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Landreth's

1945 GARDEN GUIDE

OUR 161ST YEAR GROWING QUALITY SEEDS



D. Landreth Seed Co.
CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
SEED GROWERS

For the Finest

LAWNS

Sow *Landreth's*

Never Die

Lawn Seed of



Proven Quality



Landreth's Never Die is not just a name registered by the United States Patent Office but is an expertly blended formula of re-cleaned *perennial* grasses and White Dutch Clover which has stood the test of time and *proven* its leadership. It is *guaranteed* to be free of crab grass. With proper maintenance the grasses will grow stronger with succeeding years and will prove cheaper in the end than the cheapest of other mixtures. Landreth's Never Die is sold by leading seed dealers in many communities and is recommended for all lawns except where conditions such as shade may warrant one of our special purpose formulas listed on pages 52-53-54



In the absence of metal "Keep off the Grass" signs, we are again offering in 1945 our own box which has this feature as illustrated above. After the box is emptied, pass a stick or peg through the box and place it on the seeded area.



D. Landreth Seed Co.

Main Office
CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

America's Oldest Seed House

A Guide in Planting

Containing a monthly calendar of operations and some useful tables, arranged to help the gardener or farmer in the sowing of seeds or setting out of plants from February to September in the latitude of Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Sow in Hotbed Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Eggplant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	Sow in Hotbed Early Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Eggplant Kohl Rabi Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato In Open Ground Beets Carrot Leek Onion Peas Radish Spinach Early Turnip	Sow in Hotbed Cucumber Eggplant Melon Pepper Tomato In Open Ground Asparagus Beans Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Kohl Rabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip	In Open Ground Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Pole Beets Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Kohl Rabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip	In Open Ground Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Kale Kohl Rabi Lettuce Melon Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	In Open Ground Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Kale Kohl Rabi Lettuce Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash Turnip Rutabaga	In Open Ground Beans, Bush Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Kale Lettuce Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip Rutabaga	In Open Ground Cabbage for cold frames Cauliflower for cold frames Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip

What Maturity Figures Mean
 Figures indicating the days to maturity follow after the names of the individual varieties. These represent the *average* time required from planting of the seed to harvesting the crop. Weather conditions, soil and localities, however, obviously alter the exact number of days required.

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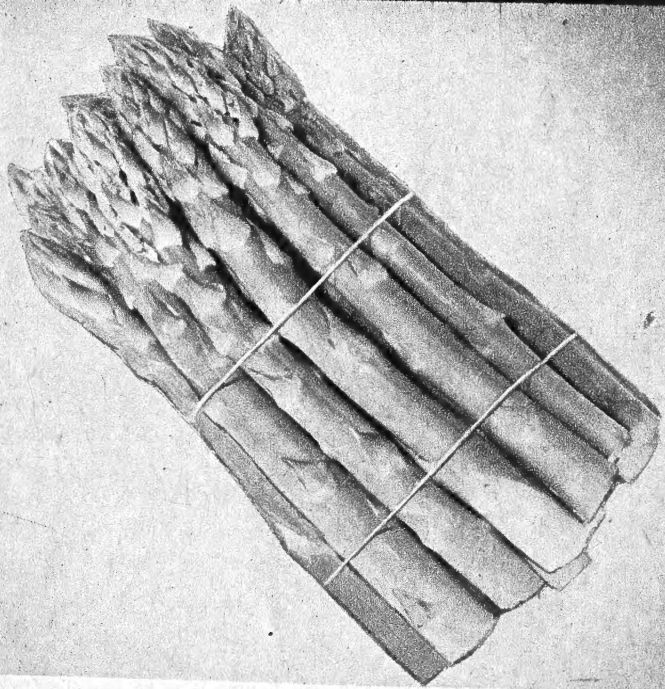
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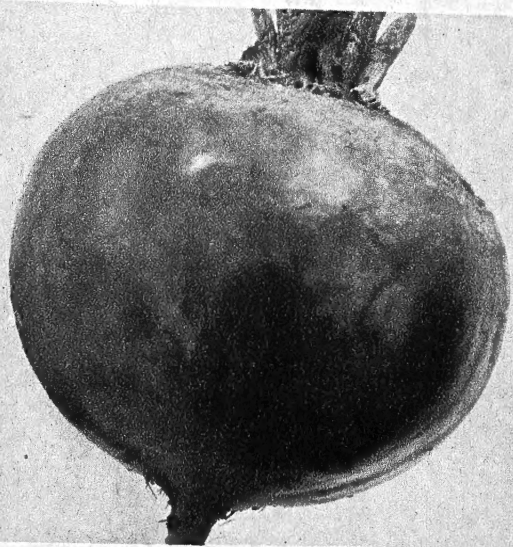
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LANDRETHS SOLD SEED TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

VEGETABLE SEEDS



Asparagus—Mary Washington



Beets—Landreth's Best

Especially Recommended Varieties for 1945

For the benefit of new gardeners, all varieties of vegetables noted in heavy type are the best varieties for the average home garden. In some sections others are just as good, but these varieties can generally be planted with confidence.

The vegetable seeds are listed in the front part of the catalogue in alphabetical order. Flower seeds and grasses are in the back. A complete price list and handy order blank will be found in the back of this catalog.

In accordance with the custom of the seed trade, D. Landreth Seed Co. or our agents give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs sold and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

Landreth's Asparagus Seed and Roots

Sow seed in temporary location and let stand for two years. Then transplant roots 18 in. apart in trench 10 in. deep covering shoots with 3 in. of earth. Fill trench gradually. Eight ounces will plant 100 yards of row; or twelve pounds per acre. Seed breaks ground in about 20 days. Set 4000 two-year old roots to the acre.

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 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.

Mary Washington Roots—1 and 2-year-old.

Unusually fine roots being grown at our Bloomsdale Farms. Absolutely disease free and vigorous.

Landreth's Beets

One ounce will drill 100 feet of row; 10 lbs. per acre. Will grow in any fairly good non-acid soil if properly fertilized. A sandy loam is ideal. Soil should be well worked. If smooth roots are wanted fresh manure is not to be desired. Sow about 12 seeds per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, in drills 18" apart. Roll earth after planting. Plants should be thinned to 3"-4" apart when 2" high or may be left until they reach 6" when the thinnings may be used for greens. Plant every 10 days for seasonal use. Beets are best when about the size of a silver half-dollar. May be kept for winter use by storing in cellar or pits, covered with dry earth, topped with straw. Plant in the early spring, as soon as the ground is in tillable condition or in the summer for winter use.

Crimson Globe—65 Days. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark color with zones.

Crosby's Egyptian—55 Days. A choice form of 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.

Detroit Dark Red—55 Days. Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood with indistinct zones of lighter color. Skin smooth with small tap roots. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color. The most popular table variety today.

Early Blood Turnip—55 Days. 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 is one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

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 wide orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

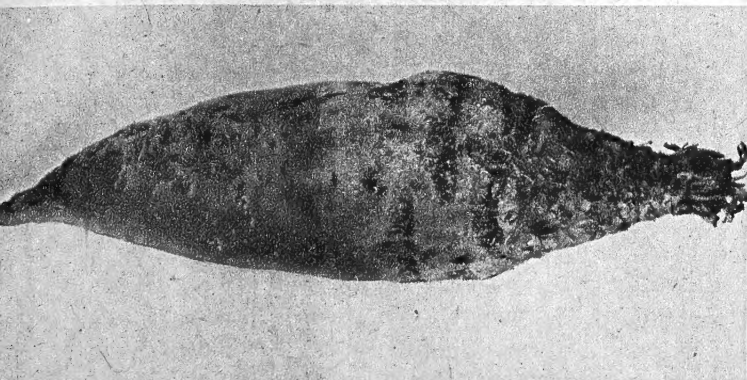
Extra Early Egyptian—48 Days. The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat. Roots smooth, dark red. Small tops. Flesh of a purplish red.

LANDRETH'S BEST—50 DAYS. About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots, more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from deep globe to round. Flesh deep red, with indistinct zoning, of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth, free from fibers. Tops small. 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. Landreth's Best is very choice for early use, having an intensely red color, delicate texture.

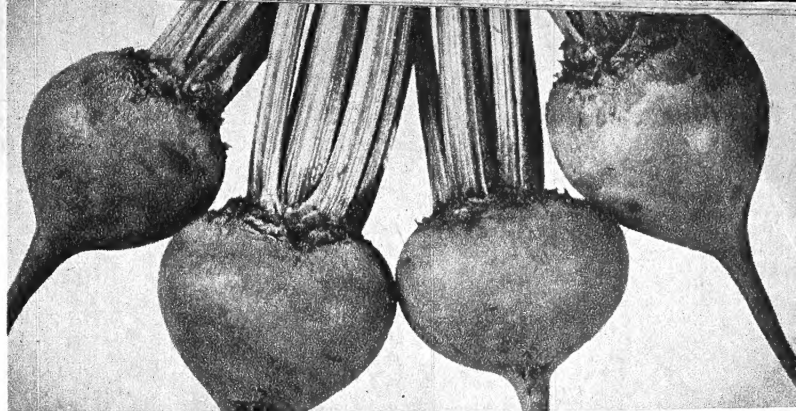
LENTZ EXTRA EARLY—50 DAYS. An extra early, light colored, turnip shaped beet, originating in Philadelphia. Flesh is light red, zoned with white. The top is light green, small, making it suitable for growing under sash. It is rich in sugar and remains tender longer than any other variety. Our stock is pure and will give excellent satisfaction.

Sugar Beet

Cultural directions are the same as Mangel Wurzel.



Mangel Beet—Mammoth Long Red



Beets—Crosby's Egyptian



Beets—Lentz Extra Early

Klein Wanzleben—90 Days. Beet sugar manufacturers have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities.

Swiss Chard—See Swiss Chard in alphabetical order—Page 34.

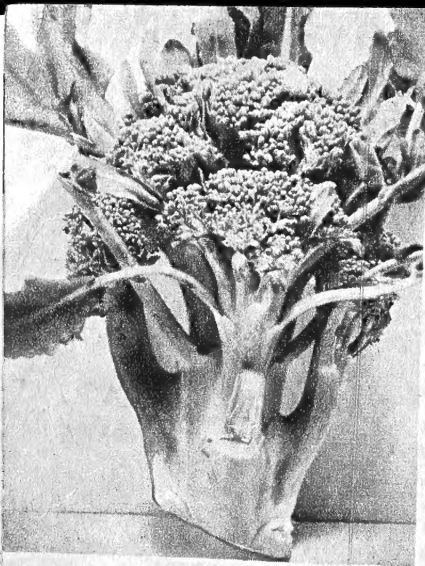
Mangel Wurzel Cattle Beet

Plant cattle beets 6 lbs. per acre in drills 1 oz. per 100 ft. Thin later to 9" apart. Rows should be 24"-36" apart. Broadcast 15-20 lbs. per acre.

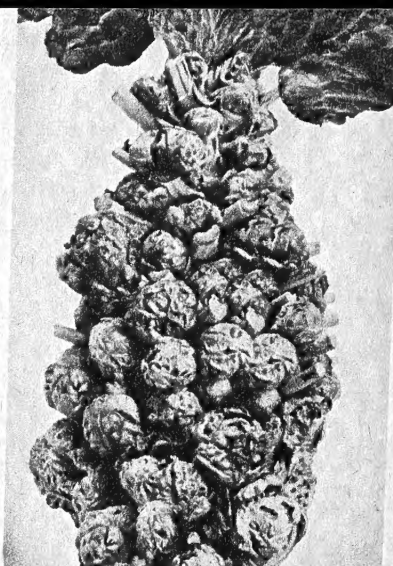
Golden Tankard—100 Days. A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders partly above ground, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red—110 Days. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots grow half above ground, large, long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly.

Sludstrup—105 Days. Long, oval, orange skin, white flesh with yellow zones. Roots grow half above ground. Easily harvested.



Broccoli—Calabrese



Brussels Sprouts

Landreth's Broccoli

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row, producing 3000 plants. 4 ozs. per acre. Seed breaks ground in about 4 days. A plant much resembling Cauliflower and cultivated in the same manner. **Calabrese (Italian Green Sprouting) — 65 Days.** Heads 2½ to 4 inches in diameter. Plants 15-20 inches tall, erect, bushy plant, blue green foliage, tender and fine flavor.

St. Valentine (Cauliflower Type) — 150 Days. Large white head resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of this early white Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general use.

Raab. Used for early market greens, making heavy top growth early in spring. Leaves are broad, strap leaf turnip type—18-24" tall.

Landreth's Brussels Sprouts

One ounce for 3000 plants or 100 yards of row, 4 oz. per acre. Miniature cabbages are clustered around the stalk of the plant. One of the most popular winter vegetables. Resembles cabbage in taste but more delicate and delicious. Requires same method of culture as cabbage.

Long Island Improved — 90 Days. A leading variety of one of the most popular Winter vegetables. Choice tall stalks, 50 to 100 large buds, 1 to 2 inches 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.

Landreth's Bush Beans

IDAHO CERTIFIED BEAN SEED—For those who desire Western grown, disease resistant bean seed, we can offer our own grown Idaho Certified Seed.

Average height of vine 15". Plant as soon as all danger of frost is over, and in the Middle Atlantic

States until Mid-August. 1"-2" is about the proper depth. Thin out to 3" apart. The rows for hand cultivation should be 18"-24" apart; 60 to 80 lbs. will plant an acre, 1 lb. for 100 feet. Bush Beans are one of the most desirable and easily cultivated vegetables that can be raised in the family garden.

Green Podded Varieties

Black Valentine Stringless—50 Days. Height of vine 16"-18". Plant medium large, very hardy and prolific. Pods semi-round, good green color. 6"-6½" long, meaty and succulent. Seeds solid black. Adapted for shipping. Retains color and texture for long period. Great favorite with market gardeners.

Bountiful—50 Days. Vines 16" high, bushy and erect. Pods large, flat, light green in color; 6"-6½" long, contains 6 or 7 kidney shaped beans; seeds solid straw color. Absolutely stringless and tender. One of the best for both private and market gardeners. On account of its earliness is greatly desired.

Broad Windsor (Fava)—75 days. Pods about 3½" by 1-1½" flat, straight, stringy, bright medium green with roughened surface, used as shell beans. Bush 18-24" high, erect.

Dwarf Horticultural—56 Days. Height of vine 14". Very prolific. Pods flat and broad, dark green at snap stage, becoming greenish-yellow, splashed with carmine; 5"-5½" long; averages 5 beans to the pod which are plump, oval in shape; color, pinkish buff, spotted and streaked with purplish-red but slightly lighter color than French Horticultural. Desirable for green shell beans and snaps.

French Horticultural—68 Days. Height of vine 22". Vines show semi-running tendency. Pods 6½"-7" long; medium deep green in snap stage, turning to light buff, splashed with carmine and crimson. Averages 6 seeds to pod which are buff splashed with red. Used extensively in New England. Of superior quality for green shell use.

French Horticultural Long Podded — 68 Days. Same as French Horticultural except pods are somewhat longer.

Full Measure—57 Days. Height of vine 14"-16". Foliage yellowish green. Plant large and thrifty. Pods medium green; 6"-6½" long, thick, round, very fleshy, brittle and stringless. Averages 6 beans to a pod. Seeds reddish-brown mottled with buff. Used extensively for market gardens and canning purposes.

Giant Stringless—55 Days. Height of vine 13"-15". Foliage yellowish green. Plant hardy and heavily productive. Pods round, meaty, similar to Stringless, slightly straighter and narrower, but not as early. 6"-6½" long, medium green. Color of seed yellow. An excellent variety for market gardens and shipping.

Keystoneian Greenpod—55 Days. A bush snapbean of excellent flavor and dependable production. Entirely stringless and fiberless. Round and meaty. Straight pods, slightly longer than Tendergreen. Holds up well in the garden and produces longer than many other varieties.

LANDRETH'S Fairmount—54 Days. Height of vine 16"-17". Hardy, erect, compact bush. Foliage dark green. Pods green—5½"-9" long. A flat pod. Contains 6 to 8 brown seeds. Absolutely stringless. Heavy yielding. Offered exclusively in 1945 by us.

LANDRETH'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD —

54 DAYS. Height of vine 17"-18", bushy and very erect. Foliage is extremely dark green. Pods 6-8" long, round, slightly curved, meaty, absolutely stringless and free from fiber. Contains 7 or 8 beans to the pod. Seeds are brown and kidney shaped which do not show through the pod. This bean was propagated from a single plant selection on our Trial Grounds and is the best round podded bean ever developed. On account of its productivity and the fact that it is disease resistant it is naturally the bean that is most in demand today by both canners and gardeners.

Landreth's Stringless Red Valentine—54 Days.

Height of vine 14"-15". Foliage yellowish green. Pods round and curved, 4½" long. Usually 6 beans to the pod. Seeds purplish-red, splashed with buff. This bean was introduced by us several years ago. Its superior flavor and the fact that it is absolutely stringless makes it one of the most desirable beans in the market.

Low's Champion—55 Days. Height of vine 11"-13". Foliage dark green. Pods 5" long, light green, flat and stringless; 5-6 beans to the pod. Seed blood red with white eye. Used in eastern states. Holds its snap stage for a long period.

Plentiful—52 Days. The vines are upright, very robust and productive. Pods medium green; 6½"-7" long, oval flat pods, tender, free from fiber, fleshy, straight and stringless. Pod usually contains 6 black seeded beans.

Refugee Stringless—70 Days. Vine 15 to 18 inches tall. Pods 5½" long, round, meaty and slightly curved. Each Refugee Stringless pod contains 5 or 6 beans. Absolutely stringless, fully as hardy and productive as the old Late Refugee; seed purple with buff spots and retaining all the good qualities of that sort.

Shipp's Green Pod—50 Days. Color of seed orange brown. A new early bean with semi-round, long, slender pods. Very prolific and of fine flavor. Offered exclusively in 1945 by us.

Streamliner—55 Days. A large bush of upright growth. Pods average 7" in length, straight and semi-flat; fleshy, meaty and absolutely stringless. Seeds clear white, kidney shaped. One of the most productive of the bush types. Continues bearing for a long period. An excellent shipper.

Stringless Green Pod—See Landreth's Stringless Green Pod.

Tendergreen—54 Days. Height of vine 17". Not quite as dark foliage as Stringless. Plant erect and vigorous. Pods 6"-6½" long, round, straight and stringless; containing 5 or 6 beans, which are purple mottled with buff. A general purpose bean for market gardeners and in great demand by canners.

Tennessee Green Pod—52 Days. Height of vine 12"-14". Plant large with extending branches. Dark green foliage. Pods 7"-9" long, flat, broad, almost straight. 7 or 8 seeds in the pod. Seeds yellowish-brown. It is slightly stringy but of exceptionally fine flavor.

Landreth's Shell Beans

Navy or Boston Pea—95 Days. Plant large with tendency to form runners. Pods about 4" long. Containing 5-7 small white beans. This bean is very hardy and prolific. Only used as a dry shell bean for baking.



Bush Beans—Bountiful

Red Kidney—95 Days. Height of vine 20"-22".

Pods 6 or 7 inches long, flat, broad and straight containing 5 or 6 beans, which are red and kidney shaped. A commercial variety of fine quality for dry use.

Trout—100 Days. Largely used in the New England States as a shell bean. Dry bean is white with red spots and splotches on it.

Vermont Cranberry—90 Days. Large podded, 6 to 7 inches long, containing 5 very large beans. A good snap bean when young. An excellent shell bean and baking bean. The beans are of the cranberry color with white streaks.

White Kidney—100 Days. Height of vine about 21". Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods 6"-6½" long, flat, almost straight. Seeds long, white, kidney shaped. A commercial variety of excellent quality for dry use.

White Marrow or Cranberry—100 Days. Height of vine about 18". Plant large with semi-runners; hardy, productive. Pods 5"-5½" long; flat, straight. Contains 5 or 6 almost round white beans. A superior variety for commercial purposes. Excellent for baking.

Yellow Eye — 100 Days. Seed medium large, oval, white with brownish orange yellow eyespot. Each 15-20" erect, large leaved, medium green. Pods 5½-6" thick, flat, stringy, inedible. Used for baking in New England.

Landreth's

Bush Beans, Wax Podded

Brittle Wax — See Round Pod Kidney Wax.

Davis Kidney Wax, Stringless—52 Days. Height of vine 15"-18". Very productive and vigorous. Length of pod 6" 7". Pods showy, long, flat, almost straight, absolutely stringless; light yellow in color; 5-6 beans to the pod. Seed white, kidney shaped. Disease resistant.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

In some parts of the country, this little pest is a constant visitor in gardens. It is about ¼ inch long and is lemon or copper color with black spots. The larvae are yellow with black spines. Treatment should begin when the larvae appear on the under part of the leaves. 3-WA-KIL Dust is an excellent destroyer. Plow the vines under after harvest to reduce infestation.

LANDRETHS TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX — 50 DAYS. Height of vine 12"-14". A very productive and compact plant. Pods 5"-5½" long; flat and clear golden yellow and absolutely stringless. The seed is oval, decidedly white, with small brown eye. It was developed by us on our Trial Grounds at Filer, Idaho, and is a hand cross between Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax and Landreth's Stringless. Resistant to disease. Will produce more hamper to the acre. Noted for its great productivity.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—54 Days. Height of vine 16"-18". Plant large, strong and bears abundance of pods over a long period. Pods are round, 6"-7" long, absolutely stringless and very meaty. Seed oblong, slightly flattened, solid black. A leading wax variety for home and market gardens.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—56 Days. Plant medium large, erect and very vigorous. Pods 5"-6" long; round, light yellow in color and stringless. Seed white, with black eye. A Pennsylvania favorite. It is greatly desired by canners and home gardeners.

Sure Crop Wax—54 Days. Height of vine 16"-18". Plant large and dependably productive. Pods 6" long, golden yellow, flat, absolutely stringless, fine grained. Contains 6 or 7 beans. Seeds oval in shape, jet black. Particularly desirable for truckers and shippers.

Unrivalled Wax—51 Days. Plant medium large, thrifty and wilt-resistant. Pods 5" long, rich waxy yellow, flat, fleshy and brittle. Stringless in early stage. Seeds small yellowish brown.

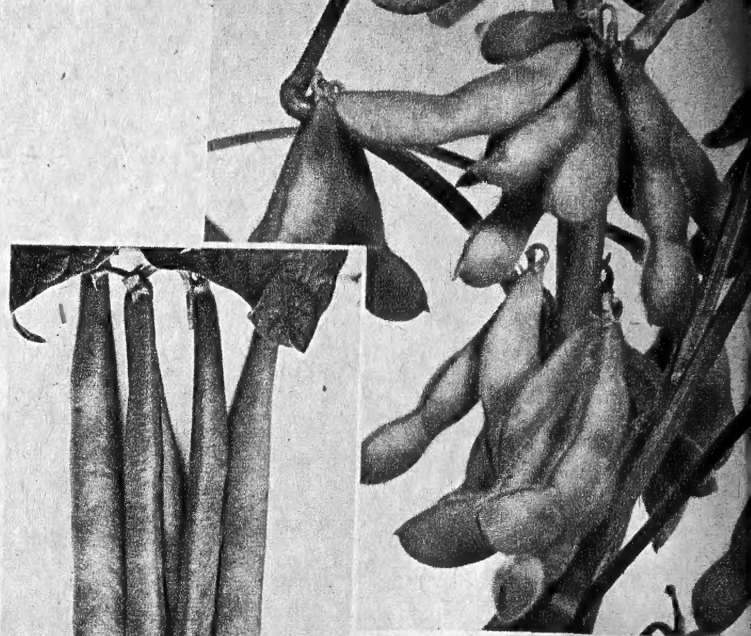
Landreth's Edible Soy Beans (Culture Similar to Bush Beans) Bansei—89 Days. The most popular of this type of beans. Edible Soy Beans although still a novelty are rapidly gaining in popularity. They are resistant to drought and disease and less affected by insects. They are high in vitamins and low in starch content. Grown and cooked in a manner similar to Bush Lima Beans. Plants are vigorous and slightly taller than ordinary bush beans. Very prolific. Use in green or dry stage.

Landreth's Bush Lima Beans

Average height of vine 14"-20". 1 lb. will plant 100 feet of row, 60 lbs. to the acre. Plant in rows 2½'-3' apart. Beans should be thinned out to 12" apart. They are two weeks earlier than pole limas and require less effort. Being of a tender nature they should not be planted until the ground is warm. If possible plant with eyes down about 1" deep. Deep rooted plants continue to grow after others stop. Keep the soil well cultivated and pick as soon as they are of edible size.

Burpee's Bush—77 Days. Vine 18"-20" high. Plants are 18"-24" high, vigorous, productive. Develops into a plant about 2' in diameter. Pods 4"-5" long, containing 3 or 4 seeds. Seeds flat having the appearance of a cut both sides of the eye.

Cangreen—68 Days. Resembles Henderson Bush Lima, except color of bean in dry stage is green, making it attractive for canning purposes. Very prolific.



Soy Beans—Bansei

Wax Beans—Sure Crop

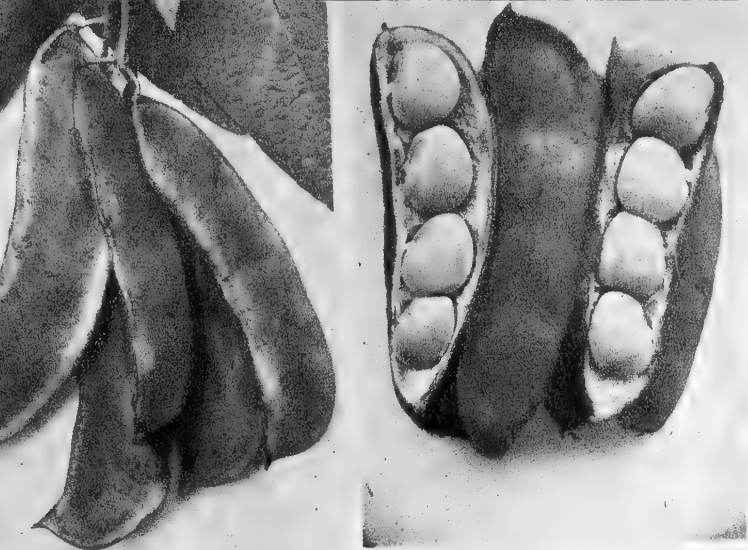
IMPROVED BUSH — 75 DAYS. Vine 16"-18" high. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive. The foliage meets in a 3' row under average conditions. Pods 5"-5½" long, curved and moderately thick, containing 4 or 5 very large beans of attractive appearance. Distinct from Fordhook in shape and flavor. Seed flatter than Fordhook and slightly hardier.

Fordhook Bush—75 Days. Vine 20" in height; bushy, upright with large leaves of heavy texture. Has a spread of 2' or more. Very vigorous with many flowering branches. Pods borne in clusters 4"-4½" long, dark green, straight to slightly curved, containing 3 or 4 large, thick beans of rich flavor and high food value. Seeds are green when immature becoming cream colored in dry stage. The most popular of all bush limas for both market and home gardeners.

Henderson's Bush—66 Days. Height of vine about 14". Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy and very early. Leaves small, pointed, metallic green. Pods 3" in length, containing 3 or 4 flat-tish, oval beans of fine quality. Pale green when young. Creamy white in dry stage. One of the most popular varieties for commercial canners. Sometimes called Baby Lima.

Jackson Wonder Bush—67 Days. Plant small to medium, spreading without runners, thrifty and productive. Foliage very glossy, dark green. Drought resistant. Pods flat, about 3" long, containing 3 or 4 savory beans. Seed small, flat, buff mottled with purplish black. General characteristics of Henderson's Bush Lima.

Woods Prolific Bush—70 Days. Larger bush than any other dwarf limas. Upright plants, truly prolific. Pods 4"-4½" long, containing 3 or 4 medium sized beans. Loaded down with pods from early in the season until frost. Generally larger and later but is of the Henderson's Bush Lima Type.



Bush Lima—Fordhook Bush Lima—Henderson's

Landreth's Pole Beans

(EXCEPT LIMA BEANS)

Pole beans are of a very tender quality and should be planted later than Bush Beans. Poles about 6 ft. high should be set in the ground 3'-4' apart. 5-8 beans is the requirement around each pole, later thinning to 4 strongest vines. Cover the seed 1½" deep. One pound of seed will usually plant 75-100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre. Pole beans produce over a longer period of time than bush beans. They are generally considered of better quality but require more work and are generally more susceptible to adverse conditions.

Golden Cluster Wax—75 Days. Foliage vigorous, large, light yellowish green and crumbled. Pods borne in clusters, green when young and turning yellow. Containing 6 or 7 beans. Seed is flat, dull white. Productive. One of the best pole wax beans. Used for snap, green shelled or dry beans.

Horticultural Pole (London)—70 Days. Hardy, vigorous grower, good climber. Pods 6" long, dark green when young, flat-oval, slightly curved, stringless, very fleshy; splashed with red in later growth. 6 or 7 beans per pod. Seeds large, oval, color buff, splashed with dark red.

Ideal Market (Black Valentine Pole)—60 Days. Plant hardy, fair climber, pods round, slightly curved, tender and meaty, stringless when young. Seed solid black.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—66 Days. Plant good climber, vigorous and productive. Pods 7"-8" long, waxy yellow, flat, meaty, nearly stringless. Seeds flattish oval, dark chocolate brown.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded—65 Days. Not a good climber, vines medium short. Pods 6" long, round, stringless and tender. Containing 7 or 8 beans, medium oval, pure white.

KENTUCKY WONDER (OLD HOMESTEAD) — 65 DAYS. A strong climber, hardy and prolific over a long season. Pods about 8" long, tender, green, curved and indented, borne in clusters, meaty, brittle, with a distinctive flavor. Contains 9 or 10 buff brown beans. The most used round, snap-podded pole bean.

Lazy Wife—74 Days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods 6" long, borne in clusters, thick, fleshy, straight, stringless, very tender, containing 6 or 7 beans. Seeds plump and white.

McCaslan Pole—65 Days. A prolific, early maturing, green podded variety. Pods 7"-8" long, thick, flat, medium green, meaty and stringless when young. Seeds ivory white and flat. Fine flavor.

Mammoth Podded Horticultural (King)—73 Days. The largest podded and seeded of the horticultural beans. Pods 6½" long. Vine grows 4½ feet. Seed similar to London Horticultural only larger.

Missouri Wonder—66 Days. A good climber, exceptionally vigorous and productive. Pods 6½" long, nearly round, medium green later splashed with red. Seed large, oblong, oval-flat, grey buff mottled with tan.

Red Speckled Oval Seeded Cut Short—73 Days. Plant 5' tall, good climber, bears over long season. Pods for snap beans small dark green, straight and round, 3½" long. Seeds small flat, grey, splashed with crimson.

Scarlet Runner—90 Days. Pods 5½" to 6" long, broad, scarlet blossoms. Used for decorative purposes as well as for snap and green shelled beans.

Striped Creaseback (Nancy Davis)—73 Days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods 6" long, green, round, slightly curved, dashed with purple as pods mature. Contains 8 or 9 beans. Seeds oval, medium short, buff, with occasional blackish stripes.

Tennessee Wonder (Landreth's Introduction)—69 Days. Plant medium of good climbing habit. Pods 8"-9" long, round light green, tinged with purple. The largest, straightest and most handsome of all cultivated beans. Seed slate grey, marked with long stripes of dark black green. Similar to striped sickle.

White Creaseback—68 Days. Early, vigorous and productive. Pods 5½" long, oval-round, light green, nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle and tender. Seeds small, oval, ivory white, borne in clusters of 3 to 8 pods each with 8 or 9 beans.

Yard Long (Asparagus)—70 Days. Pods 18"-24", round, slightly curved, fleshy, good quality. Vines 5 to 6 feet vigorous grower. Seed small, oval reddish brown, black eyespot.

Landreth's Pole Lima Beans

One pound will plant enough for 50 poles, 30 lbs. per acre. They normally mature in from 75-90 days. Usually planted 4' apart each way. Do not plant until ground is warm, then plant 4-6 beans to a pole, eyes down and 2" deep. After a thorough start, thin to 2 or 3 vines to a pole. Cultivate frequently. Can also be trained on a fence in which case allow 1 lb. for 50 feet.

Carolina or Sieva—78 Days. Plant grows as high as 10'. Very small foliage; short pointed leaves, metallic green. Pods medium green, 3"-3½" long, borne in cluster containing 3 or 4 small flat beans. Seeds are smooth and white. Planted extensively in the South where it is known as a Butter Bean.

Challenger Improved (Dreer's or Fordhook Pole)—92 Days. Pods about 4" long containing 3 or 4 beans of good flavor. A very late pole lima with pods and seed similar to Fordhook Bush which was developed from this variety.



Landreth's Large Green Seeded Lima

Florida Butter, Speckled—78 Days. Plant tall, vigorous and prolific over long bearing season. The pods are about 3" long, with 3 small flat beans in each pod, borne in clusters. Color of seed buff spotted with reddish-brown.

Giant Podded — 95 Days. Plant 10 to 14 ft. Vigorous and productive. Pods 6" by 1¼" thick, flat, almost straight. Dark green, smooth, seeds are large, flat white with occasional tinge of green.

Giant Speckled Butter—85 Days. Tall strong plants, large pods five inches long. Four or five large beans in pod—seed large oval creamy white with maroon mottling.

King of the Garden—88 Days. Plant tall, good climber, hardy and vigorous, heavily productive. Pods usually 6" long, flat, smooth, with about 4 beans in a pod. Seeds large, flat and white. An improved form of Large White Lima. The pole lima most in demand.

LANDRETHS' LARGE GREEN SEEDED — 84 DAYS. The strain is more attractive than King of the Garden Lima. Pods average 5½" in length; containing about 4 beans of unsurpassed flavor. Seeds have a decided green tinge. A bean in great demand by both private and market gardeners on account of its superior quality.

Landreth's Cabbage

One ounce of seed should produce 3000 plants. 5 ounces is sufficient for an acre. For earlier crop start seeding in hotbed in Feb., cover seed ¼" deep, transplant in April. For late crop start seed in May, or June outdoors, in good rich soil and transplant in July. Transplant when 4"—6" high. Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out plants, cover to the first leaf stems. It is best to plan for cabbage to mature at various times through the season by planting different kinds or not all at the same time. Rows should be 2'—2½' apart with 18" between plants. The number of Days gives relative period to maturity from setting out plants. Allow a month additional from time seed is started.

All Head Early—78 Days. 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 reliable sort, 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 Large Late Drumhead—100 Days. A larger 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. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead, but be careful to plant it in a suitable location.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch—100 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; we now believe it is second to none of this type. It is late, produces large solid, weighty, very uniform heads and is the best cropper.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—73 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.

Copenhagen Market—67 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.

Copenhagen Market (Market Garden Strain) — 63 Days. We recommend this for southern planting, it being very early, showy, compact dwarf plant, few outer leaves, very solid round heads, stems short. Earlier and trifle smaller than regular Copenhagen Market, making it much more desirable for early growing.

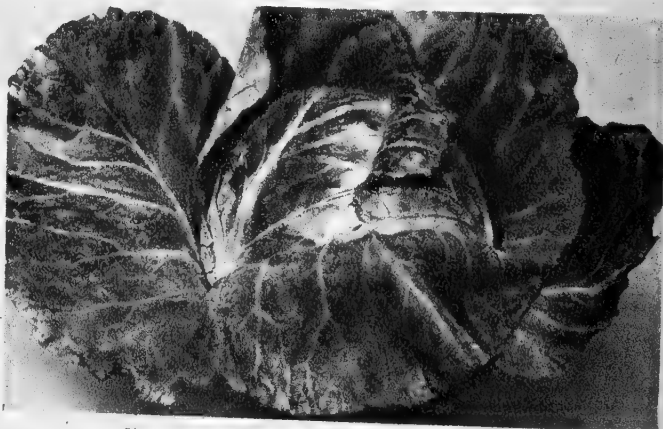
DANISH ROUND HEAD SHORT STEM — 103 DAYS. This variety is considered by many the most popular ballhead, having a shorter stem, and is a little earlier than the tall stem; much superior. It produces a very solid, good quality medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The best late Cabbage.

Drumhead Savoy—90 Days. The best of its class, is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best short stalk Cabbages one can grow. Large size, deep green, flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves.

EARLY DWARF 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.

Early Jersey Wakefield—65 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.

Golden Acre—63 Days. Here we have an acquisition, for seed of this variety planted at the same time will mature 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. It is round in shape, short stem and almost rests on the ground.



Cabbage—Charleston or large Wakefield



Cabbage—Golden Acre

Golden Acre YELLOWS RESISTANT—66 Days.

A yellows resistant type of Golden Acre. Specify Resistant Stock if wanted.

Glory of Enkhuizen—77 Days. A small very hard heading solid sort set in a cluster of long, spreading leaves. Outer leaves medium size. Is a hardy grower, a sure header. Many market gardeners prefer this sort to all others on account of its excellent quality and its sure cropping habit.

Green Acre — 65 Days. Similar to Golden Acre except Green Acre holds its green color longer, making it valuable for market growers and shippers.

Marion Market (WISCONSIN YELLOWS RESISTANT)—78 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants large, coarse, not so uniform or early by ten days as the original Copenhagen. Have solid, crisp, tender, round heads. Will produce a crop when non-resistant strains fail.

Penn State Ball Head—105 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1934. A late variety developed by Prof. C. E. Myers, of Pennsylvania State College. Productive, late, uniform, attractive, hard heads, 6 to 7 inches deep, an excellent, large yielding Winter variety, resembling Danish Ball Head but heads slightly more flattened.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—100 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 (Red Rock)—100 Days. Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—90 Days. Used as an early 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. We offer an unusually excellent strain. Very popular.

Succession—88 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 large, deep, an excellent quality.

Wisconsin All Seasons (YELLOWS RESISTANT)—94 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of All Seasons. Valuable in sections which are infested with cabbage yellows or wilt. Coarser plants than original All Seasons. Good Winter keeper producing large, flat, deep, hard heads.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 (YELLOWS RESISTANT)—105 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.



Chinese Cabbage—Petsai

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.

Chihili—75 Days. This is superior to the other Chinese Cabbage. Heads 18 to 20 inches tall and 3½ to 4 inches thick, firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, sweet.

Petsai—75 Days. The leaves are very much crumpled; light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broad ribs. When tied or bunched with raffia, the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white. It is distinct from any American or European cabbage.

Wong Bok—85 Days. A desirable, short, broad, tightly folded head, shorter, thicker than Petsai, which is 8 to 10 inches tall. Bleaches very well.

Landreth's Carrots

Demand a light deep soil; best fertilized the previous season, otherwise enrich with old manure. A succession of plantings ½" deep, in rows 15" apart for hand cultivation. One ounce of seed plants 200' of row; 3 lbs. per acre. Thin plants to 2" or 3" apart in row. For early crop sow as soon as ground can be tilled. Carrot seed is slow to germinate.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS — 75 DAYS. New type about 7" long, ideal for market gardeners and for shipping. Roots are tapered to blunt end, bright orange, red core, tender, excellent quality.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model—70 Days. Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown, smooth and tapering. Small top set in a slight depression. Color deep orange red. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use.

Chantenay Long Type—70 Days. Shorter top, longer roots but fully as large as older type Chantenay. A very desirable type for home and market gardens.



Carrots—Chantenay Red Cored

Chantenay Red Cored or Coreless Half-Long—70 Days. An improvement on the Chantenay. It is the most desirable variety, 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.

Imperator—76 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1933. Tops medium size. 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 or St. Valery—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 feeding 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 seeds 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. Tender and is of excellent quality.

Oxheart (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.

Landreth's Cauliflower

One-half oz. of seed will sow 100 yds. of row, ¼ lb. will produce enough plants for an acre. It grows best in cool weather. Should be grown generally like cabbage. Start hotbed in Jan. or Feb. for early crop, transplant when danger of freezing is over. Sow in May or June for late crop. Plants should be set about 18" apart, in rows 2'-2½' apart. Root-rot yellows can be controlled by treating soil with 8 oz. solution of bichloride of mercury to 50 gallons of water. Days given below are from setting of plants to marketable heads.



Cauliflower—Early Snowball

Early Snowball; Select Strain—95 Days. An extra early sort, early as any under whatever name. Plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves, producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. 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.

Early Snowball—96 Days. A fine select strain of this well-known Cauliflower, producing excellent heads.

Landreth's Collards

One ounce of seed for 100 yards of row. A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family

Cabbage or Heading—90 Days. A cross between a Cabbage and a Collard. Of Georgia origin.

Georgia Southern or Creole—80 Days. Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery, made tender by enveloping each plant from the top downward with a large paper or muslin bag during late growth. Stems long, 2 to 3 ft., white or golden. Grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive.

Landreth's Chicory or Succory

Sometimes called French Endive. Plant four ounces for 100 yards of row

Cicoria Catalogna (Italian Dandelion) — 65 Days. Very popular for early greens, dandelion like leaves, shoots tender, edible with dandelion flavor

Large Rooted or Coffee—100 Days. This variety should not be confused with the Witloof, which is used as a salad, for this is little used as such. Roots when dry are used as a substitute for coffee.

Witloof (French Endive)—110 Days. The leaf resembles a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick; stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery.

Landreth's Celery

Two ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row, ¼ lb. per acre. 1 oz. produces about 5000 plants. 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 sprink-



Celery

ling of straw or salt 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. Start in hotbed or open ground. Thin to 4" apart when 3" high. Transplant in June or July 6" to 8" in rows 3' apart. Usually seed is sown 75 to 90 days before transplanting.

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.

Emperor or Fordhook—130 Days. A Dwarf variety of superior excellence. Showy dark green foliage with a golden heart, noted because of its particularly upright growth of unusually thick, stocky stalks. Very solid and large. No suckers. Sixteen inches high.

Giant Pascal—140 Days. A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is productive, consequently profitable.

Golden Plume or Wonderful—115 Days. We hesitate to recommend a seed sort 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. No strain, no matter what the selling price may be, is superior to Golden Plume.

Golden Self-Blanching (Tall)—120 Days. By many believed to equal the famous French grown of this variety. It is a big hearted type. The plants develop crisp, tender stalks of rich, golden yellow color. It requires little blanching. 26 to 30 inches tall.

Summer Pascal. Produces a round, smooth stalk with a good, full heart. Requires 10 days or more to bleach with paper. Slower growing than Wonderful and burns easier.

White Plume—115 Days. This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery. One of the best varieties of Celery in the market. It is especially fine for private gardens. No garden should be without this most delicate and delicious variety. It is self-blanching to a great extent—consequently after earthing it blanches very quickly and is soon ready for the table. It is tender and sweet. White Plume plants are very attractive in appearance.



Turnip Rooted or Celariac

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.

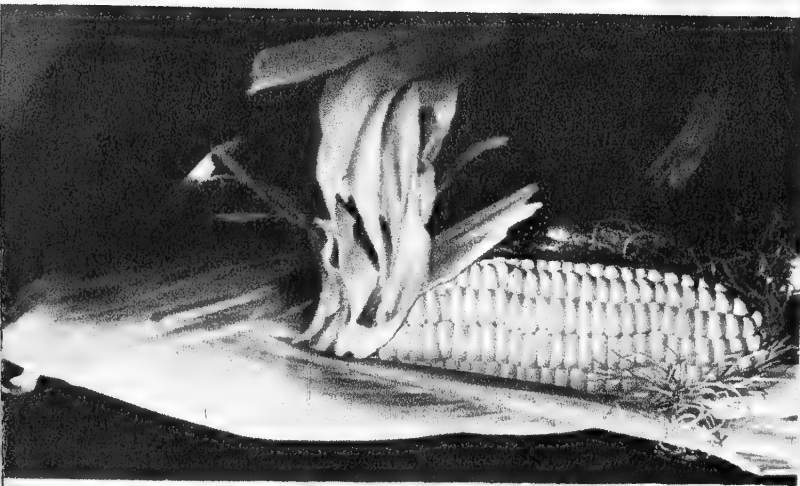
Landreth's Sweet Corn, Hybrid

This type of sweet corn is grown the same as the open pollinated except that it takes less seed per acre. Growers have found that 8 lb. is sufficient to plant an acre. Do not try to save your seed from hybrids as the seed must be produced by crossing each year. On account of their deep root system they are more drouth and heat resistant and more immune to disease; they are also most prolific and uniform.

Carmelcross—71 Days. Yellow. Stalk 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7" averaging 12 rows. Midseason variety. Wilt resistant. Introduced 1934.

Evergreen 14x13—90 Days. We have tested the various Stowell's types, and observed them in all parts of the country. In our opinion only one is outstanding. We now offer this one to our customers. It will increase your yields and uniformity of your crop.

Golden Cross Bantam—86 Days. Grains medium length, golden in color. A well-known single cross or 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 or 14. An excellent Hybrid in uniformity, quality, and high yield. Resistant to Wilt Disease.



Corn—Ioana

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—86 DAYS. Grains medium length, golden in color. A well-known single cross or Inbred Hybrid produced by crossing Purdue Bantam No. 39 with Purdue No. 51. Height of stalks $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average length 7 to 8 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 14. An excellent Hybrid in uniformity, quality, and high yield. Resistant to Wilt Disease.

Sweet Corn—Hybrid

Ioana—87 days. An attractive variety. Stalks 6 to 7 ft. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8", 12 or 14 rows. Cylindrical, well filled with medium, narrow, light yellow kernels. An excellent garden and canning variety.

Lee P 39 x C 27—82 Days. Yellow. Midseason variety. Quality excellent. 12 or 14 rows. Kernels broad. Recommended for New England.

Lincoln 39 x 23—82 Days. Yellow. Narrow kernels. Stalk 7 to 8 feet. 12 to 18 rows. Vigorous habits. Satisfactory in nearly all sections. Introduced in 1942.

Marcross—80 Days. A golden Hybrid of exceptional merit. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam with a slightly shorter ear, and other characters about the same.

NARROW GRAIN 3 x 11—90 DAYS. As with Country Gentleman and Evergreen Hybrids, many inferior Narrow Grain strains are offered. After years of testing and observation we have uncovered the best one of this type. Try Landreth's stock of Narrow Grain Hybrid.

Spancross P 39—79 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow. The height of stalk is about the same as Golden Cross Bantam, ears about the same length, 7 to 10 inches. There are usually 12 rows of golden yellow kernels of fine quality. Spancross is 5 to 7 days later than Spanish Gold. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam.

Tendergold—82 Days. Yellow. Stalk 6 to 7 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches nearly cylindrical. Similar in appearance to Golden Cross Bantam—12 to 16 rows. Good flavor and excellent quality.

Whipcross 39 x 2 — 85 Days. Grains medium yellow, medium breadth. Good variety, desirable for cream or whole grain pack. Ears 7 to 8", very well filled—14 or 16 rows, slightly tapered, stalks 7 to 8 ft. A very good medium late variety.

Landreth's Garden Corn for Roasting

(NOT HYBRID)

Adams Early (Ideal)—80 Days. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14. Used for roasting ears.

Adams Extra Early—74 Days. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 ft. Ears averaging 5 to 6 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14. This is a white dent variety.

Landreth's Earliest Table (Early Beverly)—72 Days. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Ears 6 to 7 inches. Rows 8 or 10. A cream colored flint corn that may be planted early in the Spring for early market.

Trucker's Favorite—85 Days. Height of stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. Ears average 7 to 8 inches. Rows generally 12 to 14. This is a favorite in the South for roasting ears, being a white dent.



Corn—Landreth's Money Maker

Landreth's Sweet Corn

Plant in hills 3' apart each way for early varieties, $3\frac{1}{2}$ '-4' apart each way for later varieties. Plant 4-6 kernels in each hill. When 6" high thin to 3 or 4 to a hill. Shallow cultivation is advisable until tassels appear. One-half pound will plant 100 feet of row; 12 pounds per acre. Any soil if reasonably fertile and deeply worked is suitable. Should not be planted until danger of heavy frost is past. The main or later crops should not be planted until the ground is quite warm.

Standard Open Pollinated Varieties—White

Black Mexican — 84 Days. The matured grains are black or purple, but when edible they are white. Height of stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 ft. Ears about 8" long. Usually eight rows.

Country Gentleman—95 Days. Grains long and irregular, very narrow and white in color. Stalks $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, irregular rows. One of the best sweet corns for family garden and one of the most popular varieties used by commercial canners.

Early Evergreen—88 Days. Height of stalk 7 feet. Broad, vigorous green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains.

TRY IOANA HYBRID SWEET CORN



Howling Mob—82 Days. Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ feet. Ears medium length and thickness. From 12 to 16 rows. In appearance, the kernels are pearly.

LANDRETH'S MONEY MAKER — 100 DAYS. Grains medium length, broad and white in color. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears medium length and thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, 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. Money Maker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties. The finest eating sweet corn ever developed. Tender and honey-sweet.

Long Island Beauty—98 Days. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16.

Stowell's Evergreen—90 Days. Grains long and white in color. Height of stalk about 7 to 8 ft. Ears medium length, thick. Average 8 to 9 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. This is the standard variety of sweet corn, much more of this variety being sold than any other. It is very popular for home and market gardeners and canners.

The Vanguard—72 Days. Grains medium length, color white. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears medium in length, thick, averaging 6 to 7 inches, 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.

Standard Open Pollinated Varieties—Yellow

Bantam Evergreen (Golden Evergreen)—86 Days. Grains medium long and golden in color. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 ft. Ears medium length and thick, averaging 7 to 8 in. long. Rows mostly 12 or 14. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A good canner's variety.

Barden's Wonder Bantam—80 Days. Height of stalk 5½ to 6 ft. Ears 7 to 8 inches, mostly 8 rows. An improved strain of Golden Bantam type.

Golden Bantam (8 Rows)—80 Days. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches long. Its golden kernels have a delicious flavor. 8 rows.

Golden Bantam, Improved (10 to 14 Rows)—83 Days. A development from Golden Bantam. Sweet, and remains tender longer than regular Golden Bantam. 10 to 14 rows.

Golden Colonel — 98 Days. Height of stalk 6 to 7 ft. Fairly well rooted. Ears 6 to 7½". Zig-zag kernels slightly tapered, moderate husk covering usually tight. Seeds chrome yellow, narrow, deep shoe peg type. Good variety. A Golden Country Gentlemen.

Golden Early Market—75 Days. Height of stalk 5½ to 6½ ft. Ears 6½ to 7", tapered 10 to 16 straight rows. Moderately filled tips. Kernels light to medium yellow, broad, medium depth, fair to good flavor. Large eared early market corn.

Golden Gem — 67 Days. Stalks short frequently bearing two ears. Kernels deep yellow, eight rowed, very sweet.

Golden Giant—88 Days. Height of stalk 5½ to 6 ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16. The kernels are creamy yellow in color and the flavor is unusually delicious.

Golden Sunshine—74 Days. Stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 5 to 6 in. long. 10 or 12 rows. Not recommended where Stewart's Wilt Disease is prevalent. Sweet and tender. Very early.

Whipple's Yellow—82 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Rows mostly 14.

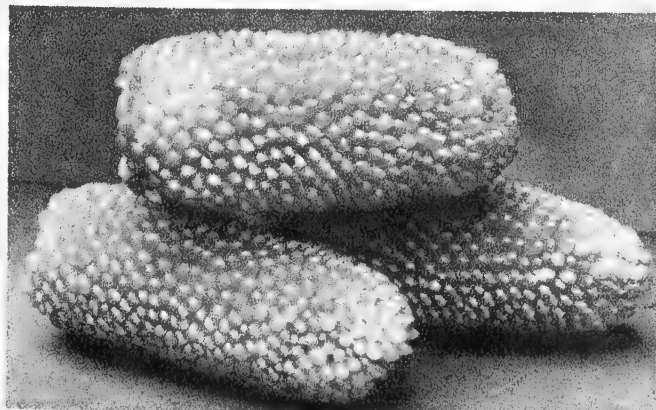
Landreth's Pop Corn

Hulless (Australian)—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 4½ to 5 inches long. These are closely set with narrow tight grains, some ears having as many as 30 to 40 rows of kernels.

Queen's Golden (Golden Queen) — 115 Days. Golden grain, creamy white when popped. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches, thin. Practically identical in every way to the White Rice, except that the grain is a golden cream color.

South American (Dynamite or T. N. T.)—105 Days. Yellow variety. Large eared and enormous when popped. 12 to 16 rows.

White Rice—110 Days. Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears 5 to 7 inches long, having 14 to 20 rows of kernels.



Popcorn



Landreth's Field Corn

Plant 7 to 12 pounds to the acre or about one bushel (56 pounds) to 5 acres. Originally a native of North and South America. Was grown in Peru centuries ago. Our regular stocks of Field Corn, grown in Bucks County, Pa. (one of the four best corn counties), are superior in quality and germination.

Bristol Early Yellow or White Capped Yellow Dent—100 Days. Grains are light or lemon yellow color with a white dented cap or top. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ feet with ears averaging 10 to 11 inches in length. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a white cob.

Golden Beauty or Sweepstakes—120 Days. Grains are golden yellow in color with a rather shallow dented cap or tip. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 ft. Ears averaging 8 to 9 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a red cob.

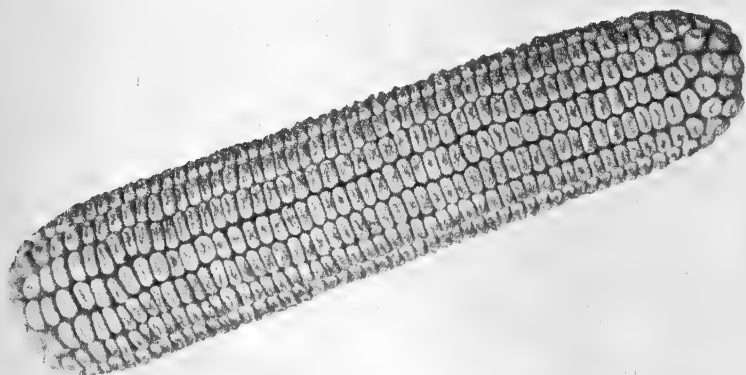
Golden Dent—110 Days. Grains are a glossy golden yellow color with a distinctly dented cap or top. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears averaging 8 to 9 inches. Rows generally 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Lancaster Sure Crop — 110 Days. Grains are orange yellow color on the sides and the shallow dent on the cap or top being yellow. Height of stalk is from 8 to 9 feet. Ears averaging 11 to 12 inches. Rows generally 12 or 14 on a red cob.

Leaming—105 Days. Top of kernel is bright, unglazed and yellow. The body of the kernel is dark yellow and glazed. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears run from 7 to 8 inches in length. Rows 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow—90 Days. Kernels flinty, hard and glazed, the grains are amber in color. Height of stalk is 7 to 8 feet. Ears average 11 to 12 inches, usually 8 rows. Cob white.

Snowflake or Boone County White—120 Days. White glazed with dull white dented to gourd crown. Height of stalk 9 to 10 ft. Long, thick ears, averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 14 to 18 on a white cob.



Corn—Lancaster Sure Crop

Landreth's Hybrid Field Corn

Landreth's Hybrid Field Corn

U. S. 13 — 119 Days. Recommended for grain and silage for the Eastern States, this outstanding, high yielding field corn has extra root systems enabling it to withstand strong winds and storms. Exceedingly uniform, this variety has medium tall stalks and deep grains.

Landreth's Dandelion

Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf—60 Days. An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad.

French Garden—55 Days. A good sort, not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging.

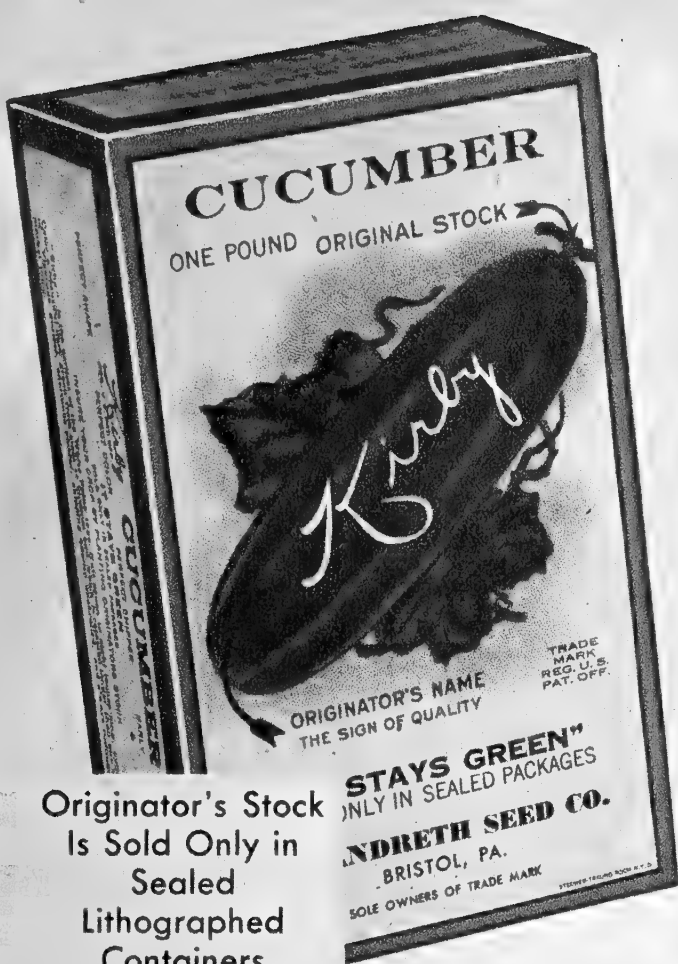
Landreth's Cucumbers

Origin not positively known but thought to be in India. Plant half inch deep. Thin to 3 or 4 plants per hill. Each hill should be separated 4 feet. 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. Plant four pounds to the acre. A good crop cannot be grown on thin soil. For early use plant 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 the little prickly white or black projections on the skin of the fruit.

Slicing Varieties

- A. & C. (Colorado) — 60 Days.** Spines white. Vines healthy, robust and resistant to disease, producing cucumbers about 9 inches long, but not quite so large in diameter as Early Fortune.
- Arlington White Spine—65 Days.** A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, rather chunky in appearance.
- Black Diamond—60 Days.** One of the greenest and earliest of the Long White Spine Varieties. Hardy, large fruited, excellent shape, uniform from end to end. Its extended or long drawn out period of picking has given it a favorable reputation among Market Gardeners. Used extensively in Florida to ship North.



Originator's Stock
Is Sold Only in
Sealed
Lithographed
Containers

Cucumber Cubit—62 Days. A fine dark green, white spine, cylindrical cucumber with rounded ends. Firm white flesh, ideal for slicing. A prolific bearer for the home garden.

Davis Perfect—70 Days. Intensely dark green skin but 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.

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.

Long Green Improved—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 prolific bearer. A universal favorite. Hardy and disease resistant. Fruit 12 to 13 inches long, somewhat pointed at the end with warts particularly on stem end.

Straight Eight—66 Days. Length about 8 inches, 1½ inches in diameter. Fruit well rounded at the ends. Deep green in color. Free from striping. Symmetrical. Desirable for shipping. An All-America Gold Medal Award in 1935.

Pickling Varieties

Boston Pickling—58 Days. A very productive variety, robust in growth; dark green, paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickling—58 Days. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded with square ends, choice green color with smooth skin, few spines. We can recommend this variety as being the most desirable, the sturdiest and hardest of all pickles.

Early Cluster—52 Days. Fruit borne in clusters, of two or three, from which it gets its name.

Kirby "Original Strain" Cucumber—60 Days. This is the strain now being used by a great many packers of pickles and relishes. It is a heavy producer, about 7 inches long, and has the property of retaining the color during processing, which is so essential for putting up an attractive pack. Its cylindrical fruit is very adaptable for packing, as it fills the containers to better advantage than other types. It is an early white spine variety with excellent shipping qualities. The color is dark green from end to end.

KIRBY CUCUMBER — SPECIAL LONG STRAIN — 68 DAYS. Supplanting other long type cucumbers, as it is a week to ten days earlier than many varieties and long enough for all purposes. The Kirby Cucumber Special Long Strain is 8 inches long and is sold under our trademark in the same carton as illustrated, but will have printed — above the picture — **SPECIAL LONG STRAIN.** It has all the good qualities of the original strain and is longer. Kirby Trade Mark is registered in the U. S. Patent Office and is sold exclusively in Cartons by D. Landreth Seed Co.

Green Prolific Pickling (Short Prolific)—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. Short vine allows planting in rows as close as 2½ feet.

Jersey Pickling—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.

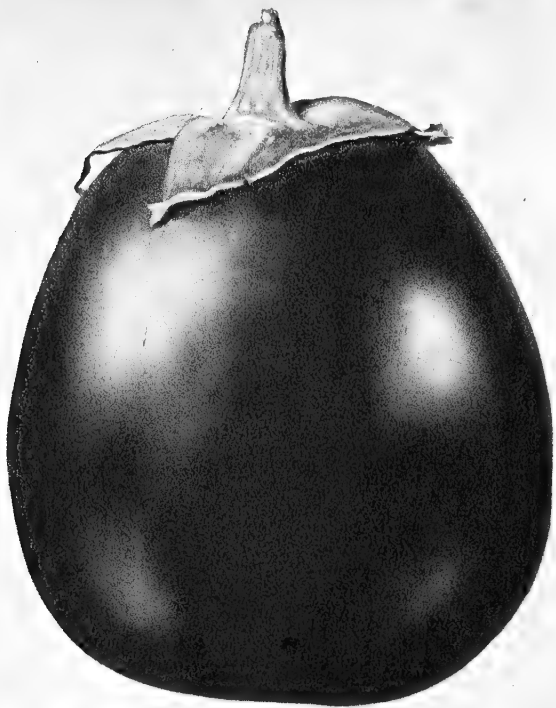
National Pickling—56 Days. A fine pickle developed at the Michigan Agricultural College. Dark green, square ended, resembles Snow's Pickling.

Snow's Perfection Pickling—55 Days. In appearance of fruit a variation of the Chicago Pickle, but considerably longer in vine than Short Prolific. 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.

West India Gherkin or Burr—65 Days. Used for pickles only. Form of fruit resembles a horse chestnut burr. Covered with prickly spines.



Cucumber—Long Green Improved



Landreth's Large Round Purple

Landreth's Eggplant

Eggplant is a native of Africa. Years ago in the Southern States it was called "Guinea Squash." One ounce of seed will provide 2000 plants, enough for one-quarter of an acre. Seed under favorable conditions breaks ground in 9 days. This fruit is one of the finest for the garden on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed often germinates slowly. 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 with 2 ft. between rows and 3 ft. between plants. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit—sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds.

Black Beauty—125 Days. This variety is earlier than the Landreth's Large Round Purple, but it is slightly smaller. It is very popular because it does not lose its black color.

Florida High Bush—130 Days. We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreth's Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in some sections. Vines 26 to 32 inches, vigorous, and a continuous bearer.

Landreth's Large Round Purple—130 Days. It is productive and vigorous. The fruit often reaches a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit broad and flat at the bottom. Diameter is nearly equal to the length. Color when grown on soil of proper quality is a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty.

New Orleans Market — 85 Days. The fruit is large size, oblong in shape, dark purple and spineless. Plants grow to a height of about 4 ft. Very popular with growers and shippers as it is blight resistant and endures drought. We recommend this variety.

New York Improved—130 Days. This is probably the oldest and best known variety on the market. It is early, produces 4 to 6 very large fruit of excellent quality. The fruit is better if grown on a sandy loam.

Landreth's Endive



Endive—Broad leaved Batavian

Sow one ounce of seed for 150 feet of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. 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 14 in. to 20 in. 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 can be boiled like Spinach. It is of rapid growth. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery. Blanching greatly improves the taste.

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 sorts.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick—85 Days. 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.

True Heart or Full Heart—86 Days. An Improved Batavian, only broader and thicker head at eating stage. Excellent shipping qualities.

White Curled—96 Days. A distinct variety of white or light-colored leaves. More delicate and smaller in form than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green; is slightly easier to bleach.

Landreth's Herbs

Because of their strong, spicy taste and odor Herbs are used generously in the preparation of food both in the home and in commercial kitchens. To preserve, dry thoroughly, then rub the foliage almost to powder. Store in jars or bottles tightly corked. A number of herb varieties previously imported from Europe are unavailable. Herbs are very ornamental, many bearing really lovely flowers. Some are perennial, and when once established, may be preserved for years. Sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and the following Autumn or Spring transplant the perennials to convenient situations. Most Herbs prefer full sun.

Anise—Flowers yellowish white. Roots and leaves somewhat like Celery. Use for garnishing, seasoning, and in cordials. Also used in bread, cake, cookies and candy. 14 to 16 inches tall. Seed should be sown where plants are to stand.

Basil—Sweet Large Leaf—The clove flavored foliage is tall, light green and very aromatic. Stalks 18 inches. Excellent in omelets, soups, and as a garnishing for salad. Splendid in cheese or tomato dishes and in fruit drinks. Purple flowers.

Borage—Flowers excellent for bees and for garnishing cool drinks. Only the small tender leaves should be used. Flowers purple or violet, and are fine for house decoration.



Kale—Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled

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.

Dwarf 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.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—60 Days. Dark green. 30" tall.



Mammoth Dill

Coriander—White flowers. Seeds used in confectionary and for flavoring beverages.

Dandelion—Used in salads for its pungent taste.

Fennel, Florence—Bulb is usually boiled and used in fish sauces. Blanched stalks can be eaten like Celery.

Dill, Mammoth—Seed used for seasoning pickles, and foliage in salads. Flowers attractive yellow.

Nasturtium—Seeds and leaves used in salads and pickles.

Sorrel—Narrow leaved, can be eaten raw like Lettuce, or boiled like Spinach. Endures 4 to 5 years. Perennial.



Kohl Rabi—Purple Vienna

Landreth's Kale or Borecole

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly, loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2½ feet, thin to 8 or 20 inches, according to vigor of variety.

Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled—50 Days. A superior sort, introduced by us in 1894, being very curly, dark blue green, 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.

Dwarf Blue Scotch—50 Days. Very finely curled leaves on short stem. Color: blue green. Dwarf. Compact.

Landreth's Kohl Rabi

One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of row. Plant four 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. Enlarged stems take the globular form of the Turnip and are the edible part. Best eaten when the bulbs are not very large and remove outer skin before boiling. More tender and sweet than Turnips. Culture is similar to Cabbage. Plant early and sow until hot weather. Cover seed ½ in., sow in rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin plants to 5"

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. Fine in texture if eaten when not over two inches. Symmetrical in form.



Leek—Giant Musselburgh

Landreth's Leek

Used for soup, stew, creamed, and salad. A member of the Onion family. Mild flavor. One ounce will sow 150 ft. of row. Allow four pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 9 days under favorable conditions. Sow when apple is in bloom and again in midsummer $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. If for permanent position, sow in rows 18" apart; if for transplanting, sow close in beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings 4 inches apart in the row. Before the danger of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Draw soil up around plants to blanch them.

Giant Musselburgh—85 Days. A remarkably large and showy variety. Leaves broad, deep green, and flat. Hardy edible stems. Six to eight inches in length.

Monstrous Carentan—85 Days. Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. The largest type, very hardy. Stems sometimes 3 inches in diameter.

Landreth's Lettuce

Lettuce has been cultivated in Europe since 1562. The origin before that is unknown. One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 8 days under favorable conditions. To have outstanding Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed the September preceding. Protect the plants during the Winter in a box covered with glass or litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under sash. For a later supply, sow in drills; when up a few inches, thin out plants 10 to 12 inches apart for heading varieties and 3 to 8 inches for loose-leaved. Plant seed very shallow. Use plenty of water, thoroughly cultivate and if possible shade lettuce in the hottest weather.

Heading Varieties

Big Boston—70 Days. A white seeded cabbage lettuce, generally known in Europe as "Troadero Cabbage." A reliable, popular and uniform header. Well 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. An excellent shipper.

Cosberg—73 Days. White seed. Distinct new variety used in eastern United States. Resists heat. Leaves moderately blistered and fringed at margins. Heads medium size, solid, pale green to almost white inside. Very good texture. Especially adapted to home gardens.

Crisp-As-Ice—74 Days. Well known for its ability to head even during hot weather. Medium size. Dark green outer leaves with reddish brown tinting. Solid heads cream color in the heart.

Great Lakes—75 Days. A crisp head, summer lettuce able to stand the heat and the sun. It is remarkably slow to throw a seed head, and it is very resistant to tip burn.

Hanson—80 Days. White Seed. One of the standard globular heading varieties of many years. Leaves curly, crisp, with fringed edges, but not as fringed as Grand Rapids, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior. Medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting.

ICEBERG — 80 DAYS. White Seed. A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown. Outer leaves have strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

IMPERIAL NO. 44 — 80 DAYS. Undoubtedly the best heading Iceberg for the East. It can be grown on a large variety of soils. Competes successfully with Western grown Iceberg. It makes heads better than any other strain. Resists top burn. Some trial rows cut 100% in July. True Iceberg type. Heads solid.

Imperial No. 847—83 Days. Black seeded. Iceberg type. Will produce large solid heads in Spring, Summer and Fall. It is a little later than Imperial 44 but has larger heads of finest quality.

May King—60 Days. White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round, solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early, quick grower and an extremely good shipper.

Mignonette—68 Days. Black Seed. A curly crisp small heading variety. Leaves much crumpled, brown with dark greenish tinge, forming a small but compact hard head.

New York (Wonderful or Los Angeles)—80 Days. White Seed. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today. It is the crisp hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a large heading variety, dark metallic green, slightly curled on the edges.

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.



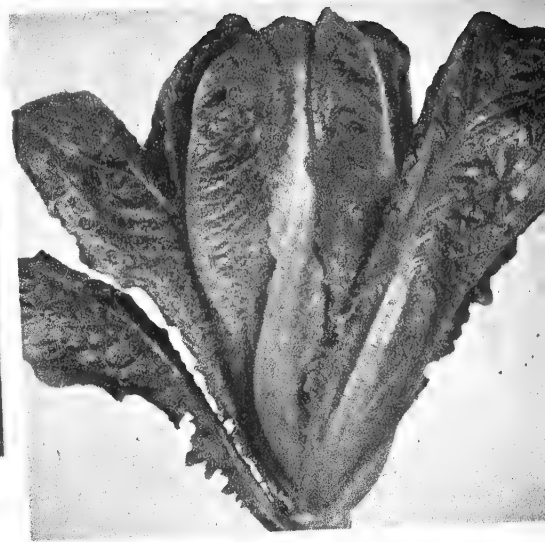
Lettuce—Big Boston



Lettuce—Imperial No. 44



Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson



Lettuce—Paris White Cos

Cos or Romaine

This kind of Lettuce originated on the Island of Cos near Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. Both varieties were listed by us over 100 years ago.

Dark Green Cos—65 Days. White Seed. Same as Paris White Cos except leaves are dark green.

Paris White Cos—65 Days. White Seed. 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 so the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp.

Landreth's Mustard

Of European origin. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill. Four pounds will sow an acre. Breaks ground in 5 days and one inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in our greenhouse. In the Spring, when the Pear tree is in bloom or as soon as the ground can be worked, drill in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed lightly. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till Fall. Used extensively for salad and also as spinach.

Bloomsdale, Large-Leaved—35 Days. Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are long and broad. Leaves when not too large are very tender and palatable as a salad. The leaves when large are often boiled like Spinach.



Mustard—Giant Southern Curled

Salamander (Black Seeded Tennis Ball)—65 Days.

Black Seed. A large, light green, compact head with a white heart. Very tender, crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed. The Salamander is one of the best heat resisting Lettuces available today.

Simon's Cabbage Head—70 Days. One of the finest heading Types in existence. Outer leaves smooth, light in color. Heads globular in shape. One of the most productive varieties.

Simon's Cabbage Head, Select Stock—70 Days. A superior strain of original Simon's Cabbage Head Lettuce. This strain is developed from the most perfect types and we recommend it with fullest confidence.

White Boston—70 Days. This white seeded 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 and is an exceptionally fine Lettuce.

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—45 Days. Black Seed. A standard loose-leaved American variety of very good quality. Crisp, yellowish green leaves of large size. Grows very quickly. The flavor is excellent. The color of the leaves is a lighter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

Early Curled Silesia (White Seeded Simpson)—45 Days. One of the best known and most popular of the curled varieties, of excellent quality. A quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort. The leaves are light green and crumpled. They are similar in appearance to the Black Seeded Simpson, only of a more golden yellow.

GRAND RAPIDS—45 DAYS. Black Seed. One of the leading non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, waxy leaves very much fringed. Cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender leaves of fine quality. Similar to Boston Curled.

Prize Head—50 Days. White Seed. A variety used very extensively in the United States. A curly, non-heading, crisp sort, having the general appearance of bronze all over. The inside leaves are emerald green. Prize Head, also known as Satisfaction, is a rapid grower.

Chinese, Broad-Leaved—45 Days. The mother variety from which Bloomsdale Large-Leaved was selected and bred.

Florida, Broad-Leaved—43 Days. Leaves exceptionally large, slightly crumpled and thick. More of a yellowish color than Chinese Broad-Leaved. Thick, white midrib. A quick growing variety.

Giant Southern Curled—35 Days. Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges.

Mustard Spinach (Tendergreen)—28 Days. Narrow, dark-green leaves combining flavor of Spinach and Mustard.

Ostrich Plume (Fordhook Fancy)—40 Days. This was introduced, grown and named over fifty years ago by the Landreths. Shoots to seed much more slowly than any other sort. Dark green, long, plume-like leaves are very distinct and borne in profusion. Very curly, ornamental and delicate.

Landreth's Muskmelon Cantaloupe

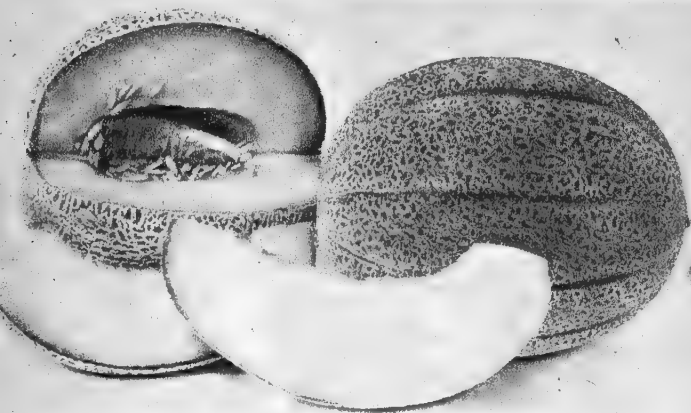
One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills. Plant three pounds to the acre. Cantaloupes do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Rye, the straw keeping the soil loose. Thrives best on sandy soil. The seeds should be planted about corn seeding time in hills about 5½ feet in each direction. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Cover the seed one inch and when plants are 4 inches tall, thin each hill to four of the best plants. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure in each hill will greatly aid growth. Cantaloupe vines are often destroyed by bugs if not properly sprayed or lime applied to the foliage in small quantities.

Pink and Orange Varieties

Bender's Surprise—95 Days. This is larger than ordinary Surprise, ribbed slightly, hard and netted. Its coarse netting and heavy rind gives it good shipping qualities. The shape is similar to Surprise.

Defender (Burrell's Gem)—86 Days. A celebrated orange fleshed Melon. One of the best of the Rocky Ford types.

Edward's Perfecto—90 Days. This is a salmon fleshed, round, well netted without ribs, very small cavity variety. Excellent for shipping.



Hale's Best

Emerald Gem—86 Days. A small, early Melon. It is globular in form, flattened at the poles, slightly ribbed, netted, orange flesh, and has a deep emerald green line under the skin. One of the best for the garden.

Fordhook—86 Days. A thick, orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembling the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color.

Hale's Best No. 36—85 Days. A very early melon. Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness. Oval in shape with heavy netting and prominent ribs. 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford. Planted in many sections, its chief value being its remarkable earliness.



Pride of Wisconsin

Hale's Best Jumbo—88 Days. A larger strain than Hale's Best No. 36. Slightly oval. Weight 5 to 6 pounds. Heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. Salmon flesh, thick, and of excellent quality.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo)—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.

Hearts of Gold No. 10 (Morrill's Strain)—90 Days. This is a very superior strain selected from the famous Hearts of Gold. The cavity is very small with a deep salmon flesh. Well netted and slightly ribbed.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock)—93 Days. Orange fleshed, heavily netted, midseason variety. Globular fruits 5½ x 6½ inches, with small cavity. Flesh is sweet, juicy and pleasantly aromatic.

Osage (Miller's Cream)—92 Days. Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, small cavity, dark green in color, covered with a shallow netting. Flesh deep salmon color.

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 rust-resistant.

Pride of Wisconsin—95 Days. A new introduction in great demand in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Well ribbed and netted, with small cavity and thin rind. Splendid golden color and very palatable.

Surprise (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 color, sweet and of such exquisite flavor that it has put this sort in high favor with the melon specialist.

Green Fleshed Varieties

Honey Dew—110 Days. Fruits round to oval, with smooth, nearly white skin, green flesh. Flesh thick, light emerald green when first picked, 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 Canteloupes are over.

Large Hackensack (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.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem)—95 Days. Flesh light green with gold tinge in center. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted with gray all over, free from ribs. 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 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, 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.

Landreth's Watermelon

Native of Central Africa. One ounce will plant about 30 hills; use 4 pounds per acre. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in a hill and the hills should be 7 or 8 feet apart in each direction. Cover the seed 1/2 inch. Plant when the weather is warm (which in some sections is when the walnut tree is in bloom). Watermelons do best in rich, sandy soil on sod, or well prepared ground by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully. It is wise to reserve some seed for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insect depredation or beating rains. Landreth's seed is grown especially for seed from mature melons and is not a by-product of some melon grower.

Citron, Red-Seeded—90 Days. Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Used for preserving only.



Florida Favorite Watermelons

Dixie Queen (White Seeded Cuban Queen)—85 Days. A particularly shy seeder with a vigorous, productive vine. The rind is tough, making it a fairly good shipper. The color of the melons is very light green with finely veined and darker green irregular striping. Shape round, slightly elongated from stem to bud. Flesh solid, brilliant red to within half an inch of outer rind. Quality unexcelled. Fine sugary flavor. Must be well fertilized to produce perfect melons as it is a very prolific bearer. Some specimens weigh over 60 lbs. Average weight 30 to 40 pounds.

Dude Creek—92 Days. Seed medium large, white, with touch of brown on each side. Fruit large, long, cylindrical with blunt end, weighing 40 to 50 pounds. Thin rind, white with dark green irregular stripes. Flesh bright red, solid, fine texture, very sweet.

Early Kansas—80 Days. Seed reddish brown. Used extensively in the middle West and especially in Oklahoma. Attractive in appearance. Vigorous grower, productive, flesh bright red, skin light green with wavy stripes, shape nearly round. A good shipper and melons occasionally weigh 60 lbs.

Florida Favorite—85 Days. A vigorous, very productive vine, producing large, long fruits which are dark green in color, with irregular mottled striping 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.

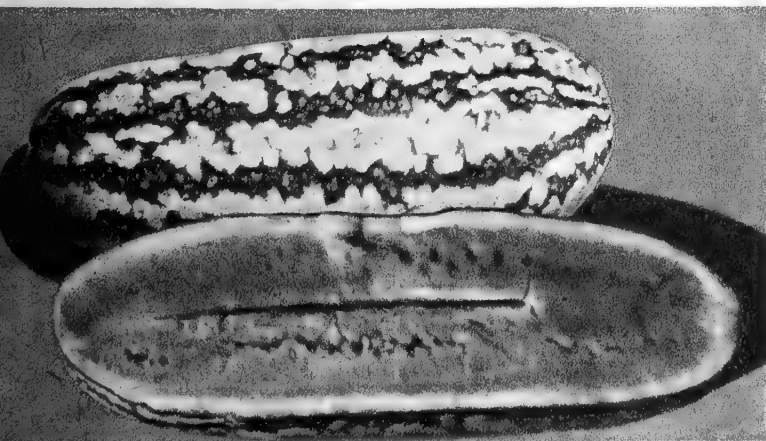
Georgia Rattlesnake (Augusta)—85 Days. Seed creamy white, with black tips. A long, large, Southern standby. Bright yellowish green melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, mottled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet. 18 x 12 inches.

Garrison—90 Days. White seed. Fruit large, long, cylindrical, weighing as high as 50 pounds. Specimens have been grown to 75 pounds. A splendid new variety, hard, thin rind, white in color with green irregular stripes. Flesh is very sweet, bright red, very flavorful.

Halbert's Honey—88 Days. Seed creamy white with brown tips. Similar to Kleckley Sweet. About 20 inches long, oblong, almost equally round at each end, rind dark green. Sweet and unsurpassed. A fine, long, cylindrical Melon for home use.

Hawkesbury Wilt Resistant—85 Days. Oblong melon, ends slightly tapered. Rind coloring light gray with fine green veining. Flesh bright reddish pink. Qualifies for home use and shipping.

Irish Grey—90 Days. Color of seed all creamy white. Popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light grey color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. 17 x 10 inches.



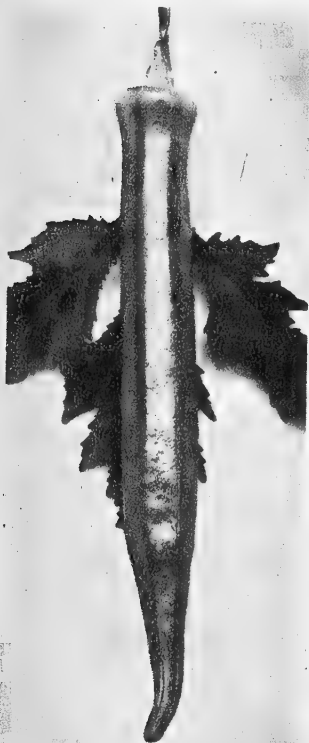
Watermelon

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—85 Days. Seed creamy white. One of the most sought after melons. 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 rind, is not as well adapted for shipping as for home consumption.

Leesburg Wilt Resistant—85 Days. Kleckley Sweet type. Long, dark green, uniform and excellent shipper.

Stone Mountain (Dixie Bell)—90 Days. Seed white with black or dark brown marking. Soil makes a great difference in marking. One of the largest melons in cultivation. It 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. It is a shy seeder. This is a fine melon for home and nearby trade. It is sweet, tender, and juicy. Too large and tender for distant shipping. Undoubtedly the most popular Melon on the market.

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. Flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core. Often weighs 50 to 60 pounds. A good shipping type.



Wonder (Improved Kleckley Sweet)—85 Days. In color it is like Kleckley Sweet. In shape it is long, weighing sometimes up to 50 pounds. The color of the seed is white and the flesh is deep red. The texture is fine and 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. 17 x 10 inches.

Landreth's Okra or Gumbo

Okra—Landreth's
Dwarf Stalked
Long Green Pod

Two ounces will plant 100 feet; eight lbs. per acre. When ground is sufficiently warm sow in rows 3 ft. apart, covering seed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Okra is used in soups and stews. Very popular in the South.

Landreth's Dwarf Stalked Long Green Pod—50 Days. Although growing only 3 feet high this is a very strong, vigorous, productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are dark green. Pods 5 to 7 inches long. Slender, corrugated, tender and of unsurpassed quality.

White Velvet—60 Days. Height of stalk about 3½ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth.



Southport Red Globe

Landreth's Onions

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row; 5 lbs. per acre for large onions. Rows should be about 15 inches apart. The soil should be rich and well drained. Sow in the early spring, covering $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When large enough thin out to allow plenty of room for the bulbs. To produce sets, sow 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. Large onions can be obtained from seed as well as sets.

Red Varieties

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 many years for shipment. Bulbs are broad and flat. Flesh light purplish red. Excellent keeper. Seed used for growing Onion Sets or large Onions.

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 of its bright color.

White Varieties

Crystal White Wax (White Bermuda)—93 Days. Bulbs crystal white, flat, mild and sweet. Suitable for early shipping from the South.

Southport White Globe—110 Days. A showy, mild flavored, large, pure White Globe variety. Very solid, producing a good keeper and possibly the best for sets of all White sorts. Unsurpassed in uniformity. Absolutely pure white.

Sweet Spanish White—110 Days. A beautiful pure white onion. Mild flavor. Same as Riverside Sweet, except the color.

White Bermuda—See Crystal White Wax.

White Portugal (Silverskin)—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. Listed by us first in our 1832 catalog.

Yellow Varieties

Ebenezer—100 Days. Bulbs deep flat of medium size, dark pure yellow, very firm and hard. Popular at present for growing sets. It is a vigorous grower. Heavier yielder than Strasburg.

Golden Globe (Bottle Neck)—110 Days. Used for growing globe shape Sets, having excellent keeping qualities and very productive. Bulbs are oblong or bottle neck in shape, golden yellow, hard and firm. Desirable either for market or storage.



Southport White Globe

Prizetaker—100 Days. Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion. Very early. Does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer, fifteen days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail. It makes a solid slightly oval, round bulb. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey than the Southports.

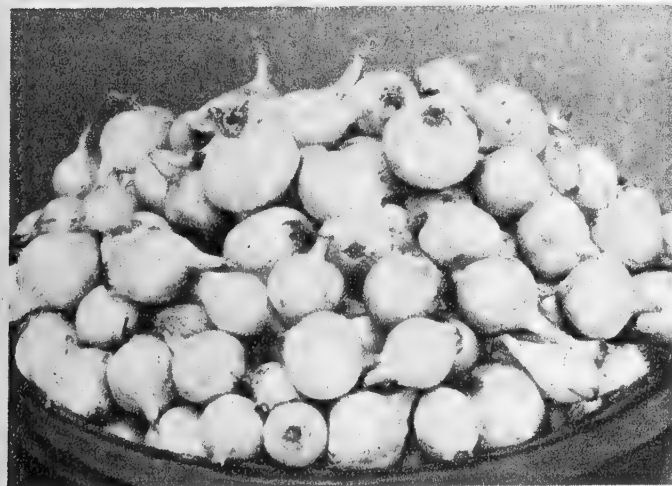
Southport Yellow Globe—115 Days. A standard American variety. Hardy and productive.

Sweet Spanish—98 Days. Globe shape, bright golden yellow. Mild, delicate flavor. Small neck, similar to Prizetaker.

Yellow Bermuda—88 Days. This flat, mild flavored variety is very light straw colored. The most popular of the Bermuda varieties.

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.

Yellow Strasburg (Flat Yellow Danvers)—110 Days. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform.



Onion Sets

Landreth's Onion Sets

One pound of sets will plant 75 feet of row; 10 to 15 bushels per acre. All our sets are grown in the sections most suitable for perfect development. Extreme care is used in cleaning, sizing, and packaging at time of shipment. We have specialized in the production of the finest type of sets over a long period of years. Our varieties include **Bottle, White, Red, Yellow and Ebenezer.**

Egyptian Top Onion Sets—28 lbs. per bushel. For planting in the Fall for very early Spring Green Onions. Raised at our Bloomsdale Farm.

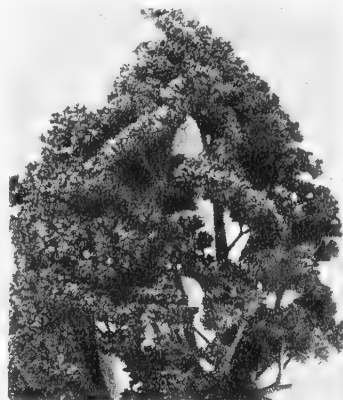
Landreth's Parsley

One ounce will sow 250 ft. of row; 5 lbs. per acre. Sow in shallow drills in the early Spring in rows 12"-18" apart and ¼" deep. Thin plants to 8 inches apart. Soaking seed in lukewarm water a few hours before planting aids germination. Parsley normally is very slow to germinate.

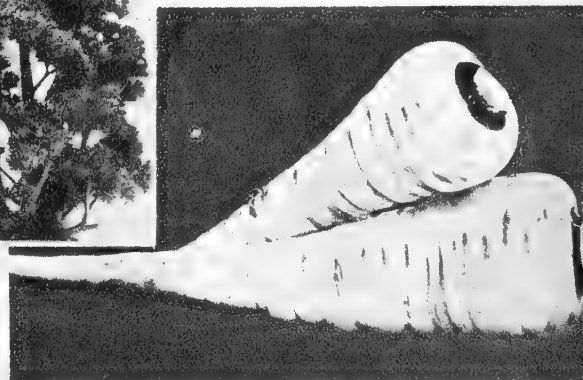
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED OR TRIPLE CURLED—70 DAYS. This is a vigorous growing, compact, productive sort. The leaves are dark green in color, finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. Most desirable sort for garnishing and decorating.

Hamburg Parsnip Rooted—90 Days. This variety is raised for its roots. Although the leaves are similar to the Plain Parsley, they are not recommended for garnishing, owing to the long period of growth before coming to maturity. The roots can be used for flavoring soup and stews when fresh, or can be stored like other roots and used for Winter.

Plain (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.



*Parsley—
Champion Moss Curled*



Parsnips—Bloomsdale Select

Landreth's Parsnips

An ounce of seed will sow 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. per acre. Sow seed in rows two to three ft. apart, later thin to 4" in the row. The roots may be left in the ground all winter. Best results are obtained by loosening the soil to a depth of 10". Sow before May 15th as Parsnips need a long season to mature.

Bloomsdale Select—This is an unusually fine strain with deeply hollowed crown, clean, smooth white skin, free from side roots. A good length and excellent flavor.

The seed we offer is grown from carefully selected transplanted roots. We do not hesitate to recommend this stock to the most critical grower. Highly recommended to Market Growers.

Hollow Crown, Student, Sugar or Cup, Guernsey—95 Days. A standard variety, 14 to 16 inches long. Hollow crowned. Three inches thick. Smooth tapering root.



Peas—Laxton Progress

Landreth's Peas

1½ lbs. will plant 100 feet of row; 120 to 180 lbs. per acre. It is well to plant the dwarf varieties in double rows about 7 inches apart and then allow 1½ to 2½ feet until the next companion row. The tall varieties are planted in single rows about 3 feet apart or a little less than their respective height of the vines. Tall varieties are best grown on brush or the like, when planted in a garden. The smooth seeded varieties are the earlier sorts and should be planted first, and the wrinkled kinds a little later. Peas are planted about 2 inches deep. They should be planted in the Spring as soon as the ground can be worked.

First Earlies and Earlies

Alaska Wilt Resistant—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, a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.

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.

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.

Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days. Seed very large, of splendid quality, green cream color. An extra early, large, single podded, wrinkled variety. Pods about 4½ inches long, pointed, as large as Telephone, showy, same shape as Telephone. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephone, but more yellowish.

Hundredfold—65 Days. Dry seed is green, flat-tish 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.

Landreth's Extra Early—56 Days. A critical gardener wants the best strain in so far as earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor and habit of the plant are concerned. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreth's Extra Early. The best very early table Pea on the market. 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.

Laxton's Superb (Early Bird)—60 Days. Hardy, productive, the earliest, large podded variety, 18 to 20 inches tall. Can be planted very early in the Spring as the Peas are almost smooth, round, green and will withstand the cold, wet weather. A superior quality for an early, large podded Pea, containing 9 or 10 Peas. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches in length and pointed as is Laxtonian.

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.

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.



Peas—Telephone

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. Anyone who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod will not go amiss by planting this variety.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early—58 Days. One of the earliest and most prolific of all the extra early Peas. The vines reach a height of about 30 inches; are robust and bear an abundance of pods. The individual pods measure 2½ inches in length and are well filled with large, rich, sweet green peas. A desirable variety for home and market gardens.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Second Earlies and Late

Alderman—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.

Dwarf Telephone (Daisy)—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.

Prince Edward—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, green mixed with cream color. Vine coarse, dark green, 4 to 4¼ 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, in our opinion the best of the tall Telephone type on the market today for either kitchen or market gardeners to grow.

Stratagem Improved (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 singly and in pairs.

Telephone, Dark Podded—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, 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.



Peas—Little Marvel

Edible Podded or Sugar Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—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. Purple blossoms. The pods, double, light green, curved, are eaten like Snap Beans.

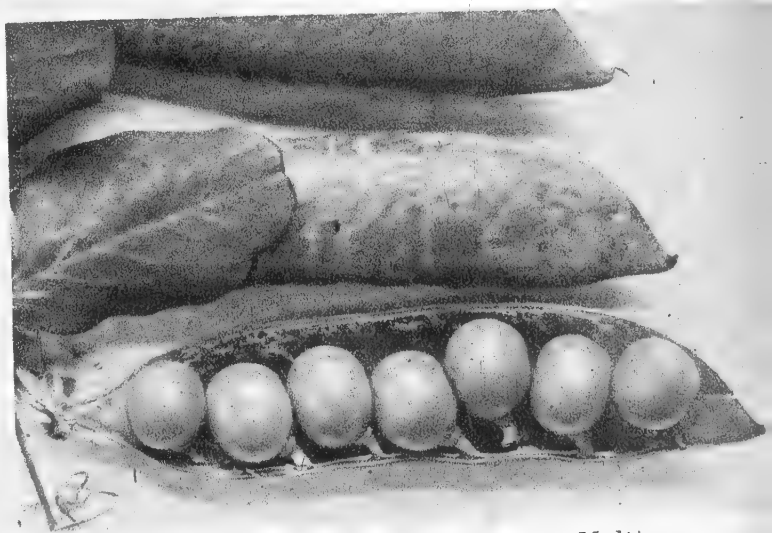
Dwarf White Sugar—65 Days. Very small, smooth, round creamy white. Pods mostly straight, semi-pointed, light green. Plants are medium green, slender with white blossoms.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar—80 Days. Seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Height of vine about 5 feet. Vine light green, coarse, similar in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar. Pods single, very broad, almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

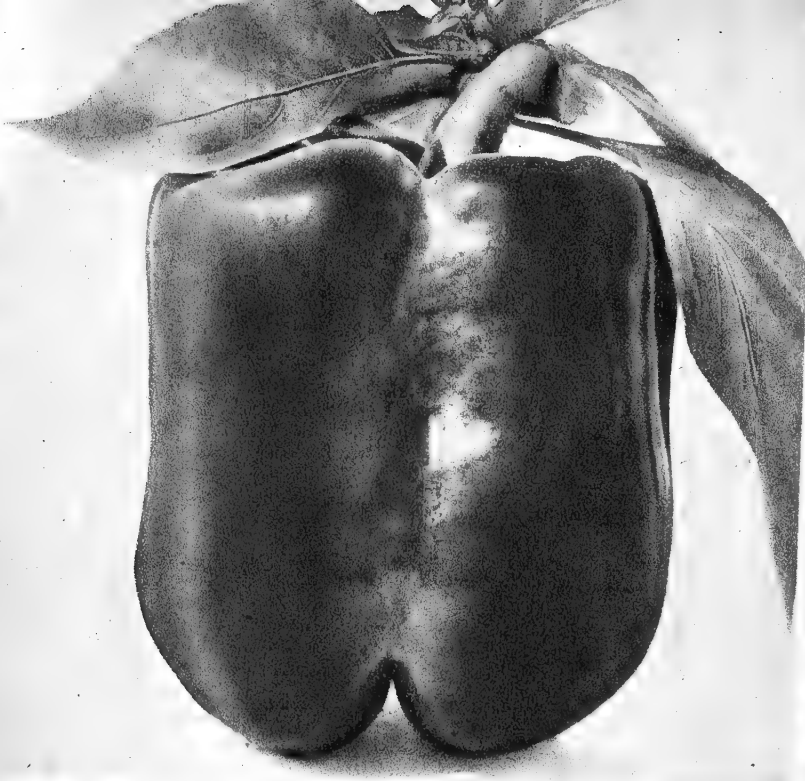
Mammoth Melting Sugar—80 Days. Seeds large, smooth, creamy white. Height of vine about 5 feet. Pods single, very broad, light green, 4 to 5 inches long, blunt, brittle, twisted and puffed, 1¼ to 2 inches wide.

WATERING THE GARDEN

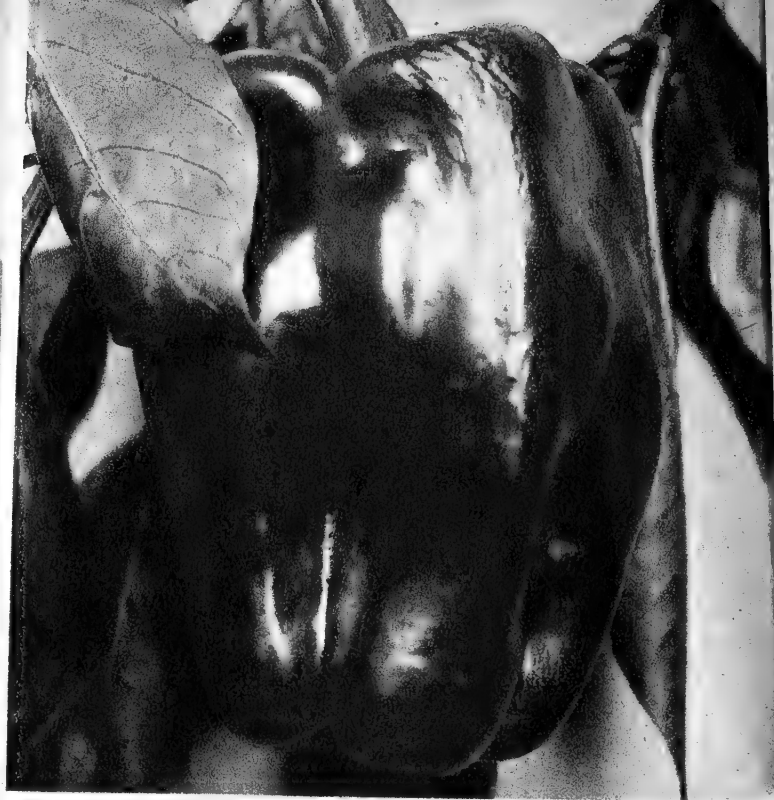
The garden should be watered when the soil shows signs of becoming dry. A light sprinkling is a bad practice. Be sure to *deeply soak* the soil each watering and refrain from using the irrigation or garden hose until actually needed again.



Mammoth Melting



Pepper—California Wonder



Pepper—Worldbeater

Landreth's Peppers

An ounce will produce over 1000 plants; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will set an acre. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in hot bed in March. Transplant in rows about 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in rows. Plants are set in Middle Atlantic States early in May or when danger of frost is over and about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Cultivate regularly to keep down weeds, drawing soil up around stems and hoe in a light fertilizer or well pulverized manure, when plants are 7-8 inches high. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Anaheim Chili—100 Days—Hot. The fruits are narrow and long, averaging 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the shoulder, and 4 to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to a sharp point.

Bull Nose (Large Bell)—120 Days, seed; 65 Days, plants—Ribs Pungent. Fruits 3 in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter; blunt, pendant, largely 4 lobed, deep green, changing to scarlet red at maturity; ribs pungent, flesh quite mild. This earliest pepper of the bell type is a combination of both hot and sweet. Well adapted for home and market.

Bull Nose (Royal King)—120 Days, seed; 65 Days, plants—Sweet. This is identical to Bull Nose above in plant and fruit characters but the flesh is sweet.

California Wonder—120 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants—Sweet. Fruits are borne upright. Medium width and length averaging 3 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with mostly 4 points. The crown is generally hollow, and the outside of the fruits very smooth. The walls are very thick, and the flesh sweet.

California Wonder Extra Select—120 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants—Sweet. Characteristics of this variety are somewhat similar to above, the only exception being that this variety was produced from especially selected and inspected seed stock. Every plant of this variety had to pass the most rigid test.



A Field of Peppers Grown for the Selection of Seed Stock

★ Pennsylvania State Pepper Seed Certification

★For full particulars on Pepper Seed Certification see page 40, "Pennsylvania State Tomato Seed Certification Requirements," as the same processes of selection and certification of tomatoes are used for peppers.

CERTIFICATION STICKERS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues yellow certification stickers which we paste on each package of certified pepper seed. These stickers state that the pepper 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 pepper seed.

We have the honor of offering the ONLY STATE CERTIFIED PEPPER SEED.



Pepper — Wax

Chinese Giant—130 Days.—Sweet. Large fruits, mostly 4 x 4 inches with no tapering to the 4 or 5 irregular points. The fruits are very rough and much ribbed, and belly-out at the center like a Chinese lantern. Walls are thin and the flesh sweet.

Florida Giant—130 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants.—Sweet. This selection out of California Wonder is becoming an important variety in the South. The plants are taller and coarser than California Wonder, and the leaves are wider. The fruits are borne upright and are generally wider and longer than California Wonder, otherwise, they are the same.

Florida, Giant Extra Select—130 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants—Sweet. Characteristics of this variety are similar to above; the only exception being that this variety was produced from especially selected seed stock, determined for purity, germination, maturity and type. In great demand throughout Florida. Flesh very mild and sweet.

Golden Dawn (Bell or Queen)—120 Days—Sweet. This is a golden Bull Nose, being identical to this variety in type of plant and fruits. The color of the young peppers is very light green, turning to light yellow, then an orange-yellow color as they mature.

Harris Early Giant—110 Days—Sweet. This variety might be described as an Early Chinese Giant. It is well suited to the most northern states, where Chinese Giant matures too late.

Hungarian Yellow Wax—100 Days.—Hot. A small plant, bearing a large number of medium to small red and yellow fruits. Shaped like Anaheim Chili.

Long Red Cayenne—100 Days—Hot. Long, thin fruits, averaging ½ to ¾ ins. wide, 3½ to 4 ins. long, tapering gradually to a single point.

Neapolitan—100 Days—Sweet. Produces many upright small fruits, averaging 1½ to 2 inches wide, 3 to 5 inches long, tapering to a single blunt point.

Pimiento (Perfection)—130 Days—Sweet. Produces many fine, medium-sized, pendant fruits in the Southern States, as it requires a long growing season. Fruits about 2 to 2½ inches wide and 3½ to 4 inches long, tapering gradually to a single blunt point. The walls are thick. Used for canning whole.

Red Chili (Small Cayenne)—100 Days—Hot. A small, upright fruited type, size 1½ ins. long by ¾ in. thick, tapering to a sharp point. Very hot. Used for making hot sauces.

Royal King—(see Bull Nose Sweet).

Ruby Giant—(see World Beater).

Ruby King—110 Days—Sweet. Fruit averages 2½ to 3½ inches wide at the shoulder and 4½ to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to 3

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The D. Landreth Seed Co. has many established dealers. We are constantly co-operating with our many dealers to bring you the very finest service in seeds and allied products.

Purchase the Genuine Landreth Seed grown by America's Oldest Seed House from your local dealer. If there is no Landreth dealer in your community, we urge you to write direct for genuine Landreth Seeds.

or 4 points. Flesh is fairly thick and sweet. Unsurpassed stock.

Ruby King Extra Select—110 Days, seed; 68 Days, plants. Characteristics similar to the above with the exception that this seed is saved from only the highest selected stock, tested for purity, germination, maturity and trueness to type. It has received highest recommendation from discerning growers.

World Beater (Ruby Giant)—115 Days—Sweet. The fruits are large, averaging 3½ to 4 ins. in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. The flesh is fairly thick.

World Beater Extra Select—115 Days—Sweet. This is similar to the above except that it is a special seed grown from plant selected peppers. It is a strain which is noted for uniformity of plant and fruit, thickness of flesh, hollow crown and increased yield per acre.

★**Certified World Beater—115 Days.—Sweet.** Plant is upright and large with medium-green leaves of medium size. The fruits are pendant and large, averaging 3½ x 4 inches in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. Crown is usually hollow with the outside of the fruit fairly smooth. Color of the fruits is green when young, ripening to red. This plant selection in World Beater has exceptionally thick walls for this variety. The flesh is sweet. Uniformity of size and shape of the fruits, freedom from disease, thick flesh and hollow crown make this a superior strain.



Selecting Peppers for Seed Stock



Potatoes—Green Mountain

Landreth's Potatoes

Grow your own Potatoes from Landreth Blue Tag Seed Potatoes.

Cut seed pieces with at least one good eye—no more than two.

$\frac{1}{2}$ peck required for 100 ft. of row (approx. 8 lbs.)
10 - 12 bu. per acre.

Plant in rows 3' apart; place 15" apart in the row; planting depth 4"; plant early varieties March and April; plant late varieties June and July.

Irish Cobblers (Maine Certified—Early)—79 Days.

The most popular early white sort. An excellent keeper and of the finest of table quality.

Green Mountain (Maine Certified—Late) — 130 Days.

A proven big cropper of large, smooth, oval potatoes. The "Mountain" will crop well where other varieties may fail. It appears less susceptible to blight and will tolerate more varied soil conditions. A good winter keeper and unexcelled in quality.

Katahdins (Maine Certified—Late) — 140 Days.

High quality, shallow eyed, large baking sort. A recent development of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Landreth's Pumpkins

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 4 pounds per acre. Plant in hills 8 x 8 ft. apart; thin to 2 or 3 plants per hill. Do not plant seed until ground is sufficiently warm.

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. Average weight about 20 pounds.

Kentucky Field — 110 Days. Prolific variety. Fruit from nearly round to flattened. Pale green to cream, turning to orange yellow. The flesh of Kentucky Field is deep yellow.

King of Mammoths (Potiron)—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 trace of ribbing. Yellow Monster, King of the Mammoth or Potiron, weighs from 60 to 100 pounds.



King of Mammoths

Landreth's 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. Average weight is 17 pounds.

Small Sugar (New England Pie)—115 Days. This is a very fine, small, sweet, fine grained productive sort for pies. 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 lbs.

Striped Cushaw—115 Days. Fruit large, bottle shaped, early, with very slight crookneck. Color creamy white, with irregular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick. Average weight about 12 pounds.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—110 Days. Smooth, pear shaped with a slightly crooked neck, white skin slightly mottled with green. Weight about 41 lbs.

Yellow (Golden) Cushaw—115 Days. Our stock of this cannot be excelled. It is a mammoth, prolific Pumpkin, frequently weighing 30 lbs. 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.

Landreth's Rape or Colewort

Sow 6-8 lbs. per acre broadcast; 3-4 lbs. in drills 18-24 inches apart in the row Cheap quick pasturage for poultry and all livestock. Ready in 6 weeks.

Dwarf Essex—42 Days. 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. As rape thrives best in cool weather, plant early in the Spring or late in the Autumn.

Landreth's Rhubarb or Pie Plant

One ounce will plant 75 ft. of row. Sow the seed early in the Spring in rows 18 inches apart; thin the seedlings to 7-12 inches apart in the row. The following Spring transplant to a permanent location, spacing them 2-4 ft. apart. Cover with 4 inches of soil. 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. Always hardy, and of strong growth.

Linnaeus—Stalks grow very large and are light green and scarlet in color.

Victoria—Immense, long and thick cherry-red stalks. Very tender. A superior variety.



Landreth's Radishes

One ounce will sow 100 ft. of row; 10-12 lbs. to the acre. Rows should be 12-15 inches apart and sow ½ in. deep. To insure well shaped radishes the ground should be finely pulverized and only well rotted manure or fertilizer used. Fresh manure will ruin the crop. First sowings are made as soon as the ground can be worked as radishes are hardy, then successive sowings should be made up to hot weather. To avoid pithiness the crop should be grown quickly and pulled when mature. If planted too deep, radishes usually grow too long. Use short top varieties in hot beds.

Early 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, of excellent quality.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—24 Days. Scarlet in color, smooth skin, round roots 1 inch in diameter, slightly flat, excellent for forcing. Short tops.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—23 DAYS. Roots slightly elongated globe; 1¼ inches long when ideal for use; slender, well defined tap root; rich bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. Ideal for bunching, outdoor culture and forcing.



Rhubarb—Victoria

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. About 1½ inches long and ¾ inch in diameter. Short tops with the bulbs growing slightly above ground.

Landreth's 15-Day Scarlet (Saxa). 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.

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.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED (SPARKLER)—25 DAYS. Extra fine. Small in leaf, 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 is showy both on the table and market stand.

Long Rooted Varieties

Chartier (Long Rose)—35 Days. Sometimes called Shepherd. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim, bright rose color. One inch thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length.

Cincinnati Market—30 Days. Scarlet. A slim, transparent radish about 6 to 7 inches long. Flesh white, crisp, mild and tender.

ICICLE, WHITE—30 DAYS. We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish. It is 5 to 6 inches long, very brittle, about ½ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent skin, possessing unsurpassed eating qualities. Mild in flavor.

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.

White Strasburg—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.

Winter Varieties

Celestial White (Chinese White Winter)—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. Does not make bulbs for Spring planting. One of the best Winter Radishes.

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China)—58 Days. A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color four-fifths of the length, remainder white. The roots are cylindrical, blunt at both ends, larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large.

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, of good texture.

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 white.

Landreth's Salsify or Oyster Plant

An ounce will sow 75 ft.; 8-10 lbs. per acre. Sow early ½ in. deep in earth that has been worked to a considerable depth. A desirable winter vegetable and one that should be used more often. Frost does not hurt the roots but a quantity should be stored in pits or winter cellar before the ground freezes.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—110 Days. A very superior strain producing smooth, large, vigorous roots, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches thick. Similar to a slim Parsnip. Often called "Vegetable Oyster."

Landreth's Sorrel

An ounce will sow 150 ft.; 10-12 lbs. per acre. Sow in spring or summer in drills. A hardy perennial which may live for several years.

Broad Leaved—60 Days. A superior variety used extensively by market gardeners.

Landreth's Spinach

An ounce will sow 100 ft.; 8-10 lbs. per acre in drills. If broadcast sow 12-15 lbs. per acre. The ground should be rich and seed should be planted to a depth of ½ inch except New Zealand, which should be 1 inch. The fast bolting types may be sown very early in the spring or from Aug. 15 until frost. The slow bolting types may be planted when it is impractical to sow the early types.

Bloomsdale Blight Resistant (Virginia Savoy)—45 Days. Developed by the Virginia Truck Experimental Station, Norfolk, Virginia, after many years of careful breeding. It is of the Bloomsdale type. Resistant to mosaic diseases, yellows or blight. It is not adapted to Spring planting as it shoots to seed quickly at that time.



Spinach—New Zealand



Spinach—Bloomsdale Long Standing

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.

Bloomsdale Reselected (Dark Green Savoy)—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. The leaves are twisted, blistered or savoyed, and a glossy dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances. This seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. 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.

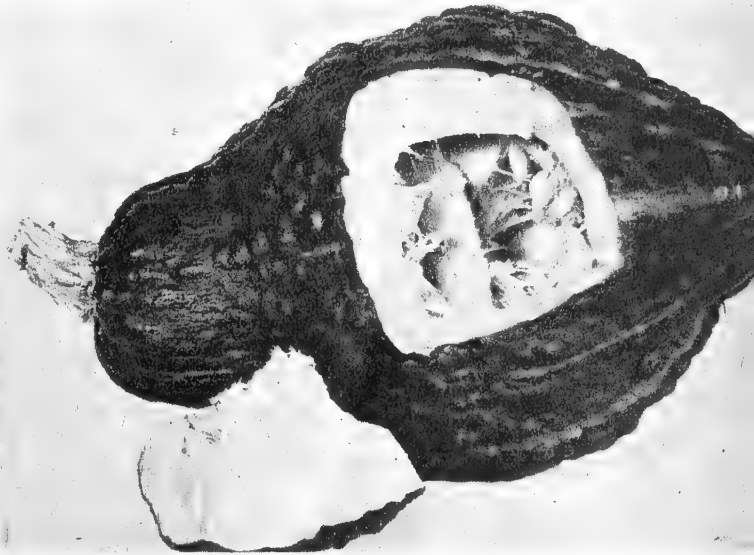
Giant Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved)—50 Days. An erect, strong growing, long standing sort of the Flanders type. Leaves large, unusually broad, firm, and thick. Arrow shaped with a rounded top. Light green to yellowish green in color, smooth and the largest of any Spinach. The most desirable of all the Long Standing types for those who do not favor a savoy leaf. Slow to shoot or bolt to seed.

King of Denmark—50 Days. An intermediate, long-standing, heat resistant variety, hardy, vigorous growing, spreading in habit, inclined to grow flat on the ground, leaves large, long, broad.

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." One of our Bloomsdale Farm Specialties.

Old Dominion (Blight Resistant)—45 Days. A long Standing Blight Resistant Savoy which has the long standing qualities of the King of Denmark, and is as dark green as the Bloomsdale types. Leaves well savoyed and well rounded as the other varieties of Bloomsdale. It is quite an improvement over the Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy.

Summer Savoy—48 Days. "All-America" Bronze Medal 1937. Is a new type of Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy. Is later by about three days than Bloomsdale Long Standing Savoy but stands about one week longer before bolting. Leaves are more crumpled or blistered than Long Standing Bloomsdale and darker green than Bloomsdale Long Standing.



Hubbard Squash

Landreth's Squash

One ounce will plant 25 hills or 100 ft. of row; 3-4 lbs. per acre. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill. The hills should be 4-6 ft. apart. Later thin out to three of the strongest plants in each hill. Plant 1 inch deep when ground becomes warm.

Summer or Bush Varieties

Bennings Bush (Green Tinted) 48 Days. An early greenish colored scalloped squash of excellent quality, similar to White Bush in shape and manner of growth with somewhat thicker fruit. A true non-running squash.

Cocozelle (Italian Marrow)—70 Days. A compact bush vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe, about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 thick. When young, dark green, afterwards changing to alternate stripes of green and gold. Excellent for frying like eggplant.

Dark Green Zucchini (Black Zucchini)—70 Days. Similar in all respects to Cocozelle except shorter; skin darker. 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter.

Early Prolific Straightneck—50 Days. A small Straightneck with smooth, creamy fruit. A heavy early yielder of excellent quality and a valuable shipper.

Early Summer Crookneck (Golden or Baby)—50 Days. Similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except earlier and smaller. The most used of all Summer Squashes.



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

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.

Giant Summer Straightneck—60 Days. A selection of the Giant Summer Crookneck. It is the same in all respects except that the neck is straight.

White Bush Scalloped (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.

Yankee Hybrid—50 Days. Developed at Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. A true hybrid similar in size and appearance to Early Prolific Straightneck but is a more productive variety and highly recommended.

Winter or Running Varieties

Banana—105 Days. Cylindrical and pointed at blossom end with thin, slate gray rind. Fine grained, thick flesh, yellow orange, sweet flavor. Seeds brown.

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.

Butternut—110 Days. Fruit 10 to 12" long and 4 to 5" diameter. Flesh is dry, yellow, well keeping. Excellent for pies.

Delicious (Green)—90 Days. In shape, a medium sized Hubbard. Shell not thick, but hard and strong; color, usually dark green, sometimes light and mottled. Bright yellow, fine grained, thick flesh.

Hubbard, Blue—95 Days. An early blue skinned Hubbard of excellent quality.

Hubbard, Golden (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.

Hubbard, Green (Improved)—95 Days. A very popular Squash, pointed at both ends. Skin dark green to bronze, slightly marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange; tough rind. An excellent keeper, sometimes lasting until Spring.

Hubbard, Warted—95 Days. Identical to the old form of Hubbard, except a trifle larger. Covered with warts. Some prefer it to smooth types.

Mammoth Chile—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.

Mammoth Table Queen—80 Days. Distinctive, large fruited strain of Table Queen. Fruit similar in shape and color but much larger. Averaging 6 to 7" long and 5" across. A very desirable variety.

Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines)—55 Days. Length 6 to 8 inches, 3 inches in diameter. About 2 pounds. Trailing habit. Deep green turning to orange, fruit ribbed, skin smooth. As it ripens use frequently. Desirable for home and shipping.

Landreth's Sunflower

Mammoth Russian—The seed can be sown from early Spring until July, depending upon the time the crop is wanted. Drill in rows 3½ feet apart, then thin the plants one to every 12 or 15 inches. The seed is also used for parrots and wild birds.

Landreth's Swiss Chard Leaf or Spinach Beet

Grown exclusively for its leaves or stalks. An excellent vegetable for home garden. Assures a supply of tasteful greens throughout summer and fall. The leafy part may be served like spinach. The ribs may be creamed like asparagus or celery.

Large Ribbed, Dark Green—60 Days. Slightly crumpled leaves of good flavor. Midrib and stem thick and broad.

Large White Ribbed—60 Days. Glossy, smooth, green leaf. Ribs are white and broad. Popular with Market Gardeners.

LUCULLUS—60 DAYS. Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery. Cultivation is the same as Beet.



Swiss Chard—Lucullus



Tomato—Break O'Day

Every box of our Certified Seed has such a State Seal. It is your mark of confidence.

Landreth's Tomatoes

An ounce will produce 2000 plants, enough for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Early tomato plants should be started indoors, allowing 4-8 weeks to produce plants for setting out. Feb. or Mar. is the proper time to sow seed in hot beds or shallow boxes in the house; rows 4-6 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When plants are 2 inches high transplant into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground when all danger of frost is past, 3-4 ft. apart each way.

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 it is not uncommon for tomato growers to produce 10 to 20 tons per acre when they plant our Pennsylvania Certified Tomato Seed. In purchasing Landreth's Pennsylvania 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. What is more important, the only fruits saved are from vines of approved type, vigor, yield qualities, and freedom from disease.

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF TOMATOES, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED AND CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED. THE REGULAR VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★

Red Varieties

Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion)—115 Days, seed; 90 Days, plants. Large, coarse plants producing very large, flat, somewhat rough tomatoes. A favorite with home gardeners who want mild flavored, large fruits.

Bonny Best—100 Days, seed; 73 Days, plants. The fruits of this old favorite are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened when they attain large size. Our strain has been selected for heavy yield. In a test at Pennsylvania State College, Landreth's Certified Bonny Best produced the highest yield of marketable fruits of the 10 varieties in the Second Early Group, and the largest average size of fruits.

Break O'Day—95 Days, seed; 70 Days, plants. The vines of this variety are very open growing and somewhat resemble Earliana in appearance. It is quite resistant to disease. The fruits are medium to large in size and quite closely resemble the Marglobe as to shape.

Chalk's Jewel—100 Days, seed; 74 Days, plants. A splendid early sort for market and canning in the North.

Earliana—90 Days, seed; 66 Days, plants. This variety is used by market gardeners for a first early. It produces an abundance of medium-sized fruits on a small vine.

Garden State—95 Days, seed; 80 Days, plants. This is a new introduction, ripens before Rutgers, very productive. Fruit is well shaped, slightly flattened, splendid exterior and interior color and is especially recommended for home garden and canning. Very distinct vine.

Greater Baltimore—105 Days, seed; 83 Days, plants. A main crop of midseason variety grown in the South and the Middle West. 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.

INDIANA BALTIMORE—110 Days, seed; 79 Days, plants. This splendid strain of Baltimore was developed for the Mid-west. It is about a week later than Greater Baltimore, the plants are slightly larger and coarser, but the fruits are about the same size and shape.



Tomato—Marglobe

John Baer—100 Days, seed; 70 Days, plants. A second early tomato used extensively in New York State. It is similar to a large Chalk's Jewel or Bonny Best.

The Landreth—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. 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. The fruits are firm, and of good grade, and the vines are heavy and exceedingly healthy.

LANDRETH'S RED ROCK—115 Days, seed; 86 Days, plants. This is a splendid late variety for canning. Plants and fruits are large and of good quality.

★**MARGLOBE — 100 Days, seed; 74 Days from plants.** Landreth's Strain of Marglobe is a vast improvement over the original stock, and has been perfected by individual plant selections. The fruits are globular in shape, deep red color and have solid internal structure. Landreth's Marglobe is most productive, yielding well over 10 tons per acre in many sections of the country. The vines are robust and as wilt-resistant as any variety we have ever seen. We recommend the Marglobe for market gardeners, home gardeners and canners. The seed which we offer is all grown by us in our own fields.

★**PAN AMERICA—100 Days, seed; 74 Days from plants.** An entirely new tomato developed from a cross between Marglobe and the Red Currant tomato of Peru. More resistant to Fusarium wilt than any other variety. Vine, foliage and fruit of the Marglobe type. Needs no irrigation. Earlier than the Marglobe. Fruits globular, bright scarlet, outer and inner walls very thick. Heavy yielder. No other tomato variety is more suitable for canning and marketing. Can safely be planted in soils infested with Fusarium Wilt.

★**PRITCHARD (SCARLET TOPPER)—95 Days seed; 75 Days, plant.** "All-America" Gold Medal 1933. The plants of 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 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. In a test at Pennsylvania State College, Landreth's Certified Pritchard produced

the highest yield per acre of the 5 strains tested, the highest percentage of marketable fruits, and the largest average size of fruits.

Rutgers (Early Strain)—95 Days, seed; 79 Days, plants. In our tests in 1938, Early Rutgers had a little smaller plant than regular Rutgers, and not as much foliage. The fruits mature about a week earlier. The size and shape of the fruits, however, are about the same in both sorts.

★**RUTGERS—100 DAYS, SEED; 86 DAYS, PLANTS.** Introduced by 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. Rutgers is recommended to the canner, the market gardener and the home gardener. In tests at an Eastern State College, Landreth's Certified Rutgers produced the highest marketable yield per acre of the 4 strains in the test, and the largest average size of fruits. In Texas, Landreth's strain of Rutgers is the most outstanding introduction in recent years.



Tomato Rutgers

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. D. 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 Inspection—Advanced Plant Pathologist K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and Dr. Warren Mack of Pennsylvania State College, accompanied by D. Landreth Seed Co., field men, 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.

★**STONE, IMPROVED**—115 Days, seed; 86 Days, Plants. The standard late variety for all purposes. Plants are large, and produce large, flat fruits with good color and solid interior structure.

Valiant—90 Days, seed; 70 Days, plants. This variety matures before Rutgers and Marglobe. The fruit is solid, smooth and of fine quality. Its early maturity permits the fruit to ripen before the small vine growth makes it subject to sunburn. We recommend this fruit for planting in New Jersey and adjacent areas.

Pink and Purple Varieties

Dwarf Champion—110 Days, seed; 78 Days, plants. This is a late tomato of the dwarf or upright, potato leaf type.

June Pink—90 Days, seed; 68 Days, plants. Is a pink Earliana—see Earliana for description.

Gulf State Market (Louisiana Strain)—100 Days, seed; 80 Days, plants. This superior strain developed by Dr. Julian Miller of L. S. U., is better than most other pink varieties on the market. It has some resistance to wilt generally not found in pink sorts. The plants are robust and produce an abundance of medium to large ovate to globe-shaped fruits.

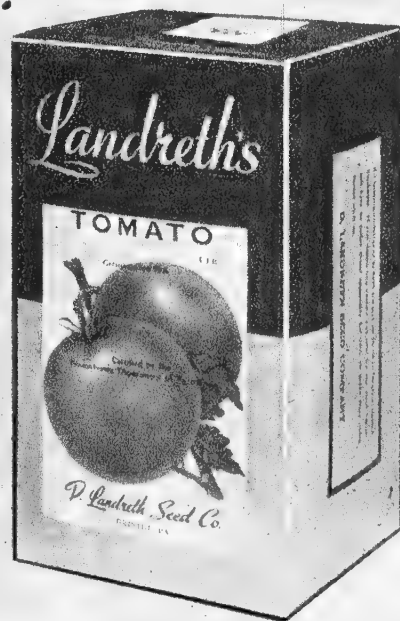
Livingston's Globe (Landreth Strain)—100 Days, seed; 82 Days, plants. Plant strong and prolific, with heavy foliage. Leaves light green, broad. Fruit large, full globe, smooth, purplish-rose. Ripens evenly; fine quality. A standard type used in the South for shipments to Northern markets.

Oxheart—118 Days, seed; 90 Days, plants. This is a very late tomato with long, thin vines and light foliage. The fruits are 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.

Ponderosa—115 Days, seed; 85 Days, plants. The foliage of this variety is large and very spreading. The fruits are large and flattish round in shape, somewhat irregular and a rough exterior. Since the internal structure is very solid, Ponderosa is favored by many as a home garden variety.

Yellow Varieties

Golden Queen (Trophy)—100 Days, seed; 83 Days, plants. The foliage of this variety is similar to Ponderosa. The fruits are medium to large in size, flattish round in shape. If one prefers a mild, sweet flavored tomato, this is just the variety.



Small Fruited Varieties

- Pear Shaped Red**—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Small fruits shaped like a pear.
- Pear Shaped Yellow**—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Small yellow fruit shaped like a pear.
- Plum Shaped Red**—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. 2 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, the shape of a plum.
- Plum Shaped Yellow**—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Same as plum shaped red in every particular except in color.
- Red Cherry, Small**—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Small, red, round fruit. Heavy producer. Five foot vine with many leaves.

Landreth's Turnips

One ounce will sow 100 ft. of drill; two pounds per acre unless broadcast when three pounds should be used per acre. A little more seed should be planted when varieties for greens rather than roots are desired. It is best to plant early varieties in the spring when the peach is in bloom (during April in most areas). Drill the seed 12-18 inches apart and thin out 4-6 inches in the row. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. For fall and winter crop sow in July or August in most localities. Turnips grown in rows and cultivated by horse should be about 2 feet apart. Many broadcast Turnips in field with other crops.

White Fleshed

- Cow Horn (Long White Green Crowned)**—80 Days. This cut leaf variety is a pure white, except a dash of green in the crown. Roots sometimes 15 inches long. Is a large cropper. In shape it is very much like a long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.
- Early White Flat 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.
- Extra Early Purple Top Milan**—40 Days. This and the White Milan are the earliest Turnips in cultivation. Similar but earlier than Purple Top.
- Extra Early White Milan**—40 Days. Identical to 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.
- Pomeranian White Globe**—70 Days. Shape round, large, solid, pure white, smooth, quick in growth for a large turnip. Productive, often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; extensively used for stock feeding as well as for table; popular in the South.
- Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat**—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. Root flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white.
- PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**—60 DAYS. This most popular variety is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance. Purplish red above ground, bulbs large, two thirds white, globe shaped, smooth with a fine tap root, fine grained flesh. The roots when about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3



Turnip —Purple Top White Globe

inches in diameter, are the best size for edible condition. This is the most popular, most largely used of all varieties.

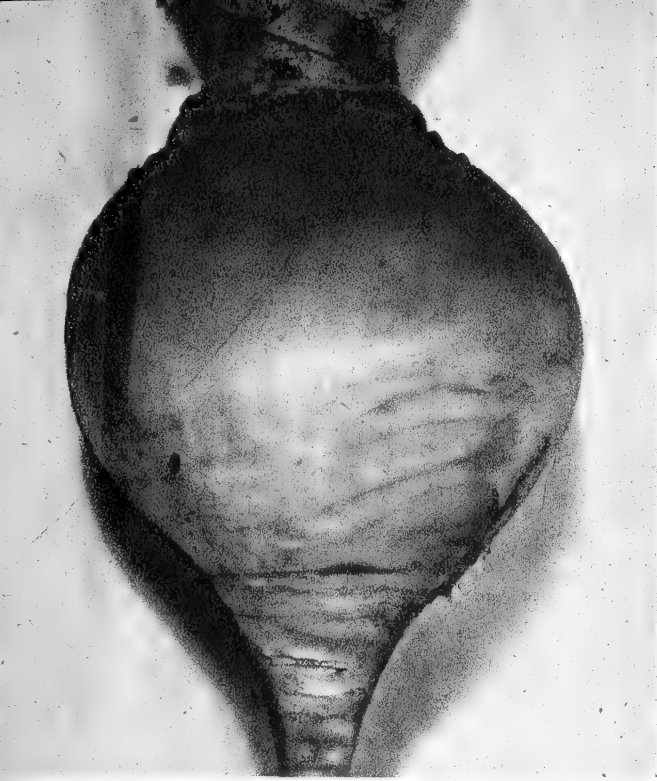
- Snowball**—50 Days. The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended.
- White Egg**—60 Days. A sort forming oval roots the shape of an egg, in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size, flesh very white, firm and sweet.

Yellow Fleshed

- AMBER GLOBE GREEN CROWNED**—70 Days. This we introduced in 1863; 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. It is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market. 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 when cooked.
- Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)**—60 Days. Cut leaved, small tops, an excellent fine texture, smooth-skinned, early orange and yellow fleshed.
- Yellow Aberdeen**—70 Days. This Turnip is highly recommended for cattle. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow.

Foliage Turnip For Greens

- Dixie Land**—50 Days. A Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green color. An exceedingly good variety. Roots, however, are not good for eating, only the top.
- Seven Top or Southern Prize**—50 Days. Used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. Very hardy. In the Spring, in the Southern States, it yields an abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat, is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States.



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 purple top. A good keeper.

Budlong (Breadstone)—90 Days. A white fleshed Rutabaga, stump rooted.

Canadian Gem—90 Days. Roots are round, golden yellow flesh with purple top. Tops are very small with almost no neck. Very hardy.

Landreth's Improved Purple Top (Long Island Improved)—90 Days. A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown. Grown largely by market gardeners for table use.

LANDRETH'S 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. There is a complete absence of hair-like side roots. The root system consists of only one tap root. The gem for Market Gardens.

Laurentian—92 Days. An outstanding purple top variety developed and introduced from Canada. Clean, well shaped root, almost neckless, skin thick, good keeper. Flesh light yellow or cream color, fine grained, excellent quality. Top light green, shorter than American Purple Top.

Macomber—88 Days. A white fleshed variety. Roots are nearly round, almost neckless. White with greenish purple tops. Well adapted to New England.

Ruta Baga—Landreth's Improved Purple Top

Shogoin Foliage—55 Days. It produces an abundance of tender delicately flavored leaves, and later a full crop of very tender Turnips, closely resembling Early White Flat Dutch. 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.

Special!

SURPRISE VEGETABLE GARDEN ASSORTMENT

\$1.70 value for

\$1.00

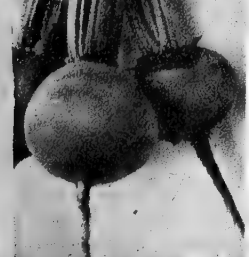
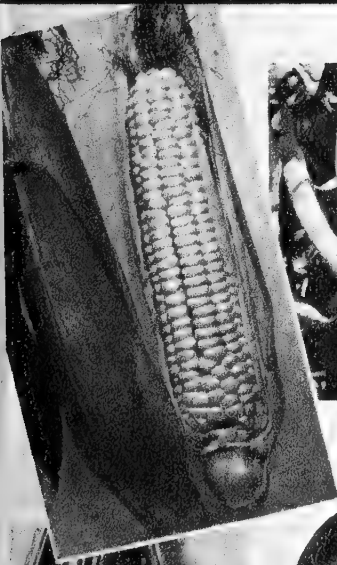
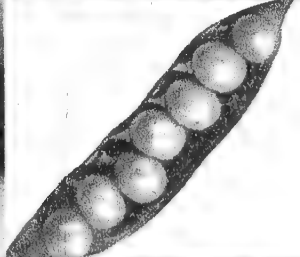
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15 Varieties

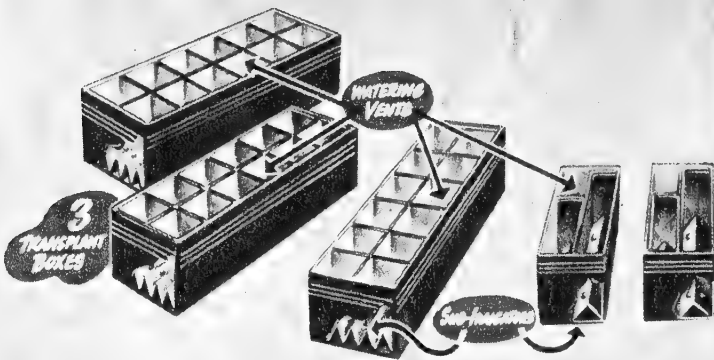
including

PACKETS
LETTUCE
CARROTS
BUSH BEANS
TOMATOES
RADISHES
SQUASH
ONIONS
PARSLEY
CORN
TURNIPS
BEETS

1/4 lb. PACKETS
BUSH LIMA BEANS
WAX BUSH BEANS
GREEN POD BUSH BEANS



Green Thumb PRODUCTS

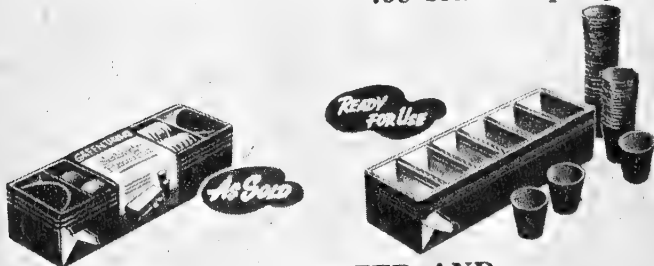


GREEN THUMB WINDOW GARDEN

For use in the house to start seed and to grow strong, individually potted plants which will mature early when set out in the garden. A self-watering feature consisting of a sub-irrigation device simplifies growing and gives much greater assurance of good plants.

No. RG33. Consists of 3 Transplant Boxes, with capacity of 33 plants, 2 Seed Starters (capacity—5 to 10 dozen seedlings) Waterproof and mildew resistant. Fits on the window sill.

79c set. Not postpaid

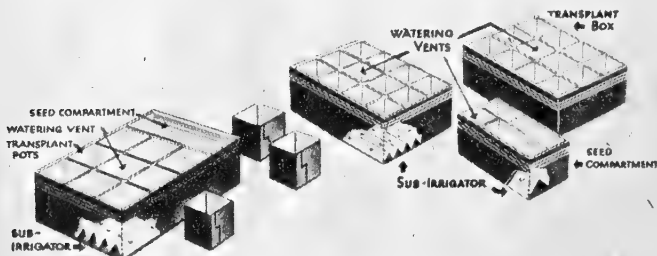


DE LUXE SEED STARTER AND POT COMBINATION

Attractive seed starter and transplanting set, in which round Green Thumb Fibre Pots are used for transplanting.

No. RG50. Consists of 6 Seed Compartments (capacity—6 to 12 dozen seedlings), 50-2 1/4 inch Fibre Pots. It has the self-watering feature.

89c set. Not postpaid



WINDOW SILL GREENHOUSE

Designed to make it easy for anyone to start early plants indoors.

No. RB11. Consists of 1 Transplant Box (capacity—11 plants), 1 Seed Compartment (capacity—18 to 36 seedlings) Waterproof and mildew resistant. 15c each. Not postpaid

No. RB22. Consists of 2 Transplant Boxes (capacity—22 plants), 1 Seed Compartment (capacity—30 to 60 seedlings)

29c set. Not postpaid



GREEN THUMB PLANT BANDS

No. RA118 1 3/4" 10c pkg. of 18

No. RA150 1 3/4" 20c pkg. of 50

No. RA212 2 1/2" 10c pkg. of 12

No. RA236 2 1/2" 20c pkg. of 36 Not postpaid



GREEN THUMB CUT-WORM PROTECTOR

Protection from cut-worm damage is provided at a very low cost. Placed around the base of each plant, it measures 3" high by 3" in diameter and is secured with a simple locking device. The cut-worm hates it.

No. RA12
No. RA50

Package of 12—10c
Package of 50—20c

Not Postpaid

GREEN THUMB CABBAGE MAGGOT PROTECTOR

The Cabbage Maggot Protector is strongly recommended by agricultural colleges. It consists of a treated felt pad which serves as both a repellent and mechanical barrier to the small fly which lays the eggs. It gives almost complete protection.

Needed for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Brussel Sprouts.

No. RA24

24 to pkg.
Not Postpaid

10c pkg.

FERTILIZERS



CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by Inoculating with

SINCE

NITRAGIN

1898

1945 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA

Sweet Clovers

Size	Retail
1 bu. ea.	\$.50
2 1/2 bu. ea.	1.00

CLOVERS

Red, Alsike, &

White Clovers

1 bu. ea.	\$.50
2 1/2 bu. ea.	1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)

VETCHES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to	
100 lbs.) ea.	\$.50
1200 lb. size ea.	5.70
(12-100 lb. size cans)	

BEANS

1 bu. ea.	\$.35
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SOYBEANS (All Varieties)

Small (Inoculates up to 120	
lbs. seed)	\$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea.	2.50
30 bu. (one ctn) ea.	3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)	

GARDEN SIZE

Garden Peas and Beans

Sweet Peas and

Edible Soybeans

Enough for 8 lbs. seed

ADCO—For making artificial manure out of garden waste such as, grass clippings, leaves, old vegetable plants, etc. 1 pound makes about 40 pounds of rich, organic manure.

7½ lb. box \$1.00, 25 lb. bag \$2.00
Not Postpaid



ROOTONE—the plant hormone powder, for cuttings, seeds, tubers and bulbs. Just dip the base of the cutting or slip in Rootone, set in sand and the roots will grow faster and bigger. By dusting seed with Rootone, seedlings grow faster and more uniformly, producing stronger plants and better crops.

¼-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce jar, \$1.00.
Not Postpaid

KEM—A complete concentrated liquid plant food for growing plants in soil or without soil. The complete balanced diet for plants, odorless and harmless.

4-oz. bottle 10c, 12-oz. bottle 25c, quart 50c
Not postpaid

PLANTABBS—The life preserver for gardens and potted plants. Gives the necessary chemicals for quick, healthy growth. Clean and odorless. 12 tablets 10c, 36 tablets 25c, 90 tablets 50c, 240 tablets \$1.00. Not Postpaid.



VIGORO—The Complete Plant Food

Produce more and better vegetables for Victory. Apply Vigoro to the soil. It is a scientifically compounded plant food. Easy to apply. No unpleasant odor. Promote rapid, beautiful and sturdy growth.

Formula 5-10-5
(For Fruits and Vegetable Production)

5 lb. Box 50c each
10 lb. Box 80c each
25 lb. Box 1.45 each
50 lb. Bag 2.35 each
100 lb. Bag 3.70 each

Formula 4-12-4
(For Lawns, Flowers, Trees and Shrubbery)

1 lb. Box 10c each
5 lb. Box 45c each
10 lb. Box 85c each
25 lb. Bag 1.50 each
50 lb. Bag 2.50 each
100 lb. Bag 4.00 each

Vigoro not postpaid

GARDEN SUCCESS OR FAILURE?



PURPLE AND GOLD SOIL TESTING KIT

Tests soil acidity. Some plants require decidedly acid soils, many do not. Know whether or not to add lime, and in what proportion. Information table supplied with kit. \$1.50 Postpaid

Eliminate guesswork, know the condition of your soil and what it will grow best, and how to adjust it for what you want to grow. Seeds and fertilizers are valuable—don't waste them until you know your soil.



SUDBURY HOME GARDENER'S SOIL TEST KIT

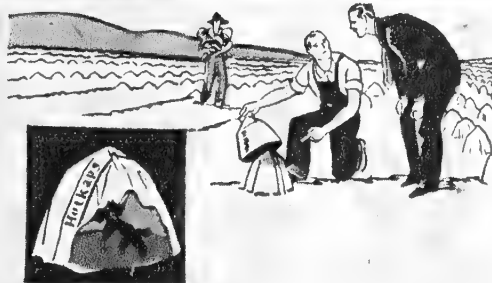
A 20-test kit. Tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity—giving all essential information to produce maximum crops with least expense for fertilizer. Complete with instructions and data on plant needs.

\$2.00 each, Postpaid

Club Model—Makes 50 individual soil tests.

\$4.75 each, Postpaid

SUNDRIES



HOTKAPS—To protect early plants against frost, rain, wind and birds. An individual hot-house for every plant. Your garden will have stronger, healthier plants and a better yield. Hotkaps are made of wax paper to be placed directly over the seed or early plant.

Package of 25 — 50c NOT PREPAID
Contains 25 Hotkaps and 1 Paper Setter.

Package of 100 — 1.95 NOT PREPAID
Contains 100 Hotkaps and 1 Fibreboard Setter.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Ant Jelly (TAT)—For outdoor use—not affected by sun. A couple drops on each ant hill will rid the lawn and garden of ants. **Tube, 35c each.**
Ant Traps (TAT)—Thalate ant traps kill entire colony. For inside or outside use.
Each 25c. Not postpaid.



BLACK LEAF 40 — A Nicotine Sulphate solution highly recommended by Experiment Stations as a spray for soft bodied sucking insects. It has proven to be an excellent insecticide against Poultry Lice. Just paint it on the roosts. **1-oz. bottle 35c, 5-oz. bottle \$1.00. Not postpaid.**

Cyanogas-A Dust—For the positive control of rats, mice, moles, groundhogs, ants, fleas and other pests.

1/2-lb. tin 45c, 1b. tin 75c, 5-lb. tin \$3.00
Not postpaid

Molgen—Eliminates moles from the lawn within 2 or 3 days; non-poisonous to humans or pets.
1/2-lb. can 50c. Not postpaid.

NICOTINE PYROX—A complete garden spray, kills both sucking and chewing insects, prevents blight and fungous diseases. Can be used on vegetable, flower, and small trees and shrubs. In mixed paste form, ready to use, just dilute with water. **20-oz. jar 60c, 5 lb. can \$2.00.**
Not postpaid



3 WA-KIL GARDEN DUST

(Can Be Sprayed)

TRIPLE ACTING — HIGH QUALITY

Control Certain Insects and Fungous Diseases on Vegetable and Flowering Plants

1. **Used against Chewing Insects**—Colorado Potato Beetle, Striped and Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Asparagus Beetle, Tomato Horn Worm, Flea Beetle and Mexican Bean Beetle.
2. **Effective against Sucking Insects**—Aphids, Leaf Hopper and certain others.
3. **Helps prevent and control**—Early Blight, Late Blight, Fungous Leaf Spots, Downy Mildew, and certain other diseases.

MANUFACTURED BY D. LANDRETH SEED CO.

3-WA-KIL Garden Dust contains only High Calibre Proven Ingredients mixed in proportions that are lethal to insects and fungous growth indicated.

Be sure to buy **3-WA-KIL** and keep a stock on hand for emergencies.

Four Pounds properly used will protect an average garden throughout one season, depending on the variety of plants and extent of insect infestation. Full instructions on each bag.

1 lb. paper bag
4 lb. paper bag

33c Not Postpaid.
90c Not Postpaid.

RED ARROW Garden Spray—A highly concentrated insecticide that kills most types of insects commonly found on vegetable and flower plants. It controls many types of both sucking and chewing insects and is non-poisonous.
1-oz. bottle 35c, 5-oz. bottle \$1.00. Not postpaid.



STANLEY CROW REPELLENT—Rids corn crops of crows, moles, gophers, woodchucks, and squirrels, eliminates loss of seed, and work in replanting. Will not clog any planter.
1/2 pt. cans, 60c, not postpaid
1 pt. cans, \$1.00, not postpaid



TREE TANGLEFOOT—A safeguard against crawling insects on trees. A band of Tree Tanglefoot prevents foliage-devouring insects from crawling into trees to lay eggs. One application lasts for months. **6-oz. 45c, 1 lb. 80c.**
Not postpaid

Tri-Ogen—Triple Spray Rose treatment. Fungicide, insect killer, repellent. Complete protection against plant diseases and insects in the Rose garden. Stimulates plant growth. In highly concentrated form, in three convenient sizes. **Small kit \$1.50, medium kit \$4.00, large kit \$6.00**
Not postpaid

FLOWER SEEDS

As the originator of the Zinnia in this country, we especially recommend our unsurpassed strain. Flowers have a special charm in this war-torn world and have a significance of sanity in surroundings of madness. Enjoy the uplift of nature through her beauty.



Ageratum

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.

Blue Perfection. Compact, very large flowered variety. The darkest sort grown from seed.

ALYSSUM — Normal germination, 5-8 Days. Makes a very pretty border; fine for carpet bedding. Blooms June to November. Sow where wanted to bloom. Native to Western Asia.

Benthami Procumbens (Snowcloth). Very dwarf creeping habit. Best for edging that we have ever grown.

Carpet of Snow (Little Gem). Pure white flowers which grow over 4 inches tall. Spreading plants. Ideal for borders.

Lilac Queen Improved. Distinct variety with lilac-tinted flowers. 9 inches.

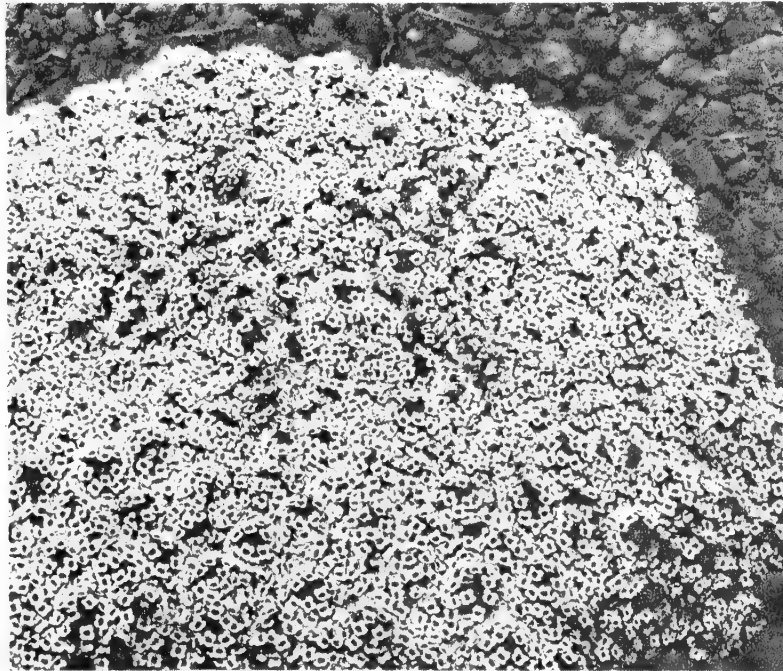
Saxatile Compactum. Perennial, known also as "Basket of Gold." In late spring, is covered with golden flowers. Excellent for rockeries.

Sweet (Maritimum). White. 8 to 12 inches. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented, a hardy annual.

ASTERS (Callistephus).—Normal germination, 5-10 Days.

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 chrysanthemum, and often are curled and interlaced. Blooms midsummer. 2 feet. (Wilt resistant). **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). **Mixed.**



Alyssum—Carpet of Snow



Aster—Early Queen of the Market



Calliopsis



Calendula



Balsam



Blue Lace Flower

BABY'S BREATH (*Gypsophila*)—Normal germination, 15 Days.

Grandiflora Alba (London Market 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.

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.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)—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. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. In bloom 60 days. If foliage obscures flowers, it can be cut away without injuring plants. Native to India, Malay Peninsula and China.

Rose Flowered Double Mixed—18 inches diameter.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (*Didiscus*)—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.

CALENDULA (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 Island to Persia.

Double Mixed—Yellow and orange shades.

Lemon Queen—Good clear lemon.

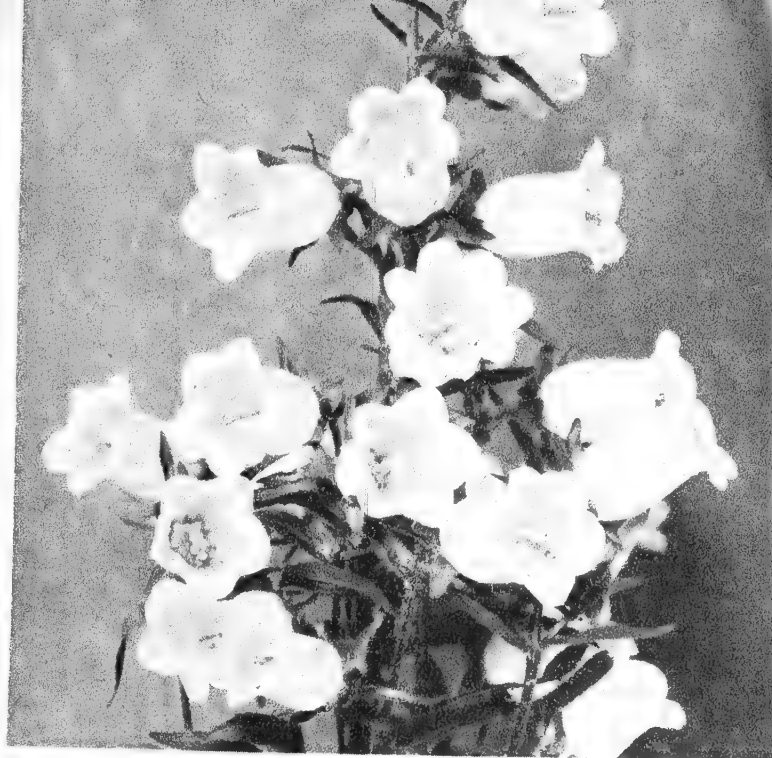
Orange King—The best bright orange.

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.

Mixed Tall Semi-Double.



Bachelor's Button



Campanula

CAMPANULA (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.

Cup and Saucer Mixed (Calycanthemum). Large cup-shaped bells, surrounded by a calyx resembling a saucer, and giving effect of being double.

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.

Umbellata Mixed.

CASTOR BEAN (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.

All Varieties Mixed.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. The cockscombs are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The plants 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.

Cristata Tall Mixed.

Plumed Mixed.

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.

Jubilee Gem. "All America" Silver Medal for 1937. Superb English Dwarf Bushy Type, not over 12 inches tall and excellent for border use. Large deep blue flowers.

Mixed.



Candytuft



Cockscomb



Dahlias



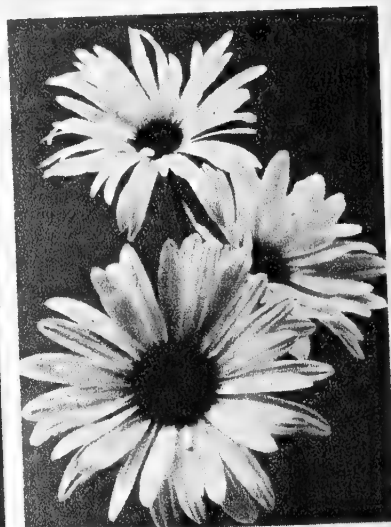
California Poppy
(*Eschscholtzia*)



Cynoglossum Chinese



Cosmos



Shasta Daisy

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Normal germination, 8-20 Days. Annual Single Mixed.

COSMOS—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. Every year this flower makes more friends. Growing 4 to 5 feet high from seed it is valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost. Cosmos is improved by indoor starting. Excellent for cutting. Originally from tropical America.

Early Mixed.

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. Seed-grown Dahlias bloom only about 2 weeks later than those grown from tubers. The Dahlia originally grew wild in Mexico.

Finest Single Mixed. Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Fine for cutting.

DAISY-SHASTA (Leucanthemum)—Normal Germination, 8-20 Days.—2 feet.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)—Normal germination, 5-15 Days.

Laciniatus Splendens. Bronze Medal "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.

Chinensis Double Mixed (China or Indian Pink) Flowers borne in Sweet William like clusters in various colors, showy and double. Height, 1 foot.

Heddewigi Double Mixed. (Asia Pink). Very showy and fragrant. Double flowers 2 to 2½ inches, resembling a carnation, many beautifully striped and mottled. 10 inches.

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 wildflower, from which the following has been developed.

Mixed.

EUPHORBIA (Snow on the Mountain)—Normal germination, 10-12 Days.

Variegata. 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.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Cynoglossum) (Houndstongue)—Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Chinese. 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.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)—Normal germination, 8-20 Days. Flowers open late each afternoon, 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.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)—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. Finest Mixed.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket-flower)—Normal germination, 10-20 Days. Do best in full sunlight in light, open, well drained soil. 2 feet. Bloom from June to Frost. Flowers ideal for indoor decorative purposes. Can be grown from seed sown indoors or in open garden. Annual Single Mixed.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)—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.

GOURDS (Ornamental)—Normal germination, 12-15 Days. The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for screening 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.

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea Rosea)—Normal germination, 10-30 Days. 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.

Allegheny Semi-Double, Fringed Mixed. Mammoth flowers.

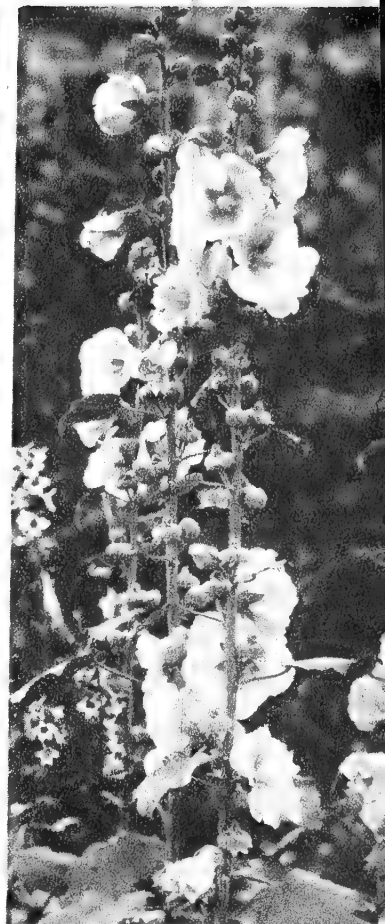
KOCHIA (Fire Bush)—Normal germination, 10 Days. The seed should be sown when the oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching three feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green, feathery branches, which turn red after frost. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. An annual hedge plant. 3 feet. Native both in Europe and United States.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium)—Normal germination, 20-25 Days. Larkspur 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 indoors starting improves the quality of the flowers. Placing the seed in a refrigerator for from 24 to 48 hours immediately before planting always induces greater and higher germination. Imperial Mixed.

LINUM (Flax)—Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Easy to grow and very much used recently because of their graceful airy habit. 2 feet. Self-sows readily. European native.



Gaillardia and Baby's Breath



Hollyhock



Forget-me-not



Larkspur Imperial



Foxglove



Four O'Clock



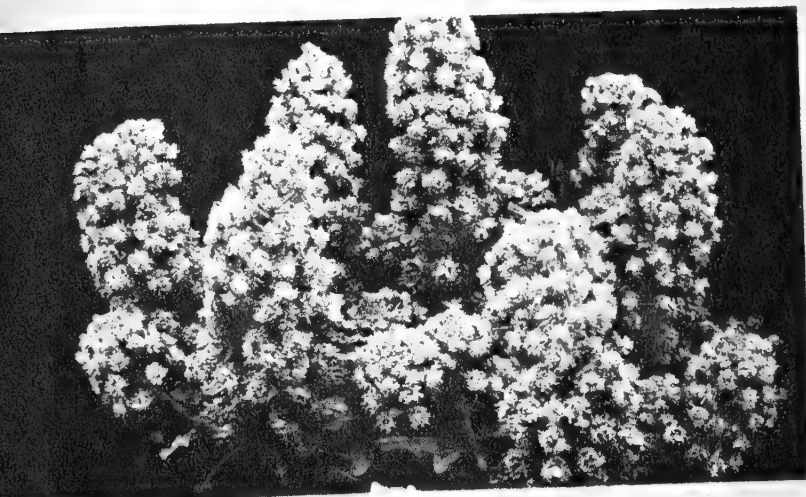
Marigold



Nasturtium



Morning Glory—Imperial Mixed



Mignonette

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) — Normal germination, 5-10 Days.

Guinea Gold. All-American Gold Medal 1933. A carnation-flowered novelty that comes 100% true semi-double from seed. Petals are loosely placed of brilliant orange color, flushed with gold.

Tall African Double Mixed. 2½ ft. tall, well branched so that a profusion of yellow and orange flowers, 1½ inches across are had from early summer until frost. Fine for cutting.

Blue Flax.

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.

Large Flowering Mixed.

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, 6 inches wide. Opens only night and morning. Large, smooth, dark foliage.

Bona-Nox (Evening Glory). Large fragrant flowers opening in the evening. Purple throat, shading to lavender.

MORNING GLORY—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. 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 morning glories. Soak seed in water 24 hours before sowing.

Heavenly Blue, Clark's Early Flowering. A beautiful blue flower 4 or 5 inches across. White and yellow throat. Ideal climber. Sandy, gravelly soil and southern exposure best.

Imperial Mixed. A warm situation protected from winds is best for this variety.

Scarlet O'Hara. Gold Medal from "All-America" Selections Committee for 1939. A rich, dark wine-red variety, blooming 65 days after sowing. An addition to almost any garden.

NASTURTIUMS — Normal germination, 8-10 Days. "Black Bugs" may be kept off Nasturtiums by placing an ordinary camphor ball every 6 inches along the row. This should be done when plants are about 2 inches tall.

Double Sweet-Scented Novelties:

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. Late planting is best. Needs considerable moisture to bloom really well.

Scarlet Gleam Double. 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.

Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids. These Nasturtiums are the result of a "cross" between the famous Golden Gleam Double, and the old-fashioned singles. 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 flowers well above the leaves. Sweet scented. Like cool nights and considerable water.

Dwarf Single Mixed. A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, ideally suited for beds and borders. These flowers require very little care and thrive almost anywhere, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. The mixture has a riot of color blooming from early summer until killed by frost. Sow where it is wanted to bloom and thin out to 5 inches apart.

Tall Single Nasturtiums. Climbing 4 to 5 feet high. A combination of the best tall varieties.

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.

PANSIES — Normal germination, 8-40 Days.

Seeds should be sown indoors early in spring or outdoors during August and plants protected in Winter. Seed sometimes is slow to germinate, and needs plenty of heat and moisture. 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. (New crop seed ready late July of each year).

Landreth's All Giants Mixed. An excellent large flowering strain.

PETUNIAS — Normal germination, 8-15 Days.

Annuals of extraordinary merit and easy culture, producing a fine effect. In the garden or green-house 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. As is not generally realized, Petunias make excellent cut flowers for low and flat bowls. Are wildings of southern South America.

Special Mixed.

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. 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.

American Legion. Brilliant scarlet with white Maltese cross.

Shirley Double Mixed. Double flowered and very pretty.

California Poppy—See Eschscholtzia.

PORTULACA—Normal germination, 8-10 Days.

A beautiful plant for massing in beds, borders or rockery, producing a riot of color. Flowers like little roses. In sowing mix the seed with many times its bulk in dry sand. Ideal for a ground cover in sunny locations.

Grandiflora Single Mixed.



Nasturtiums



Petunias



Poppy



Pansies



Portulaca

Surprise GARDEN MIXTURE

ANNUALS

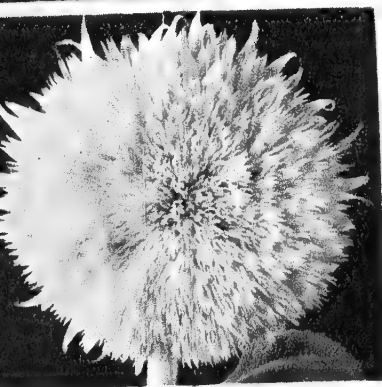
NORMAL GERMINATION: 8 TO 10 DAYS

**A COMPLETE GARDEN OF
26 VARIETIES
GROWN FROM ONLY ONE
10c PACKET**

A choice blending of annual flowers, ideal to brighten an unsightly corner. May be broadcast, or planted in rows. It is so balanced as to give a continuous bloom all season. The seeds in the Surprise Garden Mixture are also excellent for children's gardens.

Surprise GARDEN MIXTURE

(26 VARIETIES OF ANNUALS) - - 10c PER PACKET



Sunflower



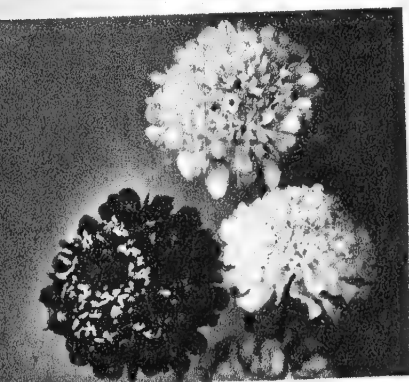
Strawflowers



Stocks



Sweet Peas



Scabiosa



Salpiglossis

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, gloxinia-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.

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 indoors or outdoors, but inside starting gives earliest and best blooms. Native of Europe.

Bloomsdale Mixed.

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. Our strain is remarkably well doubled. 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. Stocks are native in Southern Europe and Southern California.

Mixed.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum)—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. 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.

Mixed.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of its flowers make it worthy of a place in every garden. Sow where wanted to bloom, and thin out to proper distance. Plant to hide unsightly objects. Indigenous to the Western Hemisphere, mainly North America.

Double Excelsior Hybrids. Globe flowered, yellow. 5 feet.

Russian Mammoth. For field culture. 8-10 feet.

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. There are approximately 340 seeds to the ounce. 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, where winters are not too severe, as with the resulting 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. Develop best only with a rainy season or with extensive watering. Keep seed pods clipped.

Early Flowering Spencers Mixed—Very popular with florist for greenhouse culture. Planted in open ground the same time as summer flowering Spencers, they flower fully four weeks earlier. Becoming increasingly popular among home gardeners. Planted for winter bloom in greenhouses.

Summer Flowering Spencers Mixed — Spencer Sweet Peas are the finest type of Sweet Peas in existence. All varieties in this mixture are well blended from the purest white to deepest maroon.

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. 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.

Mixed.

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.

ZINNIAS — Normal germination, 5-10 Days.

The Landreths, who introduced the Zinnia from Mexico to commercial use more than 140 years ago, feel that their strain is unsurpassed by that of any seedsman. Blooms from July to frost. Seeds can be planted in the open or sown indoors and the young plants transplanted if desired. Will grow anywhere and stand rough treatment. Plant in July to get the largest and best flowers.

Giant Dahlia Flowered (Bloomsdale Gold Medal Mixture)—3-4 feet. Awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. 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 variety we grow. They are best for bedding purposes.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Canary Bird—Primrose-yellow.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Exquisite — Light rose, shading to deep rose.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Scarlet Flame — Bright orange-scarlet.

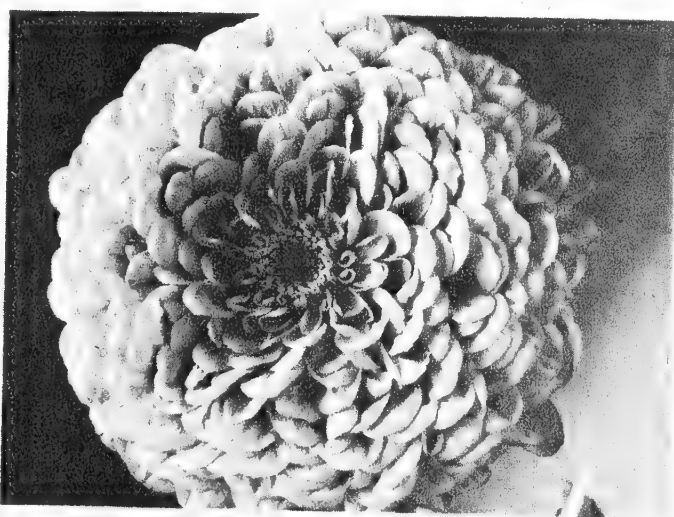
California Giants (Bloomsdale Finest Mixed)—

3-4 feet. 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. Better for cutting than the Dahlia Flowered type, as the stems are longer.

Improved Double Lilliput or Pompom (Bloomsdale Mixed)—12-15 inches. This charming strain is 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 (1½ in.) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.



Zinnia—Giant Dahlia Flowered



Zinnia—California Giant



Zinnia—Lilliput

MAKING A GOOD LAWN



"How can I get a smooth, velvety-green lawn?" There is no simple answer. Even the beginner can be fairly sure of good results if he will follow carefully the three steps that are required to make a good lawn.

1. **Preparation of the soil**—The area should be plowed or dug to a depth of 8" to 12". If the soil is very sandy, or poor put at least four inches of good topsoil over the surface after the rough grading of the lawn has been done. Most soils will be improved by the addition of raw ground limestone or hydrated lime. Before applying lime, the soil should be tested for acidity and the recommended amount of lime be incorporated into the soil.
2. **Fertilizing**—Grass, no matter how good the seed, will not grow unless provided with suitable food for the grass roots to feed on. An application of 3 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet of any good complete fertilizer, such as the 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 analysis will provide this. Rake the area, removing small stones, etc., making the area as even and smooth as possible.
3. **Sowing the seed** — Cheap seed is false economy. It often spells discouraging failures and unnecessary expense. They are usually composed of annual grasses which are hard to cut and contain large quantities of impurities such as chaff and weed seed. Play safe and get the best — Get Landreth's Famous Lawn Grass Mixtures. Sow the seed evenly, allowing 1 pound to 200 square feet. In selecting the mixture, select one that is best suited for your soil or shade condition. Landreth's have a mixture for most every lawn situation. Grass Lawns sown, in northern localities, from March until May, and from the 15th of August until the first killing frost, have the best chances of success.

A Few Helps on Lawn Maintenance

1. Lawns planted in the Spring should be seeded as early as possible. Fall sowing is more satisfactory. As a general rule, the permanency of a lawn varies according to price. The higher the price of the seed, the more permanent grasses are used.
2. Damage to lawns is done by annual weeds and crab grass. It doesn't help much to dig these out after the plant has dropped its seed. The attack should come before.
3. Too close mowing is not desirable. For best results do not clip under 1½ inches. Most soil in the shade is too acid. Lime should be applied. This is a general rule and of course there are exceptions.
4. Shall I plant clover in my lawn? The answer is mostly according to individual taste. Most people prefer a seed mixture including clover and lawns seem to survive the hot Summer better when clover is used in the formula.
5. In watering the lawn do not sprinkle the surface. This does more harm than good. Water as little as possible but do it thoroughly so the water will sink in three or four inches.
6. A lawn, like anything else which grows, needs food. It is best to fertilize early in the Spring or in the Fall. We do not recommend any Summer fertilizing except in making new lawns late in August.

LANDRETH'S SEED — TESTED — FRESH — RELIABLE



PENNSBURY, A Landreth lawn at Penn's beloved manor on the Delaware north of Philadelphia, in recent years reconstructed by the State. Penn lived there the summers of 1700 and 1701.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Mixtures

Fast Grow—Used extensively by contractors who desire an immediate effect. The majority of grasses used are temporary. Contains no clover.

Special Purpose Formulas

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 are necessary for success in shaded areas.

Special Shady—This formula contains some shade grasses but not in the proportions that our regular Shady Place formula contains. Special Shady is a cheaper mixture.

Terrace or Embankment—Grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides. If possible, protect with cloth after planting to prevent washing from rains until grass is established.

Cemetery Mixture—A specially designed blend of grasses containing a large proportion of Fescue which has proven successful in the sun and shade and withstands drought.

Pasture—Contains seed producing permanent, dense and deep-rooted turf and clover of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality.

Superior Bent Mixture—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something outstanding is desired. Only grasses which grow year after year are used and Clover may be inserted, or not, according to the customer's desire.

Fairmount Park—A well-known formula of tested durability producing a heavy, thick turf and a good sod throughout the growing season.

Evergreen—This is a quicker growing mixture, free of noxious Weed Seeds and low in Inert Matter. You will be pleased with its results.

New York Park—Sold by Landreth for many years. Entirely satisfactory for a lower price seed.

Popular—Very quick growing—satisfactory for the price. Composed mostly of Annual Grasses but free from weeds.

FOR AN OUTSTANDING LAWN, PLANT—

Landreth's Never Die Lawn Seed

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MIXTURES ON THE MARKET

LANDRETH NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is composed of grasses which come to life each Spring and produce luxuriant turf year after year if occasionally fed with bone meal or some other complete fertilizer. It is a carefully blended mixture of perennial grasses which acquire a rich emerald green early in the season, retaining this color until late Fall.

NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is sold in ½ and 1 pound cartons and in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Cartons and bags are sealed for your protection so that you may be sure of getting the genuine Landreth officially tested grasses. For further details see inside back cover of this catalog.

Landreth's Athletic Seed Mixtures

Tennis and Golf

Landreth's 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 designed for rough wear. Formula does not contain Clover.

Easy Eagle—The putting green supreme is formed after seeding with this Mixture. It contains the finest bent grasses and is smooth, lasting and continually green.

Baseball, Football, Soccer and Field Hockey

Landreth's Athletic Field—A mixture to withstand hard, steady wear from cleats and spikes. Grasses contained are hardy and durable. Shibe Park, one of the most famous ball fields in America, is planted with Landreth Seeds.

Individual Grasses

Bent, Colonial—Astoria, Rhode Island, New Zealand and Prince Edward Island Bents (*Agrostis tenuis*)—Our stock is Blue tag certified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. 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 in the East. Used for golf greens, fairways and lawns. 32 lbs. per bu. 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Bent, Seaside (*Agrostis palustris* or *maritima*)—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 one of the most satisfactory for golf putting greens. 32 lbs. per bu. 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

BERMUDA (*Cynodon dactylon*) 35 pounds per bushel — A very rapid perennial creeper used in the South, not very hardy in the North. Recent supplies have all gone to the government for airports, etc. Now available in limited quantities.

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.

Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*)—14 lbs. per bu. 98% pure. Used a great deal for lawns. Produces a good nutritious pasturage. Deep rooting and attractive color. Perennial.

Fescue, Chewing's (*Festuca rubra 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.

Fescue, Meadow or English Blue (*Festuca elatior pratensis*)—24 lbs. per bu. Known as Evergreen Grass. Used for pastures and lawns. Perennial.

Fescue, Genuine Creeping Red (*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, velvety turf free from weeds and is adapted to shade and reasonably poor soil.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)—14 lbs. per bu. A very valuable pasturage and hay grass. Perennial.

Red Top, Fancy Recleaned (*Agrostis alba*)—32 lbs. per bu. 98% pure. Sometimes called Herds Grass. Grows best in rich, moist soils. Excellent for lawn, hay or permanent pasture. Biennial.

Red Top, Ordinary or Unhulled (*Agrostis alba*)—30 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. See Fancy Red Top.

Rye Grass, Domestic (*Lolium multiflorum*)—24 lbs. per bu. 99% pure. For most purposes inferior to other rye grasses. Used for hay, pasture and temporary lawns. Annual.

Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium italicum*)—24 lbs. per bu. (grown in America). Good for a quick hay crop. annual.

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. Perennial.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)—45 lbs. per bu. Used with Red Top for pastures but is not recommended for growing alone. Perennial.

Timothy—Aberystwyth S50—Strain developed at Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Great Britain. Will stand close cutting, unlike ordinary Timothy strains. Leafy strain with creeping habit. Supply is limited. See Timothy above for ordinary use.

Clovers and Field Seeds

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)—60 lbs. per bu. Used extensively for lawns. We recommend in using this as pasturage to include some perennial grass. Supply limited due to European war. Perennial.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Northern grown. Perennial.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*)—8 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial.

Ladino (*Trifolium repens*)—Grows 10 to 14 inches high. Moisture and good fertility necessary. Used more as a temporary than a permanent pasture.

Red (*Trifolium pratense*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Medium U. S. Verified Strain. Perennial.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom (*Melilotus alba*)—18 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Re-seeds readily.

MILLET—Golden and Hungarian.

SELECTED WINTER RYE

SELECTED SEED WHEAT

SOY BEANS—Black Wilson.

SUDAN GRASS

VETCH—Hairy, Winter and Common.

WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURE

MIXED CANARY BIRD SEED

Popular for house pets.

P. Landreth Seed Co.

Canal Street, Bristol, Pa.

1945 RETAIL SEED PRICES

(subject market changes)

Considering the quality offered, we believe these prices very reasonable. Please ask for prices on larger quantities. All prices conform to the Government Ceiling Prices or less.

ASPARAGUS SEEDS AND ROOTS

	Oz.	¼ lb.	
Mary Washington—Seed	\$.20	\$.55	
Mary Washington—Roots			
25 Roots 90c., 50 Roots			\$ 1.50

BUSH BEANS—GREEN PODS

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Black Valentine Stringless	.25	.35	.65	2.50
Bountiful	.25	.35	.65	2.50
Broad Windsor (Fava)	.25	.35	.65	2.50
Dwarf Horticultural	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Fairmount	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Full Measure	.25	.40	.75	3.00
French Horticultural, Long Podded	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Giant Stringless	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Keystoneian	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Landreth Stringless Green Pod	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Landreth Stringless Red Valentine	.25	.35	.65	2.50
Lows Champion	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Plentiful	.25	.40	.75	2.50
Refugee Stringless	.25	.40	.75	2.50
Shippo Green Pod	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Streamliner	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Tendergreen	.25	.40	.75	2.50
Tennessee Green Pods	.25	.40	.75	2.50

SHELL BEANS

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Navy or Boston Pea	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Red Kidney	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Trout	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Vermont Cranberry	.20	.35	.65	2.50
White Kidney	.20	.35	.65	2.50
White Marrow	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Yellow Eye	.20	.35	.65	2.50

LANDRETH'S BUSH BEANS, WAX PODDED

Davis Kidney Wax Stringless	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Landreth Top Notch Golden	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Pencil Pod Black Wax	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Round Pod Kidney Wax	.30	.50	.95	4.00
Sure Crop Black Wax	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Unrivalled Wax	.25	.45	.85	3.50

LANDRETH'S EDIBLE SOY BEANS

Bahsei	.20	.35	.65	2.50
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LANDRETH'S BUSH LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Cangreen	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Improved Bush	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Fordhook Bush	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Henderson Bush	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Jackson Wonder Bush	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Wood's Prolific Bush	.20	.35	.65	2.50

LANDRETH'S POLE LIMA BEANS

California Cream Butter	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Carolina or Sieva	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Challenger Improved	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Florida Speckled Butter	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Giant Podded Pole	.25	.40	.75	3.00
King of the Garden	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Large Speckled Pole	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Landreth Large Green Seeded	.20	.35	.65	2.50

LANDRETH'S POLE BEANS

Golden Cluster Wax	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Horticultural (London)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Mammoth Podded Horticultural	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Ideal Market	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Ky. Wonder (Old Homestead)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Ky. Wonder Wax	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Ky. Wonder White Seed	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Lazy Wife	.20	.35	.65	2.50
McCaslan Pole	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Missouri Wonder	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Red Speckled Cut Short	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Scarlet Runner	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Striped Creaseback	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Tenn. Wonder (Landreth)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
White Creaseback	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Yard Long (Asparagus)	.25	.45	.85	3.50

BEET

Crimson Globe	.30	.80
Crosby's Egyptian	.30	.80
Detroit Dark Red	.30	.85
Early Blood Turnip	.30	.80
Early Wonder	.30	.80
Early Wonder Green Top	.30	.80
Eclipse, Extra Early	.30	.80
Extra Early Egyptian	.30	.85
Green Top Bunching	.30	.85
Landreth's Best	.30	.85
Lentz Turnip	.20	.65

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL

Giant Half Rose	.20	.50
Golden Tankard	.20	.50
Mammoth Long Red	.20	.50
Sludstrup	.20	.50

BROCCOLI

Calabrese (Ital. Green Type)	.35	1.10
Raab	.20	.65
St. Valentine (Cauliflower Type) Pkt.	.10	

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Long Island Improved	.95
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TRY LANDRETH'S NEW ZEALAND SPINACH

LANDRETH'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	20 lb. and over per lb.	50 lb. and over per lb.
Superior Bent	\$.75	\$1.45	\$3.45	\$6.40	\$.61	\$.60
Landreth's Never Die	.60	1.15	2.85	5.15	.49	.48
Fairmount Park	.55	1.05	2.50	4.60	.45	.44
Evergreen	.50	.95	2.25	4.20	.41	.40
New York Park	.45	.85	2.00	3.80	.37	.36
Popular	.40	.75	1.80	3.40	.33	.32
Fast Grow			1.20			.20
Shady Place	.70	1.35	3.20	5.90	.57	.56
Special Shady	.60	1.15	2.85	5.15	.49	.48
Terrace or Embankment	.65	1.25	3.10	5.05	.55	.54
Cemetery	.70	1.35	3.20	5.90	.57	.56
Pasture					.37	.35
Easy Eagle					1.35	1.30
Landreth's Ruffwear					.65	.60
Landreth's Athletic Field					.38	.37
New Jersey State Formulas						
Pure White Dutch Clover	Ask for Prices				1/2 lb.	1 lb.
	Oz.	1/4 lb.			\$.70	\$1.25
	\$.15	\$.40				

INDIVIDUAL GRASSES, CLOVERS, ETC. AT MARKET PRICES

LANDRETH'S CABBAGE

	Oz.	1/4 lb.
All Head Early	\$.45	\$1.50
All Seasons	.45	1.50
Bd'le Lge. Late Dumhead	.45	1.50
Bd'le Lge. Late Flat Dutch	.45	1.50
Charleston or Lge. Wakefield	.45	1.50
Charleston Ex. Sel. Wakefield	.55	1.75
Copenhagen Market	.45	1.50
Copenhagen Market, Market Gardener's Strain	.45	1.50
Danish Round Hd. Sht. Stem	.45	1.50
Drumhead Savoy	.45	1.50
Early Dwf. Flat Dutch	.45	1.50
Early Jersey Wakefield	.45	1.50
Select Jersey Wakefield	.55	1.75
Ferry's Round Dutch	.45	1.50
Glory of Enkhuizen	.45	1.50
Golden Acre Yellows Resistant	Ask for Prices	
Golden Acre	.45	1.50
Green Acre	.45	1.50
Marion Market Yellows Resistant	.50	1.80
Penn State Ball Head	.55	1.75
Premium Late Drumhead	.45	1.50
Premium Late Flat Dutch	.45	1.50
Red Dutch (Red Rock)	.55	1.75
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	.45	1.50
Succession	.45	1.50
Surehead	.45	1.50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 Yellows Resistant	.50	1.80
Wisconsin All Seasons Yellows Resistant	.50	1.80

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Chihili	.30	.85
Pe Tsai	.30	.85
Wong Bok	.30	.85

LANDRETH'S CARROT

Chantenay Half Long	.30	1.00
Chantenay Long Type	.30	1.00
Chantenay Red Cored	.30	1.00
Danvers, Bloomsdale	.40	1.25
Danvers, Half Long	.30	1.00
Danvers, Red Cored	.30	1.00
Hutchinson	.40	1.25
Imperator	.30	1.00
Long Orange	.30	1.00
Morse's Bunching	.30	1.00

Nantes	.40	1.25
Oxheart	.30	1.00
Scarlet Horn Blunt	.30	1.00
Tendersweet	.40	1.25

LANDRETH'S CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	1/4 oz.
Autumn Giant	\$.10	\$.80
Early Snowball	.15	1.00
Ey. Snowball Select	.20	1.25

LANDRETH'S COLLARDS

	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Cabbage or Heading	\$.15	\$.35
Georgia (Southern or Creole)	.15	.35

CELERY

Celeriac	.70	2.00
Emperor (Fordhook)	.80	2.25
Giant Pascal	.80	2.25
Golden Plume (Wonderful)	.80	2.50
Golden Self Blanching	.80	2.50
Summer Pascal	.80	2.50
White Plume	.70	2.25

LANDRETH'S SWEET CORN, HYBRID

	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Carmelcross	\$.30	\$.55	\$1.05	\$4.50
Golden Cross Bantam	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Ioana P 39x145	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Lee 39x27	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Lincoln 39x23	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Marcross 6.13	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Marcross P. 39	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Narrow Grain	.35	.65	1.25	5.50
Silvercross Bantam	.40	.70	1.35	6.00
Spancross	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Tendergold P. 39	.30	.55	1.05	4.50
Evergreen 14x13	.40	.70	1.35	6.00
Whipcross P. 39	.30	.55	1.05	4.50

LANDRETH'S GARDEN CORN

FOR ROASTING EARS (not Hybrid)				
Adam's Early (Ideal)	.15	.20	.35	1.50
Adam's Extra Early	.15	.20	.35	1.50
Truckers' Favorite	.15	.25	.35	1.50
Landreth Earliest Table	.15	.25	.35	1.50

LANDRETH'S SWEET CORN

Open Pollinated—White Varieties

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Black Mexican	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Country Gentleman	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Early Evergreen	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Howling Mob	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Kendel's Giant				
(Mam. Wh. Corey)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Landreth Money Maker	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Long Island Beauty	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Narrow Grained Evergreen	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Stowell's Evergreen	.20	.35	.65	2.50
The Vanguard	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Whipple's White	.20	.35	.65	2.50
White Evergreen	.20	.35	.65	2.50

LANDRETH'S SWEET CORN

Open Pollinated (Yellow Varieties)

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Bantam Evergreen				
(Golden)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Barden's Wonder Bantam	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Golden Bantam 8 Row	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Gol. Bant. Imp. 10-14 Rows	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Golden Colonel	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Golden Ey. Market	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Golden Gem	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Golden Giant	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Golden Sunshine	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Whipple's Yellow	.20	.35	.65	2.50

POP CORN

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Hulless (Australian)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Queen's Golden	.20	.35	.65	2.50
So. American (T.N.T.)	.20	.35	.65	2.50
White Rice	.20	.35	.65	2.50

FIELD CORN

	7 lb.	14 lb.
	½ peck	peck
Bristol Early Yellow	\$.75	\$1.40
Canada Flint	.75	1.40
Eureka	.75	1.40
Golden Dent	.75	1.40
Lancaster County Surecrop	.70	1.30
Leaming	.70	1.30
Golden Beauty	.70	1.30
Snowflake	.75	1.45
U. S. No. 13 Hybrid (Cert.)	1.20	2.30
Penna. Long Yellow Flint	Ask for Price	

DANDELION

	Pkt.
Improved Thick-Leaved	\$.10
French Garden	.10

CUCUMBER—Slicing Varieties

	Oz.	¼ lb.
A. & C. (Colorado)	\$.30	\$.90
Arlington White Spine	.25	.75
Black Diamond	.25	.75
Cool & Crisp	.25	.75
Cubit (1944 All American Selection)	.70	2.50
Davis Perfect	.25	.75
Early Fortune	.25	.75
Kirby, Original Strain	.30	.80
Kirby, Special Long Strain	.30	.90
Klondyke	.30	.80
Long Green, Improved	.30	.90
Longfellow	.30	.90
New Hybrid	.30	.80
Straight Eight	.30	.80
White Wonder	.30	.80

CUCUMBER—Pickling Varieties

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Boston Pickling	.25	.70
Chicago Pickling	.25	.70
Early Cluster	.25	.70
Jersey Pickling	.25	.70
National Pickling	.25	.70
Short Prolific	.25	.70
Snow's Perfection Pickling	.25	.70
West India Gherkin	.25	.75

LANDRETH'S EGGPLANT

Black Beauty	.85
Florida High Bush	.75
New Orleans Market	.75
Fort Myers Market	.75
Land. Large Round Purple	.75
New York, Improved	.75

LANDRETH'S ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Bat (Escarolle)	.20	.75
Full Heart Batavian	.20	.75
Green Curled	.20	.75
White Curled	.20	.75

HERBS

	Pkt.
Anise	\$.10
Borage	.10
Coriander	.10
Dill, Mammoth	.10
Florence Fennel	.10
Sweet Basil	.10

LANDRETH'S KALE OR BORECOLE

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Bloomsdale Double Ex. Curled	\$.30	\$1.00
Dwarf Blue Scotch	.25	.80
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch	.25	.80
Siberian	.20	.65

LANDRETH'S KOHL RABI

Purple Vienna	.70
White Vienna	.70

LANDRETH'S LEEK

Giant Mussleburgh	.60	2.35
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LANDRETH'S LETTUCE—Heading Varieties

Big Boston	.25	.70
California Cream Butter	.25	.75
Celtuce	.85	3.15
Cosberg	.35	1.05
Crisp As Ice	.30	.90
Hanson	.25	.70
Iceberg	.30	.85
Imperial No. 44	.35	1.15
Great Lakes	.60	1.75
Imperial No. 847	.35	1.15
May King	.25	.70
Mignonette	.30	1.00
N. Y. (Wonderful Los Angeles)	.35	1.05
New York No. 12	.35	1.05
Salamander	.25	.70
Simon's Cabbage Head	.25	.75
Simon's Cabbage Head Select Stock	.30	.90
White Boston	.25	.75

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Black Seeded Simpson	.25	.75
Early Curled Silesia	.25	.75
Grand Rapids	.25	.75
Oak Leaf	.40	1.30
Prize Head	.25	.75

COS OR ROMAINE VARIETIES

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Dark Green Cos	.25	.75
Paris White Cos	.25	.75

LANDRETH'S MUSTARD

	.15	.40
Bloomsdale, Large Leaved	.15	.40
Chinese, Broad Leaved	.15	.40
Florida, Broad Leaved	.15	.40
Giant Southern Curled	.15	.40
Mustard Spinach (Tendergreen)	.15	.40
Ostrich Plume (Fordhook Fancy)	.15	.40

MUSKMELON—CANTALOUPE,

**Pink and Orange
Fleshed Varieties**

	.30	.85
Banana	.30	.85
Bender's Surprise	.30	.85
Defender (Burrell's Gem)	.30	.85
Emerald Gem	.30	.85
Edward's Perfecto	.30	.85
Fordhook	.30	.85
Hales Best No. 36	.30	.85
Hales Best Jumbo	.30	.85
Hales Best No. 45 Mosaic Resistant	.30	.85
Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo)	.30	.85
Hearts of Gold 10, Morrill's Strain	.30	.85
Honey Rock (Sugar Rock)	.30	.85
Lake Champlain	.30	.85
Osage (Miller's Cream)	.30	.85
Pollock 10-25	.30	.85
Pride of Wisconsin	.30	.85
Rocky Ford Gold Lined	.30	.85
Schoon's Hard Shell	.30	.85
Surprise (Tip Top)	.30	.85

Green Fleshed Varieties

	.30	.85
Bottomley	.30	.85
Large Hackensack (Turk's Cap)	.30	.85
Extra Early Hackensack	.30	.85
Jenny Lind Small	.30	.85
Jenny Lind Large	.30	.85
Honey Dew	.30	.85
Rocky Ford	.30	.85
Rocky Ford—Landreth's Ex. Select	.30	1.10

WATERMELON

	.25	.80
Dixie Queen	.25	.80
(Cuban Queen Wht. Seed)	.20	.60
Dude Creek	.20	.60
Early Kansas	.20	.60
Excel, Light	.20	.60
Excel, Dark	.20	.60
Florida Favorite	.20	.60
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball)	.25	.80
Garrison	.25	.75
Georgia Rattlesnake (Augusta)	.20	.60
Halbert's Honey	.20	.60
Harris Early	.20	.65
Hawkesbury	.20	.60
Indiana Sweetheart	.20	.60
Irish Grey	.20	.60
Kleckley Sweet	.20	.60
Leesburg	.20	.60
Long Light Icing	.20	.60
Peerless	.20	.60
Round Dark Icing	.20	.60
Round Light Icing	.20	.60
Stone Mountain (Dixie Belle)	.20	.60
Tom Watson	.20	.60
Wonder (Imp. Kleckley Sweet)	.20	.60

OKRA

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Clemson	.15	.35
Landreth Dwarf Stalked Long	.15	.35
Perkin's Mammoth Green Pod	.15	.35
White Velvet	.15	.35

LANDRETH'S ONIONS

	Oz.
Bermuda White	.75
Crystal White Wax	.75
Early Red Globe	.75
Early Yellow Globe	.75
Ebenezer	.65
Golden Globe	.75
Prizetaker	.80
Red Wethersfield	.75
Southport Red Globe	.80
Southport White Globe	.80
Southport Yellow Globe	.75
Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain)	.80
Sweet Spanish (White)	.85
White Portugal (Silverskin)	.80
Yellow Bermuda	.75
Yellow Globe Danvers	.75
Yellow Strasburg	.80

ONION SETS

	1 lb.	¼ lb.	8 lb.
Egyptian Top Sets (For Fall)		Ask for	Prices
Bottle, Yellow	\$.40	\$1.50	\$2.25
Ebenezer, Yellow	.40	1.50	2.25
Red	.40	1.50	2.25
White	.42	1.65	2.50

LANDRETH'S PARSLEY

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Champion Moss Curled	\$.20	\$.55
Hamburg, Parsnip Rooted	.20	.55
Plain (Single)	.20	.55
Paramount	.20	.55

LANDRETH'S PARSNIPS

	.25	.75
Bloomsdale Select	.25	.75
Hollow Crowned	.20	.65

LANDRETH'S PEAS

Smooth Seeded Varieties

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Alaska, Wilt Resistant	\$.20	\$.30	\$.55	\$2.00
Bountiful (Ameer)	.20	.30	.55	2.00
First and Best (Morn. Star)	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Landreth Ex. Early	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Laxton's Superb	.20	.30	.55	2.00
(Early Bird)	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Mam. Pod Ex. Ey.	.20	.30	.55	2.00
White Marrow	.20	.30	.55	2.00

Wrinkled Varieties

	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Alderman	.20	.30	.55	2.00
American Wonder	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Blue Bantam	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Champion of England	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Dwarf Telephone (Daisy)	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Everbearing	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Gradus	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Hundredfold	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Laxtonian	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Laxton Progress	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Little Marvel	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Notts Excelsior	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Premium Gem	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Prince Edward	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Stratagem (Imp. Potlatch)	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Sutton's Excelsior	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Telephone, Dark Podded	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Thomas Laxton	.20	.30	.55	2.00
World's Record	.20	.30	.55	2.00

PEAS—Edible Pods or Sugar

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Dwarf Gray Sugar	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Dwarf White Sugar	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Mammoth Luscious Sugar	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Mammoth Melting Sugar	.20	.35	.65	2.50

LANDRETH'S PEPPERS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anaheim Chili	.10	\$.60
Bull Nose, Sweet	.10	.70
California Wonder	.10	.60
California Wonder, Ex. Select	.15	.80
Cheese	.10	.70
Chinese Giant	.10	.75
Cherry, Small	.10	.60
Crimson Giant	.10	.65
Florida Giant	.10	.65
Florida Giant Ex. Select	.15	.80
Golden Dawn (Bell or Queen)	.10	.70
Harris Early Giant	.10	.75
Hungarian Wax Sweet	.10	.65
Hungarian Yellow Wax-Hot	.10	.65
King of the North	.10	.60
Long Red Cayenne	.10	.60
Neapolitan	.10	.65
Pimiento	.10	.55
Red Chile (Small Cayenne)	.10	.65
Ruby King	.10	.60
Ruby King Ex. Select	.15	.80
World Beater (Ruby Giant)	.10	.60
World Beater Ex. Select	.15	.80
World Beater Penna. Cert.	.20	.90

LANDRETH'S POTATOES

Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain, Katahdin	Ask for Prices
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LANDRETH'S PUMPKINS

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Connecticut Field	\$.15	\$.50
Kentucky Field	.15	.45
King of Mammoth	.20	.65
Large Cheese	.15	.45
Small Sugar (N. E. Pie)	.15	.50
Striped Cushaw	.20	.55
Tennessee Sweet Potato	.20	.55
Winter Luxury	.20	.55
Yellow (Golden) Cushaw	.20	.65

LANDRETH'S RAPE OR COLEWORT

Dwarf Essex	.15	½ lb.
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LANDRETH'S RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Linnaeus	.30	
Victoria	.30	

LANDRETH'S RADISHES

Crimson Giant	.15	.40
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip	.15	.40
Early Scarlet Globe	.15	.40
French Breakfast	.15	.40
Phila. White Box	.15	.40
Saxa (Land. 15-Day Scarlet)	.15	.45
Scarlet Turnip W. T. (Sparkler)	.15	.40
Wonderful Half Long	.15	.40

Long Rooted Varieties

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Chartier (Long Rose)	.15	.40
Cincinnati Market	.15	.40
Icicle, White	.15	.40
Long Scarlet Short Top	.15	.40
White Strasburg	.15	.45

Winter Varieties

Celestial (Chinese White Winter)	.15	.45
Chinese Rose Wint. (Scar. China)	.15	.45
Long Black Spanish	.15	.45
Round Black Spanish	.15	.45

LANDRETH'S SALISFY OR OYSTER PLANT

	Oz.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.55

SORREL

	Pkt.
Broad Leaved	.10

LANDRETH'S SPINACH

	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.
Bd'le Blight Rest. (Va. Savoy)	\$.15	\$.30	\$.50
Bd'le Reselected (Dk. Gr. Savoy)	.15	.30	.50
Bloomsdale Long Standing	.15	.30	.50
Giant Nobel	.15	.30	.50
King of Denmark	.15	.30	.50
New Zealand	.25	.75	1.30
Old Dominion (Blight Resistant)	.15	.30	.50
Prickly Seeded	.15	.30	.50
Summer Savoy	.15	.30	.50
Va. Blight Resistant	.15	.30	.50
Viroflay	.15	.30	.50

LANDRETH'S SQUASH

Summer Varieties

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Benning's Bush	\$.20	\$.65
Cocozelle (Italian Marrow)	.20	.65
Dark Gn. Zucchini (Blk. Zuc)	.20	.65
Early Golden Bush	.20	.55
Early Prolific Straightneck	.20	.65
Ey. Sum. C'knk. (Golden or Baby)	.20	.65
Giant Summer Crookneck	.20	.65
Giant Summer Straightneck	.20	.65
Mammoth White Bush	.20	.55
Mammoth Yellow Bush	.20	.55
White Bush Scalloped (Patty Pan)	.20	.65
Yankee Hybrid	.60	2.00

Winter Varieties

Banana	.30	.85
Boston Marrow	.15	.40
Butternut	.60	2.00
Delicious, Golden	.20	.65
Delicious, Green	.20	.65
Hubbard, Blue	.20	.65
Hubbard, Golden	.20	.65
Hubbard, Green	.20	.65
Hubbard, Warted	.20	.65
Mammoth Chile	.30	.90
Mammoth Table Queen	.20	.65
Table Queen (Des Moines or Acorn)	.20	.65

SUNFLOWER

	<i>lb.</i>
Russian .....	.40

LANDRETH'S SWISS CHARD

	<i>oz.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>lb.</i>
Fordhook Giant .....	.20	.60
Large Ribbed, Dark Green .....	.20	.60
Lucullus .....	.20	.60
White Ribbed .....	.20	.60

LANDRETH'S TOMATO—Red Varieties

	<i>oz.</i>	<i>Pkt.</i>
Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion) .....	.75	.10
Bonny Best .....	.55	.10
Bonny Best Certified* .....	.60	.15
Bonny Best Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
Break O'Day .....	.65	.10
Brown's Special .....	.50	.10
Chalks Jewel .....	.55	.10
Chalks Jewel Certified* .....	.60	.15
Chalks Jewel Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
Earliana .....	.70	.10
Garden State .....	.60	.10
Greater Baltimore .....	.50	.10
Grothen's Globe	ask for price	
Indiana Baltimore .....	.50	.10
John Baer .....	.55	.10
Landreth's Red Rock .....	.50	.10
Marglobe .....	.50	.10
Marglobe Certified* .....	.55	.15
Marglobe Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
No Substitute	1.15	.25
Pan America .....	.60	.10
Pan America Certified* .....	.65	.15
Pan America Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) .....	.50	.10
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) Cert.* .....	.55	.15
Pritchard Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
Rutgers .....	.50	.10
Rutgers Certified* .....	.55	.15
Rutgers Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
Rutgers Early .....	.50	.10
Stokesdale .....	.55	.10
Stone, Dwarf .....	.50	.10
Stone, Improved .....	.50	.10
The Landreth .....	.55	.10
The Landreth Certified* .....	.60	.15
The Landreth Crown Picked Cert.* .....	.80	.20
Valiant .....	.65	.10

Pink and Purple Varieties

	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Pkt.</i>
	ask for price	
Dwarf Champion .....	.55	.10
Florida Purple Stem .....	.50	.10
Glovel .....	.65	.10
Gulf State Market .....	.65	.10
June Pink .....	.60	.10
Livingston's Globe (Landreth Str.)	1.25	.10
Oxheart .....	.95	.10
Ponderosa .....	.80	.10
Golden Queen .....	.70	.10
Yellow Ponderosa		

Small Fruited Varieties

Pear Shaped Red .....	.10
Pear Shaped Yellow .....	.10
Plum Shaped Yellow .....	.10
Plum Shaped Red .....	.10
Red Cherry, Small .....	.10

LANDRETH TURNIPS

	<i>oz.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>lb.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>lb.</i>
Amber Globe, Green Crowned	\$.15	\$.30	\$.45
Amber Globe, Red Crowned .....	.15	.30	.45
Cow Horn (Lg. White Green Crowned) .....	.15	.30	.45
Early White Flat Dutch .....	.15	.30	.50
Golden Ball (Orange Jelly) .....	.15	.30	.45
Jersey Lily .....	.15	.30	.45
Milan Purple Top .....	.15	.30	.50
Milan Extra Early White .....	.15	.35	.60
Pomeranian White Globe .....	.15	.30	.45
Purple Top Strap Leaf .....	.15	.30	.45
Purple Top White Globe .....	.15	.30	.45
Snowball .....	.15	.30	.50
White Egg .....	.15	.30	.50
Yellow Aberdeen .....	.15	.30	.45

FOLIAGE TURNIP

Dixie Land .....	.10	.25	.40
Seven Top .....	.10	.25	.40
Shogoin .....	.15	.30	.45

RUTABAGA

Bloomsdale Swede .....	.15	.35	.55
Budlong .....	.15	.35	.55
Canadian Gem .....	.20	.45	.80
Landreth's Imp. Purple Top .....	.15	.30	.45
Landreth's Particular .....	.25	.70	1.25
Long Island Improved .....	.15	.30	.45
Laurentian Registered .....	.15	.30	.45
Macomber .....	.15	.35	.55

*Certified by PENNSYLVANIA Dept. of Agriculture

The Landreth Colonial Boy Trademark

Buy at the sign of the Colonial Boy. It means that you are buying the very best quality seed that care, experienced personnel, and 161 years of experience in the breeding and growing of fine seed can produce. Buy with the confidence that you are buying the best.



1784 - 1945

Here is our trademark. It symbolizes the 161 years which we have been in the seed business. It indicates that all products bearing this trademark come from America's Oldest Seed House. There is only one D. Landreth Seed Co.



FIRST Landreth FARM, 22ND & FEDERAL ST., PHILA.

OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN AMERICA CELEBRATES 161ST ANNIVERSARY

*D. Landreth Seed Co., Bristol, Pa., Goes Back Five
Generations – Sold to Many Celebrities*

THE Oldest Seed House in the country, in direct line from father to son for five generations, covering three centuries, the 18th, 19th and 20th. D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pa., is celebrating its 161st Anniversary this year.

Organized in the Spring of 1784, by David Landreth, the first place of business was located on High Street, now covered by buildings at 1210 and 1212 Market Street, then well out in the country. Our first farm was on a tract which now includes 12th and Filbert Streets.

In 1789, the Landreth Nursery and Seed Gardens, at 22nd and Federal Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., were opened and became a model nursery and seed-growing farm. The old mansion, embowered in vines and surrounded by rare shrubs and trees, became one of the first show places in Philadelphia, comparable to the famous Bartram Gardens, 54th Street and Schuylkill River. Bartram was the first botanist to King George, and a warm friend of David Landreth and his brother, Cuthbert, who became a member of the firm in 1787.

The high quality of Landreth seeds, shrubs, trees and plants became so well known that George Washington, himself, visited our model nursery and bought seeds, shrubs, trees for his Mount Vernon plantation.

Seeds and shrubs were also sold to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, for his place at Monticello, Virginia. Seeds and rare plants were sold to Joseph Bonaparte, of Bordentown, N. J., ex-King of Spain, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte and husband of the reigning belle of the country, Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. Their marriage was never recognized by Napoleon.

President James Monroe bought fruit and ornamental trees, and in 1820, linden, balm of Gilead, hemlock, spruce and magnolias were bought for planting in Independence and Washington Squares, Philadelphia.

The elite of the country, visiting royalty, Presidents, generals, bishops, gentlemen and garden lovers generally, all over the United States, then represented by the Thirteen Original States, bought their seeds from Landreth's. Many of the almost priceless trees which now adorn many of the fine old estates in Pennsylvania and other States were brought from Landreth. Many rare and beautiful plants were imported to this country by Landreth, notable among which was the introduction of Zinnias in 1798.

In 1876, Burnet Landreth, of the third generation, was signally honored by being chosen as Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the U. S. Centennial International Exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1878, President Hayes summoned him to Washington and offered him the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, which he respectfully declined with thanks.

Burnet Landreth, up to 1928, was twice decorated by the French Government for services to Agriculture, first being made a member and later an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was also honored by Sweden, Brazil, Chile, Japan, India, Hungary, etc., for his advancement of horticulture. In 1847 the farm was removed to Bristol and has been located there ever since. Today the fifth generation is active in the business.

Today, we operate growing stations, trial grounds and warehouses at Bloomsdale Farms, Bristol, Pa., and Clayton, N. J., and at Bozeman, Montana, Twin Falls, and Rupert, Idaho, and recently we established a distribution point at Providence, Rhode Island.

We are constantly adding to our experienced personnel in an endeavor to grow and develop the finest seed obtainable.

Many, many thanks to our host of friends and customers for their valued patronage and who have made this outstanding record possible.

Landreth's SPECIALTIES

For 1945 HOME GARDENS

Landreth's Fairmount Beans Butternut Squash
Shipp's Green Pod Beans Lentz Beet
Garden State Tomato New Zealand Spinach

SEE INSIDE PAGES FOR DESCRIPTION

