Kraut, as well as for home gardens.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8—125 Days

A late, yellows-resistant Danish Ball Head, developed by Prof. L. R. Jones, producing larger plants than the famous Danish Ball Head. Heads are inclined to flatten slightly as they mature.

All Head Early—90 Days

—Illustrated page 47.

Very hardy, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, consequently can be planted closer together than most other large Cabbages. A very reliable sort and well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. It is one of those varieties which can be planted early in the Spring as well as for late Autumn. One of the best Cabbages on the market.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—100 Days

A large intermediate variety. A good keeper of the finest quality. Heads round to flat, solid, leaves rather short; head will stand without bursting. Has such qualities as the market gardener can duly appreciate.

Marion Market or New Resistant Wisconsin Copenhagen—90 Days

This is a yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants large, coarse, not so uniform or early by ten days as the original Copenhagen, but have solid, crisp, tender, round heads. Will produce a crop when non-resistant strains fail.

Charleston Large Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—80 Days

Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. One-third stronger grower



Danish Ball Head Short Stem

than the Jersey Wakefield. One of the best early shipping sorts, larger but not so early as the Landreths' Selected Jersey Wakefield. Super-excellent.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—80 Days

A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by about 10 days and 40 to 50% larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners, owing to its earliness and its size.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Wisconsin All Seasons.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Wisconsin Hollander.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
All Head Early.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Bloomsdale E. D. F. Dutch	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Marion Market or New Resistant Copenhagen.....	.05	.35	1.05	3.50
Charleston L. Wakefield Select.....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Charleston or Large Wakefield.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

CABBAGE—Continued

Copenhagen Market—80 Days

The plants are very vigorous, short, stout stems, few outer leaves, producing a very hard, round head, very uniform in size and of long keeping qualities. In maturity slightly larger and later than Golden Acre. Produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable. This variety is gaining in popularity every year.

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE

There are numerous varieties of this cabbage on the market but we believe these are the best of them all. They resemble Cos Lettuce more than any cabbage.

Pe-Tsai—70 Days

The leaves are very much crumpled, light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broad ribs. When tied or bunched with raffia or string, the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white. It is distinct from any American or European cabbage.

Wong Bok—70 Days

A desirable, short, broad, tightly folded head, shorter and thicker than Pe-Tsai, which is 8 to 10 inches tall. Bleaches very well.

Early Jersey Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—70 Days

Specially selected, extra early, choice in all good qualities, earlier than Long Island Wakefield. Recommended to gardeners. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Very solid, early. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern States for heads to send North in the early Spring. A very superior selection.



All Head—well named, early, flat, large, reliable (Page 46)

Early Flat Dutch—90 Days

This variety produces thick leaves, very dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. It is found especially valuable to sow in cold frames in October and November and to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier pointed varieties.

Early Jersey Wakefield—70 Days

A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top.

Glory of Enkhuizen—90 Days

A rather small but very hard heading sort set in a cluster of long, spreading leaves. Large, round and solid. Outer leaves medium size. Is a hardy grower and a sure header. Many market gardeners prefer this sort to all others on account of its excellent quality and its sure cropping habit.

Golden Acre—65 Days

Here we have an acquisition, for seed of this variety planted at the same time will mature 5 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, besides being larger and much more showy. Plant dwarf, compact. Few outer leaves. Heads very solid; earlier but smaller than Copenhagen. By actual count 96 of 100 plants produced fine heads, each of which ripened at one time; an almost unbelievable condition. It is conical in shape, short stem and almost rests on the ground.



Landreths' Very Select Early Jersey Wakefield

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Copenhagen Market.....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Chinese or Celery—Pe-Tsai	.05	.20	.55	1.75
Wong Bok.....	.05	.20	.55	1.75
Early Flat Dutch.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Early Jersey Wakefield				
Select.....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Glory of Enkhuizen.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Golden Acre.....	.05	.30	.85	2.75

CABBAGE—Continued



American Drumhead Savoy Cabbage

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—90 Days

Growing constantly in demand by the early planters of Cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the Spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem. The true stock of seed is hard to obtain, and greatly sought. We offer an unusually excellent strain.

Succession or Florida Header—105 Days

An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads are large, deep and excellent quality.

Winnigstadt—100 Days

One of the old hardy standbys, producing a medium size, long pointed or cone shaped very solid head which is closely wrapped with dark, slate colored leaves. A favorite with old gardeners as it is one of the very intermediate early sorts.

Later Varieties or Winter Sorts**BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—120 Days**

The original strain of this cabbage was obtained by us from Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolutionary War. Ever since that time we have been continually reselecting this Cabbage and we now believe it is second to none of this type. It is late, produces large solid weighty and very uniform heads and is the best cropper obtainable for tropical or semi-tropical climates.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—120 Days

A large heavy head, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage. No strain is superior and few equal to this. Head is thick, broad, solid, flat. Leaves extend well over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plant is to develop short thick stocky stems but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks. The bad form of the plants cannot be

corrected by any subsequent culture. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead, but be careful to plant it in a suitable location.

Danish Round Short Stem, Amagar or Hollander—116 Days

This variety is considered by many the most popular ballhead, having a shorter stem, and is a little earlier than the ball stem; much superior. It produces a very solid, good quality, medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The best late Cabbage. Fine for kraut; hard to equal.

Penn State Danish Ball Head—120 Days

A late variety developed by Prof. C. E. Myers, of Pennsylvania State College. Productive, late, uniform, attractive, hard heads, six to seven inches deep, an excellent, large yielding Winter variety, resembling Danish Ball Head but heads slightly more flattened.

Drumhead Savoy—100 Days

The best of its class and is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best Cabbages one can grow. Large size, deep green, flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves. Stalk short, habit compact.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch—120 Days

A heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late ripening Cabbage. The head is thick, broad, solid, and slightly rounded on the top, though this variety is what is termed a flat head, as it tends toward flatness. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head.

Red Dutch or Red Rock—100 Days

Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Surehead—115 Days

This is a popular strain of the Large Late Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter. The heads are large, round, flat at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and of fine texture. An excellent variety and stands shipping well.

Volga or Stonehead—110 Days

A most reliable late sort, a superior header, never disappointing, with broad, flat, hard, large, solid heads of excellent keeping quality. Quite distinct in color from other Cabbages, it being a silvery green, with smooth folded leaves, the color of a silver coin. Plant vigorous and unusually short stalked.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Stein's Early Flat Dutch..	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Succession.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Winnigstadt.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Bloomsdale L. L. F. Dutch	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Bloomsdale L.L. Drumhead	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Danish R. S. Stem.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Penn State Danish Ball				
Head.....	.05	.35	1.05	3.50
Premium L. L. F. Dutch..	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Drumhead Savoy.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Red Dutch.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Surehead.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Volga or Stonehead.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50

CARROTS

Native of Europe

Three Ounces of Seed will sow 100 Yards of Row; 4 lbs. for an Acre

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom or as soon as the ground is workable. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to two to three inches apart. Carrots for the table should be used when half grown because they are more tender.



Chantenay

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model—70 Days

Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown. Small top set in a slight depression. Color deep orange red. Smooth tapering. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted Carrot. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use.

Chantenay Red Cored or Coreless Half-Long—70 Days

An improvement on the Chantenay. Its core being indistinct. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2½ inches in thickness at shoulder, flesh reddish orange, tender, delicate flavor. Same size and shape as Chantenay.

Early Scarlet Horn Blunt-Rooted or Dutch Horn—60 Days

A very popular early sort. Roots a trifle less than 3 inches long; 1¼ inches at the shoulder and almost that wide at the base where it is decidedly stump rooted. Color bright orange scarlet.

Imperator—76 Days

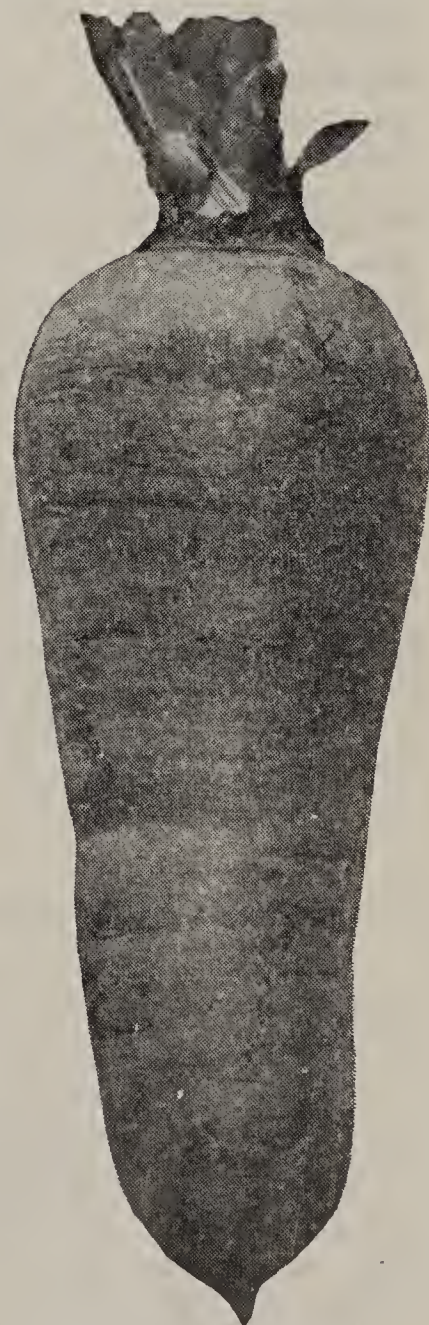
A new introduction. Tops medium size but large enough for bunching. Length of root 7 to 8 inches. Indistinct core. Diameter of shoulder 2 inches. Rich orange flesh, fine for the market gardener, as its narrow or sloping shoulder, tapering half blunt end, makes it especially fine for bunching.

Long Orange—80 Days

This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 10 to 12 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown, tapering to a slight point. This is a variety used for both table and stock feeding.

Orange Danvers Half Long or Rubicon—75 Days

This is probably the best known variety of Carrot, as for years Market Gardeners have used more seed of this variety than all others combined. It is a broad shouldered cylindrical variety, 7 inches long, 2½ inches at the crown and gradually tapers to a blunt type. Color bright orange. Has rather a large core but is very tender and of excellent quality.



Orange Danvers

Ox-Heart or Guerande—70 Days

A thick blunt variety, 3 to 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. When full size grows to a diameter of a pint measure but should be eaten when one inch in diameter. Bright orange. An excellent variety.

CATTLE CARROTS

Large White Belgian—100 Days

This is one of the very best cattle feeding carrots. Roots half-long, 8 to 10 inches in length. Smooth with a heavy shoulder. Color of flesh a creamy white, with a light green crown. Very productive, and easy to harvest.

Large Yellow Belgian—100 Days

Very similar to the White Belgian in form and productiveness, only more slender. More attractive, owing to its yellow color and green crown. Used entirely for cattle feeding, producing an excellent quality of milk.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Chantenay.....	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Chantenay Red Cored.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Early Scarlet Blunt-Rooted.....	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Imperator.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Long Orange.....	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Orange Danvers Half Long.....	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Ox-Heart or Guerande.....	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Large White Belgian.....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Large Yellow Belgian.....	.05	.15	.30	.85

CAULIFLOWER

One-Half Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Moisture or High Altitude Tends Toward Success

The earliest varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed beds at the beginning of Autumn, keep them in a cold frame protected by sash from the severe frost of the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand glasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities.

There is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast or in regions of high altitude, as the Catskill Mountains in New York State, where they are grown to perfection. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed. We offer only seed of the highest quality.

Early Snowball, Select Strain—95 Days

An extra early sort. Early as any under whatever name. Plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves and producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor, and keeping qualities. Leaves long and narrow. No strain superior to that which Landreth offers. The most popular variety in use.

Early Snowball—96 Days

A good but not a select strain of this well-known Cauliflower.

Algiers—110 Days

An early, hardy and admirable sort used extensively before Snowball was introduced. A certain header.

Half Early Paris—90 Days

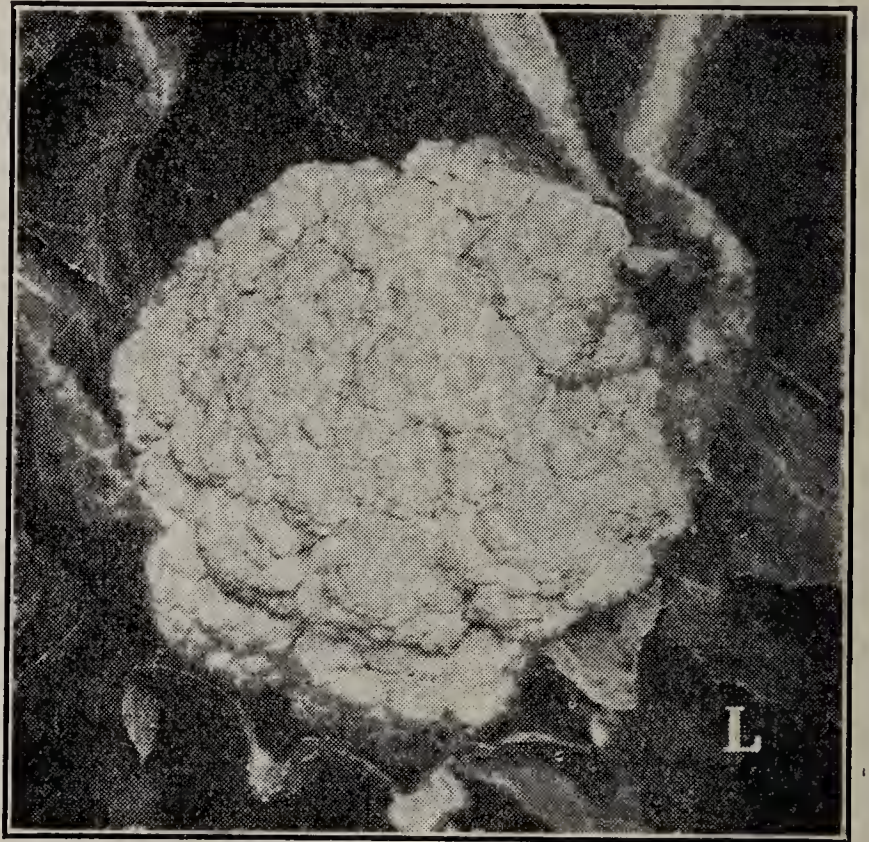
A small, hardy sort, very vigorous in growth. Produces a crop while many other sorts fail. Leaves large, small stem and a small but very white head. It is a very popular variety on account of being an almost sure cropper even under unfavorable conditions.

Lenormands—120 Days

A large, late variety, with well-formed, white, handsome heads. Strong grower.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—130 Days

Very vigorous, long-stalked, large, dense foliage, stiff heads, long standing; should be sown early.



Select Snowball Cauliflower

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Early Snowball, Select Strain..	.20	1.75	6.00
Early Snowball.....	.15	1.25	4.50
Algiers.....	.10	.95	3.00
Half Early Paris.....	.10	.95	3.25
Lenormands.....	.10	.95	3.00
Veitch's Autumn Giant.....	.10	.45	1.50

CELERY

Two Ounces of Seed will plant 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 130 to 150 Days According to Season

Sow thinly just before the Apple tree is in bloom on a finely raked, well-pulverized piece of ground, in a moist place or convenient to water, which should be applied freely during dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch.

It is quite customary after planting celery to cover the ground with a slight sprinkling of straw or salt hay to retain the moisture. As soon as the seed is sprouted, take the hay or other covering off. Celery seed will not germinate in dry soil; therefore, it is very essential to plant it very early in the Spring.

Celery is one of the best of our Winter vegetables. To get a good crop, plants must be removed from seed beds and planted in rows about 4 feet apart, plants set about 4 to 5 inches apart so that the plants when fully developed can be easily worked. The whole planting should be so arranged that there is space between the rows to obtain earth for earthing to bleach the stalks in Autumn.

Celery Seeds are often used for flavoring soups.

CELERY—Continued

Easy Blanching or Sanford Superb—130 Days

Vigorous, plants medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self-Blanching, white, crisp, thick, brittle, tender stalks, blanches easily, of an aromatic or nutty flavor, foliage very crumpled. About two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching.

Emperor or Fordhook—130 Days

A dwarf variety of superior excellence and very showy dark green foliage with a golden heart, to be at once noted because of its particularly upright growth of unusually thick stalks, very solid and large, no suckers, sixteen inches high.

Florida Golden Celery—118 Days

It is an intermediate type; an improvement over Golden Plume. Withstands cold. Ribs round, thick and long. Large full golden hearts. Heavy yielder. The plants grow from 23 to 25 inches high, assuring an attractive pack.

Giant Pascal or Large White—140 Days

A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is very productive, consequently, very profitable. We consider it one of the best celeries for Winter use. It is very easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish, white color, very solid and crisp and might be considered to resemble a nut in flavor.

Golden Plume or Wonderful—115 Days

We hesitate to recommend something to take the place of Golden Self-Blanching, but here we offer something superior. This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger, thicker and more solid stalk, blanches much more easily, is of richer color, being creamy yellow and lastly, it withstands blight much better. We look for it to finally replace the old standby, for undoubtedly it is a wonderful improvement. No strain, no matter what the selling price may be, is superior to that which we offer.

Golden Self Blanching (Tall)—120 Days

By many believed to equal the famous French grown of this variety. It is a big hearted, showy type. The plants develop crisp, tender stalks of rich golden yellow color. It requires little blanching. 26 to 30 inches tall.

Paris Golden Yellow French Grown Seed (Tall) 120 Days

A solid, golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently, the earliest to develop into edible condition. Thick, solid and crisp, of a waxy golden appearance.

Utah or Golden Crisp—132 Days

A week or ten days earlier to mature than Giant Pascal. Plants compact, solid, thick, with a nutty flavor.



Easy Blanching

White Plume—115 Days

This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery. One of the best varieties of Celery in the market today and is especially fine for private gardens. No garden should be without this most delicate and delicious variety; it is much in demand by market gardeners for early Fall use. It is self-blanching to a great extent—consequently after earthing it blanches very quickly and is soon ready for the table; is very tender, sweet, and attractive in appearance. When growing it presents handsome leaves of bright green with white tips. We cannot recommend our strain of this variety too highly.

TURNIP ROOTED OR CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—120 Days

This plant is used for the large Turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground; the stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary Celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants as is necessary in growing ordinary Celery. The roots can be readily kept till late in the Winter and are excellent for soups, stews or salads.

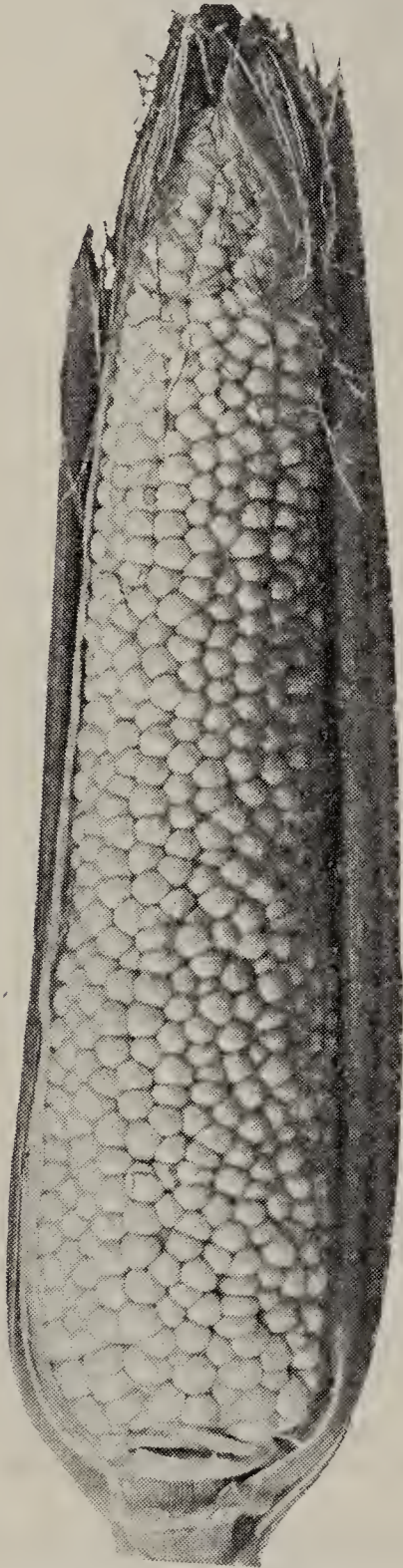
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Easy Blanching.....!	.05	.35	1.20	4.00
Emperor or Fordhook .....	.05	.35	1.20	4.00
Florida Golden.....	.10	1.50	4.00	14.00
Giant Pascal.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Golden Plume or Wonderful	.05	.50	1.65	5.50
Golden Self Blanching (Tall)	.05	.40	1.35	4.50
Paris Golden Yellow (Tall)	.05	.95	3.00	10.00
Utah or Golden Crisp.....	.05	.75	2.25	7.75
White Plume.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Celeriac.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50

SUGAR or SWEET CORN

First Introduced in 1830—Then One Variety

One Lb. of Seed for 100 Yds. Twelve Lbs. to the Acre. Sixty-eight to 100 Days from Planting to Edible Condition. Breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

No one having a garden of over 150 square feet should be without a few hills of sweet corn. In our opinion, the best early roasting ear of garden corn is Landreth's Earliest Table; the best early varieties of sweet corns are Spanish Gold, Whipples Yellow, and The Vanguard. For midseason or main crop, we especially recommend Bloomsdale Golden, Golden Cross Bantam, Howling Mob, Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen and Money Maker. Please note that the Hybrids and Top Cross Corn are all designated with a star ★. These corns are a very valuable asset to the Corn family. They are very uniform in growth and produce larger yields of extra fine quality ears. Highly recommended by all Corn experts.



Country Gentleman

Evergreen, Stowell's—90 Days

Grains long and white in color. Height of stalk about 7 to 8 ft. Ears medium length and thick. Average 6 to 7 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. This is the standard variety of sweet corn, more of this variety being sold than any other. It is very popular for home, market gardeners and canners. Very productive. Fairly resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease.

Black Mexican—84 Days

The dry kernels are black or purple. Medium in length. When at eating stage they are white. Height of stalk about 6½ to 7 feet, ears medium length and thin, averaging 8 inches long, usually 8 rows. As sweet if not sweeter than Golden Bantam, and more tender.

★Bloomsdale Golden (Golden Sunrise)—89 Days

Grains medium length and golden in color. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet, ears long, mostly 10 to 14 rows, thin, average length 8 or 9 inches long, pointed. This is a new hybrid variety created by crossing Golden Bantam with Long Island Beauty, in 1925, by our Mr. Mills. Due to the confusion of our Golden Sunrise with Golden Sunshine and others of similar names, we have changed the name of Golden Sunrise to Bloomsdale Golden. The yield is only slightly less than Golden Cross Bantam, the ears are larger and thicker.

★Bloomsdale Golden Top Cross (Top Crossed Golden Sunrise)—89 Days

Known as Sun Cross, P. 39, in New England States. This is identical to Bloomsdale Golden except that one of the parents of Purdue Golden Cross Bantam is used as the pollen parent on the detasseled rows of Bloomsdale Golden. This makes a superior hybrid, very uniform and producing a high yield per acre. Resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—95 Days

Grains long and irregular, very narrow and white color. Stalks 5½ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, irregular rows. Considered by many one of the best sweet corns for family garden and one of the most popular varieties used by commercial canners. The silk on Country Gentleman ears is always very red, and it can easily be distinguished by this feature. Fairly resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease.

★Country Gentleman Inbred Hybrid—95 Days

This is identical in description to ordinary open-pollinated Country Gentleman, but is superior in uniformity and high in yield. It is especially adapted to canners and market gardeners.

Early Mayflower or White Cory—72 Days

A first early sugar corn for home or market garden use. Height of stalk, 4½ feet. Ears about 5 inches long. 8 to 12 rowed.

Evergreen Early White—88 Days

Very deep, white grains. Height of stalk 7 feet. Slightly slimmer and shorter stalk than Stowell's Evergreen. Broad, vigorous green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 16 or more irregular rows.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Black Mexican.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Bloomsdale Golden.....	.25	.45	1.85	3.35
Bloomsdale Golden				
Top Crossed.....	.30	.50	2.05	3.70
Country Gentleman.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Country Gentleman Inbred				
Hybrid.....	.35	.60	2.45	4.40
Early Mayflower.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Evergreen Early White.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Evergreen, Stowell's.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95

SUGAR or SWEET CORN—Continued

Evergreen Golden or Bantam—86 Days

Grains medium long and golden in color. Ears, medium length and thick, average 7 to 8 in. long. Rows mostly 10 to 14. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 ft. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A good canner's variety. Fairly resistant to Stewarts' Wilt Disease.

Golden Bantam—80 Days

Grains medium length and golden in color. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears medium length and thin, average 6 to 7 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 8 or 10. This is the standard sweet corn for quality and is grown by gardeners and canners. Very popular everywhere. Where Stewarts Wilt Disease is present, Golden Bantam should not be used. We have other varieties resistant to this disease.

★Golden Bantam Top Cross—83 Days

Grains medium length and golden in color. Height of stalk about 5½ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and medium thickness, averaging about 7 to 7½ inches and short pointed. Rows 8 to 12. This is more resistant and more uniform than ordinary Golden Bantam, and produces a larger yield per acre.

★Golden Cross Bantam—86 Days

Grains medium length and golden in color. A well-known inbred hybrid produced by crossing Purdue Bantam No. 39 with Purdue No. 51. Height of stalks 5½ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average length 7 to 8 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 10 to 12. An excellent hybrid in uniformity, quality, high yield and resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease. There are many inferior stocks of this variety on the market, some at cheaper prices. Poor germination, low yield and dissatisfaction may result by buying cheap seed.

Golden Giant—88 Days

Grains medium length and orange yellow in color. Height of stalk 5½ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average 6 to 7 inches and short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 12. Subject to Stewarts Wilt Disease and therefore not to be grown where this disease is present.

★Golden Sunrise (See Bloomsdale Golden)

Golden Sunshine—74 Days

Grains medium length and golden yellow in color. This is a good variety earlier than Golden Bantam. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears short and medium in thickness, average 5 to 6 inches and short pointed. Rows mostly 10 and 12. Very susceptible to Stewarts Wilt Disease and therefore cannot be grown successfully where this disease is prevalent. Since Golden Sunshine is earlier than Golden Bantam, many growers use it for a first early. The quality is good.

Howling Mob—82 Days

Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears medium length and thickness, averaging 7 to 8 inches and long pointed. Rows mostly 10 to 14. A popular midseason variety. Fairly resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease.



Stowell's Evergreen (In Seed State)

Kendel's Giant or Mammoth White Cory—75 Days

This is considered by many the best early large eared true sugar corn. Ears are 7 to 8 inches in length, usually ten rowed, with white grains of excellent quality. A superior early variety.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Evergreen Golden or Bantam.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Golden Bantam.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Golden Bantam Top Cross.....	.35	.60	2.45	4.40
Golden Cross Bantam.....	.35	.55	2.25	4.05
Golden Giant.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Golden Sunshine.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Howling Mob.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Kendel's Giant.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95

SUGAR or SWEET CORN—Continued**LANDRETHS' MONEY MAKER—100 Days**

Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears medium length and thin, average length 6 to 7 inches and long pointed. Cobs small in diameter. Rows mostly 8 to 12. This is the finest quality sweet corn on the market, being of excellent flavor and extremely tender. Fairly resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease. Very late in maturing. Money Maker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties.

Long Island Beauty—98 Days

Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears long and thick averaging 9 to 10 inches and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. A very popular late season variety with exceptionally large ears. Used principally where market gardeners supply a city trade which demands the most for their money. Fairly resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease.

★Spanish Gold Top Cross—79 Days

Grains medium length and golden yellow in color. The height of stalk is about the same as Golden Cross and the ears about the same length, 7 to 8 inches. There are usually 12 rows of golden yellow kernels of fine quality. It is about five days later than open-pollinated Spanish Gold, but is more wilt resistant, and therefore produces a higher yield than Spanish Gold. This is an early, wilt resistant golden sweet corn of good quality. It is about ten days earlier than Golden Cross.

Spanish Gold—74 Days

Grains medium length and orange yellow in color. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears small and medium thickness, averaging 5 to 6 inches and blunt pointed. Rows mostly 8 to 12. Another product of Dr. Jones of Connecticut. This early variety has some resistance to Stewarts Wilt Disease, and is therefore successful for a first early. Plant it on good ground.

The Vanguard—72 Days

Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears medium in length and thick, averaging 6 to 7 inches and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. About a week to ten days earlier than Howling Mob. A favorite in New Jersey for a first early sweet corn. Fairly resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease. Developed by A. L. Richie, a New Jersey grower.

Whipple's Early Yellow—82 Days

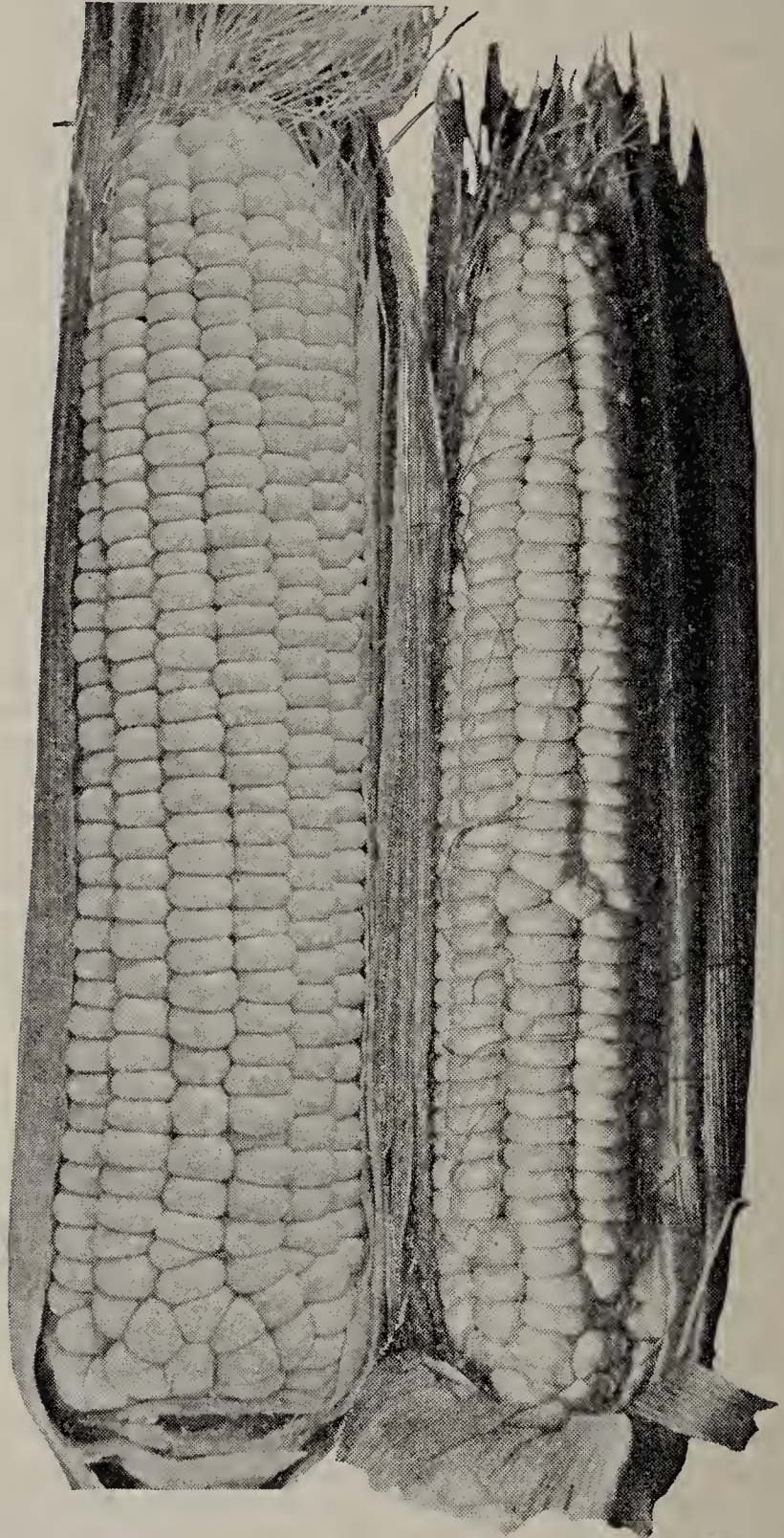
Grains medium length and golden yellow in color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, and long pointed. Rows mostly 10 to 14. Another early favorite of the New Jersey growers but unfortunately it is not resistant to Stewarts Wilt Disease.

★Whipples Yellow Top Cross—83 Days

Grains medium in length and golden yellow in color. The height of stalk is about the same as Whipples Yellow, as well as the length and thickness of the ear and the number of rows of kernels. It is somewhat resistant to wilt and therefore produces a greater yield than Whipples Yellow. It is uniform in maturing, the crop is of good quality, better than open-pollinated Whipples Yellow. This variety is about 5 days earlier than Golden Cross.

★WHITE SUNRISE HYBRID—86 Days

Grains medium in length and white in color. Height of stalk 6 to 7 ft. Ears long and medium to thin in diameter, averaging 8 to 9 inches and mostly long pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14. Has been grown successfully where a variety is wanted that matures before Stowells. It is somewhat resistant to adverse weather and disease conditions. This is the white selection from the cross between Golden Bantam and Long Island Beauty which produced Bloomsdale Golden.

**Stowell's Evergreen Landreth's Money Maker**

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Landreth's Money Maker . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Long Island Beauty . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Spanish Gold Top Cross . . . . .	.30	.50	2.05	3.70
Spanish Gold . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
The Vanguard . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Whipple's Early Yellow . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Whipple's Yellow Top Cross . . . . .	.25	.45	1.85	3.35
White Sunrise . . . . .	.25	.45	1.85	3.35

GARDEN CORN—NOT SWEET

Adams Extra Early or Early Burlington—74 Days

Grains medium in length and white in color. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 feet. Ears thick, averaging 5 to 6 inches. Short and pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14. This is a white dent variety that is planted very early in the Spring for roasting ears, not as good quality as the true sweet corn.

Adams Early—80 Days

Grains medium in length and white in color. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, average 6 to 7 inches and medium pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14. Another white dent variety used for roasting ears.

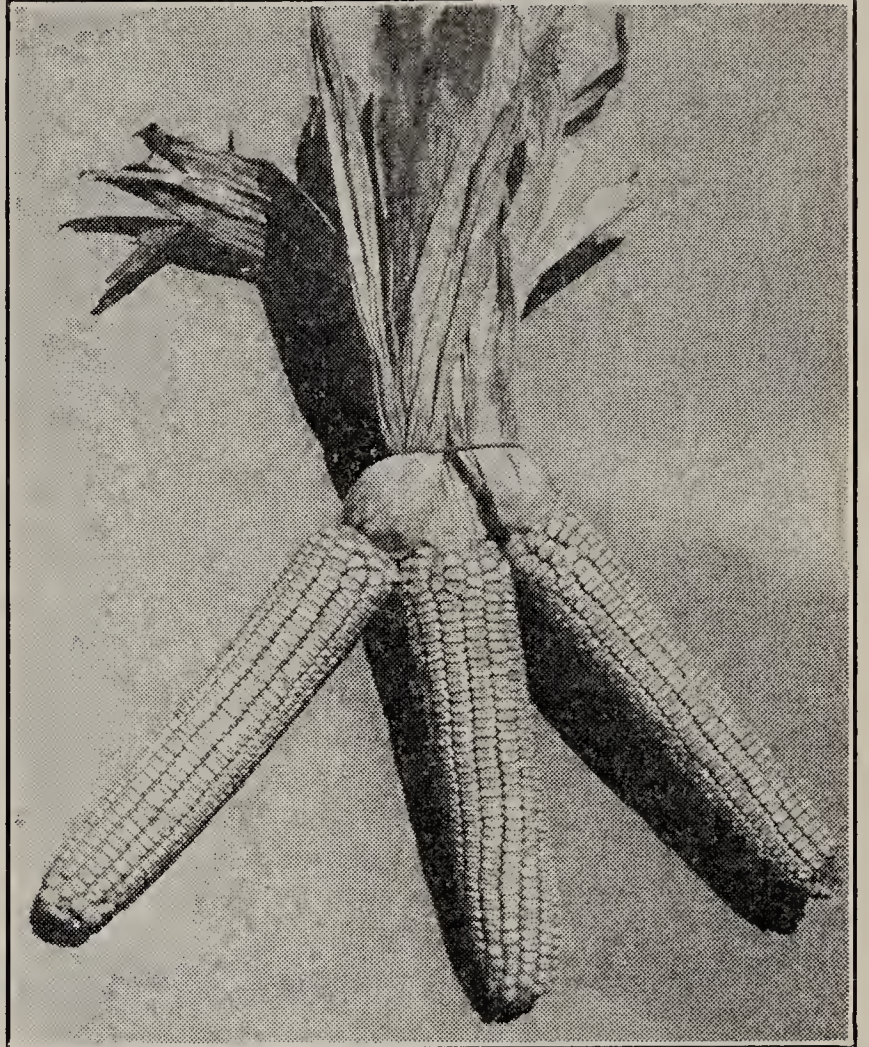
LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TABLE OR EARLY BEVERLY—68 Days

Grains medium in length, cream color. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears medium length and thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, short pointed. Rows generally 8 to 10. This is a cream colored flint corn that may be planted very early in the Spring for early market, not a true sweet corn.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Adams Extra Early.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60
Adams Early.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60
Landreths' Earliest Table .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Truckers Favorite.....	.12	.20	.85	1.60

Truckers Favorite—85 Days

Grains medium in length and white in color. Height of stalk 7½ to 8 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average 7 to 8 inches, and short pointed. Rows generally 12 or 14. This is a favorite in the South for roasting ears, being a white dent. The long tight husk protects the ear from worms.



Truckers Favorite

FIELD CORN

Plant 10 to 15 pounds to the acre or about one bushel, 56 pounds to 5 acres. Originally a native of North and South America and was grown in Peru centuries ago

We feel that our stocks are superior in quality and germination to the usual strains grown, as they are all grown in Bucks County, Pa., one of the four best corn counties in the State. It is all grown from the best hand selected, tipped stock which we select from the various fields which we are growing in this neighborhood. Landreths' stock should not be compared with the cheap field corn, as our aim is to produce better quality, regardless of price.

Bristol Early Yellow or White Capped Yellow Dent—100 Days

Grains are medium in length and broad, the color being light or lemon yellow with a white dented cap or top. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears long and thin, averaging 10 to 11 inches and short pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a white cob. A fine quality corn highly productive on good soil and even does well on poor ground, giving it the name of "Poor Man's Corn" in some sections.

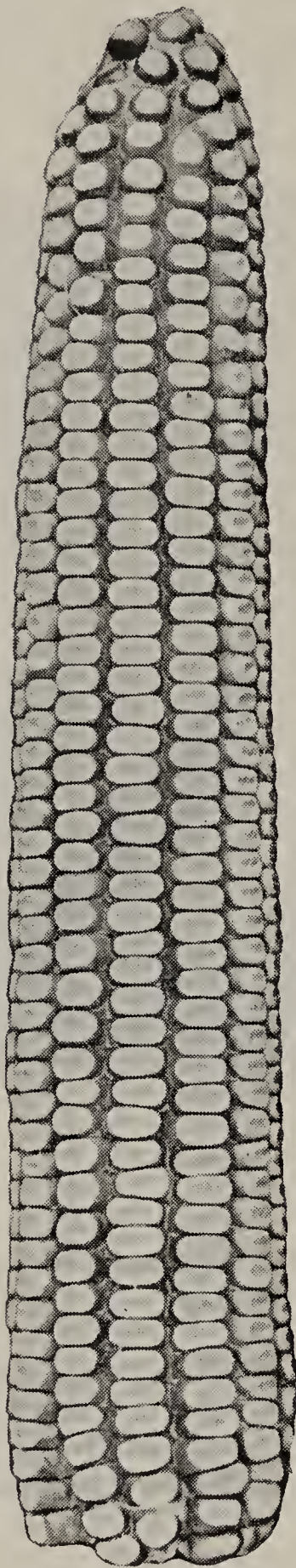
	¼ bu.	½ bu.	bu.
Bristol Early Yellow.....	.95	1.65	3.00
Eureka White.....	.95	1.65	3.00

Eureka White—130 Days

Grains are medium to long in length and broad, the color being white with a distinctly dented cap or top. Height of stalk 10 to 11 ft. Ears are medium in length and thickness, averaging 7 to 8 inches and short pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a white cob. This is an ensilage corn grown by us in Virginia. It is very popular in New England and some other northern states for silage, but will not mature hard seed even in Pennsylvania. We recommend Snowflake for this section.

Be sure and purchase our Crossed and Hybrid Strains of Sweet Corn. They are well worth the difference in price.

FIELD CORN—Continued



Bristol Early Yellow

Golden Beauty or Sweepstakes—120 Days

Grains are medium in length and very broad; the color being rich, golden yellow with a rather shallow dented cap or top. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 ft. Ears medium in length and thick, averaging 8 to 9 inches, short pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a red cob. This variety is similar to Golden Dent but the grains are not so long and are wider than Golden Dent. It is ten days later than Golden Dent.

Golden Dent—110 Days

Grains are medium to long and medium width; the color being a glossy golden yellow with a distinctly dented cap or top. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears medium in length and thick, averaging 8 to 9 inches and short pointed. Rows generally 14 to 18 on a red cob, very prolific and is an excellent grain for ensilage purposes, producing a heavy yield of ears. Stalks and leaves ideal for the dairy or general farm.

Lancaster County Sure Crop—110 Days

Grains are medium in length and width, the color being orange yellow on the sides and the shallow dent on the cap or top being yellow. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears long and thin, averaging 11 to 12 inches, long and pointed. Rows generally 12 to 14 on a red cob. This variety is the most popular of the field corns in this part of the country, because it is resistant to adverse weather conditions and produces crops where others fail.

Leaming—105 Days

Top of kernel bright, unglazed, yellow; body of kernel dark yellow and glazed. Germ very pronounced. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. A very productive, early, red cob corn, 14 to 18 rows, ears 7 to 8 inches long, thick and very short pointed, not as long as Golden Dent. Popular in New York and Pennsylvania.

Old Cabin Home or Hickory King—125 Days

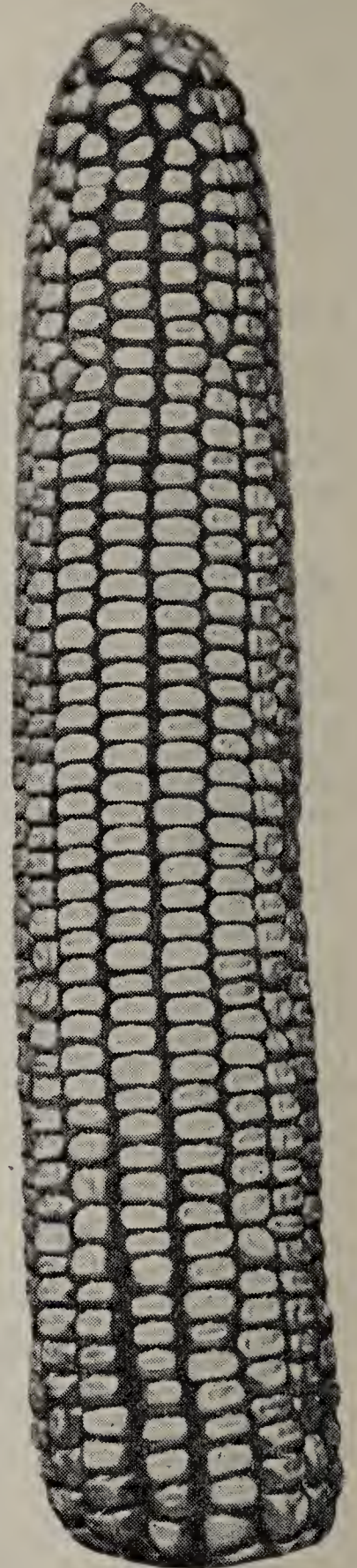
Kernels white, glazed, and extraordinarily broad. Height of stalk about 10 ft. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 8 to 10 rows, straight, small diameter.

Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow—90 Days

Kernels flinty, hard and glazed, the grains are amber in color. Height 7 to 8 ft., very early. Often used by farmers to replant, assuring them of getting ripe corn before frost. Cobs white, slim, 11 to 12 inches long, usually 8 to 10 rows.

Snowflake or Boone County White—120 Days

A pure white grain, dented to gourd crown. Height of stalk 9 to 10 ft. Ears have tendency to grow high on the stalks. Mostly 14 to 18 straight rows on a white cob. White glazed with dull white cap. Popular in the cotton states. This is the best ensilage corn on the market. Will ripen in New York where White Eureka does not.



Lancaster County Sure Crop

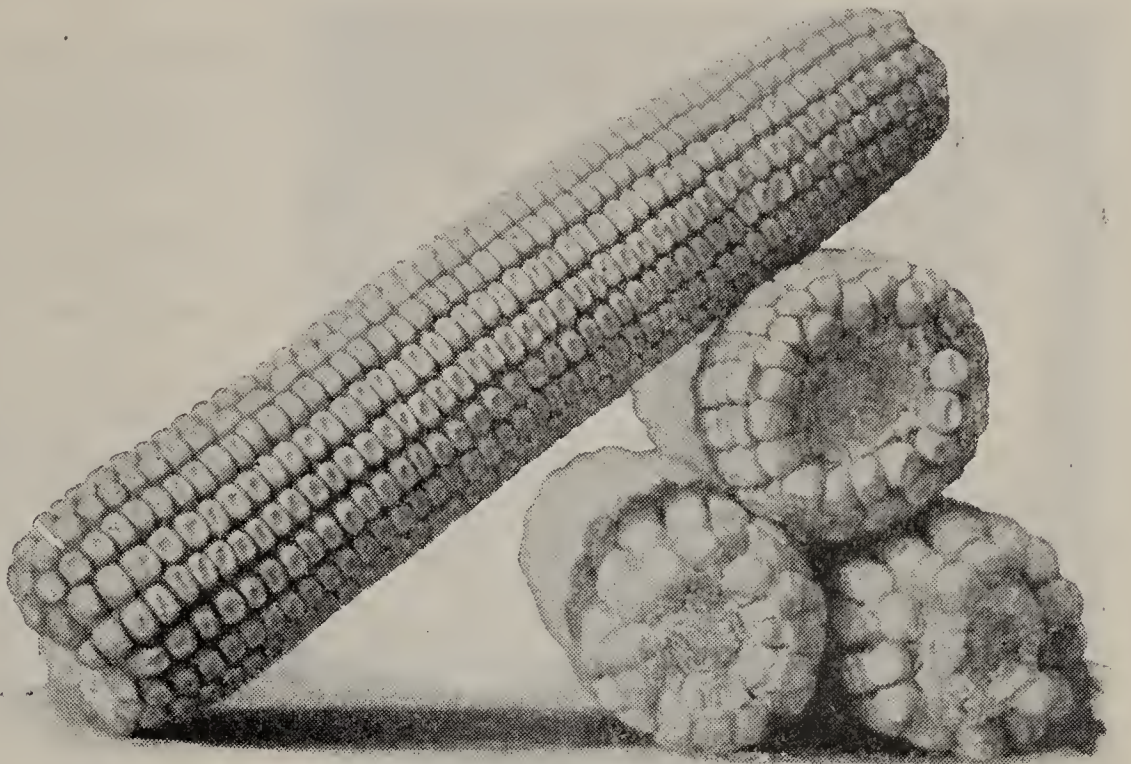
	Field Corn		
	¼ bu.	½ bu.	1 bu.
Golden Beauty.....	1.00	1.75	3.25
Golden Dent.....	.95	1.65	3.00
Lancaster County Sure Crop.....	.95	1.65	3.00
Leaming.....	.95	1.65	3.00
Old Cabin Home.....	1.00	1.75	3.25
Penna. Long Yellow Flint.....	.95	1.65	3.00
Snowflake.....	.95	1.65	3.00

FIELD CORN—Continued

White Dent—120 Days

Very similar in all respects to Snowflake, except that all grains are dented, while Snowflake is inclined to have many gourd seeds. An exceedingly fine ensilage variety.

	¼ bu.	½ bu.	1 bu.
White Dent . . . . .	.95	1.65	3.00



POP CORN

Golden Queen—115 Days

Golden grain, creamy white when popped. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Two or three ears on a stalk. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches. Practically identical in every way to the Plain White, except that the grain is a golden cream color. One of the popular popping varieties.

Japanese or Australian Hulless—95 Days

Grains long and pointed, and white in color. Height of stalk about 5 ft. This is a dwarf growing sort, producing an abundance of very thick short ears 3½ to 5 inches long. These are closely set with narrow tight grains, some ears having 30 to 40 rows of kernels. This variety is superior to White Rice. The grains are hulless which makes them when popped the most tender of any pop corn on the market. Once tried will never be discarded.

White Rice—110 Days

Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. A handsome, very prolific variety of white pop corn. Ears 5 to 7 inches long, having 14 to 20 rows of kernels. This variety is considered one of the best varieties of corn for popping purposes.

Pop Corn	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Golden Queen . . . . .	.12	.20	.85	1.60
Japanese . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
White Rice . . . . .	.12	.20	.85	1.60

Snowflake

Corn Yields Increased 10% by Treating Seed with New Improved Semesan Jr.

2½ cents an acre for New Improved Semesan Jr. is a trifling investment to increase your corn crop 10%. In 51 tests on Corn Belt farms, this new ethyl mercury phosphate dust produced an average increase of 10% in yield. New Improved Semesan Jr. protects seed field or sweet corn against rotting; gives better stands; reduces losses from root rots. Easily and quickly dusted on seed at the rate of 2 ounces a bushel. There is a measuring spoon in larger sized tins. Costs less than 3 cents an acre. Does not reduce the rate of drop in planting.

4 oz., **35c.**; 1 lb., **1.00**; 5 lb., **4.75**; 25 lb., **23.25**

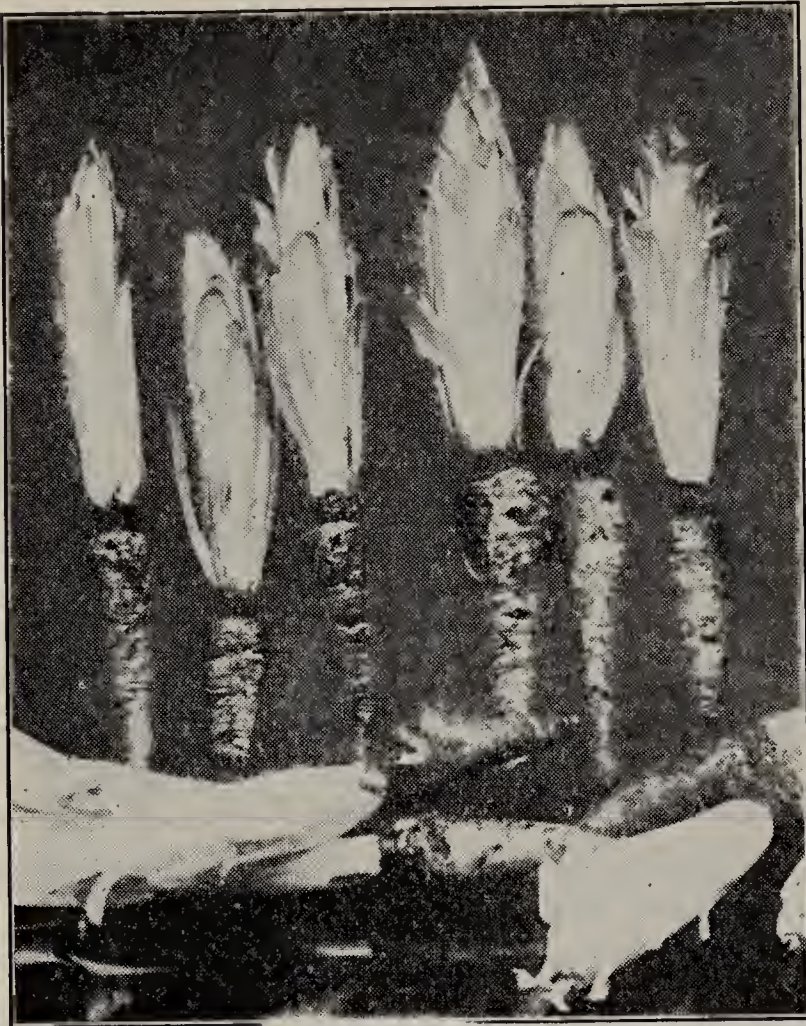
WHAT THE MATURITY FIGURES MEAN

Throughout the vegetable section of this catalog, figures representing the days to maturity follow immediately the names of the individual varieties. These represent the **average** days required from the planting of the seed to the harvest of the crop. They are particularly valuable for comparison as to the approximate maturity of various types of the same vegetable. Weather conditions and localities, however, obviously alter the exact number of days required.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Corn Salad, Broad Leaved . . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Cress, Broad Leaved . . . . .	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Cress, Curled . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.75
Cress, Upland . . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Cress, Water . . . . .	.05	.25	1.20	4.00
Dandelion, Cabbaging . . . . .	.05	.45	1.50	5.00
Dandelion, French Garden . . . . .	.05	.30	.85	2.75



Rice Pop Corn



Witloof Chicory

CHICORY or SUCCORI

Sometimes Called French Endive

Plant Four Ounces for 100 Yards of Row

Large Rooted or Coffee—100 Days

This variety should not be confused with the Witloof sort which is used as a salad, for this is little used as such but is cultivated for its roots which when dry are used as a substitute for coffee.

Witloof or Brussels Chicory—110 Days

The leaf resembles a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick and stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery. Very popular in Europe and growing in demand in America.

COLLARDS

One Ounce of Seed for 100 Yards of Row

A Loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family

Georgia Southern or Creole—80 Days

Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery and made tender by enveloping each plant from the top downward with a large paper or muslin bag during its late growth. Stems long, 2 to 3 feet, white or golden, can be grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive.

Cabbage Collards—90 Days

A cross between a Cabbage and a Collard. Of Georgia origin and well suited to the South.

CORN SALAD

Sometimes Called Fetticus

Sow Ten Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)—60 Days

Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sometimes called Lamb's Lettuce. For quick growing sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn. Height 4 inches.

CRESS**Broad-Leaved—45 Days**

Leaves not cut. A form of Salad much used abroad.

Curled or Pepper Grass—40 Days

Cut leaved, used for flavoring and as a Salad.

Upland Cress—Gray Seeded—60 Days

Very much resembles Water Cress not only in habit and appearance but in texture and flavor as well. It is rapidly taking the place of Water Cress where running streams are not available. It is a very fast grower and easily cultivated. It will grow in any soil and will produce an abundance of leaves even in a very dry season. Flavor quite spicy and appetizing.

Water Cress—50 Days

A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of Greens. A Perennial aquatic plant. Will only thrive well when the roots are submerged in water, and grows best along banks of small running streams.

DANDELION**Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf—60 Days**

An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad, thick-leaved, dark green. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering.

French Garden—55 Days

A good sort, not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, but much better than the common wild sort; not so erect, leaves broader, less curly and not so vivid a green. Blanching easily.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Chicory, Large Rooted . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Chicory, Witloof . . . . .	.05	.20	.55	1.75
Collards, Ga. Southern . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.65
Collards, Cabbage . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.65

See Page 57 For Additional Prices



Georgia or Creole Collard

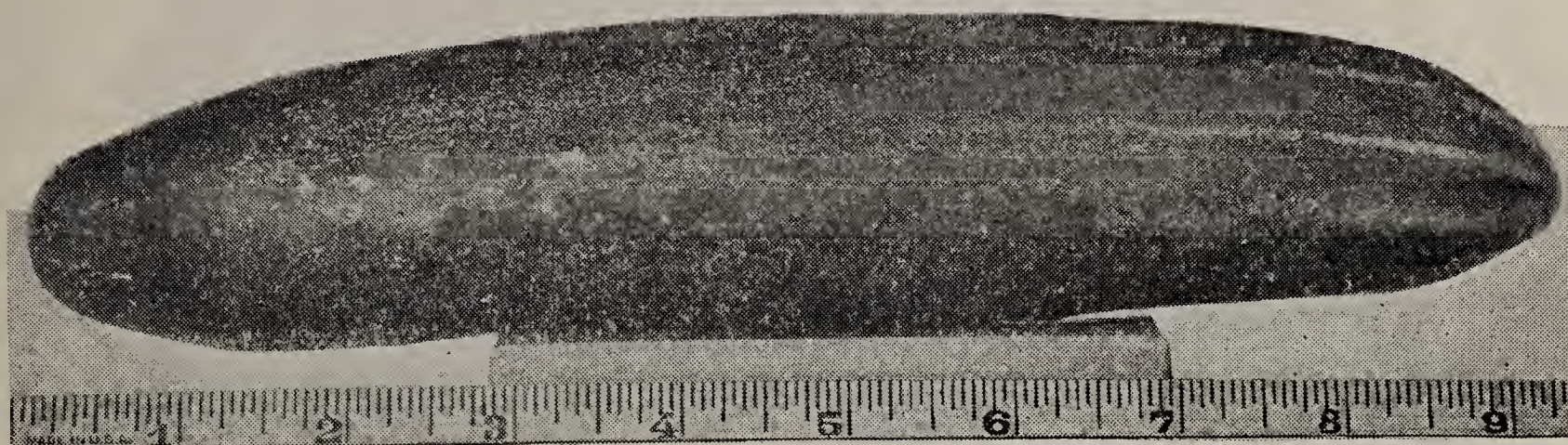
CUCUMBER

Origin not positively known but thought to be in India

Four Ozs. of Seed Will Plant 100 Yds. of Hills. Plant Four Lbs. to the Acre

A Good Crop Cannot Be Grown on Thin Soil

Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse



A & C

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet apart, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom or when danger of frost is past. For pickles plant early in August to get 2 to 3 inch fruit in late September.

Among many people the phrase **white spine** is not understood. The spines on the cucumber are of two kinds, white and black. They have nothing to do with the outside color of the cucumber for they are simply the little prickly white or black projections on the skin of the fruit.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 174 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 300 pickles. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity, take 4 quarts of salt, and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt mixed in 2 gallons of water and continue until cask is full. Place the head on the cask with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 to 25 pounds. If there should be any evaporation of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged; salt should not be stinted.

**Always Green or Black Diamond—65 Days—
It stays green**

The greenest and earliest of the Long White Spine Varieties. Hardy, large fruited, excellent shape, and is uniform from end to end. Of extended or long drawn out period of picking and of very favorable reputation among Market Gardeners. Always to be picked out in a competitive trial as one of the best. Used most extensively in Florida to ship North.

Arlington White Spine—65 Days

A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. It is grown extensively by market gardeners and is equally desirable as a family garden sort. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, and rather chunky in appearance.

A & C—60 Days

Spines white. A new introduction. Vines healthy, robust and resistant to disease, producing cucumbers about ten inches long, not quite so large in diameter as Early Fortune or New Hybrid. Has met with universal satisfaction where planted. We believe it a coming cucumber.

Boston Pickle—58 Days

A very productive variety. Very robust in growth. Dark green, and paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickle—58 Days

Sometimes called Westerfield Pickle. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded form, choice green color with smooth skin, few spines. We can recommend this variety as being the most desirable, the sturdiest and hardiest of all pickles.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Always Green.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Arlington White Spine....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
A & C.....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Boston Pickle.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Chicago Pickle.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40



Landreths' Extraordinary

CUCUMBER—Continued

Davis Perfect—70 Days

Here we have a Cucumber of intensely dark green skin and a shy producer of seeds. Flesh very white. Fine for slicing. A most desirable variety for both family and market garden cultivation. Always dark green, smooth skin. 9 to 10 inches long, tapering to both ends. It more closely resembles a hothouse variety than any other.

Early Cluster—52 Days

An early sort. Fruit borne in clusters of two or three, from which it gets its name. The fruit is short, bright green, crisp and tender. Is good for slicing as well as pickling.

Early Fortune—64 Days

An early, long, slim, well-shaped, white spine, of a deep green color, retaining green color longer than most other sorts. Fruit about 8 inches. Very productive. The quality sold by Landreth is not surpassed by any other Cucumber bearing this name. Very choice and popular as a long distance shipper. One of the best; plant with the utmost confidence.

Jersey Pickle—56 Days

A short black-spined, productive sort, having the reputation of ripening better than any other variety

and of holding its color. Early Spring sowing will develop fruit of pickling size 2 to 3 inches, in 50 days. Good green color at stem, and paling to light yellowish green at tip.

Klondike—70 Days

A handsome white spined medium early sort. Very dark color and an excellent slicer. Fruit grows 7 to 8 inches in length and usually of uniform shape. Color is very dark green slightly striped with white at ends. Hot sun does not seem to affect this Cucumber as much as some others.

Longfellow or Vaughan—74 Days

This is probably the finest of the large varieties. When mature it measures about 15 inches in length, quite prolific, straight, uniform, and is a fine dark green color.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Davis Perfect.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Early Cluster.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Early Fortune.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Jersey Pickle.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Klondike.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Longfellow or Vaughan....	.05	.25	.70	2.25



Jersey Pickle

CUCUMBER—Continued

LANDRETHS' EXTRAORDINARY—65 Days

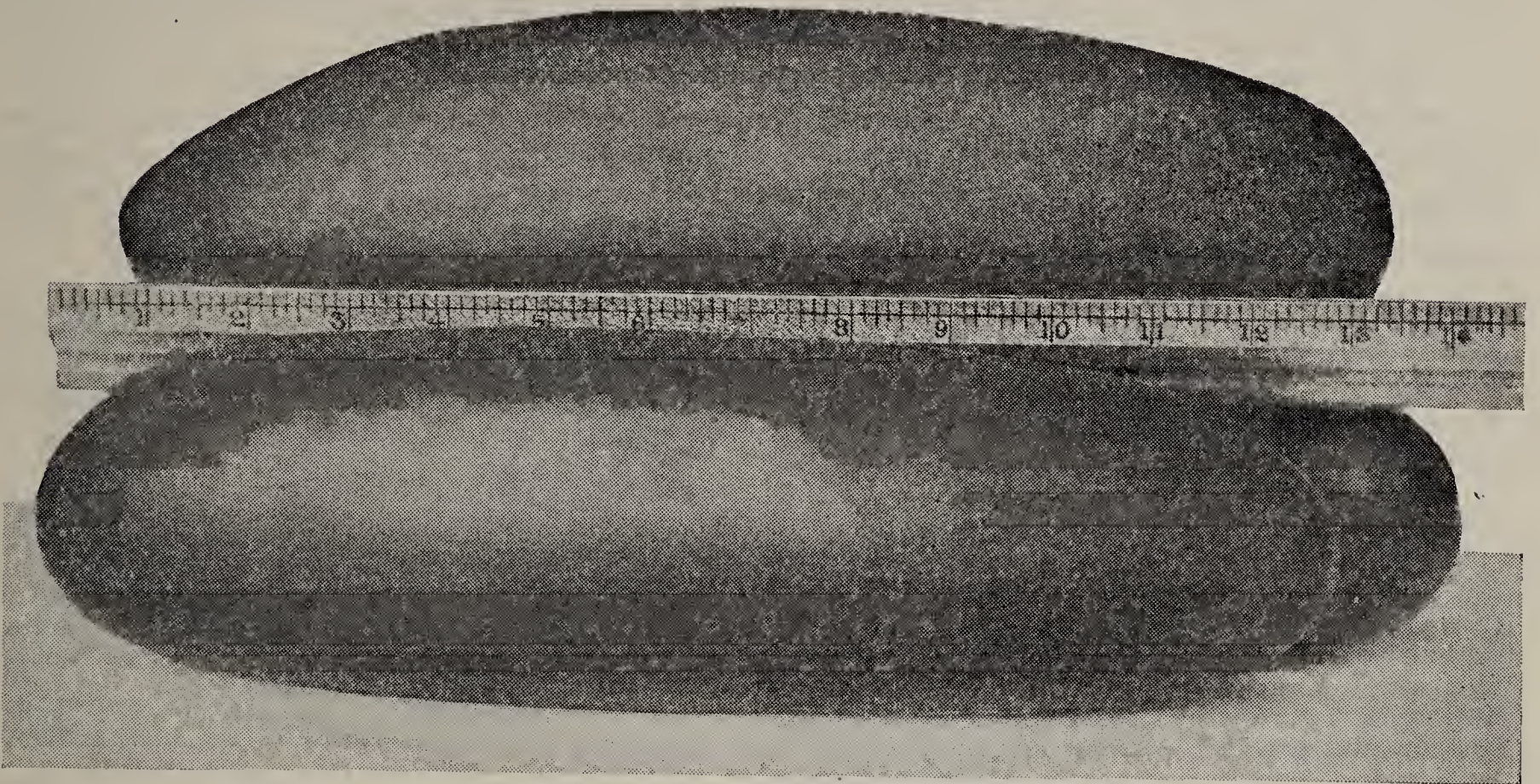
So very superior in every particular to the ordinary stock of White Spine as not to be classed with it. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad leaved, deep green, close-jointed. Does not sunburn. Blooms early and sets fruit in every blossom; consequently very prolific. Fruit 8½ to 10 inches long, slightly tapering at both ends. Pickles can be gathered in 50 days. Fine for slicing and can be picked in nine weeks. A fine variety of White Spine. It is unsurpassed as a shipping Cucumber.

Short Prolific or Green Prolific Pickle—56 Days

A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Short vine allows planting in rows as close as 2½ feet.

Snow's Prolific Pickle—55 Days

In appearance of fruit a variation of the "Chicago Pickle," but considerably longer in vine than "Short Prolific." The fruit of "Snow's Prolific" is more



Long Green Improved or London

Long Green Improved or London—70 Days

A Black Spine variety. Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very shy seeder; consequently, hard to get farmers to grow for seed; but very prolific bearer. A universal favorite and more largely sold than any long green cucumber on the market. Hardy and disease resistant, fruit 12 to 13 inches long, somewhat pointed at the ends with warts particularly on stem end. See photograph above.

Long Green Turkey—75 Days

Black Spined. A shy producer of seed, but a prolific bearer and is highly recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit is long, dark, slim, showing a tendency to make a small neck at the stem end. Catalogued by us over 100 years ago.

New Hybrid—66 Days

This is identical to Clark's Special and Woodruff's Hybrid. The size and shape are approximately the same as Early Fortune, possibly an inch longer and slightly thicker. It is later than Early Fortune and not as heavy a cropper. It is particularly desirable because of its intense dark green color and its excellent long distance shipping qualities.

uniformly even in diameter from end to end, small-early, dark green, both ends blunt. It has a reputation of being more productive than any of its class and in every way suitable for pickling, consequently used to a very large extent by the best pickle houses. "Snow's Prolific Pickle" is more universally used than any other pickling variety, as it is earlier and slightly more prolific. Our stock is selected with the greatest care.

Gherkin, Burr or West India Gherkin—65 Days

A round, prickly Cucumber. Used for pickles only. The seed gets very hard, consequently, before planting, it should be soaked well as it takes it so long to sprout under ordinary conditions. Form of fruit resembles a horse chestnut burr.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Landreths' Extraordinary	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Long Green Improved . . . . .	.05	.20	.55	1.75
Long Green Turkey . . . . .	.05	.20	.55	1.75
New Hybrid . . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Short Prolific . . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Snow's Prolific . . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Gherkin . . . . .	.05	.20	.60	2.00

EGG PLANT

Egg Plant is a native of Africa, years ago in the Southern States called "Guinea Squash"

One Oz. of Seed Will Provide Enough Plants for One-Eighth of an Acre

Matures for Table in About 125 Days After Sprouting

Seed breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 12 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

In this fruit, we have one of the finest for the garden on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed germinates slowly and should always be started in a hotbed, or on a window ledge in the house. After the plants show two rough leaves they should be transplanted 3 to 4 inches apart to give them room to develop, so that after they have gotten sturdy they can be planted in the open garden. If the ground is rich with proper fertilizer, with care it will not be difficult to produce first-class fruit five to six inches in diameter.

About 5000 plants are required to set an acre. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit—sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Our selection of seed is taken from the best fruit that can be grown and we have no hesitancy in recommending our seed as unsurpassed. Years ago, the vines of all varieties of Egg Plant had spines, or thorns, but by constant selection, the growth of all Spines has been eliminated.

Black Beauty—125 Days

This variety is earlier than the Landreths' Large Round Purple, but it is slightly smaller. Owing to the fact that the color is black, and it does not lose its color it is very popular. Do not confuse the Black Beauty with the old Black Pekin as it is twice as large. Height of vine 28 to 34 in.

LANDRETHS' LARGE ROUND PURPLE—130 Days

This selection is decidedly the best type of Egg Plant that we have been able to secure after many years of selection. It is productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be described as chunky, broad at the bottom, and flattened—diameter nearly equal to the length. Color when grown on soil of proper quality a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty. The soil has much to do with the depth of color. Single bushes of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet, and produce 8 to 10 large fruit.

New York Purple—130 Days

This is probably the oldest and best known variety on the market today. It is early and produces four to six very large fruit of excellent quality. The fruit is better if grown on a sandy loam and should be planted accordingly if possible.

Florida High Bush—130 Days

We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreths' Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in some sections. The fruit is not as large nor as round as the New York Improved. Vines 26 to 32 inches more vigorous, and a continuous bearer.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty . . . . .	.05	.40	1.35	4.50
Florida High Bush . . . . .	.05	.40	1.35	4.50
Large Round Purple . . . . .	.05	.40	1.35	4.50
New York Purple . . . . .	.05	.40	1.35	4.50



Landreths' Large Round Purple

VITALITY TESTS

Every season in our Greenhouses we make about fifty thousand tests in earth of the Germination and Vitality of the Seeds used in filling orders. Tests are made of each lot of Seed received at the Warehouse, no matter from what source, and repeated again three months later. All these tests are entered in a separate vitality book, which is consulted before the Seeds are shipped. These seedlings are allowed to grow to a height of two inches or more before counting to make sure that all are strong enough to continue growing.

ENDIVE

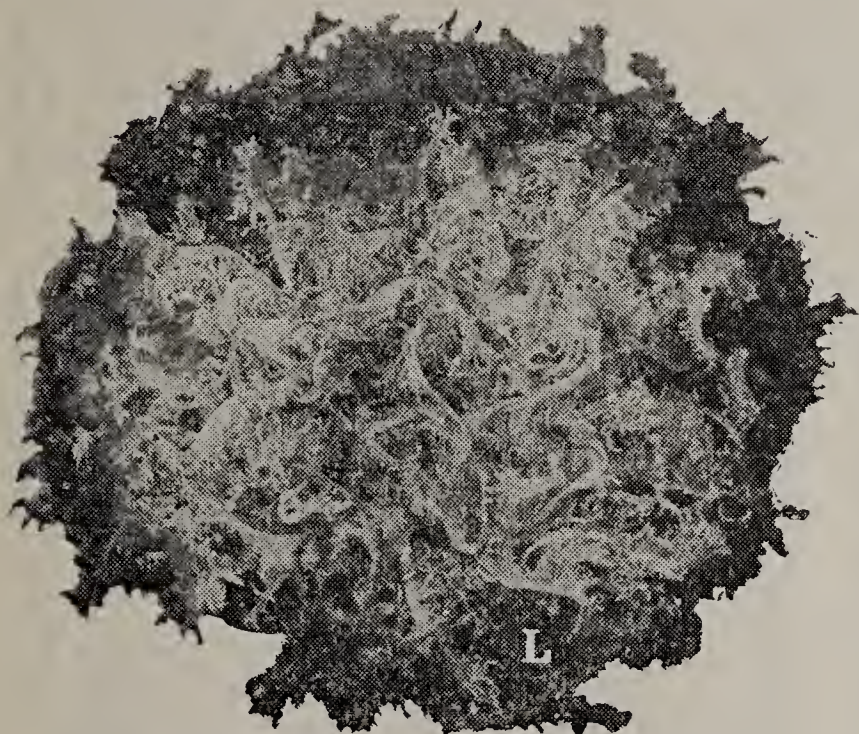
Native of China and Japan

Sow Two Ounces of Seed for 100 Yards of Row. Plant Three Pounds to the Acre

Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 8 inches. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. This is one of the most palatable Vegetables which can be used as a salad as well as a garnish to table vegetables. Endive, when grown properly and bleached with care, will produce one of the best salads that can be grown. Few people appreciate its value until they have eaten properly bleached Endive grown by a gardener who knows his business.

Endive can be eaten uncooked in salad forms or boiled like Spinach; a distinct flavor and very palatable when bleached. It is of rapid growth, highly esteemed and may be sown, except in Winter, at all seasons of the year. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery. Especially desirable as a Winter salad. Grown largely by Market Gardeners.



Giant Green Curled or Ruffick Endive

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarolle—90 Days

Foliage broad and flat, 16 inches in diameter—deep green leaves with thick midrib. Leaves are exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sort of Endive. We believe that this variety is unsurpassed for salad when it is bleached by an experienced gardener.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick—85 Days

This variety is sometimes called Oyster, as in the Eastern States where Oysters on the shell are exhibited, it is frequently used as a garnish to display them. This is a hardy growing variety, 16 to 18 inches in diameter, with deep green leaves. When tied up these plants of red footstalks bleach white very quickly. It is a great favorite with those who desire a curly Endive. See photo.

True Heart or Full Heart—86 Days

An Improved Batavian. Same as Batavian only broader and thicker head at eating stage.

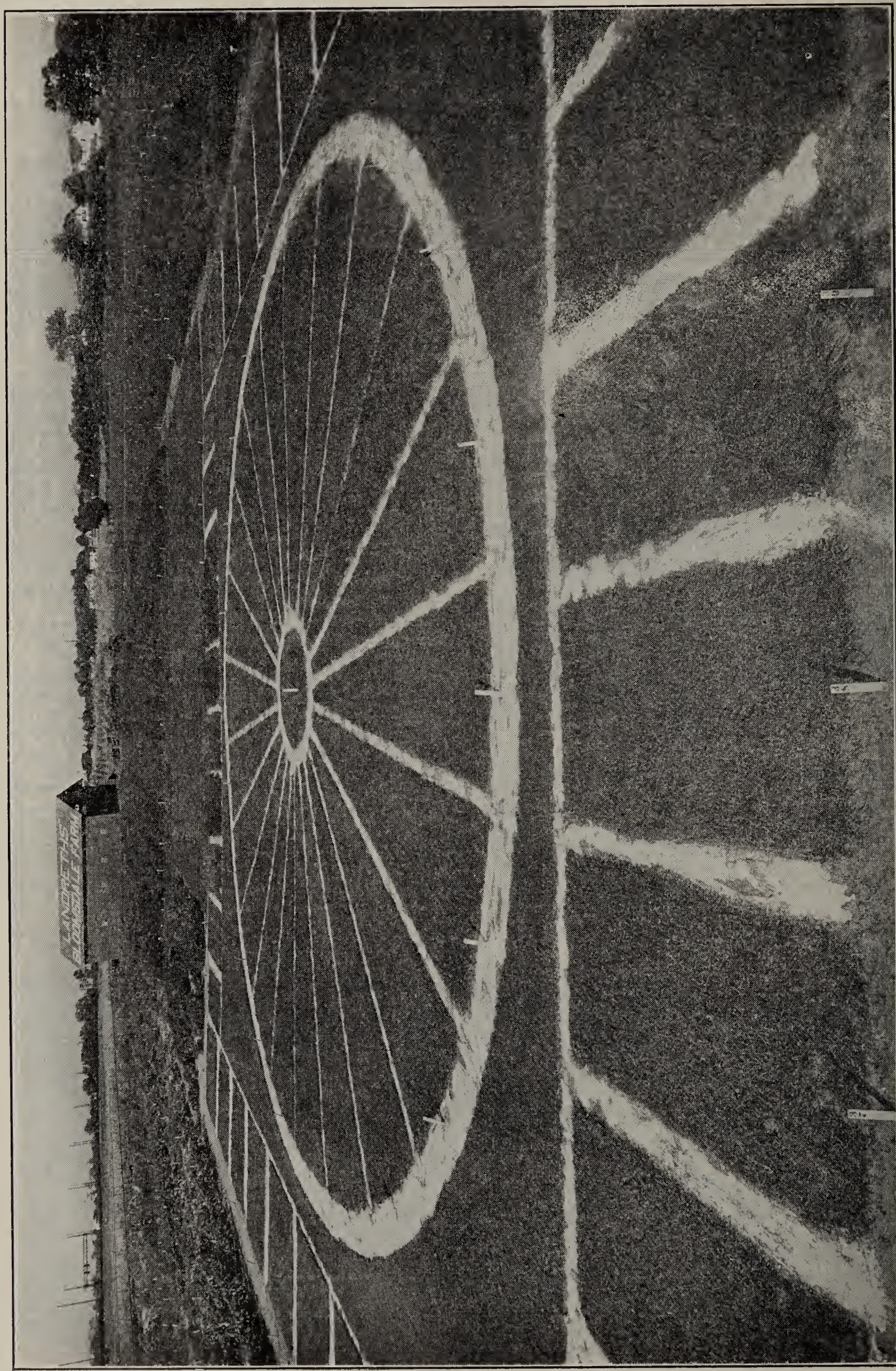
White Curled—96 Days

A variety of white or light-colored leaves. Distinct. More delicate and smaller in form than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green and is slightly easier to bleach. Used extensively for a decoration as well as a salad.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Giant Green Curled . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10
True Heart . . . . .	.05	.15	.45	1.50
White Curled . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10



A partial view of Bloomsdale Trial Ground



Trial of Lawn Grass Mixtures are shown in the circle. Individual Varieties are pictured in separate plots on the outside. The picture shows a part of 100 separate turf plots. They are constantly on display at Bloomsdale Farm, Bristol, Penna.

Landreths' Grasses of Proven Quality



A Small Lawn of Bent Grass

The Secret of Producing Velvet Turf

It is just as natural for grass to grow on a lawn as it is for hair to grow on a head. In both cases, however, certain conditions may destroy or prevent the growth.

How can I obtain a velvet turf? This question is asked every seedsman thousands of times every year. First of all, know something about your soil. Litmus or Litmus paper may be obtained in small quantities from most druggists. Allow this liquid or paper to come in contact with your soil in various parts of the lawn. If it turns very blue, then it is too alkaline and should have a fertilizer to control this condition. If it turns very red it is too acidic and should have lime applied. Provided it remains about the same color, of course there is little to fear, although a *slightly* acidic soil is desirable. Too sweet or alkaline soil tends to produce clover and weeds. If you have difficulty ascertaining the condition of your soil, your seed dealer will be glad to aid you. If the local seedsman cannot help, mail a small sample of your soil to D. Landreth Seed Company or your State Experimental Station. We urge the use of Arsenate of Lead on lawns which are located in the Japanese Beetle area. This is important as no matter how good the seed may be, your grass cannot thrive on grub infested soil.

Level the ground as best you can and if planting in Spring or Summer wait two weeks before sowing seed in order that some of the weeds may start to grow. These should then be dug out. This delay is not necessary in Fall planting, as there is little to fear from weeds at that time.

On the next page may be found the correct mixtures for use under certain conditions. To plant an ordinary lawn mixture in the shade is like running your automobile on kerosene. The car may run for a short time or perhaps not at all. Landreth Shady Place is really different from the other mixtures and actually contains the grasses which you see growing under the trees in a wild state in almost every pasture. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has issued special formulas for shade and other unusual conditions, as have many other institutions in various sections of the country. Ask your seed dealer to write the D. Landreth Seed Company for special mixtures for your particular conditions if you do not see what you want listed in this catalog. We have hundreds of formulas known to be good and we can enable you to grow grass where many fail.

Sow the seed evenly, allowing 100 to 125 pounds per acre for best results, or about one pound for 300 square feet. In renovating lawns as much seed need not be used. When watering during the Summer months be sure to soak the ground and do not sprinkle as this tends to bring the roots to the surface. Landreths' Grass Seeds are tested by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for purity and germination. They are field-tested on our Bloomsdale Experimental Farm at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and are imported from the finest growing districts in the United States and abroad.

LAWN MIXTURES

There is no greater asset to any building than a well-kept lawn. Cheap mixtures are composed of annual grasses which are hard to cut and must be planted so often that they become expensive. Most of them produce weeds and no end of work, money and time are required for their elimination. Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed contains only the best fancy re-cleaned grasses.

In most localities grass seed is planted from March until the end of June and from the 15th of August until the first killing frost. A bushel of Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed officially weighs 20 pounds but in reality will be heavier. All of Landreth's Lawn Seed is sold under seal. It may be procured in boxes of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound sizes all wrapped in Moistureproof Cellophane. It is also sold in 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Every container has a complete record of the analysis and contents of the mixture.

Superior—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something outstanding is desired. Only perennial grasses are used and clover may be inserted or not according to the customer's desire. **55c** per lb. **50c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Landreth's Never Die—This is one of the most famous and satisfactory grass seed mixtures on the market today. It contains only proven perennial grasses of beauty and service. **50c** per lb. **45c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Fairmount Park—We recommend this mixture for poor soil as it will produce a heavy, thick turf and is properly blended to produce good sod throughout the growing season. **40c** per lb. **35c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Bloomsdale—This mixture is composed of an old-fashioned formula of Kentucky Blue Grass and Fancy Re-cleaned Red Top. Turf produced from this seed grows better with each succeeding year. This mixture does not contain clover unless specially ordered. **38c** per lb. **33c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Evergreen—This is a quick growing mixture, free of noxious weed seeds and low in inert matter. You will be pleased with its results. **35c** per lb. **30c** for 20 lbs. or over.

New York Park—Free from noxious weeds and added chaff. **30c** per lb. **25c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Popular—Very quick growing. Will prove satisfactory for the price. **25c** per lb. **20c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Shady Place—If possible plant this mixture very early in the Spring or late in the Autumn for best results. Special shade grasses are used and this mixture is necessary for success in shaded areas. **50c** per lb. **45c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Terrace—Special grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides. This mixture is designed to meet special conditions. **45c** per lb. **40c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Pasture—Contains seed producing *permanent*, dense and deep-rooting turf of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality. **35c** per lb. **30c** for 20 lbs. or over.

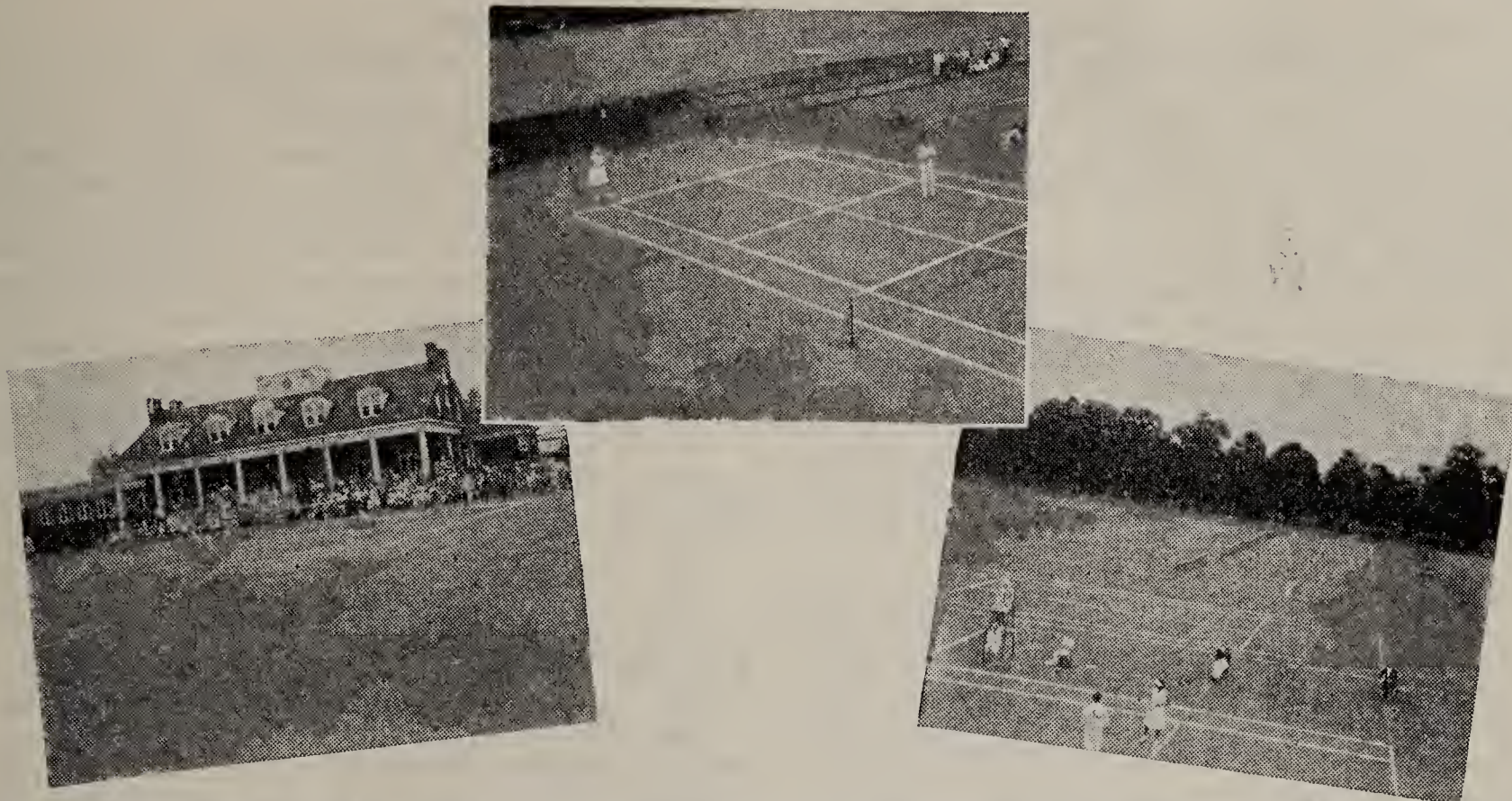
Southern Winter—Used extensively in the South and contains Rye Grass and Bermuda. **30c** per lb. **25c** for 20 lbs. or over.

Write for prices on Special Mixtures made up according to your own formula



Landreth's Superior Lawn Seed Produces Beautiful Turf

Landreths' Athletic Turf Seed



Several Views of the Sixty Grass Tennis Courts at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Pa., taken during the National Girls' Tournament. Landreths' Seed used exclusively.

SPORTS TURF

It is important to have grasses which have long, tough roots and are able to withstand sharp spikes, cleats and drought. In preparing these mixtures we have consulted numerous experts and groundsmen, and have taken all types of soil and climates into consideration. Landreths' Athletic Mixtures do not contain clover unless ordered specially. Our grasses are tested by the Penna. Department of Agriculture for purity and germination.

BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, SOCCER AND FIELD HOCKEY

Landreths' Tuffwear—A mixture which will withstand the hard and steady wear from cleats and spikes. The grasses contained are hardy and durable. **45c** per lb., **40c** for 50 lbs. or over.

TENNIS AND GOLF

Landreths' Ruffwear—This mixture contains a number of grasses properly blended to withstand the dry spells of July and August and the rainy season of Spring. It is used on all parts of the tennis court and golf course fairway, proving the sportsman's delight as it remains green the entire playing season and is just made for rough wear. **60c** per lb., **50c** for 50 lbs. or over.

Easy Eagle—The putting green supreme is formed after seeding with Landreths' Easy Eagle Mixture. It contains the finest bent grasses and is smooth, lasting and continually green. Construction, fertilization and treatment recommendations will be gladly given without charge. **\$1.10** per lb., **95c** for 50 lbs. or over.

AIR PORT

Keystone State—The grasses used to produce this mixture are those which are particularly recommended by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. **35c** per lb., **30c** for 50 lbs. or over.

THE BENTS

(These prices are subject to market change)

Colonial—Astoria, Rhode Island, New Zealand and Prince Edward Island Bents (*Agrostis tenuis*)—This is one of the most popular bents used today. Good turf may be produced in one season. It is adapted to both moist and dry soils, clay and sandy soils if well drained, resistant to cold and fairly tolerant of heat and acid soils. It is upright in growth and cannot be classified as a true creeper. Used for golf greens, fairways and lawns. Our stock is Blue tag certified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. 20 lbs. per bu. 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. **\$1.25** per lb., **\$1.10** for 50 lbs. or over.

Seaside (*Agrostis palustris*)—The seed we offer is Blue Tag Certified by the Oregon Agricultural Department and is grown in Coos County. It is a true creeping bent. This bent is particularly recommended as the most satisfactory for golf putting greens. 18 lbs. per bu. 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. **\$1.35** per lb., **\$1.20** for 50 lbs. or over.

South German Mixed—This bent withstands hard usage and is composed of about 75 percent Colonial Bent, 15 percent Velvet Bent and 1 percent Creeping Bent. It is recommended for the shade. 20 lbs. per bu. 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. **\$1.45** per lb., **\$1.30** for 50 lbs. or over.

Velvet (*Agrostis Canina*)—Landreth strain. Supply limited. Most outstanding of the bents. Best for shaded areas. Most beautiful grass in the world. 3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. **\$3.00** per lb.

Write us in regard to your turf problems.

GRASSES

These Prices are Subject to Market Change

All Seed Tested and Analyzed by the Penna. Dept. of Agriculture

- Bermuda** (*Cynodon dactylon*)—35 lbs. per bu. A very rapid creeper. Used in the South. Not very hardy in the North. Perennial. 40c per lb., 35c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Blue Grass, Canadian** (*Poa compressa*)—14 lbs. per bu. For general use inferior to Kentucky Blue. Superior in dry, shady or impoverished soils. Good pasture grass. Perennial. 45c per lb., 40c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Blue Grass, Kentucky** (*Poa pratensis*)—14 lbs. per bu. Used a great deal for lawns. Produces a good nutritious pasturage. Deep rooting and attractive color. Perennial. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Fescue, Chewing's** (*Festuca chewings*)—New Zealand Grown. 24 lbs. per bu. This grass succeeds in all kinds of soils. We now import it in refrigerator boats assuring high germination. Excellent shade grass particularly in light soils. Perennial. 75c per lb., 65c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Fescue, Fine Leaved** (*Festuca tenuifolia*)—A variety of sheep fescue. It is an excellent shade grass, tolerant of heat and dry soil. Dark green in color. Perennial. 80c per lb., 70c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Fescue, Meadow or English Blue** (*Festuca elatior*)—24 lbs. per bu. Sometimes known as Evergreen Grass. Used for pastures and lawns. Perennial 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Fescue-Red, Genuine Creeping** (*Festuca rubra*)—15 lbs. per bu. Do not confuse this with the ordinary Red Fescue. It is the true creeping type with dark green, narrow blades. Forms a dense, permanent, velvety turf free from weeds and is adapted to shade and reasonably poor soil. \$1.25 per lb., \$1.15 for 50 lbs. or over.
- Fescue-Sheep, Ordinary Red, or Hard** (*Festuca ovina*)—14 lbs. per bu. There is a slight difference between the strains of Sheep, Ordinary Red (not Creeping) and Hard Fescue, but of recent years the strains have been substituted so regularly and have been so mixed that we are offering only one strain. It is excellent for pastures and withstands much heat and drought. 80c per lb., 75c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Orchard Grass** (*Dactylis glomerata*)—14 lbs. per bu. A very valuable pasturage and hay grass. Perennial. 35c per lb., 30c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Red Top, Fancy Recleaned** (*Agrostis alba*)—32 lbs. per bu. Sometimes called Herds Grass. Grows best in rich, moist soils. Excellent for lawn, hay or permanent pasture. Biennial. 25c per lb., 20c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Red Top, Ordinary or Unhulled** (*Agrostis alba*)—30 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. See Fancy Red Top. 18c per lb., 15c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Rough Stalked Meadow** (*Poa trivialis*)—14 lbs. per bu. This is known as "The blue grass of the shade," being adapted for shady places. Same family and characteristics as blue grass. Not for sunny places. 40c per lb., 35c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Rye Grass, Domestic**—24 lbs. per bu. For most purposes inferior to other rye grasses. Part annual and part perennial. 18c per lb., 14c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Rye Grass, Italian** (*Lolium italicum*)—24 lbs. per bu. True imported strain. Good for a quick hay crop. Annual. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Rye Grass, Perennial** (*Lolium perenne*)—Often called English Rye Grass. 24 lbs. per bu. Succeeds as a pasturage, hay crop or lawn grass on almost any soil. Quick growing. Perennial. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Rye Grass, Pacey's Strain (Perennial)**—35c per lb., 30c for 50 lbs. or over.
- Timothy** (*Phleum pratense*)—45 lbs. per bu. Used with Red Top for pastures but is not recommended for growing alone. Perennial. 18c per lb., 12c for 50 lbs. or over.

CLOWERS

- White Dutch** (*Trifolium repens*)—60 lbs. per bu. Used extensively for lawns. We recommend in using this as pasturage to include some perennial grass. Perennial. 60c per lb., 45c for 60 lbs. or over.
- Alfalfa** (*Medicago sativa*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 35c per lb., 30c for 60 lbs. or over.
- Alsike** (*Trifolium hybridum*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 35c per lb., 30c for 60 lbs. or over.
- Crimson or Scarlet** (*Trifolium incarnatum*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Annual. 20c per lb., 15c for 60 lbs. or over.
- Red** (*Trifolium pratense*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Domestic. Perennial. 30c per lb., 25c for 60 lbs. or over.
- Sweet Clover, White Blossom** (*Melilotus alba*)—18 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Biennial. 20c per lb., 15c for 60 lbs. or over.
- MILLET, Golden, German or Southern**—15c per lb.
- MIXED CANARY BIRD SEED**—15c per lb.



Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed is sold in lithographed cellophane cartons and 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. All of Landreth's Grass Seed is sealed.

QUANTITY OF GRASS AND CLOVER TO SOW PER ACRE

As recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture	LAWNS		PASTURES		As recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture	LAWNS		PASTURES	
	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures		Planted Alone	In Mix- tures	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures
Bermuda.....	125-150	.....	6-8	5-6a	Fescue, Meadow.....	.....	.....	20-25	5-6
Bent Grass, Colonial.....	100	10-15	.....	.....	Fescue-Red, Creeping.....	50-60	.....	16-20	.....
Blue Grass, Canadian.....	15-20	5-6	Fescue-Sheep.....	.....	50-70	.....	.....
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	50-70	15-20	5-6	Orchard Grass.....	.....	.....	20-25	4-5
Clover, White Dutch.....	6-7	8-10	3-6	Red Top, Fancy Recleaned...	.....	10-15	10-12	2-4
Clover, Alfalfa.....	15-20b	.....	Rough Stalked Meadow.....	.....	50	15-18	5-6
Clover, Crimson.....	15-22	12-15	Rye Grass, Domestic.....	125-150	10-15	20-25	3-4
Clover, Alsike.....	8	2-4	Rye Grass, Italian.....	.....	10-15	20-25	3-4
Clover, Red.....	10-15	2-6	Rye Grass, Perennial.....	.....	10-15	20-25	3-4
Clover, White Blossom Sweet.	15-25	.....	Rye Grass, Pacey's.....	.....	.....	15-20	3-4
Fescue, Chewing's.....	50-70	.....	.....	Timothy.....	.....	.....	12-15	4-6

aWith Lespedeza. b8-10 in dry farming areas.

See description of grasses for additional information.

HERBS

Sow One Ounce to Ten Yards of Row

Herbs are very ornamental, many bearing really lovely flowers; they of course impart a strong, spicy taste and odor to various culinary operations. Those marked with a ★ are perennial, and when once established, may be preserved for years. Of these, sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and the following Autumn or Spring transplant to convenient situations. The others are annuals.

★Anise—55 Days

Root and leaf somewhat like celery. 14 to 16 inches tall. Used for garnishing, seasoning and cordials.

Pkt., .05; oz., 15.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .45; lb., 1.55.

★Balm—55 Days

Lemon flavored leaves used in seasoning liqueurs, etc.

Pkt., .10; oz., .50.

Borage—60 Days

Flowers excellent for bees, and for garnishing cool drinks. Leaves used in salads. Flowers blue, star shaped. Flavor is like cucumber. Foliage very fuzzy.

Pkt., .05; oz., .20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .55; lb., 1.75.

Caraway—60 Days

Cultivated for seeds which are used in seasoning confectionery, pastry and meat. Foliage like carrot.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .30; lb., 1.00.

Chervil, Curled—60 Days

Divided light green leaves. Used in seasoning salads.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .40; lb., 1.25.

Coriander—50 Days

24 inches. Seeds used for seasoning.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .30; lb., 1.00.

Dill, Mammoth—70 Days

24 inches. Seeds very flat, used in flavoring pickles and preserves. Foliage small and feathery, and flowers attractive yellow.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .30; lb., 1.00.

Fennel Florence—60 Days

Bulb is usually boiled and used in fish sauces. The stalks when blanched often eaten like celery.

Pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .85; lb., 2.75.

★Fennel Sweet—60 Days

24 inches, thick-set plant. Leaves large and finely cut, almost forming a head with wide, straight interior. Foliage resembling Dill.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .45; lb., 1.50.

Horehound—55 Days

Leaves used in flavoring and in cough remedies.

Pkt., .10; oz., .50.

★Lavender—60 Days

Seed germinates very slowly. Flowers used for scenting clothes, and for manufacturing perfume.

Pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.20;

★Mint, Old Fashioned—70 Days

For making mint sauce and juleps. Spreads rapidly by means of underground shoots.

Pkt., .10; oz., .25.

Pennyroyal—65 Days

Leaves are used for seasoning puddings. Low growing plant with bluish-lilac flowers.

Pkt., .10; oz., .60.

★Rosemary—70 Days

Foliage dark and shining. Flowers light blue. Used in seasoning and for aromatic oil.

Pkt., .10; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., .75.

★Sage—70 Days

Long gray-silver leaves produced in profusion, used for seasoning stuffings. Plant 12 inches tall.

Pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.05; lb., 3.50.

★Sorrel—70 Days

Can be eaten raw for salad, or boiled like spinach.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .50; lb., 1.75.

Summer Savory—60 Days

Small purple flowers, used for coloring and flavoring.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .45; lb., 1.50.

Sweet Basil—60 Days

Tall, light green. Very aromatic. Used for seasoning. Very productive in foliage. 18 inches.

Pkt., .05; oz., .20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .60

Sweet Marjoram—70 Days

Small mouse-eared foliage used for seasoning. 18 inches.

Pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .90; lb., 3.00.

★Tarragon—65 Days

The leaves, dried or fresh, are steeped in vinegar, which adds a much desired flavor.

Pkt., .10.

★Thyme, English—70 Days

Used for seasoning and for making tea for nervous headaches. Small dark-green wiry foliage.

Pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.20; lb., 4.00.

★Thyme, French—70 Days

Common or Narrow Leaf Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning.

Pkt., .05; oz., .50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.75.

Waldmeister (*Asperula odorata*)—70 Days

Used for scenting clothes and flavoring purposes.

Pkt., .10.

★Wormwood—70 Days

For flavoring, medicine and liqueurs.

Pkt., .10; oz., .45.

KALE or BORECOLE

Native of Europe

One Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre

Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly, loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil.

Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2½ feet and thin to 8 or 10 inches, according to vigor of variety. It is a great favorite in the Southern States and is grown very extensively at Norfolk, Virginia, for shipment to the Northern markets during January and February.

BLOOMSDALE DOUBLE EXTRA CURLED— 50 Days

A superior sort, introduced by us in 1894, being very curly, very dark blue green, very hardy, so short stemmed that it rests practically on the ground, 9 to 11 inches broad, spreading and far denser in foliage than any other sort. Plants broader than a bushel basket and seem to hug the earth. More hardy than Dwarf Curled Scotch, passing unharmed through the severest Winter as far north as Philadelphia. 9 inches high. The Bloomsdale Kale is more hardy than the Scotch Kale, retaining its good color after cutting and throughout days of transportation, bringing more money when put upon the market because it is more attractive and appears to be fresher all the time because of its dark green color.

Pkt., .05; oz., .20; ¼ lb., .55; lb., 1.50.

Blue Kale—50 Days

This is Bloomsdale Kale raised in Europe. Not equal to the strain we raise on Bloomsdale Farm under our own supervision.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; ¼ lb., .35; lb., .90.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk—55 Days

A very favorite sort for garnishing. Sometimes called Dark Green Moss Curled. Foliage dark green, very finely curled. An excellent variety of spreading habit, short stalk. 14 to 16 inches in height.

Pkt., .05; oz., .15; ¼ lb., .30; lb., .90.

Philadelphia Dwarf German or Siberian—60 Days

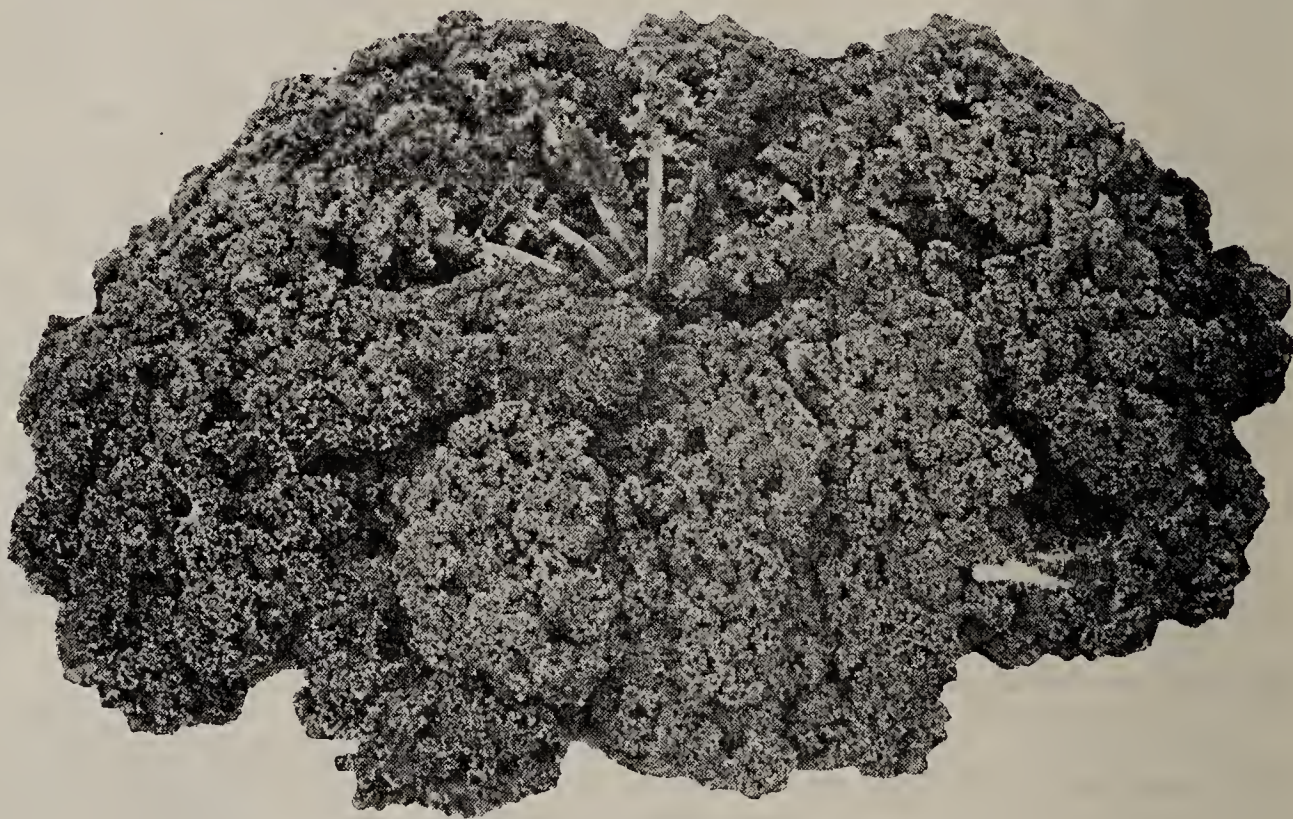
Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous Winter. Very vigorous, 16 inches, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage.

Pkt., .05; oz., .10; ¼ lb., .25; lb., .75.

Spring—30 Days

This is a smooth leaved variety, very often planted for table greens and as a feeding crop for pigs and cattle.

Pkt., .05; oz., .10; ¼ lb., .15; lb., .35.



Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled Kale

KOHL RABI

One Ounce of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Plant Two Pounds per Acre

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to leaf. The enlarged stems take the globular form of Turnips. They are in season June, July and August, or at periods when Turnips are not available. Try them when the balls are no larger than a silver dollar. They will be found very appetizing.

The Kohl Rabi is a turnip shape swelling of the stem, in the shape of a ball, the size of a large orange—this occurs near the surface of the earth—these balls when the size of an egg make a very excellent vegetable having the combined flavors of Cabbage and Turnips. This year's crop is short.

KOHL RABI—Continued

Green or White—Large Rooted—80 Days

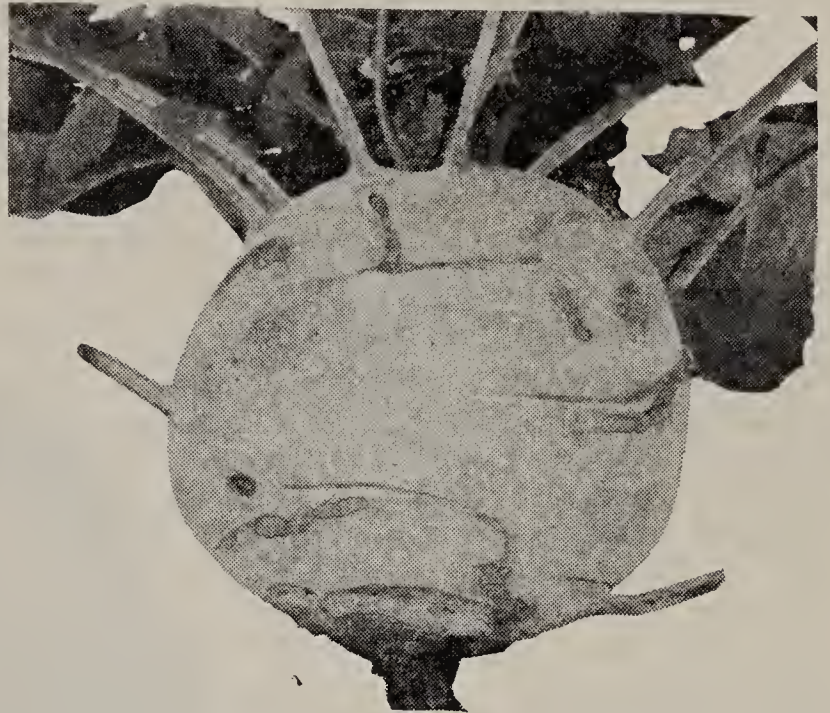
6 to 8 inches in diameter. A field variety for cattle, three times as large as the table sort.

Purple Vienna—60 Days

The bulb of this variety is purple. Green leaves with purple stems. It should be cooked when not over two inches in diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

White Vienna—60 Days

Very choice stock. Short-leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture when eaten, not over two inches and symmetrical in form.



White Vienna Kohl Rabi

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Green or White.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Purple Vienna.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
White Vienna.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

LEEK

A Native of Switzerland

Two Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row

Allow Four Pounds to the Acre

Breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 17 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Sow when the apple is in bloom and again in midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet apart; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 4 inches apart in the row. Before the danger of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

The Leek in common language may be said to be a cousin of the onion—in flavor it is quite similar. While the onion grows best on dry lands, the Leek flourishes where there is more moisture. The Seed is generally sown in a Seed bed and subsequently transplanted to a more permanent location. It is a strong feeder, frequently growing to twice the size of the largest onion. The edible portion is not the root but an extension upward of the stalk which is bleached like celery, sometimes growing to a length of twelve inches.

Large London or Flag—85 Days

Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety, still the most popular, with recurved broad leaves. Listed by us over a hundred years ago.

Monstrous Carentan—85 Days

Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. The largest type and very hardy. Similar to the larger Rouen. Stems sometimes 3 in. in diameter.

Musselburgh Giant—85 Days

A remarkably large and showy variety. Leaves broad, deep green, and flat. Very popular. Hardy edible stems, 6 to 8 ins. in length.



Leek

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Carentan.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Large London or Flag.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Musselburgh Giant.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50

LETTUCE

Lettuce cultivated in Europe since 1562, origin before that unknown

Two Ounces of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Plant Three Pounds to the Acre

Breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 11 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed in the September preceding, protect the plants during the Winter in a box covered with glass or with litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under the sash. When ground can be worked, sow in a hot-bed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry tree is in bloom; when up a few inches, thin out, leaving plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

White Big Boston—70 Days

This variety resembles Big Boston in appearance except that its outer leaves do not turn red and are smoother than most varieties. We consider this strain superior to Big Boston and just as early. It is as productive as the regular Big Boston and is an exceptionally fine lettuce.

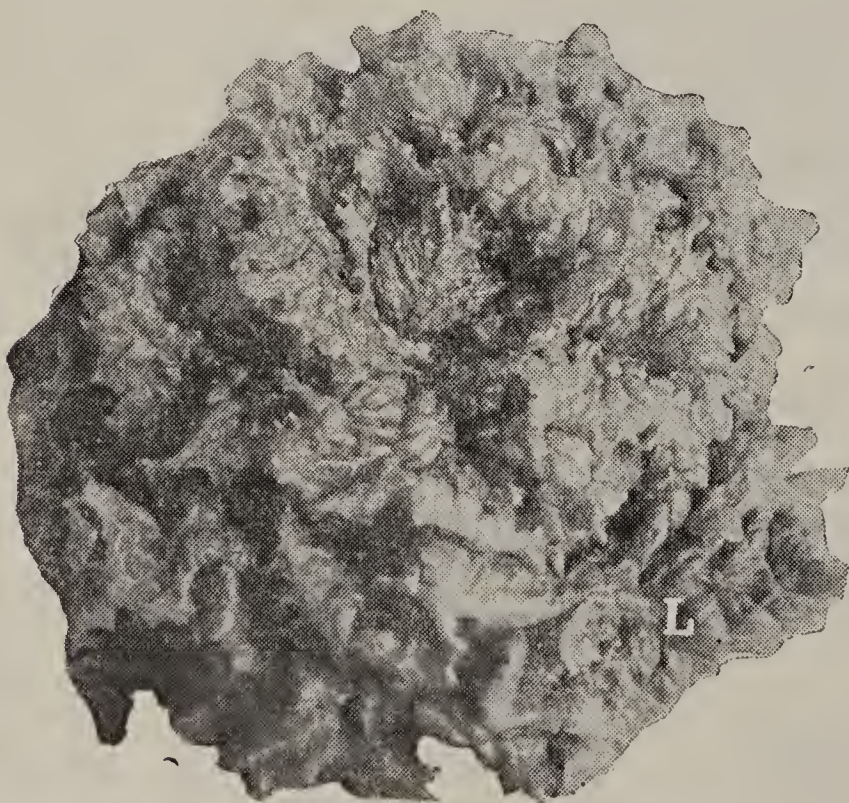


White Big Boston

CUTTING OR LOOSE-LEAVED SORTS

Black Seeded Simpson—50 Days

Black Seed. A standard loose-leaved American variety. Crisp, yellowish green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; it is the most popular of all the loose-leaved sorts. Color of leaves a lighter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.



Black Seeded Simpson

Curled Simpson, White Seeded Simpson or Curled Silesian—50 Days

One of the best known and most popular of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality. A quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort. Leaves light green, crumpled, very similar in appearance to Black Seeded Simpson, only a more golden yellow.

Golden Curled—55 Days

White Seed. A golden-leaved sort, producing a medium head of rare excellence, leaves much fluted or curled on the edges, crisp, loose, long and pointed. When fully matured the leaves are light yellowish green and very attractive. Similar to Blond Blockhead.

Grand Rapids—50 Days

Black Seed. One of the leading American non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, wavy leaves, very much fringed and curly, cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender leaves and of fine quality. Similar to Boston Curled. It is difficult to germinate and planters often condemn the Seed as being unvital when it really has a germinative force of 90 to 95 percent.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
White Big Boston.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Black Seeded Simpson.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Curled Simpson.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Golden Curled.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Grand Rapids.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

LETTUCE—Continued

Prize Head or American Gathering—50 Days

White Seed. A variety used very extensively in the United States. A curly, non-heading, crisp sort, and has the general appearance of bronze all over. The inside leaves are emerald green. A very rapid grower.

HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston, Landreths' Extra Select—70 Days

White Seed. Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown, solid and uniform. It has a high reputation everywhere, but especially in the trucking sections of Texas and Florida. One of the most generally used varieties. We advise all to plant this excellent strain of Big Boston.

Big Boston—70 Days

A white seeded cabbage lettuce, generally known in Europe as "Trocadero Cabbage." A reliable, popular and uniform header. Finely shaped, globular, medium light green with a slight tinge of bronze on the margin of the outer edge. Leaves smooth, practically no blisters, very hardy and an excellent shipper.

Bronze Curled or Chartier—55 Days

White Seed. A curly heading variety. Medium size. It has dark green, savoyed, curly leaves with exposed parts red.

Hanson or Nonpareil—65 Days

White Seed. One of the standard globular heading varieties of many years, leaves curly and crisp, with fringed edges, but not as fringed as Grand Rapids, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior, very crisp, medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting. Very popular.

Iceberg—60 Days

White Seed. A curled heading, medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

May King—60 Days

White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round and solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early and quick grower, extremely good for outdoor culture. A good shipper.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Prize Head.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Big Boston Extra Select...	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Big Boston.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Bronze Curled.....	.05	.15	.50	1.65
Hanson.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Iceberg.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
May King.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Mignonette.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
New York Green.....	.05	.15	.50	1.60
New York No. 12.....	.05	.15	.50	1.60
Salamander.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15

Mignonette—68 Days

Black Seed. A curly crisp small heading variety, leaves much crumpled, brown with dark greenish tinge, forms a small but compact hard head.

New York Green, Wonderful or Los Angeles—75 Days

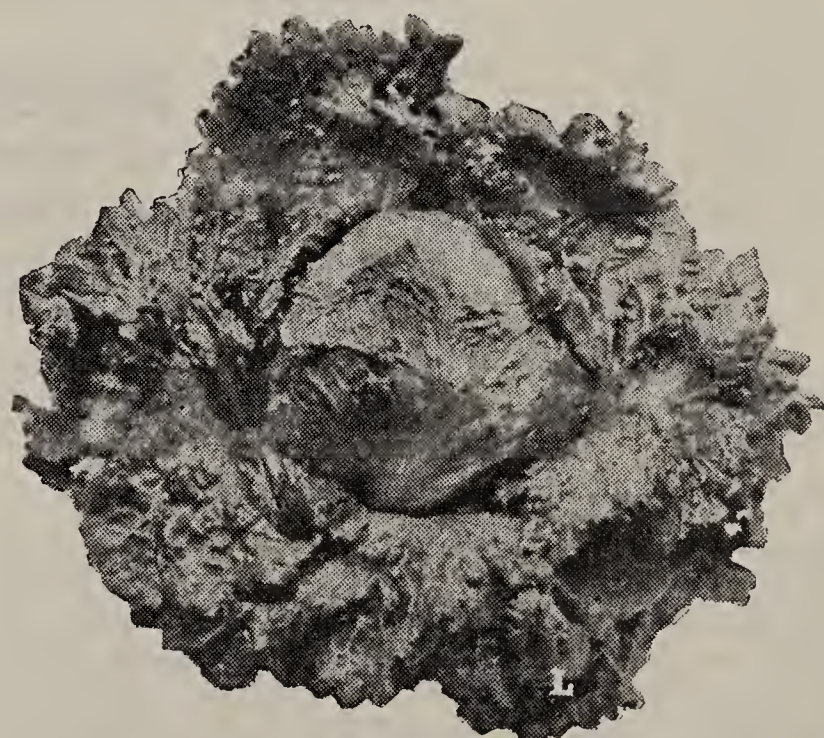
White Seed. Sometimes erroneously called Iceberg. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today; certainly the most talked about. Grown in California and Colorado by the thousands of acres. It is the crisp, hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a crisp, large heading variety, dark metallic green and slightly curled on the edges, producing the most solid or compact head of any Lettuce in the market.

New York No. 12—73 Days

An early improved strain of New York for Spring and Summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color and more desirable for general planting than any other stock of New York. This strain does better on the Atlantic Coast than other strains of New York.

Salamander or Black Seeded Tennis Ball—65 Days

Black Seeds, forming a large size, light green compact head with a white heart, very tender and crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed, stands heat. One of the most popular American varieties. The sun cannot be too hot for Salamander as it is one of the best, if not the best, heat resisting Lettuces in the market today.



Iceberg

An interesting feature in connection with the Landreth Catalog which you are reading, is the fact that it has been printed by the same firm which has printed catalogs for Landreths' Seeds for the past 114 years. MacCalla & Co., of Philadelphia, has this distinct record.

LETTUCE—Continued



Paris White Cos

COS or ROMAINE LETTUCE

Cos originated on the Island of Cos near Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. Both varieties were listed by us over 100 years ago

Green Cos—65 Days

White Seed. Americans familiar with European travel have been delighted with the flavor of the long, spoon-shaped, narrow leaved Lettuce served everywhere and termed Romaine at the hotels, but upon their return home they have not found the Romaine in the American markets. Yet, if they have home gardens, they can grow it themselves to as perfect a condition as observed abroad. Same as Paris White Cos except leaves are dark green.

Paris White Cos or Trianon—65 Days

White Seed. This variety, maturing for table in nine weeks from germination, should be found in every vegetable garden as it is a thoroughly reliable Lettuce. A strong grower and very productive with long, shell-shaped, light green leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown, it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit. It is a mystery why it does not displace them, especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves than can possibly be obtained from any round-head.

There are a number of Cos Lettuces; none superior to the White and Green.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Green Cos . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.35
Paris White Cos . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.35

MUSTARD

Of European Origin

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds Will Sow an Acre

Breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

In the Spring, when the Pear tree is in bloom or as soon as the ground can be worked, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Used extensively in the South for greens.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED—35 Days

Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as Tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and palatable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every garden. An immense amount of edible and garnishing material can be raised in a very limited space.

Chinese Broad Leaf or Elephant's Ear—45 Days

The mother variety from which Bloomsdale Large-leaved was selected and bred. Largely planted in all places where Mustard is used.

Florida Broad Leaf—43 Days

Leaves exceptionally large, slightly crumpled and thick. More of a yellowish color than Chinese

Broad Leaf. Thick, white midrib. A quick growing variety becoming more popular every day.

Giant Southern Curled or Creole—35 Days

Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges and very popular. The most popular Mustard on the market today but not equal to Ostrich Plume. Much more in demand and more productive seeder than the Ostrich Plume.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.60
Chinese . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.55
Florida Broad Leaf . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.55
Giant Southern Curled . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.55

MUSTARD—Continued

OSTRICH PLUME—40 Days

This sort was grown, named and introduced over fifty years ago by the Landreths and is recommended as the best Mustard in cultivation today, for it is more delicate, curly and ornamental than the Giant Southern Curled, and shoots to seed much more slowly than any other sort. It is sometimes called Fordhook Fancy. Dark green, long plume-like leaves are very distinct and borne in profusion. It is a very shy seeder, therefore the seed is more expensive than other sorts.

White or Yellow—30 Days

Seeds white and larger than the Brown, similar in habit to Brown, shoots to seed early. This blended with Brown is what is used to make Commercial Mustard, used on the table.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—28 Days

Something new in greens of Oriental origin. This vegetable, as its name implies, is a mild Mustard with a distinct Spinach flavor. It is a very rapid grower. Slow to shoot to seed. The first cutting of plants four or five inches long can be made in three or four weeks. It should first be planted in the Spring when greens are most in demand. It withstands heat wonderfully. Plantings made in July make an excellent crop.



Ostrich Plume

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Ostrich Plume . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.60
White or Yellow . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.50
Mustard Spinach . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.60

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Cantaloupe is believed to have first come from Africa and was cultivated in the Roman Empire

Three Ozs. of Seed Will Plant 100 Yds. of Row. Plant Three Lbs. to the Acre

Breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Cantaloupes, or Citrons, as they are termed in New Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Winter Rye, the sod or straw aerating or keeping loose the soil; thrives best on sandy soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed should be planted after corn seeding time or shortly after the apple is in bloom, the hills about 4½ feet in every direction. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure trampled into each hill and covered with earth will greatly aid growth. Cantaloupe vines are often destroyed by lice.

For a partial protection spray the leaves frequently with Bordeaux Mixture. Cantaloupe vines frequently are blighted by early morning fogs, the leaves appearing afterwards as if a flame of fire had passed over the fields.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Hackensack—88 Days

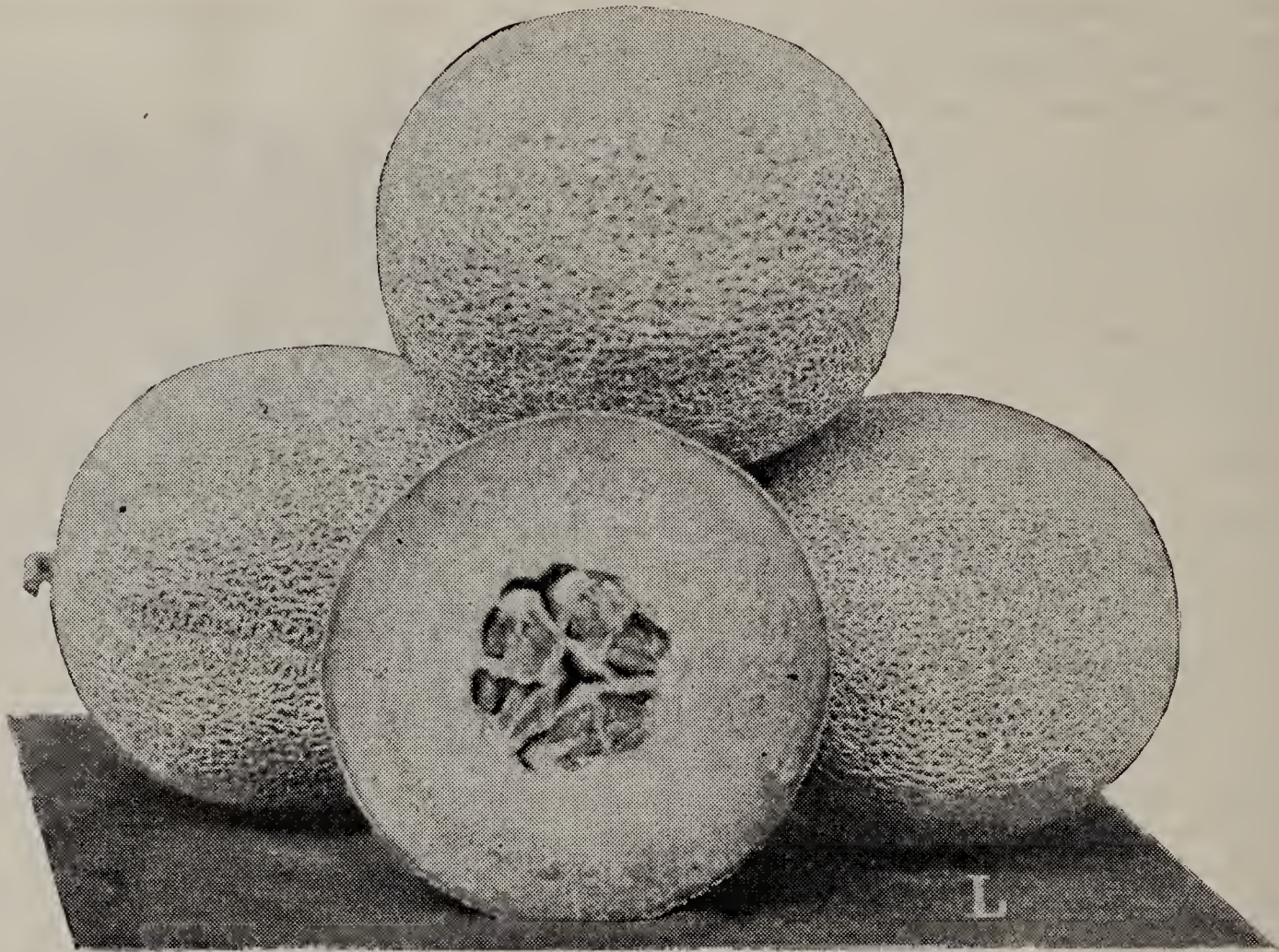
This Melon is 6 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack, deeply ribbed, coarse netted, flesh thick, of excellent flavor, flesh and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. Nearly round, somewhat flattened in shape. One of the most popular of the old standbys.

Honey Dew—Green Flesh—110 Days

This is a melon known in France as Antipes. Fruits round to oval with smooth, very nearly white skin. Flesh thick, light emerald green when first picked but creamy yellow after stored several days. It is

best five or ten days after picking, when the flesh becomes creamy yellow. If picked when slightly green and put in a cool place it will keep from five to six weeks. This is the very popular melon served in the late autumn after all other Cantaloupes are over. Best grown in Colorado and California where it thrives in a long season which is required to mature good fruits.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Hackensack Early . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Honey Dew . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.30



Landreth's Double Extra Select Rocky Ford

CANTALOUPE—Continued**Jenny Lind Small—86 Days**

A small early green fleshed variety of unsurpassed flavor, much flattened at the poles. We believe this is still the best flavored of all Melons. Very little netting, shallow ribs, a large size button at the blossoms ends. Recommended for family gardening rather than for the market, as its small size is against it. This is one of the few varieties which has retained its reputation for years and is very hard to equal as to quality. Size 4 x 3 inches. Weight 1 pound.

Knight's Early, Sweet Air or Maryland—85 Days

Green fleshed, of excellent flavor, by many considered superior to the Rocky Ford. Same general shape, but small, sometimes a perfect globe, completely netted, but not so well netted as Rocky Ford, light ribs, a good shipper, very popular with the large grower when it was called Jr. Rocky Ford.

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap—94 Days

Large fruit, flattened at the poles, flesh green, a great favorite with the family gardeners. Its large size, however, is against it with Market Gardeners. It is the best flavored of the very large green Melons, very deeply ribbed and densely covered with a coarse netting. Weight about 8 pounds.

Rocky Ford—Fine Selected—95 Days

Flesh light green with gold tinge in center. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted with gray all over and free from ribs. This is the greatest favorite in the market today, is more extensively grown than all the other Melons in existence. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to selection. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and intense netting.

Rocky Ford—Landreth's Double Extra Select—95 Days

This seed is saved from hand-selected fruit and is superior to the ordinary field-picked strain of Rocky Ford. Flesh light green and of a delicate spicy flavor. Melons nearly round, very small cavity, uniform in size and shape, netted all over with a fine gray tracery, no ribs discernible. Our strain of Rocky Ford seed cannot be excelled by any strain in the market, no matter what price is asked. The Landreth's Double Extra Select Rocky Ford is known throughout all the Melon districts.

YELLOW FLESHED CANTALOUPE**Banana—92 Days**

A melon growing 18 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick, weighing about 7 pounds, and distinctly tapering at each end. Lemon colored skin, pink flesh, of very fine texture and delicate flavor. To all who enjoy something out of the ordinary we strongly recommend the trying of this variety as a novelty.

Defender, Burrells Gem or Ordway Pink—86 Days

A celebrated orange fleshed Melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford types. Fruit medium size, oval, showing a slight rib and covered with a grayish netting, the flesh is a deep orange yellow. Small cavity.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Jenny Lind . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Knight's Early . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Large Hackensack . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Rocky Ford . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Rocky Ford Double Select . . . . .	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Banana . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Defender . . . . .	.05	.15	.35	1.10

CANTALOUPE—Continued

Edward's Perfecto—90 Days

This is a salmon fleshed, round, well netted without ribs, very small cavity variety. Excellent for shipping and no doubt will be used very shortly for long distance shipping. Delicious sweet flavor.

Emerald Gem—86 Days

A small, very early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, slightly ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald green line under the skin. Very sweet and luscious. One of the best for the garden.

Fordhook or Yellow Flesh Jenny Lind—86 Days

A thick orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembles the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color. Especially popular in New Jersey on account of its very appetizing flavor. Weight about 1½ pounds.

Hale's Best No. 36—85 Days

A very early melon. Thick salmon flesh of exceptional thickness, oval in shape with heavy netting and prominent ribs. The best strain of this valuable variety. 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford. Planted in many sections, its chief value being its remarkable earliness. The earliest melon shipped from California.

Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo—90 Days

An orange fleshed, medium sized, almost round shaped, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon of good shipping qualities.

Hearts of Gold No. 10—90 Days

This is a very superior strain of our own selection from the famous Hearts of Gold. The cavity is very small with a deep salmon flesh, well netted and slightly ribbed. It is a very fine variety.

Osage or Millers Cream—92 Days

Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, small cavity, dark green in color, covered more or less with a shallow netting, flesh deep salmon color and very thick. Very valuable for home consumption.

Pollock No. 10-25—95 Days

The fruit is quite round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, excellent flavor, identical to Rocky Ford except the flesh is salmon tinted. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any Melon. We cannot praise our stocks of this too highly.

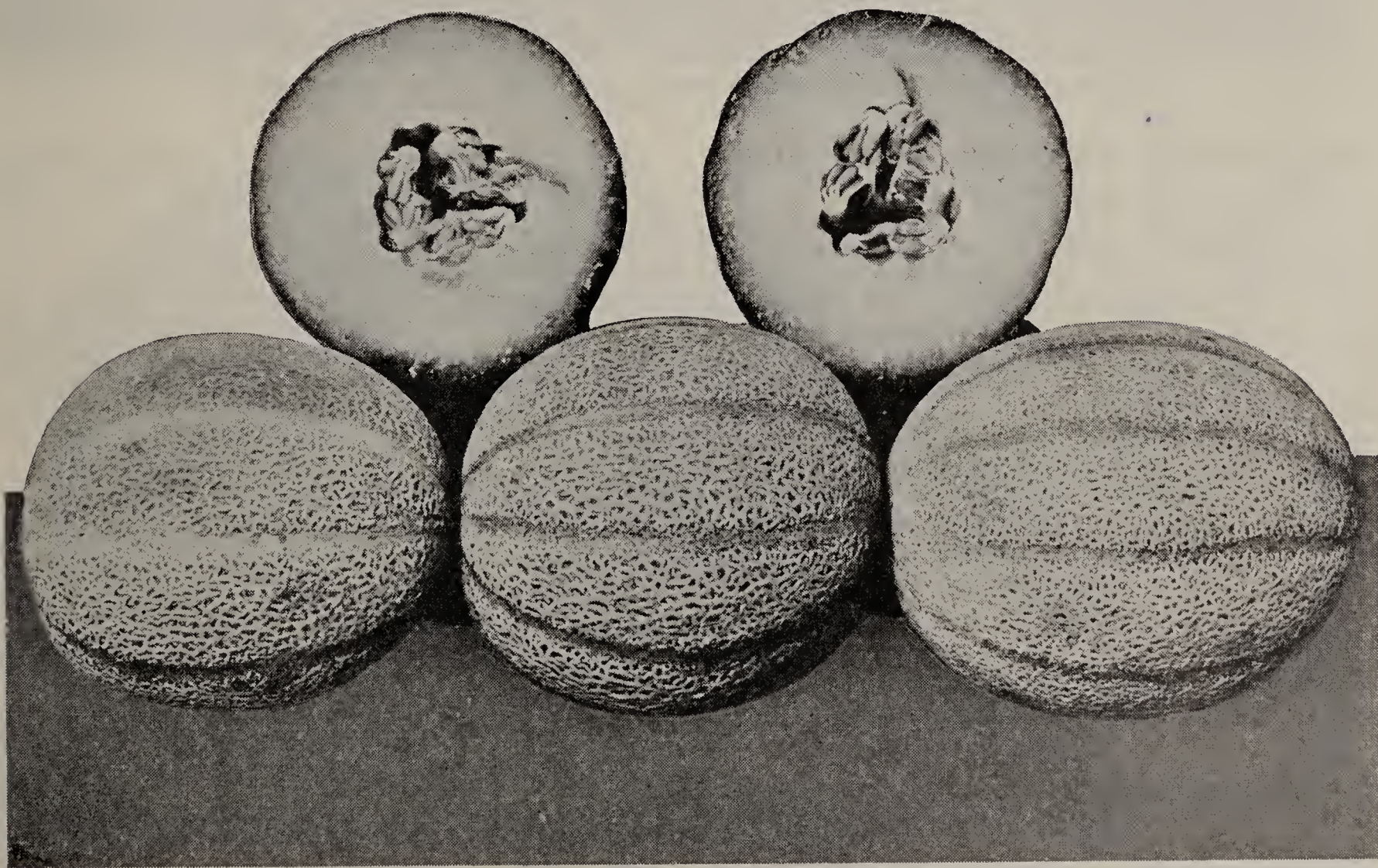
Surprise or Tip Top—95 Days

Very productive, medium size, fruit nearly round although sometimes a little flat, color grayish green, deep ribbed and very little if any netting. Flesh "deep salmon," sweet and of such exquisite flavor that it has put this sort in high favor with the melon specialist, not only in northern New York State, but wherever quality is of prime importance.

Surprise, Bender's—95 Days

This is larger than ordinary Surprise, ribbed slightly, hard and netted. Its coarse netting, heavy rind gives it good shipping qualities. The shape is similar to Surprise or Tip Top.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Edward's Perfecto.....	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Emerald Gem.....	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Fordhook.....	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Hale's Best.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Hearts of Gold.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Hearts of Gold No. 10.....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Osage.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Pollock 10-25.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Surprise or Tip Top.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Surprise, Bender's.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50



Hale's Best No. 36

WATERMELON

Native of Central Africa

Sow in Hills 8 Feet Apart in Each Direction. 3 Ounces Will Plant 100 Hills; Use 4 Pounds Per Acre
Breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 11 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Watermelons do best in sandy soil on sod, or well prepared ground by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the walnut tree is in bloom, the seed should be planted in hills at 8 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully.

The planter should be prepared to use 4 pounds of seed per acre if necessary, reserving some for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insect depredations or beating rains. One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to retain perfection with 680 hills to the acre, which should produce 2040 first-class Melons. Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the fields after all the choice fruit has been marketed. Landreth's seed is from mature melons grown especially for seed and not gathered from fields after all the best Melons have been marketed.



Wonder or Improved Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo (see page 79)

Augusta Rattlesnake, Gypsy or Georgia—85 Days

Seed creamy white with black tips. Here we have an old Southern standby, an excellent shipper and ready seller. A long, large, bright, yellowish green melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet. 18 x 12 inches.

Excel—100 Days

Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer, color of rind deep green with a mottled, darker green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline, and a fine flavor, ripened well up to the rind. A most excellent shipping melon. Average weight from 30 to 50 pounds, often 60 pounds under favorable conditions. Large, long and a good keeper. 20 x 12 inches.

Excel White Seeded—100 Days

Same as the dark in every respect except color of seed.

Florida Favorite—85 Days

A vigorous, very productive vine, producing large, long fruits which are dark green in color, with irregular mottled strippings of a lighter shade. Flesh very

sweet, deep red in color and of excellent quality. Rind is thin but stands up well. Seed white. 16 x 10 inches.

Halbert Honey—88 Days

Seed creamy white with brown tips. Similar to Kleckley Sweet, about 20 inches long, oblong, form almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed. A fine long cylindrical Melon for home use. Flesh bright red. 20 x 12 inches.

Irish Grey—90 Days

Color of seed all creamy white. A new melon but badly named. Very popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light grey color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. 17 x 10 inches.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Augusta Rattlesnake.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Excel.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Excel White Seeded.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Florida Favorite.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Halbert Honey.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Irish Grey.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

WATERMELON—Continued

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—85 Days

Seed creamy white. One of the most sought after melons. No one has a superior stock of this, very valuable melon, than the stock we are offering for your approval. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length, rind thin, and always a very dark green, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. This melon, by reason of its thin rind, is not as well adapted for shipping as for home consumption, yet it is exceedingly tender, of an excellent flavor and texture. 20 x 12 inches.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING—85 Days

Creamy white, small seeds, a good cropper, heavy and attractive, of very desirable quality and flavor. Shape long, oval, tapering from blossom end, skin light green, flesh scarlet, extremely sugary. Undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market today for the family garden.

Peerless or Ice Cream—85 Days

Seed white. Not a good shipper, but one of the best for home gardens, fruit long, outside rind light green, finely netted, flesh very tender. 12 x 10 inches.

Round Dark Green Rind Icing—85 Days

Seeds small and creamy white. The same as the Light Green Rind Icing in every respect, except color of rind. 14 x 12 inches.

Round Light Green Rind Icing—85 Days

Seed creamy white. One of the best melons on the market and a great favorite in some sections for its excellent quality; always of a good flavor, of a very thin rind, consequently not a good shipper. Fruit nearly round, greenish-white, marbled or dotted, with light green veins. Fine for family gardens.

Stone Mountain—90 Days

Gray Seed. One of the largest melons in cultivation, is early for its large size, almost round, dark green rind, with a slightly irregular darker veining, slightly flattened on the ends; solid scarlet flesh, is a shy seeder. This is a fine melon for home and nearby

trade—sweet, tender, juicy, too large and tender for distant shipping. For the last few years it has been almost an impossibility to secure enough seed of this very popular variety. Undoubtedly the most popular Melon on the market, twice as much seed of this Melon is being used than any other variety.

Tom Watson—90 Days

Brown, white spotted seed. An even, oblong, dark green melon, finely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, and slightly longer. Fine variety, flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, often weighing 50 to 60 pounds. The most popular Watermelon for shipping purposes on the market today.

Wonder or Improved Kleckley Sweet—85 Days

In color it is like Kleckley Sweet. In shape, it is long. It weighs sometimes up to 50 pounds. The color of the seed is white. The texture is fine. The flavor is very superior. In reality it is an improved Kleckley Sweet. Excellent for Home and Market Garden. Not adapted to shipping long distances as its skin is too tender. Flesh deep red. 17 x 10 inches. See illustration, page 78.

Preserving Citron—Red Seed—90 Days

Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Meat a greenish white, used for preserving only. Late to mature, very hardy, and a long keeper, with a very tough rind.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Kleckley Sweet.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Landreths' Long Light Icing .05	.10	.25	.80	
Peerless.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Round Dark Green Rind Icing.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Round Light Green Rind Icing.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Stone Mountain.....	.05	.15	.35	1.10
Tom Watson.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Wonder.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Preserving Citron Red.....	.05	.15	.30	.90

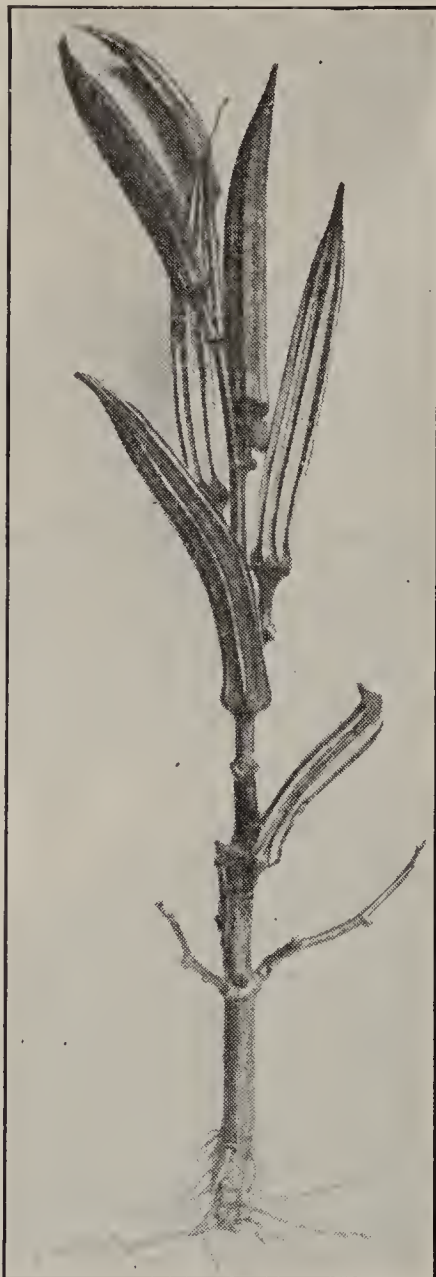


Stone Mountain

THE VALUE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL OR TRIAL GROUND

The success of a seedsman depends upon his Field Experience as a worker in a Garden or his familiarity with a Trial Ground worthy of the name. A place in the open fields is like the laboratory to the chemist; where differences can be tested and noted.

Pictures in this Catalog show sections of Landreths' Experimental Grounds, where hundreds of stocks of Seeds from many sources are tested for the purpose of showing purity or impurity, earliness or lateness, size of plant, color, flavor, texture, and in fact a comparison of every quality.



Dwarfed Stalked Long Green Pod

OKRA or GUMBO

Native of North Africa

Sow Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Ten Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

Breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Plant the Seed when the apple tree is in bloom, or slightly before, in hills or drills. If in hills, plant 5 or 6 seeds, 2 feet apart and thin out to two or three plants in each hill, or in drills, 3 feet apart and thin out the plants to 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot if sown early in cold or wet ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is principally used in the South in soup, but it is excellent when stewed. Gardeners in the North make a great mistake in not planting more of this delicious vegetable. As easily cultivated as corn and produces a large crop. Tomato or vegetable soup including Okra or Gumbo is most delicious and is gaining in popularity.

LANDRETHS' DWARF STALKED LONG GREEN POD—50 Days

Although growing only 3 feet high this is a very strong, vigorous, very productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are very dark green. Pods 5 to 7 inches long, slender, corrugated, very tender and of excellent quality.

Long White Velvet Pod—60 Days

Height of stalk about 3½ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth, often 10 inches long, very slim. Exceedingly productive.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Landreths' Dwarf Stalked Green Pod . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.55
Long White Velvet Pod . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.55

ONION

Native of Western Asia in very remote ages

Breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

One-quarter pound of seed will sow a row 100 yards, and 5 pounds of seed is best for an acre, to produce big Onions. 60 to 80 pounds, depending upon vitality, should be sown per acre to produce Sets. Most varieties of Onion Seed are very short this year.

IMPORTED VARIETIES

Bermuda Island Red—90 Days

The distinctive name of this variety is Red, but it is not altogether a red bulb, as it is dashed with red on a straw color. Very early, mild, sweet and flat, resembling the White Bermuda in every way but color.

Bermuda Island White or Yellow—88 Days

This flat, mild flavored variety is not pure white, but light straw colored. It is possibly two days earlier than Red Bermuda. The most popular of the three Bermuda varieties. Planted very extensively in Texas and Florida. Not a good keeper.

CRYSTAL WAX—90 Days

Introduced and named by Landreth in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy skin, pure white, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. The earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great repu-

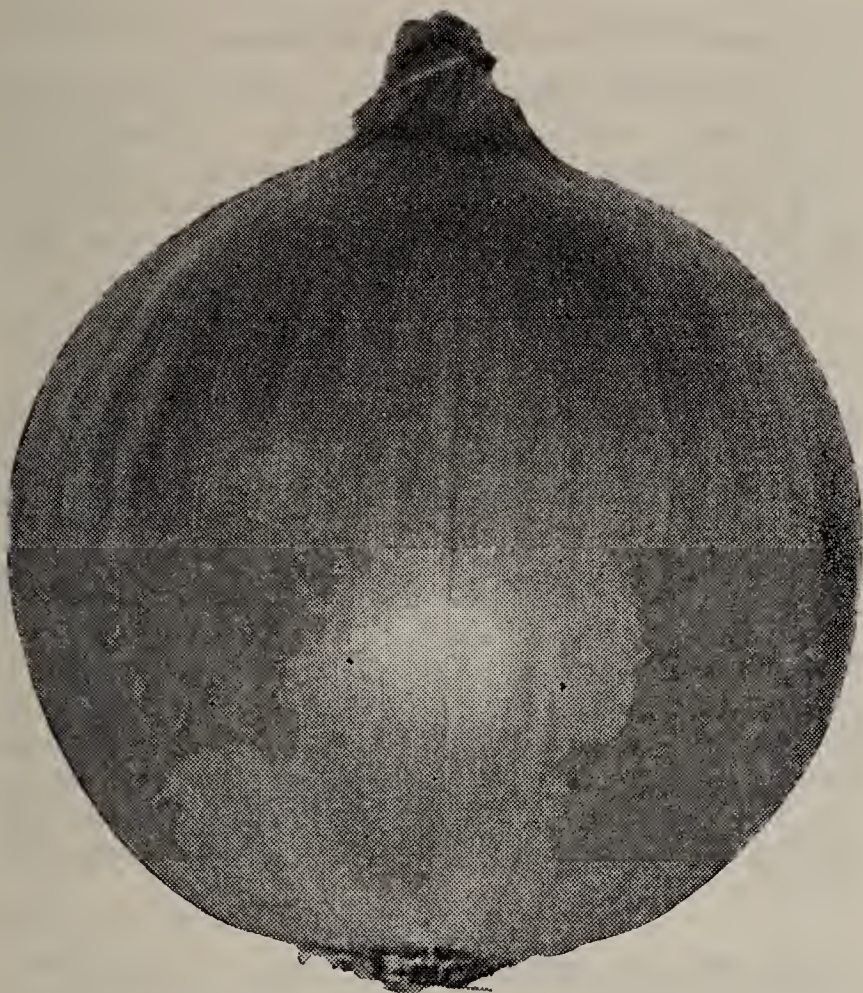
tation in the South. It is a very attractive Onion, both as a set and for the table.

RED VARIETIES

Southport Red Globe—130 Days

A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shape with an oblong tendency, with smooth glossy surface, a large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. The most showy because brightest color. Very salable in the market. Grown extensively for large Onions.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bermuda Island Red . . . . .	.05	.30	.85	2.75
Bermuda Island White . . . . .	.05	.30	.85	2.75
Crystal Wax . . . . .	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Southport Red . . . . .	.05	.30	.90	2.90



Southport Red Globe

Southport White Globe—110 Days

A showy, mild flavored, large pure White Globe variety. Very solid, productive, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all White sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white. Used extensively in all sections where Onions thrive.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Ebenezer or Japanese—100 Days

An old yellow skinned variety lately reintroduced, bulbs deep flat of medium size, dark pure yellow, very firm and hard, popular at the present time for growing sets. Its other merits are that of a most vigorous grower, a heavy yielder, far greater than from Strasburg and astonishingly good, with long keeping qualities. It is the best yellow for growing sets.

Prize Taker—100 Days

Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion, exhibited for years in the markets in Autumn. Very early, does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer and fifteen days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail; consequently, highly recommended for planting everywhere. This is a most valuable quality. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. It is a good keeper, twice the size of the Globe Danvers. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, than any of the Southports.

ONION—Continued

Red Wethersfield—110 Days

The standard red variety listed by us for over 100 years, popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years for shipment. The bulbs are broad and flat. The flesh is a light purplish red. Very productive and an excellent keeper. The seed of this Onion is used very extensively for growing Onion Sets as well as large Onions.

WHITE VARIETIES

Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl or White Queen—90 Days

In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, growing with the rapidity of a Summer radish. Twelve weeks from sowing to maturity. The bulbs are pearly white, waxy, transparent skin, form flat, broad, with a slight corrugation around the edges. Flavor mild, all astringent qualities eliminated. Can be eaten raw with almost the freedom of an apple. The keeping qualities of the matured Onions are very good, the sets sprout very early, and should be planted not later than October.

Silver Skin or White Portugal—100 Days

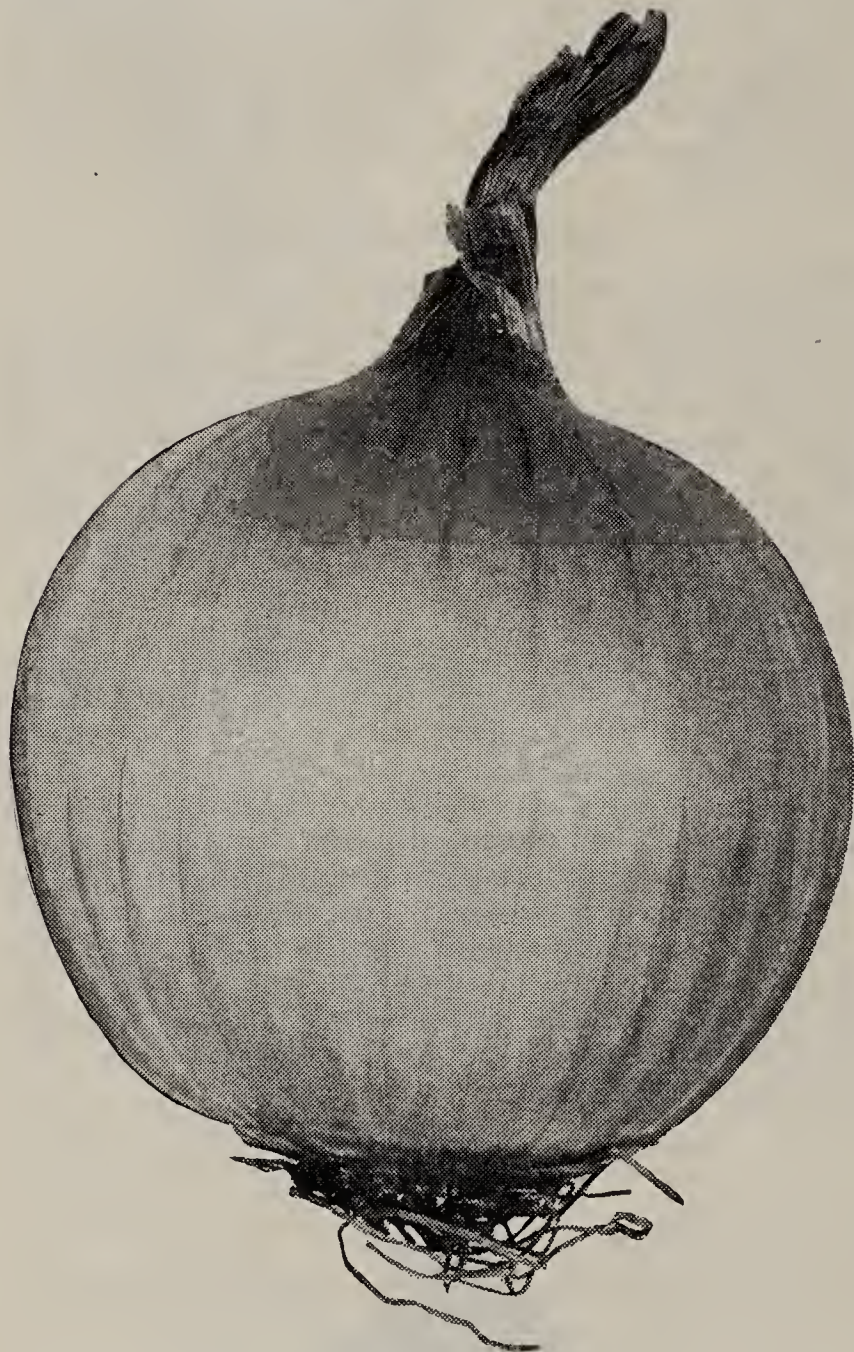
A mild, pleasant flavored, white flat variety, admirable for family use. Used almost exclusively to produce White Sets. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size, mild flavor, with greenish-white skin. Is about 8 to 10 days earlier than White Globe and matures where the White Globe does not. The small bulbs are nearly round, but flatten as they mature. Listed by us first in our 1832 Catalog.



Prize Taker

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Wethersfield Red.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Bloomsdale Pearl.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Silver Skin.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Southport White Globe....	.05	.35	1.15	3.90
Ebenezer or Japanese.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Prize Taker.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50

ONION—Continued



Southport Yellow Globe

Southport Yellow Globe—115 Days

A standard American variety. A very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Mild in flavor and an excellent keeper. The most widely used seed to produce large yellow onions.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days

An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. A popular Onion in every section.

Large Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers—110 Days

This valuable, widely cultivated yellow variety is one of the most popular varieties for producing yellow sets and has been for over 100 years, hard to excell in this respect. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform in size. It ripens early and is altogether a good strain of seed for producing handsome, long keeping sets.

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain)—98 Days

Globe shape, bright golden yellow. Mild, delicate flavor. Small neck, similar to Prize Taker. Increasing in popularity. Good keeper.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Southport Yellow Globe...	.05	.30	1.00	3.25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Strasburg.....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
Sweet Spanish.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00

ONION SETS

Prices Subject to Fluctuation

Three Quarts of Sets will plant 100 Yards of Row.
Plant Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	
Silver Skin (for description see reading matter, page 81).....	.25	.80	
Red Wethersfield (for description see reading matter, page 81).....	.20	.60	Bushel prices
Yellow Strasburg (for description see reading matter, above).....	.20	.60	on
Ebenezer or Japanese (for description see reading matter, page 81).....	.20	.60	application.

PARSLEY

This vegetable is a Native of Sardinia

About Seventy Days from Sowing to Cutting. Two Ounces of Seed will plant 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Pounds to the Acre. Breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 20 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

The seed does not germinate under two or three weeks. The drilling should take place as soon as the soil can be worked or when the Cherry tree is in bloom, and may be continued until Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 2½ feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart. Used especially for garnishing and flavoring.

PARSLEY—Continued

Champion Moss Curled or Triple Curled—70 Days

This is a very vigorous growing, compact, very productive sort. The leaves are very dark green in color, very finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. The most desirable sort for garnishing and decorating. The best Parsley for all purposes.

Fine Curled or Double—70 Days

The leaves of this sort are finely cut and well curled. It is desirable for flavoring soups and stews, garnishing, and drying.

Hamburg Rooted—90 Days

This variety is raised for its roots. Although the leaves are very similar to the Plain Parsley, they are not recommended for garnishing, owing to the long period of growth before coming to maturity. Listed by us over a hundred years ago. The roots can be used for flavoring soup and stews when fresh, or can be stored like other roots and used for Winter.

Plain or Single—60 Days

Used as a pot herb. Leaves dark, flat and plain. Not curled but deeply cut, resembling Hamburg in appearance. More aromatic than the Curled varieties. Listed by us over a hundred years.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled . . .	.05	.10	.25	.75
Fine Curled . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.75
Hamburg . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.75
Plain . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.75

PARSNIP

Native of Europe and well-known during the Roman Empire

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Sow Four Pounds to the Acre

Breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 22 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

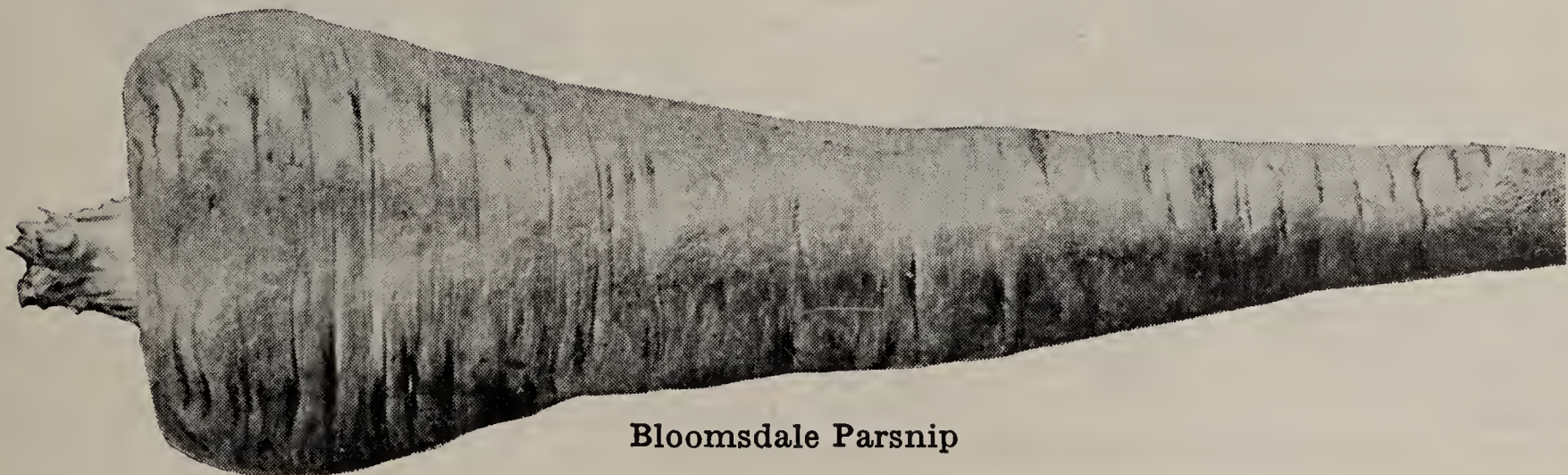
BLOOMSDALE—90 Days

The Bloomsdale is the best-bred, most handsome Parsnip to be found; it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground. Smooth skinned, not wrinkled. Most desirable for garden culture, and well known as a culinary vegetable, doing best on rich sandy soil. The seed is slow to sprout and is never good over two years.

Hollow-Crowned, Student, Sugar or Cup, Guernsey—95 Days

An old variety. 14 to 16 inches long. Hollow crowned. 3 inches thick. Smooth tapering root.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.80
Sugar or Cup . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.75



Bloomsdale Parsnip

PEAS

Peas probably originated in Asia from the Caucasus to Persia

Four Pounds of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. 120 to 180 Pounds Will Sow an Acre, depending whether in rows or broadcast.

Breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Peas are among the first seeds that can be sown at close of Winter. The round seeded sorts, as they are hardier, frequently are sown before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced before the Peach is in bloom or as soon as the land can be plowed, and continued at intervals up to within seventy days of Autumn frost, for the early kinds, or eighty days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty-five days for the late sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are subject to mildew. Wrinkled varieties are most susceptible to cold or wet weather; therefore, cannot be planted as early. Landreth's Extra Early and Ameer will be found to be the best for August and September sowings, because of their early ripening habit and their ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at 30 inch rows if cultivated by horse power, or 20 inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled no closer than 3 feet, and the tall growing sorts at 4 feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from 24 to the foot, in the case of the very dwarf kinds, and 18 to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and 15 to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield of Green Pods is 100 to 300 bushels per acre, depending on cultivation and weather conditions.

This Company believes that the best smooth Peas for early planting are Landreth's Extra Early, Ameer, Alaska, Laxton's Superb. For later planting, World's Record, Thomas Laxton, and Laxtonian types. For late planting Alderman, and Prince Edward, which is the best type of late Telephone. No garden should be without Peas. We, ourselves, prefer Landreth's Extra Earlies, Alaskas, Ameer or Bountiful to any Peas we can plant in our home garden, when picked early. We think they are the best flavored, and do not produce hulls like the skin of a grape as do all the monstrous Peas, and they are much more palatable.

FIRST EARLIES AND EARLIES

Alaska or Earliest of All—56 Days

A green seeded, smooth, extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Slender light green foliage, pods, 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt, containing 5 to 8 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra-early Peas in the market, and a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.

Alaska Alcross Strain—56 Days

Practically the same as Alaska except it is resistant to Fusarium wilt. Pods single, blunt, light green, containing 6 or 7 Peas, similar to Alaska. Bred particularly for canners' use, with whom they are growing more popular each year.

American Wonder—60 Days

Dry seed, green, wrinkled. One of the earliest of the wrinkled sorts. Pods of striking form, 2½ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored Peas. Vine 10 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Very prolific.

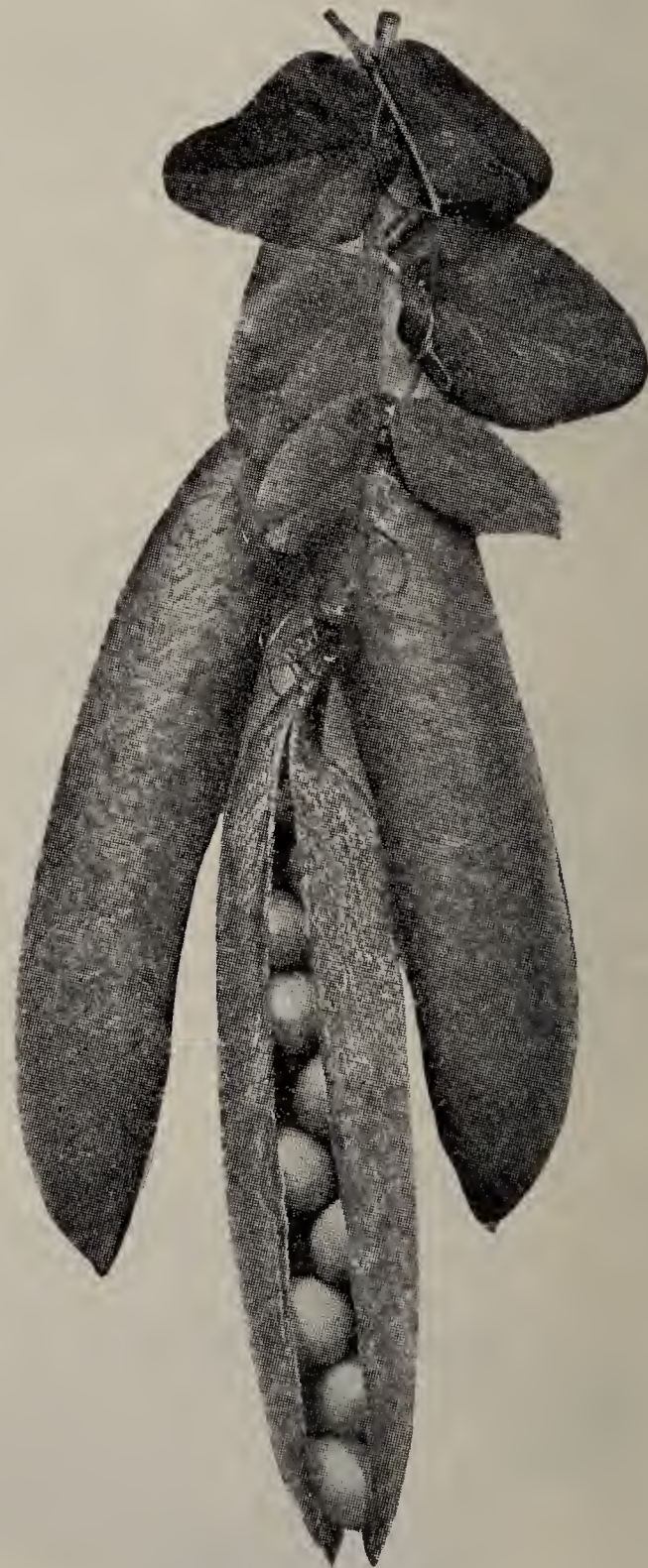
Blue Bantam or Peter Pan—65 Days

Laxtonian type, large podded, dwarf variety, vine vigorous, height, 16 inches. Pods pointed, deep green, broad, straight, containing 6 to 8 deep green peas of excellent quality.

Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days

Seed very large, of splendid quality, green cream color. An extra early, large, single podded, wrinkled variety, pods as large as Telephones, very showy, same shape as Telephones. Vines much stronger than Alaska, delicious flavor. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephone, but more yellowish, pods very large, about 4½ inches long, pointed.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Alaska.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Alaska Alcross Strain.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
American Wonder.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Blue Bantam.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Gradus.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30



Gradus—62 Days

PEAS—Continued

First and Best or Morning Star—58 Days

A creamy white seeded extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine, 30 to 36 inches. Pods blunt, single, 2½ to 2¾ inches long, containing 5 or 6 good flavored Peas.

Hundredfold—65 Days

Dry seed is green, flattish and wrinkled. An excellent Laxtonian type. Vine 18 inches high. Vigorous, dark green, very productive. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches long, containing 8 large dark green Peas. Same as Laxtonian only dark vine and pod.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY—56 Days

A critical gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor, and habit of the plant. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. The best very early table Pea on the market. This type will produce Peas fit for table in 56 days, according to soil and climatic conditions of the season of their growth. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test for over 100 years. Height of vine 2½ to 3 feet. Pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, blunt, containing 5, 6, or 7 medium sized smooth to pitted Peas of excellent quality. No variety of Peas has ever exceeded the Landreths' Extra Early in flavor.

Laxton's Superb or Early Bird—60 Days

Very hardy, productive, the earliest, large podded variety, 18 to 20 inches tall, which can be planted very early in the Spring as the Peas are almost smooth, round and green and will withstand the cold, wet weather. A superior quality for an early, large podded Pea. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches in length and pointed as is Laxtonian. Contains 9 or 10 Peas, growing more in favor as it becomes known.

Laxtonian—62 Days

Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green. Pods dark green, single and broad, slightly curved, pointed, about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine Pea that we know of, growing more in favor every year. Anyone who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod, will not go amiss by planting this variety.

Laxton's Progress—64 Days

Dry seed is creamy yellowish green and wrinkled. A good sort for both home and market gardening. The largest podded of this family, most attractive, vines dark green, medium coarse, growing 18 inches tall. Pods borne singly, 4 inches long, pointed, slightly curved, well filled with 7 to 9 large green wrinkled Peas of good quality.

Little Marvel—64 Days

Seed large, green, wrinkled. Vine strong, dark green, vigorous, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to 3½ inches long with a blunt end containing 7 or 8 Peas. A very fine, productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener and in some sections planted largely by market gardeners.

Long Pod Alaska, Ameer or Bountiful—62 Days

Seed large, green, resembling Alaskas, only one-third larger. An extra early Pea of fine quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. The Peas ripen uniformly, pods about 3½ inches long, pointed, somewhat curved, of the Telephone type, containing 7 or 8 Peas. An excellent Pea for market as well as for home or kitchen garden, of very fine eating quality. No private garden should be without at least one sowing of this valuable variety.

Nott's Excelsior—60 Days

Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonder. Vines almost identical to the American Wonder except slightly taller. One of the best, early, dwarf, wrinkled sorts. Vines about 15 to 18 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled blunt pods about 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 very sweet Peas.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
First and Best.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Hundredfold.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Landreths' Extra Early....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Laxton's Superb.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Laxtonian.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Laxton's Progress.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Little Marvel.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Long Pod Alaska.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Nott's Excelsior.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95



Laxtonian—One-Half Size

PEAS—Continued

Premium Gem—65 Days

Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened. An admirable, very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods blunt, about 3 inches long, 5 to 7 Peas in a pod. Standard sort used in large quantities because it is a very popular reliable Pea for the private gardener.

Pioneer—65 Days

When this variety was first introduced it differed from Laxtonian only in having a slightly lighter green pod, but at the present time the difference has been lost sight of and today both Peas are identical in every way. It is one of the largest green telephone shape podded varieties on the market.

Surprise or Eclipse—60 Days

An early maturing light green wrinkled Pea with dark green slender vines, 26 to 30 inches tall. Pods light colored, blunt, 2 to 3 inches long, containing 6 to 8 Peas, and borne singly. This variety is really a wrinkled Extra Early, especially adapted to canning trade and at one time was a most popular variety and is now coming back into great favor.

Thomas Laxton—65 Days

Seed wrinkled, medium size, cream and green color. Height of vine about 3 feet. Vines darker green than Gradus. Length of pods, about 4 inches, containing 6 to 8 large tender Peas, more productive and vigorous than Gradus Pods, single, blunt or square ended, and light green. An early fine productive Pea for Market Gardeners or home use.

World's Record—56 Days

Seed wrinkled, large, cream and green color. Pods are pointed, about 4 inches long, and broad. An early type of the celebrated Gradus, very frequently used as an early Gradus. Height of vine 24 to 30 inches, light green. Fine showy single pods, with 7 or 8 Peas in each. Vines medium heavy. A wonderful, early Pea for market and home gardeners.

SECOND EARLIES AND LATE

Admiral, Green Seed—70 Days

Dry seed, is deep green, small, wrinkled. Especially desirable for canners, as it retains its green color under all conditions. Pods blunt, straight, single, containing 6 or 7 small Peas. Resistant to fusarium wilt. A very productive dependable variety. Dark green slender vines, 36 to 40 inches tall.

Aldermen—76 Days

Telephone type. Pods pointed, dark green, large, average about 5½ inches long, from 8 to 10 Peas to a pod. Dark green, coarse vines, very productive. Excellent sort for home or Market Garden.

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone—75 Days

Seed large, light green bluish tinge, wrinkled. Vines light yellowish green, about 20 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephone, only lighter. Stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type, and a yellowish-green.

Horsford Market Garden—74 Days

Height of vine about 36 inches. Pods double, blunt, medium size, about 2¾ inches long, containing 6 or 7 dark green Peas. Small leaves with very dark green foliage. Very large producer of showy pods, producing pairs in great abundance. A canning variety.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Premium Gems.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Pioneer.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Surprise or Eclipse.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Thomas Laxton.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
World's Record.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Admiral, Green.....	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Alderman.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Carter's Daisy.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Horsford.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.30

Landreths' Peas are all raised from individual plant selection, and this is the only method by which good seed can be procured and maintained. Trained men carry on this work at our own trial grounds and growing stations located in the West.



World's Record

PEAS—Continued

Large White Marrowfat—80 Days

Dry seed, large, round, creamy white, with a white eye. Vines about 4½ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods single, blunt, about 3 inches long, containing 5 or 6 large Peas. Listed by us for over 100 years.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early—58 Days

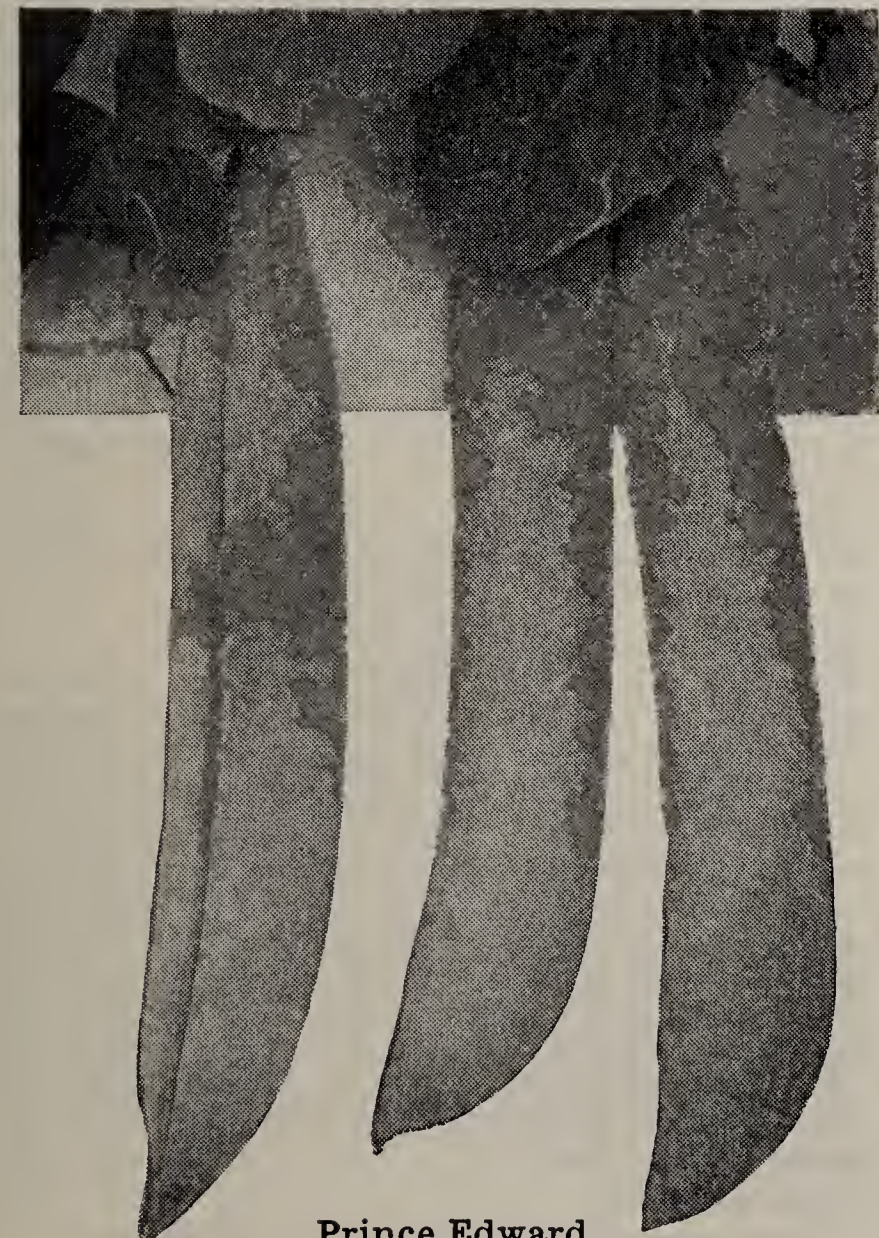
One of the earliest and most prolific of all the extra early Peas. It has given good results wherever grown. The vines reach a height of about 30 inches. They are very robust and bear an abundance of pods. The individual pods measure 2½ inches in length and they are well filled with large, rich, green peas of sweet and tasty flavor.

Perfection—70 Days

A green seeded, wrinkled variety. Really a great improvement on the old Advance. Height of vine about 36 inches. Upright, very vigorous in growth, and very popular with market gardeners and commercial canners. Pods double, about 3 inches long, blunt, borne at the top of the vine, containing 6 to 8 good flavored Peas.

Prince Edward—76 Days

The seed is large, wrinkled and green mixed with cream color. Vine coarse, dark green, 4 to 4½ feet tall. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Pods single, large, pointed, about 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive and in our opinion the best of the Telephone type on the market today for either kitchen or market gardeners to grow.



Prince Edward

Stratagem Improved or Potlach—75 Days

Dry seed, blue-green, slightly pitted. Height of vine about 22 to 26 inches, deep green, very luxurious. Pods of Telephone type, single, about 4 inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas. A great favorite with private gardeners because of its large, handsome pods, which are borne single and in pairs.

Sutton's Excelsior—65 Days

Seed large, wrinkled, light green, flat. Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark, blunt, straight single pod, containing 6 or 7 large Peas. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety. We do not think that this most desirable variety is planted often enough.

Telephone—Dark Podded—76 Days

The seed is large, wrinkled and creamy green color. Height of vine 4 to 4½ feet, coarse. Pods single, about 5 inches long, dark green, pointed, straight. One of the best late, large podded Peas. Very popular with market gardeners as a late variety on account of its fine appearance and quality.

EDIBLE PODS OR SUGAR PEAS

Dwarf Gray Seeded Purple Blossom—75 Days

Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Of the same habits as Dwarf White Sugar, only producing Peas of a gray mottled appearance and having purple blossoms as the name signifies. Very prolific bearer. The pods, double, light green, curved, are eaten like Snap Beans.

Dwarf Sugar White Blossom—75 Days

Dry seed is round, smooth and creamy white. Blossoms white. Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Very productive. Pods 2½ inches in length, single and double, well filled with 6 or 7 Peas.

Mammoth or Tall Luscious Sugar—80 Days

Seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Height of vine about 5 feet. Vine light green, coarse, very similar in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar. Pods, single, very broad, almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

Mammoth or Tall Melting Sugar—80 Days

Seeds large, smooth, creamy white. Height of vine about 5 feet. Pods single, very broad, light green, 4 to 5 inches long, blunt, brittle, twisted and puffed, 1¼ to 2 inches wide, all the Peas being placed along the top of pod.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Large White Marrowfat . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Mammoth Podded . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Perfection . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Prince Edward . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Stratagem . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Sutton's Excelsior . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Telephone . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Dwarf Gray Seeded Purple Blossom . . . . .	.15	.25	1.05	1.95
Dwarf White Sugar . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Mammoth Luscious Sugar . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30
Mammoth Melting Sugar . . . . .	.20	.30	1.25	2.30

PEPPER

Native of South America

One Ounce of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row

Seed breaks ground in 11 days. One inch high in 13 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

All of Landreth's Peppers are grown in the Eastern States and are giving much better results, as to purity and productiveness, than the European Peppers which are later, cheaper, and not so true as American types. No garden vegetable or fruit has so increased in demand in recent years as Peppers; first, due to enormous use by food packing establishments; second, to its extraordinary use by everyone who has adopted it in the kitchen where it is used almost daily.

Owing to the fact that we have had so many of our customers asking us to supply them with seed for green peppers, we wish to state, that all Peppers are green when young or not fully grown, and not up to the time when they are entirely ripe do they turn a brilliant red color.



California Wonder

Anaheim Chilli—100 Days

A monstrous Red Cayenne, which is very hot. 6 to 6½ inches long. 1 inch in diameter. Generally straight like a long Radish or like a long Cayenne, terminating to a point.

Bull Nose or Large Bell—120 Days

Plants average about 2 feet high, large fruit, thick flesh, with a broad end almost square. One of the old stand-bys. The original Bull Nose was hot. Color deep green when young; when ripe bright crimson. Our stock now is sweet.

California Wonder—120 Days

An introduction of great merit. 4½ to 5 inches long. 4 inches in diameter. It is of the bright red glossy type, quite similar in shape but larger than Crimson Giant. It is far superior to that sort on account of its very thick strong walls, its mild delicate sweet flavor, its earliness, and unsurpassed shipping qualities. We consider this the best of the mild flavored large Peppers, as it is not deeply indented as is the Chinese Giant, yet has the quality of that sort. This, together with the fact that it is larger than Crimson Giant, makes it superior to that sort. Do not fail to have some of these in your garden, as they are unsurpassed in excellence.

Chinese Giant—130 Days

Much larger and later than Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit. These chunky monstrosities are bright scarlet when ripe, mild in flavor, larger in diameter than any known Pepper and are really wonderful to look at. The Plant is stocky and about 2 feet high. The Peppers are 4 to 5 inches in diameter—4½ inches long and usually 4 ridges, indented at the blossom end.

Crimson Giant or Ohio Crimson—125 Days

Similar to the Ruby King, but broader, longer and deeper fruited like Chinese Giant, a monster about 4½ inches long by 4 inches wide, but not so large as Chinese Giant. Vines strong, dark, large leaved, very productive, frequently bearing 7 or 8 fruits at once and covered by a succession of smaller fruit. Mild in flavor.

Golden Bell or Golden Dawn—120 Days

Shaped like Bull Nose, fruit smaller, but yellow all over. Same general character as Bull Nose. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches across and 2 to 2½ inches long. Usually three lobes to each fruit. Mild.

Harris Early Giant—110 Days

The earliest and most prolific of all the large red peppers. Plants inclined to be dwarf but very hardy. Fruit bright red in color, 3½ to 4 inches long and 3 inches wide, with very thick strong walls. Sweet, mild flavor—an excellent sort for the home garden or for shipping.

Long Cayenne—100 Days

Fruit about 3 to 3½ inches long, ½ inch across at stem end twisted to a point. Long and slender. Color bright crimson, and very hot. This variety is used extensively with pot herbs. Listed by us for over 100 years.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Anaheim Chilli.....	.05	.45	1.50
Bull Nose.....	.05	.30	.85
Calif. Wonder.....	.05	.60	2.00
Chinese Giant.....	.05	.55	1.75
Crimson Giant.....	.05	.45	1.50
Golden Bell.....	.05	.45	1.40
Harris Early Giant.....	.05	.40	1.25
Long Cayenne.....	.05	.35	1.15

PEPPER—Continued

Neapolitan—100 Days

Plants about 2 feet tall. Earliest, fair sized. Possibly the most productive of all the large Peppers, bearing constantly until frost. Mild as an apple. Fruit about 4 inches long and 4½ inches in circumference, standing upright until they get so heavy they sometimes droop. A variety in which the length is over twice the diameter. Remarkably early for a medium size fruited Pepper.

Pimento or Perfection—100 Days

Very productive, smooth skin, good size, flesh thick, very solid, bright red, mild flavor. Very good for stuffing. Largely used by canners and is a reliable bearer. Plants 2 to 2½ feet high.

Royal King or Sweet Bull Nose—115 Days

A large, four lobed deep glossy green changing to scarlet when ripe, prolific, bright, and sweet pepper. Flesh mild. Plants strong and stocky. The wonderful color, the unusually thick flesh, the almost perfect regularity in the size of the fruit make this an ideal shipping pepper.

Ruby Giant or World Beater—115 Days

A large variation of Ruby King, with Chinese Giant blood. Similar in shape to Ruby King but broader at the blossom end. Bright red. Five inches long. Unusually productive. Mild in flavor, flesh thick, consequently a fine shipper. Is a very desirable variety.

Ruby King (Black's Strain)—110 Days

This is a very superior outstanding strain of Ruby King selected by us for its uniformity of type. This remarkable strain has all the good qualities of Ruby King but is much superior in many ways. Four lobes. All seed raised by us on our Bloomsdale Farm. We consider it unsurpassed in quality. Mild flavor.

Ruby King—110 Days

A general favorite where known and the most generally used of all Peppers. It is the longest of the monstrous peppers. A brilliant red, produces 10 to 15 fruit to the plant, of usually three lobes. The fruits are often 6 inches long and 3½ inches wide across the shoulder. Walls are thick and sturdy. Flavor sweet or mild. A sort which resists decay longer than any other.



Ruby King

Very Small Cayenne—100 Days

Height of plant about 20 to 24 inches. Length of fruit 1½ to 2 inches, ⅜ of an inch thick. Being much smaller than the old Cayenne and of ideal shape make this variety very superior, and it is rapidly becoming very popular. Exceedingly productive, bearing very hot, upright, bright red fruit all over the plant. Used extensively as a pot herb.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Neapolitan.....	.05	.30	1.00
Pimento.....	.05	.30	.85
Royal King.....	.05	.40	1.25
Ruby Giant.....	.05	.35	1.15
Ruby King (Black's Strain)....	.05	.60	2.00
Ruby King.....	.05	.30	.90
Very Small Cayenne.....	.05	.35	1.15



Ruby King (Black's Strain)

**ALL-AMERICA
VEGETABLE SEED TRIALS**

The D. Landreth Seed Company has again been signally honored with the award as one of those conducting the All-America Vegetable Seed Trials. About eighty entries were grown at our Bloomsdale Farm in Bristol during 1935. Mr. Hal Mills of our staff will again be in charge of judging the merits of various new strains from America and abroad which have not as yet been offered for sale but will undoubtedly represent the best types of the future.

PUMPKIN

Native of Tropical America

Four Pounds of Seed Will Plant an Acre. Hills 8 x 8 if Planted in the Open

Breaks ground in 4 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

The time for planting Pumpkin seed varies from the first Corn planting until about a month subsequent. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected as this plant requires a long season. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin Seed and this should be done when the Corn is planted. During the working of the Corn, the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the corn cultivation ceases, the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, almost covering it. Pumpkins are more of a field than a garden Vegetable.

Brother Jonathan or Green Striped Cashaw —115 Days

Fruit large, bottle shaped, early, with very slight crook-neck, not as shapely a neck as the Landreths' Yellow Cashaw, many fruit being almost straight. Color creamy white, with irregular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick. Average weight about 12 pounds.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom—115 Days

A large, rich, somewhat ribbed, orange yellow, slight oval or cylindrical fruit, flat on end. Very productive, used extensively for canning. Popular for pies. Grown very largely in Corn fields. Average weight about 20 pounds.

Japanese Pie—115 Days

Seed large, marked in an irregular way like Chinese letters. Yellow fleshed, fine quality. Dark green skin. Similar in shape to Cashaw, but not nearly so crooked a neck. Color at maturity dark green, heavily russeted at stem-end, very productive. Average weight about 10 pounds.

Kentucky Field—110 Days

A poor selection of our famous Cheese Pumpkin. Many variations in shape. Some fruits very much like a round Watermelon. Color a light golden cream. Very variable in weight and form.

LANDRETHS' LARGE CHEESE—108 Days

An excellent kitchen variety. Shape flat like a Cheese box, from which it derived its name, although it is slightly ribbed on edges. Outside color lemon, no stripes, fine quality and keeper. Often 15 inches across the top and 6 to 7 inches thick, top and bottom indented. We can say without hesitancy there is no stock in the market equal to the Cheese Pumpkin we are offering. Don't confuse this stock with the Kentucky Field offered by many seedsmen as Cheese. Average weight 17 pounds.

Small Early Sugar or New England Pie—115 Days

This is a very fine, small, sweet, fine grained productive sort for pies, of good keeping qualities. Fruit oval, or globular, flattened at both poles 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed. Flesh a deep rich yellow or orange. Weight 6 to 8 pounds.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—110 Days

Smooth, pear shaped, with a slightly crooked neck, white skin slightly mottled with green. Flesh creamy white of fine texture. Weight about 14 pounds.



Landreths' Large Cheese

LANDRETHS' YELLOW CASHAW—115 Days

Our stock of this cannot be excelled by any. It is a mammoth prolific Pumpkin, frequently weighing 30 pounds, with a very large, full, meaty, curved neck, with the best colored meat to make fine pies. Both outside and inside color very rich cream yellow. No stripes of any kind. So crookneck at times, to bend back so as to almost touch the main fruit.

Yellow Monster or King of the Mammoth—120 Days

This is the largest Pumpkin on the market and in reality is a monster. For many years fruits of this sort have been awarded every prize in State and County Fairs for the largest Pumpkins. It is not only an exhibition sort but is a very profitable variety for raising for stock feeding. Bright lemon in color, mottled with orange. Round with a tracing of ribbing. Excellent flavor for table use. Weight 60 to 100 pounds.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Brother Jonathan.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Connecticut Field.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Japanese Pie.....	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Kentucky Field.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Landreths Cheese.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Small Early Sugar.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Tennessee Sweet Potato...	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Yellow Cashaw.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Yellow Monster.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50

RADISH

Radish originally came from the East Indies and has been cultivated in Europe since the 16th Century

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Six Pounds Will Sow An Acre

Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Sow Radish Seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the Cherry is in bloom. This is one of the earliest Vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the Spring. Radishes grown on thin soil can never be good. They will be misshapen and tough. The shape largely being influenced by the depth the seed is planted. When planted too deep they usually get too long. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. Radishes which grow slowly are usually tough and hot. In selecting the seed of Radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short tops.

EARLY TURNIP VARIETIES

Crimson Giant—25 Days

This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter when edible. Tops slightly taller than Scarlet Globe. Crimson in color, and of excellent quality, remaining edible a long time.

Early Scarlet Globe—23 Days

Roots of this variety are crisp and tender, slightly oval, of a first-class brilliant scarlet color, excellent for early forcing or for outdoor or kitchen garden planting. Most highly recommended and the most popular sort grown today. Our stock of this variety cannot be surpassed by any Scarlet Globe on the market, no matter what its name may be. Tops short, about 4 to 5 inches.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—24 Days

Scarlet in color, smooth skin, round roots 1 inch in diameter, slightly flat, excellent for forcing. Short tops. Listed by us for over 100 years.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—24 Days

Turnip shaped to oval. Scarlet crowns with bottom one-third white. The very attractive Radish familiar on the market stands. Short tops.

French Breakfast—23 Days

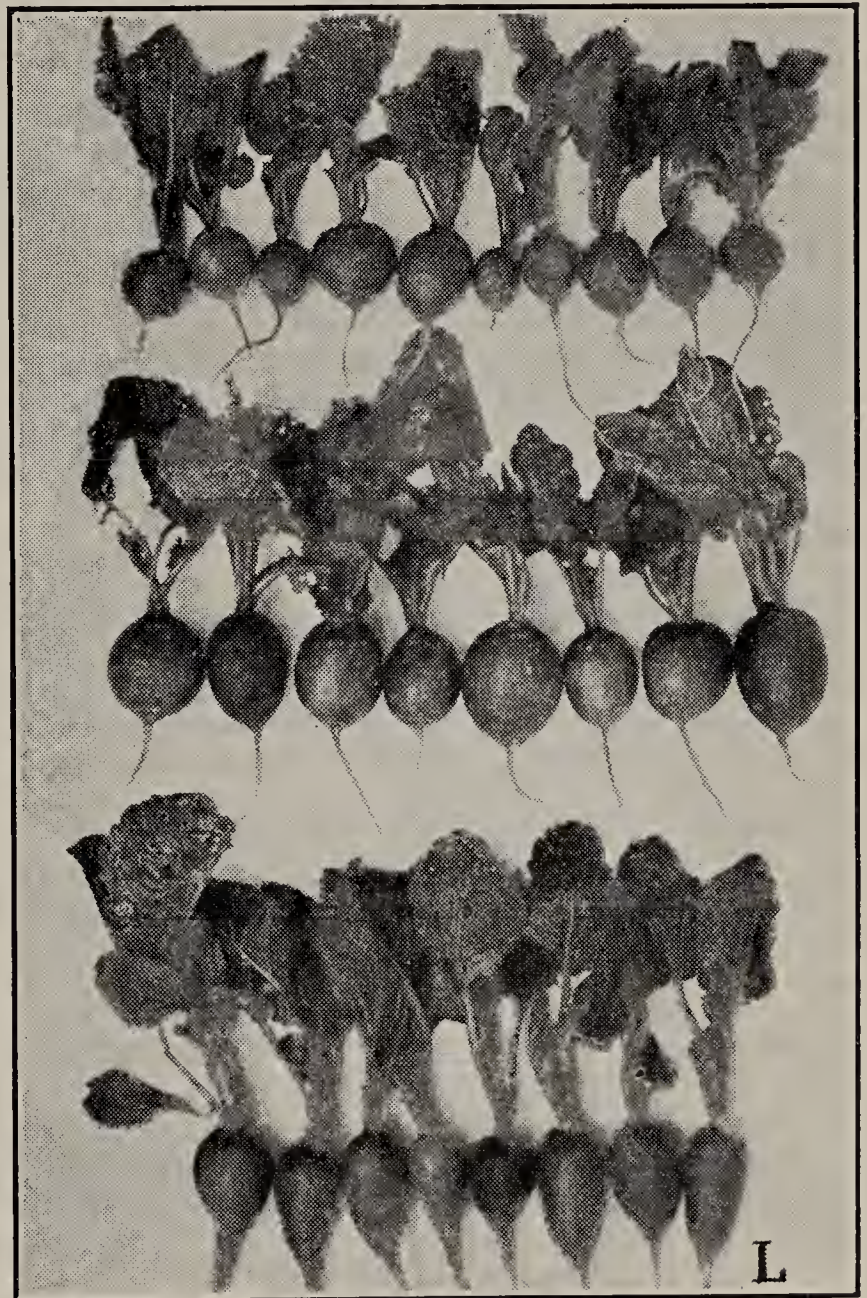
Olive shaped or stump rooted. Upper part of bulb bright scarlet, white tipped one-third of the way up from the bottom. An excellent variety for the private garden. Pull early as it soon becomes pithy. About 1½ inches long and ¾ inch in diameter. Short tops with the bulbs growing slightly above ground.

Philadelphia White Box—30 Days

So named because often grown in open frames or boxes. Remains in solid edible condition a long time. Roots white and globe to turnip shaped. Does not get pithy until quite old, which makes the sort most desirable for the family or market gardener.

Landreths' Special White Tipped Scarlet or Sparkler—24 Days

Something extra fine. Small in leaf, very early. Flat to globular, with an unusual amount of white on the bottom which often extends one-third to one-half up the bulb, the lower half being white, the upper half bright scarlet; consequently, the contrast in color being very showy either on the table or market stand. We highly recommend this as a most attractive sort.



Scarlet Globe

Top Row Planted Too Shallow
Middle Row Planted Correct Depth
Bottom Row Planted Too Deep
All Other Conditions Identical

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Crimson Giant.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Early Scarlet Globe.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Early Deep Scarlet.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Scarlet White Tipped.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
French Breakfast.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Philadelphia White Box...	.05	.10	.25	.75
Landreth Special.....	.05	.10	.25	.80

RADISH—Continued

LANDRETHS' 15-DAY SHORT LEAVED EXCEEDINGLY EARLY SCARLET OR SAXIA

A fine brilliant scarlet globe-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. A most desirable variety for forcing. We cannot recommend it too highly. It will lead the market in all scarlets, being ready for table use in 15 days from germination. This is a remarkable Radish for indoor culture, especially for private gardeners.

LONG ROOTED VARIETIES

Chartier or Long Rose—35 Days

Sometimes called Sheppard. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim. 1 inch thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length. Bright rose in color, very brilliant, shading to a white tip.

Cincinnati Market—30 Days

A decided improvement over Woods Early Frame. Scarlet four-fifths of the length, one-fifth at the point being white. It is a slim, transparent radish about 6 to 7 inches long. Flesh white, crisp, mild and tender.

Long Scarlet Short Top—35 Days

This is a first-class brilliant scarlet Radish growing 7 to 8 inches long, with a good shoulder and one of the best long scarlet Radishes on the market. Listed by us for over 100 years.

Long White Icicle—30 Days

We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish. The roots are shorter than the old White Vienna and earlier and very brittle. They are 5 to 6 inches long and about ½ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent skin, possessing unsurpassed eating qualities. Mild in flavor.

Strasburg Long White or Hospital—40 Days

Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about 1½ inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick at shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

Wonderful Half Long or Half Long Brightest Scarlet—32 Days

An early half long with a sharp, white point. Color of upper part brilliant scarlet. Length 2½ inches contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point.

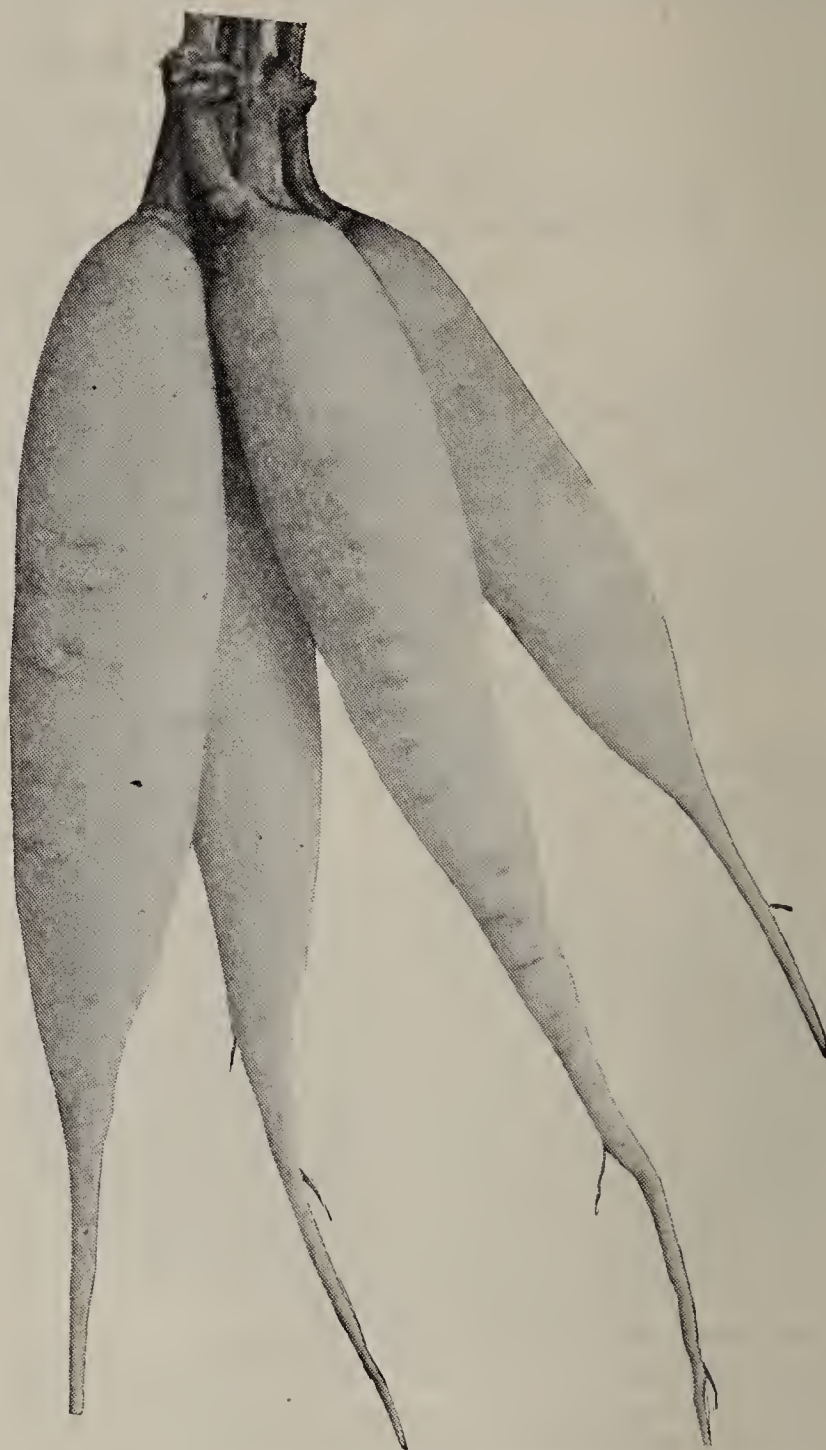
WINTER VARIETIES

Celestial or Chinese Half Long Stump—56 Days

A quick growing variety somewhat resembling Half Long Stump Rooted Carrot in shape, only fuller. Roots are white, 5 to 6 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Very crisp and tender and of delicate flavor. Does not make bulbs for Spring planting. This is one of the best Winter Radishes known.

China Rose or Scarlet China Winter—58 Days

A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color four-fifths of the length, remainder white. The roots are cylindrical, and larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large. Is a cutleaf, stem tinged with rose. Roots about 5 inches long. Blunt at both ends.



Long White Icicle

Long Black Spanish—65 Days

Roots 8 to 10 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. Flesh solid, pure white and of good texture. A very hardy Winter Radish, particularly desirable. Listed by us for over 100 years.

Long White Spanish—70 Days

Similar to Long Black Spanish except color. Keeps as well as a Potato. Listed by us for over 100 years.

Round Black Spanish—60 Days

A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned Winter Radish, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh pure white.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Landreth 15-Day Scarlet ..	.05	.10	.25	.80
Chartier .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Cincinnati Market .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Long Scarlet Short Top ...	.05	.10	.25	.75
Long White Icicle .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Strasburg .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Wonderful Half Long .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Celestial .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
China Rose .....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Long Black Spanish .....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Long White Spanish .....	.05	.15	.30	.85
Round Black Spanish .....	.05	.15	.30	.85

RAPE or COLEWORT

Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

One of the very best plants for pasturing cattle, sheep and swine. Under very favorable conditions the pastures will be ready within six weeks, but in any event, in eight or nine weeks. One acre will feed a dozen sheep six or eight weeks. As rape thrives best in cool weather, plant early in the Spring or late in the Autumn. Broadcast five pounds of seed per acre or if sown in drills three pounds are sufficient.

Dwarf Essex—lb., 18c.; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Native of Mongolia

Four Ozs. of Seed Will Produce Enough Roots for 100 Yds. of Row

Seed breaks ground in 11 days. One inch high in 18 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

It is very easy to grow your own rhubarb roots from seed. Healthy, strong, excellent roots can be grown in one year. The second and succeeding years they will produce an abundance of rhubarb equal to any grown from roots. Roots grown from our seed have never been known to be diseased and are healthy, always hardy, and of strong growth.

It is best to plant the seed in a bed and after frost transplant the roots 18 inches apart to their final place. Plant the roots deep so that the crowns are two inches below the surface. If it is desired to plant seed in place of roots, thin the young plants in the Summer to 9 inches and early in the following Spring to 18 inches.

Victoria—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.40.

Linnaeus—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.40.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

A Native of South Europe

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds Will
Sow An Acre

Seed breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 13 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth dark yellowish outside skin and has a distinct oyster flavor. Leaves gray-green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of Sardinia, but only within the last 100 years used as a culinary vegetable. Sow in drills when the Cherry tree is in bloom, or as soon as ground can be worked. The drills should be 18 to 24 inches apart and seed planted in deeply dug and well-manured ground. When the plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand 3 to 4 inches apart. In Fall, bury in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—110 Days

A very superior strain, producing smooth, large, vigorous roots, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Roots similar to a slim Parsnip. Often called "vegetable oyster."

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

SORREL

European Origin

Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves which are used in the same manner as Spinach. As with Spinach the seed stalks should be cut off as soon as they appear; if this is not done the leaves become acrid and tough and soon dry up. Cultivate the same as Spinach but plant in drills 18 inches part. Listed by us over 100 years ago.

Broad Leaved—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.80.

SUNFLOWER

The seed can be sown from early Spring until July, depending upon the time the crop is wanted. Drill in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, then thin the plants one to every 12 or 15 inches.

Early Russian— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 12c.; lb., 18c.; 10 lbs., \$1.60.



Salsify

SPINACH

Spinach was first cultivated in Western Asia. The seed was originally all prickly
 Four Ozs. of Seed Will Sow 100 Yds. of Row. Ten Lbs. Per Acre When in Rows. Twenty-five
 Lbs. to the Acre Broadcast

Ask for Special Prices on Larger Quantities

Seed breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 12 days
 under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED DARK GREEN —40 Days

Sometimes called Norfolk Savoy. The Landreths introduced and named this general type in 1826. Since then it has become a standard and now appears in all catalogs in the United States and is equally well known in Europe. No Spinach is so well known as this variety and we are perfectly safe in saying that five times as much of this is sold and planted in the United States, as any other variety. As an Autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in Spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted, blistered or savoyed, and a glossy dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. Edible in 40 to 55 days from planting. This Seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. We advise by all means to plant in the Autumn the Bloomsdale Reselected Dark Green Spinach as it is by far the best of all the Autumn varieties. It is, however, not as good for Spring planting as Bloomsdale Long Standing, Juliana, or Nobel, because it

bolts or shoots early to seed. Spinach, when planted south of New York City, stands out all Winter and during the various open spells throughout the Winter can be cut and sent to market as a green vegetable; very valuable in this respect.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING—45 Days

Remains about 8 to 14 days longer in table condition than the main crop, Bloomsdale Reselected, is larger and about 5 days later. Remarkable in the almost total absence of male plants. This selection possesses all the good qualities of the famous Bloomsdale Reselected, from which it is a plant selection made in Holland, the habit of remaining longer in shipping condition after Bloomsdale shoots to Seed, which marks it as a very valuable type. Sow it and be convinced that it has unusual merit.

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale Reselected Dark Green . . . . .	.05	.12	.35
Bloomsdale Long Standing . . . . .	.05	.15	.40



Bloomsdale Reselected Dark Green

SPINACH—Continued

Blight Resistant or Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy—45 Days

Developed in 1921 by the Virginia Truck Experimental Station, Norfolk, Virginia, after many years of careful breeding and selecting. It is of the Bloomsdale type. Very resistant to mosaic diseases, yellows or blight. It is not adapted to Spring planting as it shoots to seed quickly at that time.

Giant Nobel or Gaudry—50 Days

An erect, strong growing, long standing sort of the Flanders type. Leaves large, unusually broad, firm, and thick. Arrow shaped with a rounded top. Light green to yellowish green in color, smooth, and the largest of any Spinach. The most desirable of all the Long Standing types for those who do not favor a savoy leaf. Slow to shoot or bolt to seed, a most decided acquisition.

King of Denmark—50 Days

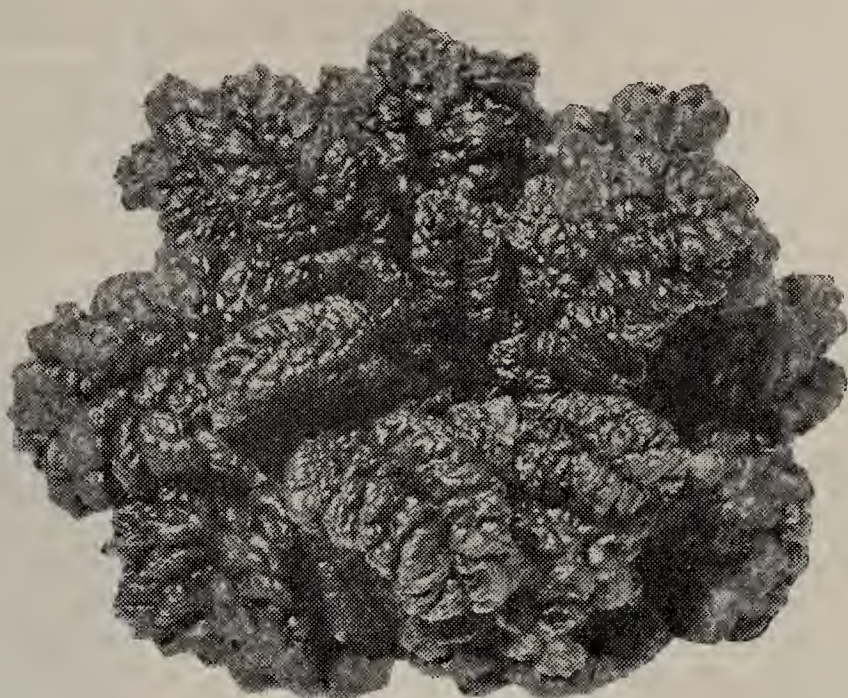
An intermediate, long-standing, heat resistant variety, hardy, vigorous grower, spreading in habit, inclined to grow flat on the ground, leaves large, long, broad, somewhat savoyed, with long stems.

Long Standing Round Seeded Thick Leaved—60 Days

Plants very large and late. Leaves broad, arrow-shaped to round, smooth, dark green. Used more by market gardeners or truckers than kitchen gardeners.

New Zealand—70 Days

Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Plants remain in edible condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, continuously over a period of 150 days. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary Spinach, covering the ground. Slow to germinate. Excessive heat does not check its growth. Listed by Landreth first in our 1832 Catalogue. It originated



Bloomsdale Long Standing

in New Zealand as the name implies, and was carried to England by Sir Joseph Banks. A most desirable vegetable. Rows should never be less than 2 feet apart. Plants should be thinned 4 to 5 inches apart.

Old Dominion Blight Resistant—45 Days

A long standing, blight resistant, savoy Spinach; a cross between Virginia Savoy and King of Denmark. Has the blight resistant qualities of Virginia Savoy and the Long Standing qualities of King of Denmark to certain extent. Matures about the same time as Bloomsdale Dark Green, leaves savoyed, dark green, fairly large, borne on long stems, has a tendency to become rather flat under hot weather conditions and drought. Can be sown early in August with very good results, while Virginia Savoy sown at the same time sometimes bolts. It is hardy, highly recommended for late Fall sowings to Winter over.

Princess Juliana—50 Days

An improvement on Long Seasons and Victoria, therefore we have discarded both of them. A very choice, long-standing, dark, glossy, metallic green, midseason variety, resembling the Long Season in form of leaf and habit of growth, but is a larger variety. It grows very close to the ground and produces an abundance of thick, crumpled leaves which retain their crisp, green appearance a long time. This makes it one of the most popular varieties for the market gardener. The originator of this variety for several years removed all the excessive male plants which are the quick shooting ones, until there are practically none of them left. This makes the variety a very uniform even cropper.



New Zealand

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Va. Blight Resistant	.05	.15	.40
Nobel.....	.05	.15	.40
King of Denmark.	.05	.15	.40
Flanders.....	.05	.15	.40
Long Standing....	.05	.15	.40
New Zealand.....	.05	.25	.75
Princess Juliana..	.05	.15	.40

SUMMER and WINTER SQUASH

Of American Origin

Three Ounces of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Use Three to Four Pounds per Acre

Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

This seed may be planted when the Apple is in bloom, or as soon as the ground can be worked, and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hopes for a crop. It should be planted in hills 4 x 4 feet for the Bush varieties and 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts. An admirable vegetable when cooked young.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Benning's or G. Tinted Bush—48 Days

An early greenish colored scalloped squash of excellent quality. Similar to White Bush in shape and manner of growth, with somewhat thicker, smaller fruits which are greenish white in color. A true non-running squash.

Cocozelle or Italian Green Striped—70 Days

A compact bush vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe, about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick. When young dark green, afterwards changing to alternate stripes of green and gold. Excellent for frying like Egg Plant.

Zucchini—Similar in all respects to Cocozelle, except shorter; skin darker. 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan—52 Days

The Cymbling of the South, sometimes called Patty Pan. Listed by us for over 100 years. The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on sides. Color, creamy white. Fine to stew.

Giant Summer Crookneck—60 Days

A large fruited selection of the old-time Golden Summer Crookneck. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts, color a deep orange. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

Golden Summer Crookneck—50 Days

This is similar in all respects to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except that it is earlier and smaller in every way. The most used of all Summer Squashes.

Mammoth Straightneck—60 Days

A selection of the Giant Summer Crookneck. It is the same in all respects except that the neck is straight.

WINTER OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Boston Marrow—95 Days

A meaty or thick fleshed, very productive variety for canning. Fruits keep weeks after the vines have been killed by frost. Color of skin bright orange shading to lighter color. Flesh deep orange, thick, firm. A fine Squash for pies and Winter use.

Delicious—90 Days

In shape resembling a medium sized Hubbard. Shell not very thick, but is rather hard and strong; color, usually dark green, sometimes lighter and mottled. Flesh thick, fine grained; color, bright yellow.

Hubbard Blue—95 Days

An early blue skinned Hubbard of excellent quality.

Hubbard Golden or Red—92 Days

Similar in shape to the Green Hubbard, only earlier and smaller. Skin usually warted, of a fine orange-red color except for a slight tinge of green at blossom end. Flesh deep orange. A fine keeper.



White Bush and Golden Summer Crookneck

Hubbard Improved or Green—95 Days

A very popular Squash, pointed at both ends. Skin dark green or bronze, slightly marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange; tough rind. An excellent keeper, sometimes lasting until Spring. A favorite with the Canners.

Hubbard Warty—95 Days

Identical to the old form of Hubbard in every way, except a trifle larger. Covered with warts, and by some preferred to the smooth Hubbard.

Mammoth Chili—96 Days

The largest Squash in cultivation, often reaching a weight of 100 pounds. Fruit long and pointed at blossom end. Very showy, skin bronze, mottled, flesh thick, coarse, color of the flesh is orange.

Table Queen, Acorn or Des Moines—55 Days

Small, about 6 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter, trailing habit. Color deep green turning to orange; fruit ribbed; skin smooth. As it ripens used frequently. When mature, desirable for home, market garden use and shipping. Weight about 2 pounds.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Benning's Bush.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Cocozelle.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Zucchini.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Early White Bush.....	.05	.15	.30	.90
Giant Summer Crookneck	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Golden Summer Crookneck	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Mammoth Straightneck...	.05	.15	.35	1.15
Boston Marrow.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Delicious.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Hubbard Blue.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Hubbard Golden or Red...	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Hubbard Green.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Hubbard Warty.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20
Mammoth Chili.....	.05	.15	.45	1.40
Table Queen.....	.05	.15	.40	1.20

TOMATO or LOVE APPLE

One Ounce of Seed Should Produce 2000 Plants in the Hothouse or Coldframe.
One-quarter Pound of Seed Sown in the Field Should Produce Ample Plants for 1 Acre

Seed breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 12 days
under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TOMATO SEED CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Tomato Stock Seed—Before any variety can even be entered for certification in Pennsylvania, stock seed from carefully selected and staked plants must be saved the year previous to certification. Landreth Seed Co. goes further than that, as our stock seed is saved from carefully staked plants at least *two years previous to certification*, and seed from those staked plants *proved by test* a year in advance of certification. Only the very best tested strains are used for growing our fields for certification.

Field Inspections—Advanced Plant Pathologist K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and Dr. Warren Mack of Penn. State College, accompanied by Hal Mills, Plant Breeder for D. Landreth Seed Co., inspect all our tomato fields before the first pickings are made. At least one more field inspection is necessary and sometimes one or two after that before these two inspectors are satisfied that the fields are up to the high standards required.

During these inspections the fields are rated for vigor, and the plants and fruits are carefully examined for disease and trueness to type, whole fields being discarded if they do not meet the very strict requirements.

Inspection of Equipment—The seed saving machines are inspected, and the processes of washing and drying of the seed are checked.

Germination Tests—Samples of certified tomato seed are taken by Inspector Lauer direct from the bagged stocks. These are tested for germination at Harrisburg and certificates issued to our Company.

Certification Stickers—The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues pink certification stickers which we paste on each package of Certified and Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed. These stickers state that the tomato seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of tomato seed.

CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED

The demand for Crown Picked Tomato Seed has been so great that we have previously been unable to fill the orders for it. We now have Crown Picked Seed of all the certified tomato varieties listed. For Crown Picked Seed only the first or crown clusters of fruits are used. Some growers claim that crown picked seed is plumper and therefore produces earlier fruits the following year than the seed from later pickings. Separate descriptions of the crown picked certified tomato varieties are not necessary since those describing the certified stocks will suffice for both.

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF TOMATOES, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED SEED. THE UNCERTIFIED VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★

Tomato plants should be hardened before setting in the field. This is best accomplished by withholding water a few days previous to moving them to the field. An average production of fruits is 7 tons per acre but in 1934 one of our farmers produced over 21 tons to the acre on 10 acres by using our Certified Marglobe Seed.

In purchasing Landreth's Bloomsdale Farm Grown Tomato Seed, the buyer is certain of the absolute purity of what he buys. Every crop is produced from seed saved from hand-selected fruits of the preceding year, every one of the fruits being closely inspected and approved as to shape, color and internal structure, and what is more important, the only fruits saved are from vines of approved type, vigor, freedom from disease, and yield qualities. Landreth is distributing a free circular on the tomato. All growers should have one.

“THE BLOOMSDALE”—105 Days

This is our special selection in the Greater Baltimore Group. It is far superior to the usual strains of this variety and therefore we have named it, “The Bloomsdale.” The vines are large and healthy, and produce an abundance of large, slightly flattened deep red fruits.

Pkt., 5c.

Oz., 30c.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

TOMATO—Continued**★ BONNY BEST (CERTIFIED)—100 Days**

This is an old favorite early tomato maturing after Earliana. The fruits are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened when they attain large size. Our strain has been selected for heavy yield, and where Bonny Best, John Baer, or Chalks Jewel is used for market or canning, we highly recommend our Certified Bonny Best as meeting the requirements of this group.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

★ BREAK O'DAY (CERTIFIED)—95 Days

This is a new tomato which has become a popular early red variety, grown in some western states with great success. Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, originated this variety by crossing Marvana with the Marglobe.

The vines are very open growing and somewhat resemble Earliana in appearance. The leaves are small and rather short for such a prolific plant. It is quite resistant to disease. The fruits are medium to large in size and quite closely resemble the Marglobe as to shape. Under good cultural and climatic conditions where a heavier vine growth and a somewhat lower summer temperature prevails, the Break O'Day will produce satisfactory external and internal color. This variety is not recommended for light nor sandy soils. It is only a few days later than our Earliana.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

★ BROWN'S SPECIAL (CERTIFIED)—120 Days

A new, late variety of considerable merit for canning, especially suited to the South. The stems of the plants are long, and the leaflets are large and dark green in color. The plant produces the largest amount of foliage of any tomato that we know of, and therefore is well suited to lighter soil types. Heavy applications of nitrogenous fertilizers should not be made to this variety.

The fruits resemble Stone and Greater Baltimore in type, being somewhat flattened, but are much larger, averaging 6 to 8 ounces per fruit. The external and internal color is a dark red, and the interior structure is very solid with very small seed cavities. A distinguishing character of Brown's Special is the light green color of the fruits just before they ripen.

Brown's Special yields over 10 tons per acre where such a late maturing variety can be grown to advantage. The crop is produced later than Stone or any of that group. This is a fine juice and canning tomato, on account of its color and productiveness.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25

★ CHALK'S JEWEL (CERTIFIED)—100 Days

This strain has been improved for a number of years. It is of the large Bonny Best type.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

DELAWARE BEAUTY—105 Days

The Delaware Beauty was introduced by Landreth in the Autumn of 1912. A showy medium-sized, red sort. Vine compact, deep green, blight-resistant, thick stemmed, extraordinarily productive. The fruit is almost entirely free from splits, which is a most distinguishing quality. It is very uniform in size and showy, with a habit of simultaneously coloring up all over the fruit. Shape slightly flattish at blossom end, quite globular at stem or crown.

Pkt., .05; oz., .40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

★ EARLIANA (CERTIFIED)—90 Days

This variety is used by market gardeners for a first early. It produces an abundance of medium-sized fruits on a small vine.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

TOMATO—Continued

★ GREATER BALTIMORE (CERTIFIED)—105 Days

A main crop or midseason variety grown in the South. It is earlier than the Stone types, and therefore may produce a more satisfactory crop for you. Our strain of Greater Baltimore has been carefully plant-selected for large sized fruits and for good red internal color and solid structure. The vines are vigorous and healthy.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; ¼ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; ¼ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; ¼ lb., .90

★ GROTHEN'S RED GLOBE (CERTIFIED)—95 Days

A new variety of the Break O'Day type developed in Florida. The vines have long stems like Break O'Day, but the leaflets are somewhat larger, and more abundant. The vines stand up better than Break O'Day, and therefore protect the fruit from sunscald.

The fruits are globe-shaped to slightly flattened, as large or larger than Break O'Day, with better external color than Break O'Day. The internal structure is very solid and meaty, and of a darker red color than Break O'Day.

Ten tons of fruit per acre is not an unusual yield for this variety, some good growers producing greater yields. The crop matures at about the same time as Break O'Day.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
C. Picked Certified	.10	.85	2.75
Certified.....	.10	.75	2.50
Uncertified.....	.05	.70	2.25



The Landreth—¾ Size

★ JOHN BAER (CERTIFIED)—100 Days

A second early used extensively in New York State. It is similar to a large Chalks Jewel.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
C. Picked Certified	.10	.85	2.75
Certified.....	.10	.55	1.75
Uncertified.....	.05	.30	1.00

★ THE LANDRETH (CERTIFIED)—100 Days

This variety is our own selection and is an improvement on the vast majority of those in the second early group. The fruits are large and solid. The external and internal color is a deep red, making it a good early canning tomato used extensively in New York.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
C. Picked Certified	.10	.85	2.75
Certified.....	.05	.70	2.25
Uncertified.....	.05	.55	1.85

LANDRETHS' NO SUBSTITUTE — 110 Days

This is a very distinct variety in vine characters, being of the potato leaf type. The foliage is dark green, and the leaves broad like those of the potato. The fruits are medium in size and flattish round. The color is red. Due to the heavy foliage which acts as protection from sunscald, this variety may be grown successfully where others fail.

Pkt., .05; oz., .50; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

★ LANDRETHS' RED ROCK (CERTIFIED)—115 Days

For those who want a fine, solid tomato, later than Marglobe and which is very deep for a selection in the Stone Group, this new strain is just the thing. This variety is especially adapted to canning, having a solid internal structure, and an exceptionally deep red color, both internal and external. It makes very fine pulp for soup.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; ¼ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; ¼ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; ¼ lb., \$1.00

TOMATO—Continued**★ LANDRETHS' SUNRISE (CERTIFIED)—85 Days**

We believe this strain is superior to others in the Earliana Group. The vines are small and compact but produce an abundance of large, red, smooth fruits under good cultural and soil conditions. For best results, plant Landreths' Sunrise on good soil, and closer in the row than larger vined varieties.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

★ MARGLOBE (CERTIFIED)—100 Days

This variety is undoubtedly the best of all recent introductions. It was developed, named and introduced by the late Dr. Pritchard, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It has been vastly improved by us since its introduction by individual plant selection so that it is nearly perfect. It is globular in shape, deep red color, very little depression at the stem end, has few seeds and does not crack readily. The blossom scar is very inconspicuous. It has solid internal structure, no green core and is most productive, one of our ten acre fields in 1934 producing over 210 tons; that is at the rate of 21 tons of red ripe fruits to the acre. The vines are



Marglobe

robust and as wilt-resistant as any variety we have ever seen. It possesses everything desirable in character and is a most attractive tomato in every way. The northern market much prefers a red tomato to a pink. The growers have been using a Pink Globe because they could not get a red. Marglobe has been found to be the best tomato which can be grown in Florida and other parts of the South for shipping to northern markets. We recommend the Marglobe for market gardeners, kitchen gardeners and canners. The seed which we offer is all grown by us and is an improved strain of the original stock obtained from the late Dr. Pritchard. This variety will be more generally cultivated during the summer of 1936 as it is the surest cropper and therefore the most profitable of all varieties. We cannot

say too much for our strain of Marglobe and we hope all our customers will order it.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

★ NORTON (CERTIFIED)—115 Days

This is a wilt-resistant strain of the original Stone. For this reason it is considered by many as the superior of Stone where the wilt disease is present. The fruits are solid, and of good color, but not quite as deep as Landreths' Red Rock.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
 Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

PEAR SHAPED RED — 100 Days

Small pickling fruits shaped like a pear.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

PLUM SHAPED RED — 100 Days

2 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, the shape of a plum. Fruit bright or scarlet red, used in pickling in unbroken form.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

TOMATO—Continued

PENN STATE, A New Variety — 90 Days

The Penn State is a new hybrid created by crossing Cooper's Special with Earliana. A development of Dr. Myers, of Penn State College. This is a self-topping type of vine with short thick stems, and large, coarse dark green leaflets. Because of the small size and compactness of the plants, they may be set in rows 3 feet apart, and 18 to 24 inches between the plants in the row. This close planting tends to bunch up the foliage, thus giving some protection to the somewhat exposed fruits.

The fruits are borne in clusters of 4 to 6, closely set in the center of the plant, several clusters generally being found bunched together within a very small radius from the main stem. The fruits are medium in size, smooth, slightly flattened, of good red outside and inside color, and of fine solid internal structure with small seed cavities.

The total tons of marketable fruits of Penn State are generally better than Earliana because the fruits are smoother and ripen up more evenly than this variety. Since the plant tends to bunch the majority of the fruit at the center, and these fruits tend to ripen at about the same time, only 3 or 4 pickings are generally necessary to harvest the complete crop. In most sections, Penn State will mature as early as Earliana.

Pkt., 15c. Oz., \$1.20. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00.

★ PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER (CERTIFIED) — 95 Days

The Scarlet Topper or Pritchard tomato, a new variety of considerable merit, was developed by the late Dr. Fred J. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Cooper's Special, a self-topping pink tomato, was crossed with Marglobe, a red variety now widely grown.

The plants of the new variety Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) are comparatively small, the leaves and stems a little coarser than those of Earliana. The vines are branching and fairly short, the tips ending in clusters of fruit or leaflets, thus giving it the name of "Topper."

The fruits are produced possibly a few days later than Earliana, medium in size and globular or slightly flattened at the blossom end. Features of this variety which strongly appeal to canners, are its dark red interior, as well as exterior color, and its extreme solidity. Another strong point in its favor as a canning tomato, is its large yield of ripe fruit on rich soil over a short picking period. The Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) has a richer, deeper red internal color than Marglobe. Do not plant this variety on light, sandy nor poor soil. It is best grown on rich soil. The plants should be set closer in the row than other varieties with larger and coarser vines. In two State Agricultural Experiment Station tests during 1933 and 1934, our strain of Pritchard was the unanimous choice for first place by all the judges.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15

★ RUTGERS (CERTIFIED) — 100 Days

This new tomato is the product of Prof. Schermerhorn of The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was developed by crossing Marglobe with the J. T. D.

The Rutgers produces a rather large plant with thick stems and large leaflets, somewhat larger in all respects than Marglobe. On good, rich land, heavy applications of nitrogen should not be made, for Rutgers is a strong grower. The natural abundance of foliage serves as ample protection from sunscald of the fruits when light, sandy soils are used.

The fruits are somewhat larger than Marglobe, and about the same size as Break O'Day. Being larger than Marglobe, they tend to flatten out more than this variety, not being quite as globe-shaped. The external color is dark red. The internal structure is as good as our Marglobe or Break O'Day, having thick outer and inner walls, and very small seed cavities. The internal color is darker red than Marglobe.

It is claimed that the Rutgers makes juice of low acidity and fine flavor, intermediate between the sweet Marglobe and the very tart late varieties. It is a good canning tomato.

It is claimed Rutgers will yield as well as Marglobe, and on light, sandy soil will surpass this variety, since the vines offer more protection for the fruit. Under good conditions, 10 to 15 tons per acre was not an unusual yield, this its first year. The maturity is about the same as Marglobe, that is, in the second early class. In South Jersey, plants set out in the field about May 15th, produced the first fruits on July 10th in 1934. See photograph, page 102.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00
Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

★ STONE (CERTIFIED) — 115 Days

Our new strain of Stone produces the largest fruits in the late-maturing varieties, having a red color, some specimens weighing nearly a pound each. The fruits are naturally flat because of their large size, but are very deep in proportion. This is a heavy yielding strain, and is highly recommended where the Stone variety is used.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75 Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .90

TOMATO—Continued**PURPLE VARIETIES****Cooper's Special Globe—95 Days**

This is an early pink or purple globe-shaped tomato of the self-topping type. It is one of the parents of Pritchard's Scarlet Topper and has the same characters of foliage. It is a few days earlier than Landreth's Globe, has lighter foliage, and the fruits are smaller and more globe-shaped than Walter Richards. It is a favorite in some sections of the South for an early crop.

Pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Dwarf Champion—110 Days

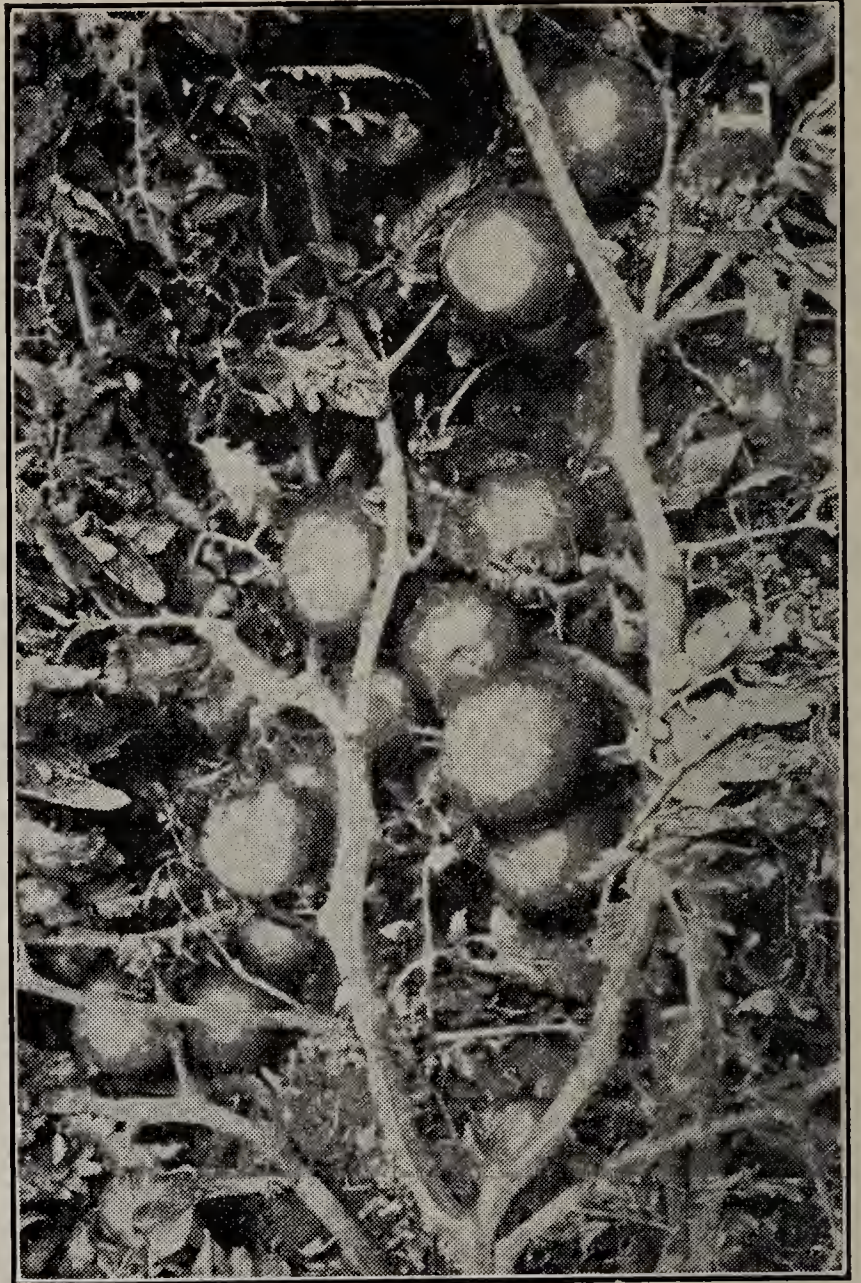
This is a late tomato of the dwarf or upright type. The plants have the habit of growth of peppers or eggplants rather than tomatoes. The foliage is dark green, the leaves large and broad like those of the potato. Because of the habit of growth, the plants may be set closer in the row and in rows closer together than ordinary varieties of tomatoes. The fruits are small to medium size, purple or pink in color and flattish round in shape.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

June Pink—90 Days

Is a pink Earliana—see Earliana for description.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



Certified Rutgers

★LANDRETHS' GLOBE (CERTIFIED)—100 Days

This variety has a large, coarse vine which protects the fruit from sunscald. The fruits are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened and very large when mature. Our strain of this variety is a distinct improvement on the old Pink Globe variety, in fact our opinion is that Landreth's Crown Picked Globe tomato can take the place of any of the old pink or purple varieties now grown. Try it.

C. Picked Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75

Certified, pkt., .10; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75

Uncertified, pkt., .05; oz., .35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15

Oxheart—118 Days

This is a very late tomato with long, thin vines and light foliage, extremely spreading in habit. The fruits are purple or pink in color, enormous in size, the shape of a beef heart, and with such a solid internal structure that there is very little room left for seed. The flavor is very mild and sweet which is preferred by some people to the more acid flavors.

Pkt., .05; oz., .70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Ponderosa—115 Days

The foliage of this variety is large and very spreading. The fruits are purple or pink in color, very large and flattish round in shape, somewhat irregular and a rough exterior. Some call this variety "Beefsteak," while others use the same name for the Crimson Cushion, a red, large-fruited, flat variety. Since the internal structure is very solid, Ponderosa is favored by many as a home garden variety.

Pkt., .05; oz., .55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW VARIETIES**Golden Queen or Trophy—100 Days**

The foliage of this variety is similar to Ponderosa. The fruits are medium to large in size, flattish round in shape, and a golden yellow color. If one prefers a mild, sweet flavored tomato, this is just the variety for them.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Pear Shaped Yellow—100 Days

Small yellow fruit shaped like a pear.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Plum-Shaped Yellow—100 Days

Same as plum-shaped red in every particular except in color. Used in pickling in whole form.

Pkt., .05; oz., .45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

TURNIP

Native probably of Great Britain and Northern Europe

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds Will Sow an Acre. Matures for Table in 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season

Breaks ground in 4 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in blossom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for the most successful Turnip drilling to obtain good roots for Winter use.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS

Cow Horn or Long White Green Crowned—80 Days

This variety is a pure white, except a dash of green in the crown. Cut leaf. It is a large cropper. Roots sometimes 15 inches long. In shape it is very much like a long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.

Cow Horn Red Crowned—80 Days

This is identical to the Green Crowned except that the crown is red. Flesh is tender and mild in flavor.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—50 Days

This is a very early flat strap leaf Turnip with a red or purple crown. Used for cattle feeding and extensively for the table. Roots flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white. Not equal to the Red Top Globe. Listed by us over 100 years ago.

Early Flat White Dutch—50 Days

This Turnip is very early and resembles the Early Flat Red or Purple Top in most respects except that the roots or bulbs are all white. Tops small and strap leaf. Listed by us over 100 years ago.

Early Snowball—50 Days

The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended as a Turnip of fine texture.

Extra Early Red or Purple Top Milan—40 Days

This and the White Milan are the earliest Turnips in cultivation. Similar but earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Extra Early White Milan—40 Days

This is identical with the Red Top Milan, except in the color of the top. It is used quite extensively for forcing. Similar but earlier than the White Flat Dutch.

Jersey Lily—65 Days

Very similar to White Egg, but longer, and not so early; flesh of excellent quality.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE—80 Days

Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in its growth for a large Turnip. Produces a great tonnage to the acre. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to plant Rutabagas.

Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe—60 Days

This is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance and admired by all. Purplish red above ground, roots large globe shaped, smooth with a fine top root, fine grained flesh. The roots when about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, are the best size



Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe

for edible condition. This is the most popular and most largely used of all the White Fleshed varieties.

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—55 Days

This is a decided acquisition to both the Turnip and the Greens classes. It produces an abundance of tender delicately flavored leaves, and later a full crop of very tender Turnips, closely resembling Early White Flat Dutch. It is a very rapid grower. The leaves as greens, being ready fully as early as any of the Turnips for greens. After the leaves are cut the roots form rapidly, reaching maturity almost as early as Flat Dutch and Purple Top Strap Leaf.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Cow Horn Green.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Cow Horn Red.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Early Flat Red.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Early Flat White.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Early Snowball.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Ex. Early Milan Red Top..	.05	.10	.25	.70
Ex. Early Milan White Top	.05	.10	.25	.70
Jersey Lily.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Landreth Snow White Globe.	.05	.10	.20	.50
Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Shogoin or Japanese.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

TURNIP—Continued



Landreth's Particular

Pomeranian White Globe—70 Days

Shape round, size large, solid, pure white, smooth, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing a large weight. Very productive; often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; used extensively for stock feeding, as well as for the table; popular in the South.

White Egg—60 Days

A sort forming oval roots the shape of an egg, in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size, flesh very white, firm and sweet. Usually about 2 inches in diameter and 3 inches long when fit to eat.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Aberdeen or Yellow Scotch—70 Days

This Turnip is highly recommended for cattle. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow. It is a ranker grower and coarser and later than the Amber Globe which we offer, but we recommend it most highly for dairy purposes. Listed by us over 100 years ago.

AMBER GLOBE GREEN CROWNED—70 Days

This we introduced in 1863 and it is almost indispensable in every household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding, productive and an excellent keeper. We can say without hesitancy it is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market today. Roots are large with green tops and globular shaped. The skin is yellow, except at the top, which is green. The flesh is light yellow, of fine texture and very sweet and when cooked, more closely resembles Rutabaga than any other Turnip on the market.

Amber Globe Red Crowned—70 Days

A Bloomsdale selection from the older Green Crowned Amber Globe. The same in every respect as the Green except it has an outside red crown and for this reason it is preferred by some market gardeners, as they like its appearance in the basket.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—60 Days

Cut leaved, small tops, an excellent fine-texture, smooth-skinned, early orange and yellow fleshed variety. Desirable for the Home Garden.

RUTABAGA

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE—90 Days

The Bloomsdale Swede is the parent of all neckless Rutabaga, called by some Improved Long Island Swede, quite wonderful in its fine breeding. It is a yellow globular or ovoid shaped Rutabaga, large size, the finest texture and flavor, a rich, creamy yellow, with a purple top, and absolutely free of neck—a good keeper. Undoubtedly the best of the Rutabagas.

Budlong Breadstone or Sweet German—90 Days

A white fleshed Rutabaga, is stump rooted, fibrous outside; very hardy; a long keeper.

LANDRETHS' IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW FLESHED—90 Days

A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown. Grown largely by market gardeners for table use.

LANDRETHS' PARTICULAR—90 Days

This remarkable stock is grown by us on our Bloomsdale Farm. It is absolutely free from neck, solid, sweet, tender, with a good purple top, excellent yellow flesh, and a fine shaped bulb. The gem for Market Gardens.

WINTER TURNIPS FOR GREENS

Dixie Land—50 Days

A form of Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green color. An exceedingly good variety. The roots, however, are not good for eating, only the tops being used.

Seven Top or Southern Prize—50 Days

This Turnip is used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Spring in the Southern States it yields an abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat and is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States and is a great favorite as greens for stock. It is very hardy.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Pomeranian.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
White Egg.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Aberdeen.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Amber Globe Green.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Amber Globe Red.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.....	.05	.10	.20	.55
Bloomsdale Swede.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Budlong Breadstone.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Landreth's Imp. Purple Top.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Landreth's Particular.....	.05	.35	1.15	3.75
Dixie Land.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Seven Top or Southern Prize.....	.05	.10	.15	.40

COMPLETE FLOWER GARDENS FOR THE SMALL PROPERTY

These collections contain individual packets of seeds, carefully selected to grow in color harmony with each other on a small property. Each is the latest easy-to-grow strain of its type. The colors are predominantly clean reds, whites, blues, and yellows. Enough seeds of each flower are provided to plant 40-foot rows. Accompanying each packet you will find planting instructions.

These collections cannot be altered. Please do not ask us to do so—

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