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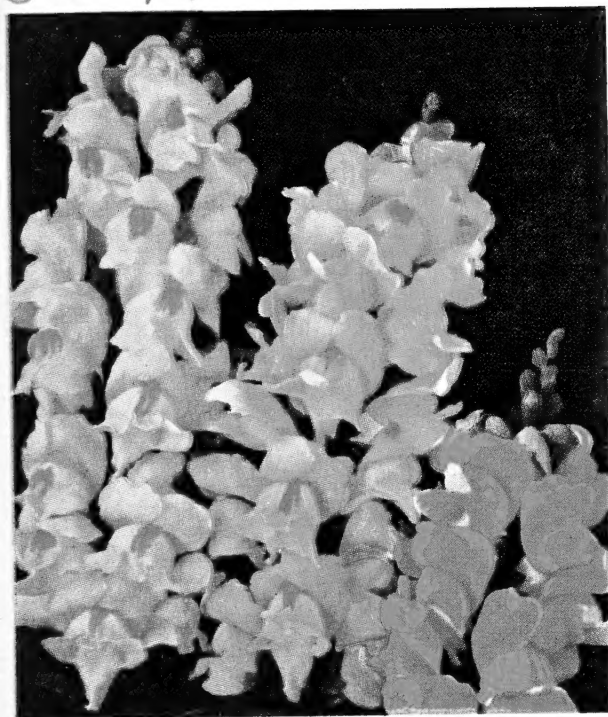
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1949

HARNDEN'S SEED CO.

*Garden, Flower
and Grass Seeds*

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Lawn Grass Fertilizers & Plant Foods

VEGETABLE FERTILIZERS



Natural manures are the best fertilizers for vegetable gardens, also for conditioning clay and poor soils.

ARCHER-BRAND PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

Frequent feeding of 'Archer Brand' produces crisp, tender vegetables. Plants lacking food stop growing and become tough and tasteless. Whenever your crop shows signs of lagging, cultivate with an application of 1000 to 1200 lbs. of 'Archer Brand' per acre. It builds up the soil, and speeds up production making possible the production of at least two crops from the same soil each year.

SHEEP MANURE

Archer Brand pulverized sheep manure which is treated to kill weed seeds which are so often found in natural manures. Put up in paper lined bags. Gives immediate results, easy to apply and is a well balanced lawn fertilizer. Analysis: 2% Nitrogen; 1% Phosphoric Acid; 2% Potash: 5-lb. pkg., 35c; 50-lb. bag, \$1.40; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75.

BONE MEAL (Steamed)

Fine ground Bone Meal. Has been used for years and is still popular. 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50

SUP-RO

The Triple Purpose Plant Food. Natural Mulch—Soil Conditioner. Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 4% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash. 1½ lb. box, 25c; 10 lb. box, \$1.00; 25 lb. bag, \$1.95; 50 lb. bag, \$3.35.

WEED-KILLERS

Amazingly new powerful weed killers make it possible to have a beautiful weed free lawn. Will rid your lawn of ugly weeds and at the same time will not harm Blue Grass.

Most weed killers is a new water soluble Herbicide containing 2-4D (2-4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic). When diluted as recommended is effective for controlling most types of broad-leaved weeds and is not injurious to most grasses.

WEEDONE

Contains DCP

(2.4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

WEEDONE is a selective weed killer; that is, it kills some weeds and damages others, while still others are not affected by it. WEEDONE is recommended for killing poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed or wild morning glory, Japanese honeysuckle, sassafras, black locust, and wild or choke cherry. It will also kill many other weeds under favorable conditions

In late spring and early summer before the plant has matured or hardened, 90% to 95% kill has been obtained with one spray application of WEEDONE to cocklebur, blackberry, Canada thistle, yarrow, dandelion, plantain, sumach, oxalis, chickweed, horse nettle, sheep sorrel, ragweed, white clover, French weed, and sweet clover, poison oak, bindweed, honeysuckle. Mix 2 oz. with each gallon of water and spray when leaves are green on a warm day. Also kills other weeds on the lawn. Follow directions on each bottle.

PACKAGING AND SIZES

6 fl. oz. bottle (for 1000 sq. ft.).....\$.75
1 qt. bottle (for 5000 sq. ft.)..... 2.50
1 gal. can (for 20,000 sq. ft.)..... 7.00
5 gal. can (100,000 sq. ft.)..... 25.00
Wee-Dust (2,4D), 12 oz. shaker top can..... .75

HYDRATED LIME

Will correct, and prevent sour soil if used as a top dressing on lawns in fall or early in spring. 10 lb. pkg., 40c; 50 lb. bag, \$1.00; 5 50-lb. bags, \$4.75.

PEAT MOSS

Horticultural Grade

Peat moss is not a fertilizer, but, when used on the lawn as a top dressing, prevents soil from baking and crusting in hot weather.

Canadian—Lb., 15c; 2-bushel bag, \$1.75; ½ bale, \$3.00; per bale, \$5.00.

ADCO FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL MANURE

Mix ADCO with leaves, weeds, vines, clippings, cuttings, straw, cornstalks, etc., and turn them into rich plant food. It's easy—anybody can do it—and every pound of ADCO makes 40 pounds of splendid fertilizer. 7½ lb. carton, \$1.50; 25 lb. bag, \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT FOODS

NITRATE OF SODA—16% Nitrogen. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—20% Nitrogen. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

MURIATE OF POTASH—50% Potash. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—20% Phosphoric Acid. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 80-lb. bag, \$2.85; 5-bag lots, \$2.70 per bag.

MILORGANITE

Lawn Fertilizer. 6 per cent Nitrogen, 2 per cent Phosphoric Acid. Per 100 lbs., \$3.85; 500 lbs. or over, \$3.70 per 100 lbs.

HYPONEX

Contains Vitamin B1

When you water your plants—FEED THEM.

Give them Hyponex-and-water, a complete plant food that grows all kinds of vegetation in sand, soil or cinders. You will have stronger, bigger plants; more and larger flowers. Hyponex is a dry, odorless powder. One teaspoonful makes a gallon of plant food. Highly concentrated. Clean, safe, odorless. Easy to handle, will not burn foliage. Contains Vitamin B-1

1 oz. pkg. (Makes 6 gal.).....\$.10
3 oz can. (Makes 18 gal.)..... .25
7 oz. can. (Makes 42 gal.)..... .50
1 lb. can. (Makes 100 gal.)..... 1.00
10 lb. can. (Makes 1,000 gal.)..... 8.00
25 lb. can. (Makes 2,500 gal.)..... 15.00

VIGORO

A complete plant food for grass, flowers, trees, vegetables and house plants. Contains all the elements. Analysis: 4% nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash. Also contains the following essentials to plant growth: CALCIUM, SULPHUR, BORON, IRON, COPPER, MANGANESE, MAGNESIUM and ZINC.

Vigoro produces really thrilling results on all growing things . . . economically! That's why it is America's largest selling lawn and garden plant food.

Vigoro supplies, in properly balanced proportions, all 11 food elements plants need from the soil. It always works . . . because it does what ordinary, incomplete fertilizers just can't do. Vigoro is the soundest protection of your investment in your lawn and garden.

Vigoro is safe, sanitary, odorless, and easy to apply. And a little of it goes so far! A single 100 pound bag of Vigoro will completely feed an area of 2,500 square feet. 1 lb. pkg., 15c; 5 lb. pkg., 50c; 10 lb. pkg., 90c; 25 lb. pkg., \$1.60; 100 lb. bag, \$4.25; 500 lbs., \$20.00.

TRIOGEN ROSE FOOD

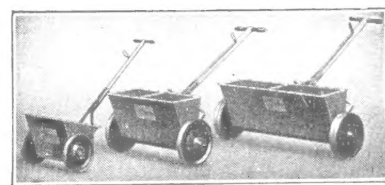
5% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash. A 5-10-5 Rose Food made from organic (long lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. 5 units of Nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for healthy, sturdy plants and roots; 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lb. bag, \$1.00; 10 lb. bag, \$1.60; 25 lb. bag, \$3.00.

ZOTOX—Crab Grass Killer

Kills crab grass without destroying blue or other lawn grass. Destroys the plant, kills the seed and checks reinfestation. Also kills other weeds, such as Dandelion, Plantain, Buckhorn, Chickweed, Spurge, Heal-all, Knotweed, Ground Ivy, and Sorrell. Simply mix with water and spray.

8 oz. size (Makes 5 gals.—Treats 1,000 sq. ft.)..\$1.00
16 oz. size (Makes 10 gals.—Treats 2,000 sq. ft.).. 1.50
32 oz. size (Makes 20 gals.)—Treats 4,000 sq. ft. . 2.50
5 lb. size (Makes 50 gals.)—Treats 10,000 sq. ft.).. 4.50

GRASS & FERTILIZER SPREADERS



Model B—Just the right size for the small home owner. Spreading width 14 inches, hopper capacity 15 pounds. So light weight and convenient for the lady gardener. Each, \$5.00.

Junior—A large hopper, 16 inches spreading width and 35-pound capacity. Convenient size for the average home. Sturdy, lasts a lifetime. A very popular model. Each, \$8.75.

Standard—The spreading width of this model is 24 inches and the hopper capacity is 65 pounds. The man with fair sized property will welcome it. A favorite on school, hospital, factory grounds, etc. A great time saver. Each, \$17.45.

Special—Spreading width, 36 inches; hopper capacity, 100 pounds. A great time and money saver on larger places. Essential on golf courses, estates, parks, etc. Each, \$24.75.

WEED-NO-MORE

It's based on an entirely new principle and contains an ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. KILLS ALL THESE WEEDS: Dandelion, Plantain, Ragweed, Bindweed, Wild Lettuce, Milkweed, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Thistle, Wild Mustard, Doorstep grass, Chickweed, Various Clovers. How to dilute: 1½ teaspoons of WEED-NO-MORE to 1 quart of water or 2 tablespoons (1 fluid ounce) of Weed-No-More to one gallon of water. 8 oz. cans, \$1.00; 1 qt. bottle, \$2.98; gal. can, \$11.00.

AMMATE WEED KILLER

A new DuPont Chemical, Ammonium Sulfamate, kills most all weeds and grass and is especially effective on such as Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Poison Sumac. Use ¾ lb. to 1 lb. per gal. of water and apply with a sprayer or use dry mixed with sand and apply by hand. 2 lb. jar, 85c; 6 lb. jar, \$2.25; 10 lb. pkg., \$3.75.

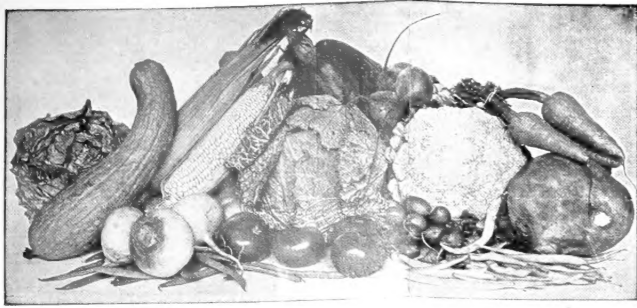
ACME WEED KILLER

KILLS ALL VEGETATION

For use on cinder driveways, paths, ditches, clay courts, fence rows, and waste places where all vegetation is to be eliminated, the weed killer should be diluted 1 to 50 with water and sprayed thoroughly over the sections desired. The 50 gallons of diluted spray are sufficient to spray about 50 square yards.

Acme Weed Killer can be used along walks, curbing and pathways without staining or discoloring concrete, stone, or brick. Use 8 tablespoons full to one gallon of water. 1 pt. can, 50c; 1 qt. can, 70c; 1 gal. can, \$2.00; 5 gal. can, \$8.45.

SEEDS FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN



Continue Your Vegetable Garden

ASPARAGUS

1 oz. to 100-foot row. 4 lbs. to acre.

MARY WASHINGTON—A recently developed rust-resistant strain, producing large deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

ROOT PLANTING. A year may be saved by buying the plants and setting them at least two feet apart in the row, and the rows not closer than four feet; see that the roots are well and evenly spread out in planting.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—2-year-old roots. Doz. 65c; 25 for \$1.20; 100, \$3.50. Do not cut the first year.—Prepaid

GARDEN BEANS

1 lb. to 100-ft. row. 60 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. There is hardly a vegetable that contributes to the table as liberally as the snap bean. It is easy to grow and a heavy producer. Beans should be planted at intervals so that one may always have a fresh patch to depend upon.

For the best crops beans require good rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frosts. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows 2 feet apart, scattering the seed about 3 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from rain or dew. Hoeing should be done shallow so that the roots are not injured.



TENDERGREEN

BEANS (Green-Podded)

Table listing various green-podded bean varieties such as Giant Stringless Green Pod, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, Full Measure, Bountiful, Longgreen, Tendergreen, Stringless Red Valentine, Navy, small, Great Northern (large navy).

BEANS (Wax)

Table listing wax bean varieties: Improved Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax.

BEANS (Bush Lima)

Table listing bush lima bean varieties: Henderson's Bush Lima, Burpee's Bush Lima, Fordhook Bush Lima, Jackson Wonder.

BEANS (Pole Lima)

Table listing pole lima bean varieties: Florida Speckled Butter, King of the Garden Lima.

BEANS (Pole or Running)

Table listing pole or running bean varieties: Speckled Cut-Short, Kentucky Wonder, Kentucky Wonder Wax, Yard Long, Scarlet Runner.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

1/4 oz. to 100-ft. row. 2 oz. to acre.

Brussels Sprouts are miniature cabbage formed on a plant stalk. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. The culture is practically the same as for cabbage. For late use sow seed in June.

LONG ISLAND—Hardy and a heavy yielder. A fine variety originated and grown in Denmark. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50.

TABLE BEETS

1 oz. to 100 feet. 5 lbs. to acre.



Early Wonder Beet

CULTURE. Beets thrive best in deep, rich, sandy soil, one which the roots can penetrate easily. For extra early use the seed may be sown in hotbeds and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outer leaves. They can be transplanted easily in moist weather. For early use spade or plow deeply, sow seed in rows 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. If dry, the soil should be well firmed about the seed. When three or four leaves have developed, thin out to four inches apart in the row, allowing the strongest to remain. Keep free from weeds. For main crop sow end of April. For Winter crop, sow end of June.

Table listing table beet varieties: Crosby's 7gyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Early Blood Turnip, Early Wonder.

STOCK BEETS

BEEF—Sugar. Lane's Improved White. Pkt. \$.10 \$.25 \$.50 \$ 1.50

MANGEL COW BEETS

Mammoth Long Red. Pkt. \$.10 \$.20 \$.50 \$ 1.50

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—Rapidly becoming a very popular vegetable. Culture is the same as Cauliflower but much easier grown. A rapid grower, producing bluish green heads in center of plant about 90 days after planting. After original head is cut, the plant produces many branches which also bear smaller heads. It is usually served like Cauliflower but the flavor is distinct and has no similarity to Cauliflower. It is also cooked and served the same way as Asparagus. 90 days. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; 1/4 lb., \$2.25.

CANTALOUPE

CULTURE. Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc.

Table listing cantaloupe varieties: Rocky Ford, Banana, Hale's Best—No. 36, Hale's Best—No. 45 (Mildew Resistant), Honey Dew Melon, Heart of Gold.

COLLARDS

All tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant grown throughout the South. It is extensively used for the table and for stock in the South where it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. Collards usually succeed in locations where cabbage cannot be grown to perfection.

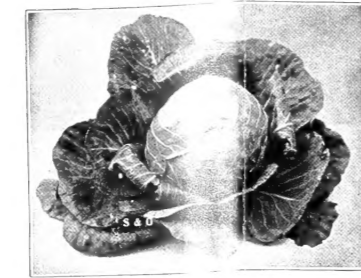
Table listing collard varieties: True Georgia.

SEEDS FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN

HARNDEN'S TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS

SPRING 1949 Established 1886

CABBAGE



Copenhagen Cabbage

CULTURE. Start with good soil. For extra early use, seed may be sown in January or February very thinly in hotbeds—for medium early start seeds last of February or early March in hotbeds but glass is not required. Must. covers are satisfactory. For late crop, start the seed in cold frames in late April or early May and not over one-fourth inch deep. Plants should be set in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches in row.

Table listing cabbage varieties: Mammoth Rock Red, Large Late Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, CHINESE CABBAGE CHIHMI, Chinese Cabbage Wong Bok.

Yellow Resistant Varieties

Table listing yellow resistant cabbage varieties: Marion-Market, Wisconsin Hollander, Jersey Queen, Golden Acre.

CARROT

1/2 oz. to 100-ft. row. 2 1/2 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. The Carrot will do well in any good, well worked soil. For early use sow the seed when the ground is fit to work, in rows 15 inches apart and 2 inches high, thin out so that the plants stand 2 inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit covered with dirt, where they will keep solid until late in the Spring.

Table listing carrot varieties: Danver's Half Long, Chantenay Half Long, Chantenay Red Cored, Imperator.

CAULIFLOWER

1/4 oz. to 100-ft. row. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants. 4 oz. to acre.

CULTURE. Grows well in cool weather, and in general should be grown like cabbage. For early crop, sow in hotbed in January or February, and transplant when danger of freezing is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and grow like late cabbage. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants; 1/4 lb. is enough for an acre.

Table listing cauliflower varieties: Super Snowball.

CELERY

1/4 oz. to 100-ft. row. 1 oz. to 15,000 plants. 4 oz. to acre.

CULTURE. Sow in drills early in spring as soon as the ground can be worked. The soil should be rich and well prepared. Cover the seed lightly with fine earth, tamping in firmly. Keep moist to insure germination and quick, vigorous growth. In order to secure stocky plants cut off the tops once or twice before transplanting to the field or garden. Set plants 8 to 8 inches apart in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart. Transplanting should be done about the last of June. Care should be taken to firm the earth well around the roots of the plant; work up the soil between the rows, drawing it to the plants from time to time until they are covered to the very tops.

Table listing celery varieties: Giant Pascal.

CRESS

3/4 oz. to 100-ft. row.

CURLED, or PEPPER GRASS—This small salad is much used with lettuce for the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Sow thickly in drills 16 inches apart. 40 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Table listing cress varieties: Rocky Ford, Banana, Hale's Best—No. 36, Hale's Best—No. 45 (Mildew Resistant), Honey Dew Melon, Heart of Gold.

FOR FOOD • HEALTH AND ECONOMY

PRICES ON FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS FROM THIS LIST ARE PREPAID IN THE UNITED STATES

CUCUMBER

1 oz. to 100 hills. 2 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. Plant when the weather becomes settling warm, about the end of April or during May, not over one inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For pickling, plant in June or July.

Table listing cucumber varieties: A and C, Improved Long Green, Boston Pickling, Black Diamond, Colorado, Early Cluster, West India Gherkin, Davis Perfect, Early Fortune, Longellow, Straight Eight.

EGGPLANT

An ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

CULTURE. Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly.

Table listing eggplant varieties: Black Beauty.

ENDIVE

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the leaves to black the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Table listing endive varieties: Broad Curled, Green Leaf Batavian.

KALE

Sow seed in the open from early spring until the middle of August. The early sowings give early growing plants, whereas the later sowings will furnish delicious, small, tender leaves. Frost improves the flavor. Thin to 12 in. apart in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart. One pkt. will sow 30 ft. of row; 1 oz. 200 ft.

DWARF GREEN CURLED—55 days. Low-growing compact plants with deeply curled, dark green leaves used for "greens." Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

Table listing kale varieties: Danver's Half Long, Chantenay Half Long, Chantenay Red Cored, Imperator.

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

Table listing kohlrabi varieties: Early White Vienna.

LEEK

Plant February, March and September.

CULTURE. Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

Table listing leek varieties: American Broad-Leaf.

LETTUCE

1/4 oz. to 100-ft. row; 3 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. For general crop, sow early in the spring as the ground can be worked in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the young plants to 4 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. Keep the soil constantly loose by frequent hoeing. Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible.

Table listing lettuce varieties: Giant Pascal.

PEPPERS

1 oz. to 100-ft. row. 1 oz. to 1,500 plants. 2 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. Peppers should be started in a hotbed or cold frame and transplanted about the end of May into a sunny corner of the garden, in rows about 2 feet apart, with the plants about the same distance between them in the rows. In warmer sections they can also be sown in open ground in a prepared seedbed when all danger from frost has passed, the weather has become settled and the soil warm. When the little plants are about 3 inches in height, transplant as wanted to the rows where they are to remain. Some very rich fertilizer stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will be found very beneficial to the crop. The peppers intended for mangoes should not be grown near the hot varieties, or they will partake of their fiery nature.

Table listing pepper varieties: Improved Bull Nose, Long Red Cayenne, Small Red Chile, Pimento, Wild Bird, California Wonder, Hungarian Yellow Wax, Early Prize Head, Oak Leaf.

MUSTARD

1/2 oz. to 100-ft. row. 5 lbs. to acre.

The greens, for which this quick growing plant is chiefly raised, are fully as hearty and nourishing as spinach. Mustard is related to turnip, and although the tops are much alike in richness and flavor, mustard leaves are more tender and the stems not so long and coarse.

Seed may be sown from early spring to midsummer in rows 18 inches apart, thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants are in condition for use as soon as the leaves are the size of one's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly, so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

Table listing mustard varieties: Southern Giant Curled, Mustard Spinach (Tendergreen), White, Chinese Smooth Leaf.

OKRA or GUMBO

1 oz. to 100-ft. row. 8 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about 2 feet apart, covering about an inch deep with fine soil, firmly packed down. When about 2 inches high, thin to about 1 foot apart in the row. The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, etc. Very highly prized in the South.

Table listing okra varieties: Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod, Dwarf Green Long Pod, Clemson's Spinless.

ONIONS

1/3 oz. to 100-ft. row. 4 to 5 lbs. to acre.

THE SOIL. Soft, dark, sandy loam, not too fine. This is much better if it has been cultivated with horse crops kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft.

SOWING THE SEED. This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted so the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity depends on the soil and kind of onions desired. Four to five pounds is the quantity used for an acre to grow large onions.

Table listing onion varieties: Crystal White Wax, Southport Red Globe, Norfolk White Globe, Early Globe Danvers, Sweet Spanish Yellow, White Sweet Spanish, Yellow Bermuda.

PARSLEY

1/2 oz. to 100-ft. row. 3 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. The seed is very slow to germinate and should be sown very early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in warm water. Sow in drills 1 foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to 1 foot in the row. When the plants are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will be brighter and better curled; every cutting will result in improvement. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

Table listing parsley varieties: Early Giant Globe, Crimson Giant Turnip, French Breakfast, Long French, Short Top, Imp., Icicle, White Strasburg, Sparkler White Tip.

PARSNIPS

1/4 oz. to 100-ft. row. 3 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant 1/2 inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 5 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use.

Table listing parsnip varieties: Improved Hollow Crown.

GARDEN PEAS

1/2 ft. row. 60 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. Garden peas the soil should be light and warm, but for a moderately heavy soil it is better. Fresh manure, and very rich or mucky soil should be avoided because a rank growth of vine at the cost of the peas. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before, in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and 2 1/2 to 4 inches between the double rows. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches 3 to 4 inches deep and covered with only 1 or 2 inches of soil when the plants are 5 to 6 inches high fill the trenches with the soil, if the peas be covered to the surface at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not germinate or grow well. All varieties growing more than 1 1/2 feet do better if staked up or trellised when 4 to 6 inches high. The support is usually given by sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

Table listing garden pea varieties: Alaska, American Wonder, Not's Excelsior, Thomas Lexington, Little Gem, Little Marvel, Everbearing, Lextonian, Wray's Record, Early Bird, Dwarf Grey Sugar, Black-Eyed.

PEAS (Early Sorts)

Table listing early pea varieties: Telephone, Large White Marrowfat.

PEAS—Tall or Vining

Table listing tall pea varieties: Telephone, Large White Marrowfat.

PUMPKINS

3/4 oz. to 100 hills. 3 to 4 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale, they are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves. After danger of frost is over plant the seed in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in each hill. Have the soil as rich as possible.

Table listing pumpkin varieties: King of the Mammoth, Small Sugar, Connecticut Field, Large Cheese or Butter, Kentucky Field, Cushaw (Striped).

RADISHES

2-3 oz. to 100-ft. row. 12 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly—and quick growth requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell of weather in the spring, sow at intervals of 10 days in a light rich soil, and sow deeply dug. They can also be grown as a catch crop between the rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in the hotbeds, but they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture.

Table listing radish varieties: Early Giant Globe, Crimson Giant Turnip, French Breakfast, Long French, Short Top, Imp., Icicle, White Strasburg, Sparkler White Tip.

TOBACCO

1 oz. to 5,000 plants.

CULTURE. Sow seed for plants early in spring in frames or seed bed, using soil well enriched with wood ashes, etc. Transplant to open ground when weather has become warm and settled, in rows 4 feet apart, and give cultivation as for corn.

WHITE BURLEY—This variety is especially valuable to manufacturers, either for cut or plug tobacco. It is some times used for wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c.

RHUBARB or Pie Plant

CULTURE. Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor.

VICTORIA GIANT—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb., 95c.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Large roots, each 15c; two for 25c; per dozen, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00. Add 5c each for postage if so by mail.

RUTABAGAS

CULTURE. Sow the seeds a month earlier than turnips. Rutabagas should be sown on ground enriched with well rotted manure, in drills 2 1/2 feet apart, and should be thinned to 6 to 8 inches apart in the yellow variety; very productive, solid and excellent flavor; the roots grow to a large size, and are of the finest quality; unsurpassed for stock feeding. 90 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c.

Table listing rutabaga varieties: Warty Hubbard, Giant White Bush, Giant Summer Straight Neck, Early Profic Straight Neck, Zucchini.

SQUASH

CULTURE. Summer or bush varieties should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 3 1/2 feet in the row, for these sorts are produced on bushes and never trail.

Winter varieties are of different growth and should be planted in hills about 4 to 5 feet apart and allowed to vine and trail all over the ground. Squash do not demand much cultivation and thrive on almost any soil. Never plant squash until all danger of frost is past, as they are very sensitive to cold. Drop 3 to 4 seeds to the hill, always be careful not to bruise when harvesting, for a bruise will start decay and the squash will spoil.

Table listing squash varieties: Early White Bush, Giant White Bush, Giant Summer Straight Neck, Early Profic Straight Neck, Zucchini.

WINTER VARIETIES

Table listing winter squash varieties: Warty Hubbard, Banana, Table Queen of Scotland, Butternut.

WATERMELONS

4 oz. to 100 hills. 1 acre.

CULTURE. To grow good watermelons it is essential to have good rich soil, an abundance of well-rotted manure, hen manure, guano, or other rich nitrogen being most desirable. Put a good quantity of fresh soil over the manure. Plant in hills, and set apart; row from 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, and thin out to 3 or 4.

Frequent watering of the plants until manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. The protection against insects and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and healthy growth.

Table listing watermelon varieties: Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet, Improved Kleckley's Sweet, No. 6 (Wild Resistant), Will Rogers, Early Kansas, Stone Mountain, Dixie Queen, Florida Giant.

SALSIFY

1/2 oz. to 100-ft. row. 8 lbs. to acre.

One of the most desirable winter vegetables. The roots when cooked are very palatable and are served in a variety of different ways.

CULTURE. It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow the seed as early as possible, and quite deep in drills about 18 inches apart and thin the plants to 3 inches in the row.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety grows to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old French variety. 95 days. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

SWISS CHARD

1 oz. to 100-ft. row. 5 lbs. to acre.

Member of the beet family, is grown for the leaves only, and cooked like spinach. The midrib is prepared like asparagus. It is hardy and productive, with broad green leaves and large white midribs or chords of excellent quality, and can be sown at different seasons of the year, giving successive crops.

Table listing Swiss chard varieties: Luchs, Forchoug, Rhubarb Chard.

SWEET CORN

1/2 lb. to 100 hills row. 12 lbs. to acre.

Warm weather, rich soil and moderate moisture are best for corn, but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is properly and thoroughly worked before planting. Sweet corn seed is likely to rot if planted in cold weather, so planting should be governed by this fact. Seeds may be planted either in rows or hills. If planted in rows, they should be spaced from 2 to 4 feet apart, depending on the height of the plants. Seeds should be dropped at the rate of 5 or 6 to the foot, and covered about 2 inches deep. If planting in hills, drop 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin to 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set.

Table listing sweet corn varieties: Burpee's Jubilee, Yellow Ponderosa, Yellow Pear, Yellow Plum.

STANDARD KINDS

WHITE VARIETIES

Table listing standard white corn varieties: Extra Early Adams, Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentleman, Black Mexican.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon



SNAPDRAGON—MAXIMUM—GIANTS

MAXIMUM SUPER GIANTS (Rust Resistant). In habit these are taller, grow to a height of 2 3/4 ft., and the flowers are much larger. Best outside bedding kinds, in many colors and kinds, white, rose, pink, yellow, copper, crimson, pure pink, scarlet, also mixed all colors. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c; 1/4 oz., 75c.

TETRA SUPERFINE MIXTURE—Every color seen in this glorious flower, plus some new ones. There are shades and variations of bright orange, light orange, peach-orange, rose-orange, bronzy yellow, golden yellow, canary yellow, yellow-flecked red, antique bronze, red-dish yellow, orchid, scarlet-tipped yellow, scarlet, crimson, pinks from apple-blossom to deep rose, pink-flushed yellow, pink and white combination, pure white and others of harmonious tone blendings; a most unusual mixture. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts., 45c; 1/16 oz., \$1.50.

AGERATUM

Midget Blue. Three-inch globular plants are smothered with Ageratum blue flowers. Most uniform in habit, truest in color yet produced. Pkt., 25c.

ALYSSUM

COMPACTUM (Violet Queen)—Distinct variety with bright violet flowers. 1/8 oz., 35c; 1/4 oz., 60c; pkt., 15c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

LITTLE GEM.—5 in. dense flower heads but not spreading. Oz., \$1.40; 1/4 oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

CARPET OF SNOW. (Fracumbens Snowcloth). Well named. Very dense flat masses of white flowers, 3 to 4 in. high by 8 in. wide. Exceptionally even strain. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 40c.

MARITIMUM.—Sweet white, honey scented, 1 ft. Oz., 60c; 1/2 oz., 35c; Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS

SENSATION—The flowers are mammoth in size, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals carried on very long, strong stems. It is extremely early flowering, blooming in 10 weeks from the time of seeding. Pink, White or mixed. 1/8 oz., 50c; pkt., 25c; 3 for 65c.

DAZZLER—(New), dazzling crimson. 1/8 oz., 50c; pkt., 25c; 3 for 65c.

COSMOS SENSATION RADIANCE—Top award winner for 1948. A striking new color combination never before seen in Sensation Cosmos. Deep rose petals overlaid with large well-defined zone of rich crimson. Pkt., 25c.

EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED—A wide variance of lovely crested or anemone-shaped flowers, 2 to 2 1/2 in. across, of different shapes can be expected in this type, the balance being single flowers of good quality. Free blooming plants, 3 to 4 ft. tall. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c; 1/8 oz., 50c; 1/4 oz., 85c.

HARNDEN'S FLOWER SEEDS

ASTERS

CALIFORNIA GIANT—2 to 3 feet. Their unusual beauty and size, as well as their long, sturdy stems of the non-lateral type, make them very attractive for floral decoration and particularly adapted for cut flowers. Rose, Light Blue, Purple, White, Carmine, Shell Pink, in separate colors, or all colors mixed. Pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c.

GIANT BRANCHING—2 1/2 to 3 feet. All wilt resistant. Branching habit, vigorous plants, large double flowers, stems long, vivid colors. White, Rose Pink, Deep Scarlet, Crimson, Lavender, Purple, or all colors mixed. 1/8 oz., 35c; pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—2 to 3 feet. All wilt resistant. Early flowering type. Plants about 2 to 3 feet high, of branching habit, commencing to bloom in early September and lasting until destroyed by frost. Flowers large, borne on long and stout stems, from 18 to 24 inches. White, Pink, Carmine, Rose, Purple, Crimson or all colors mixed. 1/8 oz., 35c; pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c.

IMPROVED CREGO

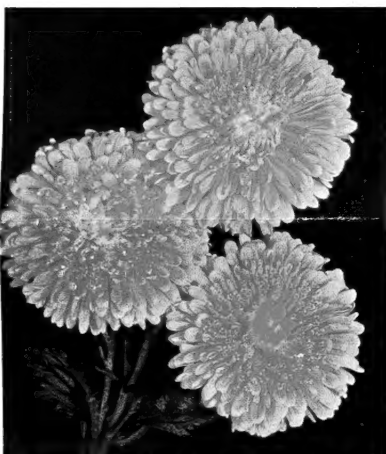
OR TALL OSTRICH FEATHER, WILT RESISTANT—Plants robust, branching about 2 1/2 ft. tall, flowers large, double and well formed, one of the finest varieties for all purposes, blooms in mid-September.

Blue Flame.—A rich fairly deep blue. **Crimson**. **Deep Rose**—Rich deep rose. Do not confuse this with Rose-Pink.

Purple—Dark blue. **Shell Pink**—Very fine bright shade. **White**—Large, full and clear color. **Crego Types Mixed**. Any of the above, Pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c; 1/8 oz., 35c.

PRINCESS—WILT RESISTANT

Very attractive cutting type for florists. Plants 2'-2 1/2' tall, branching habit, bearing quantities of 3"-3 1/2" flowers on strong stems. Flowers have full crested center, surrounded by several rows of guard petals. Blooms in late August.



ASTER—PRINCESS LINDA

Anne, Peach Blossom. Barbara, Orchid. Bonnie, Soft salmon rose. Golden Sheaf, Yellow self. Linda, (new), Clear rose, an important new color for florists. Very wilt-resistant. Marsha, Rich cinnabar scarlet, upright type. Finest Mixed. Including many new colors. Any of the above, Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts., 65c.

CANDYTUFT

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED—Large, pure White flower. Oz., \$1.25; 1/4 oz., 40c; pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c. Mixed colors: 1/4 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

We are listing the following new novelty and popular flower seeds in both separate and mixed colors. We carry many other varieties in Annuals, Biennials, Perennials as well as seeds for greenhouse sowing. All seeds are on display at our store.

PLANTS

We have arranged for annual and perennial seedling plants which will be ready in April depending on weather conditions, at very reasonable prices. Many of these perennial plants will bloom the first year.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS ON THIS LIST ARE POSTPAID

DIANTHUS—PINKS

SPECIAL MIXTURE of Double and Single Pinks. This magnificent mixture contains the cream of the annual pinks, both single and double. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

SINGLE SWEET WIVELSFIELD—Mixed Colors. A cross of Dianthus Plumarius and Sweet William blooming the first year from seed. The flower heads resemble Sweet William in an almost unbelievable range of colors. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c.

CHINESE DOUBLE MIXED.—Handsome clusters of very double flowers, many bright colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

HEDEWIGI—Double Japan, best mixed. 1/4 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

LARKSPUR

GIANT IMPERIAL TYPE—In separate colors, deep Pink, Carmine Rose, Sky Blue, White, Rose Pink, Lavender, Lilac, also all colors mixed. Oz., \$1.60; 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c; 6 pkts., 60c.

TALL BRANCHING DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED TYPE—Rose Pink, Rose, Salmon, Sky Blue, Dark Blue, Lilac, Rosy Scarlet, White, or all colors mixed. Oz., \$1.00; 1/4 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c; 6 pkts., 50c.

NASTURTIUM

DOUBLE VARIETIES

SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM—Fire Gleam Scarlet, Orange Gleam, Salmon Gleam, Golden Gleam, Scarlet Gleam. Gleam Hybrids, all colors mixed. Oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

SINGLE VARIETIES

Special Tall, mixed, Oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 55c; pkt., 10c
Special Dwarf, mixed, Oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 55c; pkt., 10c

MORNING GLORY

PEARLY GATES

The flowers are a lovely lustrous White with creamy shading deep down in the throat. They average four and one-half inches across. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts., 45c.

CLARK'S IMPROVED HEAVENLY BLUE—The color is deep, intense blue, shading lighter toward the center. The flowers are large and freely produced. Oz., \$1.00; 1/4 oz., 30c; pkt., 15c.

SCARLET O'HARA

"Scarlet O'Hara" is an entirely new color in a Morning Glory, a rich Dark Wine Red, or Deep Rosy Crimson. Though the flowers are not as large as "Heavenly Blue," they are of good size, about 4 inches in diameter, and freely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown. Pkts., 20c; 1/4 oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.

CORNELL

This new variety Cornell combines the brilliant coloring of Scarlet O'Hara with the size of bloom and robust habit of the Heavenly Blue Morning Glories. The blooms are large, 4 to 4 1/2 inches in diameter, in an intense shade of Carnelian Red with a border a little over an eighth of an inch wide of pure glistening White, the colors of Cornell University. Pkt., 20c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

MARIGOLDS

EXTRA DWARF DOUBLE, 6-8 INCHES

Butterball—Soft butter ball yellow. Pkt., 25c.
Spry—Yellow bordered mahogany. Pkt., 25c.
Sunkist—Bright golden orange. Pkt., 25c.
Extra Dwarf Double Finest Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

DWARF FRENCH VARIETIES

HARMONY (Double)—A remarkable break which differs from others in habit, shape, and coloring. Flowers, in form suggesting a Scabiosa, are a bright golden-yellow bordered with a rich maroon-red. The plants being about 12 inches high, and very bushy habit, form excellent material for bedding. 1/4 oz., 60c; 1/8 oz., 35c; pkt., 15c.

"HARMONY HYBRIDS"—The compact plants are 12 inches to 14 inches in height, 100% All-Double. All the flowers have the familiar crested center flanked by several rows of broad guard petals. Pkt., 15c; 1/4 oz., 60c; 1/8 oz., 35c.

CARNATION FLOWERED VARIETIES

GUINEA GOLD—2 to 2 1/2 ft. The original Carnation-flowered type, producing flowers 2 to 2 1/2 inches across of brilliant orange flushed with gold. Practically 100% double. This is an early flowering sort. The absence of the characteristic marigold odor has been in its favor. 1/8 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

YELLOW SUPREME—A fitting companion to that great cut flower "Guinea Gold." Large, fluffy carnation-flowered blooms. Dazzling lemon-yellow color. Practically odorless foliage. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED

MAMMOTH MUM—The largest of the chrysanthemum flowered marigolds. The fluffy, ball-like, light sulphur-yellow blooms, made up of many finely cut individual florets intricately intertwined in true mum form, are 3 1/2 in. and more across on long sturdy stems. The plants grow 30 in. tall. Pkt., 25c; 2 for 45c.

GOLDSMITH—Giant incurved chrysanthemum-like, golden orange flowers up to 3 in. across and almost a perfect ball in shape. Plants grow 18 in. tall; early and free blooming. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts., for 45c.

LIMELIGHT—The lightest in color of all marigolds—a very soft primrose-yellow. Flowers grow 2 1/4 in. across, and are made up of hundreds of curled and interlaced petals to form a most exquisite pompon chrysanthemum-like head. Early, profuse blooming. 20 in. tall. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

YELLOWSTONE—Large, double, incurved chrysanthemum-like, clear golden yellow flowers, 2 1/2 in. across, freely borne on 2 ft. vigorous plants. Lovely companion to Goldsmith. Pkt., 25c; 2 for 45c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED MIXED—Showy flowers of different chrysanthemum-like shapes, varying in size from 2 1/2 to 3 in. in diameter and from the deepest red-orange to bright yellow. Long cutting stems. Grow 1 1/2 to 3 ft. tall. Some bloom early, others midseason and a few late. A really "surprise" mixture that is sure to please. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c; 1/8 oz., 60c.

PETUNIAS

DWARF HYBRIDS

This dwarf compact class is the most popular for bedding. Make a vigorous growth and do well under the most trying conditions; also are grown in flats and pots. **BLUE BIRD**. (Blue Rosy Morn). 1/8 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c.

CELESTIAL ROSE—Improved. This is a big improvement over that old favorite, Rose of Heaven. Beautiful, rich satiny, deep rose and unusually free blooming. Pkt., 25c; 2 for 45c; 1/8 oz., \$2.00.

"GLOW"—The new American Beauty Petunia. A dwarf compact ball shaped variety of bright rose red with lighter throat, free flowering all season. Of rich coloring and a wonderful variety for garden and florists' use. Pkt., 25c; 2 for 45c.

ROSY MORN—Improved select stock. Rose color, is stronger and deeper; very dwarf strain. Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., 50c.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Select strain. Rose Pink. Pkt., 25c; 1/8 oz., \$1.50.

SNOWBALL—Dwarf White. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; 1/8 oz., 75c.

HARNDEN'S SPECIAL DWARF MIXTURE—Small flowering sorts. 1/4 oz., \$1.25; 1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 25c; 2 for 45c.

ALDDOUBLE ROSE MARIE—Delightful Rose-Pink. Per pkt. of about 100 seeds. \$1.00.

ALDDOUBLE, COLOSSAL SHADES OF ROSE—Per pkt. of about 100 seeds. \$1.00.

AMERICA ALDDOUBLE DWARF—Rose pink. Per pkt. of about 100 seeds. 50c.



PETUNIA—DWARF CALIFORNIA GIANTS

DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—A real dwarf strain especially good for pot plants as it starts to bloom when three or four inches tall. Giant flowers; colors largely dark rich shades. Pkt., 50c. about 250 seeds; about 500 seeds, 90c.

IMPROVED DWARF ELK'S PRIDE—The type is real dwarf. The color is a richer velvety purple than usual and the plants produce larger blooms than found on any other Hybrid Grandiflora Variety. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts., 45c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

PHLOX DRUMMOND GRANDIFLORA—Finest, mixed. 1/8 oz., 55c; pkt., 15c; 3 for 40c; oz., \$3.75.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GIGANTEA

Red Glory—Bright red with white eye. Pkt., 25c; 1/8 oz., 75c.

Rosy Morn—Rose pink with eye. Pkt., 25c; 1/8 oz., 75c.

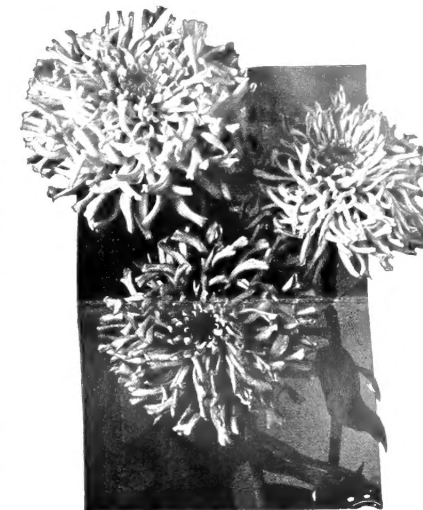
Salmon Glory—Salmon pink with white eye. Pkt., 25c; 1/8 oz., 75c.

Art Shades Mixed—Pkt., 25c; 1/8 oz., 75c.

ZINNIAS

ZINNIA FANTASY

Fantasy is the most fascinating new Zinnia type introduced to the flower world in many years. The very informal, shaggy appearing flowers are graceful and interesting, quite distinct from the stiff, formal zinnias of which we are accustomed. In separate named varieties. Bright Rose, Orange, White, Golden Yellow, Rich Scarlet, and all colors mixed. Oz., \$2.00; 1/4 oz., 60c; pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.



ZINNIA FANTASY

DAHLIA FLOWERED CLASS

BODGER'S FAMOUS GOLD MEDAL ZINNIAS

The plants grow tall, are well branched and the colors are very distinct and striking; the flowers are double and large, measuring from 5 to 6 inches across. In many separate colors, Yellow, Red, Lavender, Orange, Gold, Deep Rose, Orange and Gold, Scarlet, White, Purple, Lemon Royal Purple, all named varieties. Oz., \$1.50; 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS

A superior mixture containing many new varieties from the trial grounds of the originator and the better named varieties. Oz., \$1.50; 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

CALIFORNIA GIANT CLASS

They are larger than Colossal and a cross between them and the Dahlia Flowered types. They have smaller flat centers with more loosely placed petals. The petals are decidedly imbricated and the flower from bud to full bloom presents a graceful appearance. In many separate colors all named varieties. Canary Yellow, Orange, White, Cerise Rose, Pink, Rose Scarlet, Dark Red, Lavender, Salmon, Rose, Purple, also all colors mixed. Oz., \$1.50; 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

LILLIPUT CLASS

POMPOM OR BABY ZINNIAS

The Lilliputs are among the most popular Zinnias for cut flower use. The flowers are small, compact, and symmetrical, and strong stemmed. Scarlet, White, Golden Yellow, Crimson, Salmon Rose, Rose Pink, Lilac Purple, Lavender, Salmon, Rose, Purple, also all colors mixed. Oz., \$1.50; 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

SWEET PEAS

Spring Flowering (CUTHBERTSON)

This is the new type, named in honor of Frank G. Cuthbertson, who was primarily responsible for the development of this important addition to the Sweet Pea Family. Chief characteristics are—great vigor, profusion of large fragrant blossoms, extra long stems, clear popular colors, ability to produce out of doors in those sections where heretofore Sweet Peas have been unsuccessful due to hot weather conditions.

Billy, Light Carmine. **Evelyn**, Salmon Pink.
Coline, Scarlet. **Frank G.**, Rosy Lavender.
David, Bright Rose Crimson Janet, White.
Tommy, Clear Medium Blue.

Each of the above, Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 35c; oz., 65c.
Mixed—All of the above, Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 35c; oz., 65c.

GARDEN, FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS

HARNDEN'S SEED CO.

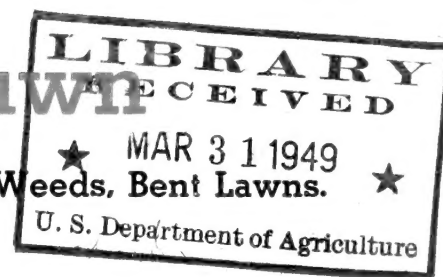
507 Walnut St. VI. 1618

63rd Year

KANSAS CITY 6, MO.

Seed and Fertilize Your Lawn

NOTICE—Information on LAWNS—Soils, Seeding, Fertilizers, Watering, Mowing, Weeds, Bent Lawns.
Circular Sent Free



HARNDEN'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

ASK FOR PRICES IN LARGER LOTS

PRICES ON GRASS SEEDS

The quality of Blue Grass Seed is determined by the weight per measured bushel; the heavier the seed the better the germination and purity. With the aid of new, modern cleaning machinery, seed that will weigh 21 lbs. Standard Heavy Seed, 24 lbs. Extra Heavy Seed, and 28 lbs. Super fine seed, to the measured bushel can now be had. Seed that weighs less than 21 lbs. to the bushel is not fit for lawn sowing, on account of the low germination and weed seed contained.

PLEASE NOTE: The chaff and light seed and weeds that is cleaned out of Blue Grass is sold to some dealers, who advertise it as "BLUE GRASS" at ridiculously low prices. Do not be attracted by these offers, as there is no seeding value whatever in this off fall from good seed.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO USE

ON NEW OR RECONDITIONED LAWNS: Use one pound to each two hundred square feet and sixty to one hundred pounds to the acre.

RESEEDING OLD LAWNS: One pound to each three or four hundred square feet and thirty or fifty pounds to the acre.

Ask for Prices in Larger Quantities

KINDS OF GRASS TO SOW

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

On Well Established Lawns

For sowing in the open places, use high grade, heavy blue grass, with a portion of White Clover, if wanted. Use about three-fourths Blue Grass and one-fourth Clover.

STANDARD HEAVY SEED which will weigh about 21 lbs. to the measured bushel. Lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$8.00; 25 lbs., \$19.50; 50 lbs., 75c lb.; 112-lb. bag, 73c lb.

EXTRA HEAVY SEED which will weigh about 24 lbs. to the measured bushel. Lb., 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50; 25 lbs., \$20.75; 50 lbs., 81c lb.; 112-lb. bag, 80c lb.

SUPER FINE SEED which will weigh about 28 lbs. to the measured bushel. Lb., 95c; 10 lbs., \$9.00; 25 lbs., \$22.00; 50 lbs., 87c; 112-lb. bag, 85c lb.

HORMONE TREATED—Any grass seed can be Hormone Treated at an additional cost of 10c per lb.

Simply mix Rootone at the rate of ½ oz. to 5 lbs. of seed. Rootone, ¼ oz. pkg., 25c; 2 oz. jar, \$1.00.

HARNDEN'S EVERGREEN LAWN SEED

For Making New Lawns in the Open Places
Lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$17.25;
50 lbs., 68c lb.; 100-lb. bag, 65c lb.

HARNDEN'S SHADY LAWN GRASS

For Shady Places and Under Trees
Lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$8.00; 25 lbs., \$19.75;
50 lbs., 78c lb.; 100-lb. bag, 75c lb.

HARNDEN'S TERRACE LAWN GRASS

For Terraces and Steep Inclines
Lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$8.00; 25 lbs., \$19.75;
50 lbs., 78c lb.; 100-lb. bag, 75c lb.

RED TOP

This is a very fine quick growing grass, which is also used in mixtures to thicken up the turf, looks very much like blue grass. Lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50; 10 lbs., \$8.75; 25 lbs., \$21.25.

SEASIDE BENT GRASS

This is the true, unmixed creeping Bent Grass Seed, certified Oregon grown, of high germination and free from weed seeds. Lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.75; 25 lbs., \$31.25.

CHEWINGS FESCUE

Chewings Fescue is a fine bladed perennial grass with a spreading deep root system which is very valuable on steep banks; also does well in sandy soils. Lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.85; 25 lbs., \$23.25.

RYE GRASS

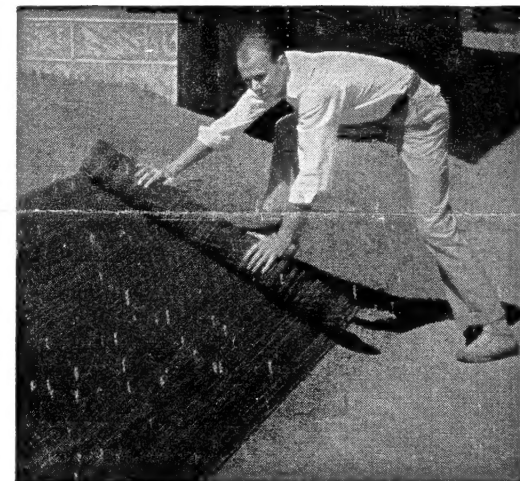
This grass germinates and grows very quickly. Is often used in mixtures as a nurse crop for blue grass and other slow growing grasses. Usually dies out about the second year. Used in the south for winter lawn grass. Lb., 22c; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 25 lbs., \$4.50.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Or Lawn Clover

A small, close growing, useful clover of unusual dwarf habit, used extensively in the making of lawns. Lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00; 10 lbs., \$1.15 lb.

EROSIONET for Stubborn Terraces



EROSIONET is a strong, economical, open-mesh fabric made of tightly twisted, paper twine. When placed over any seeded surface, its ¼-inch square mesh forms millions of tiny dams which catch and hold your seed and sod firmly in place. Thus, damaging "washouts" from heavy rains are effectively checked without cutting off the sunlight.

Erosionet also catches and holds moisture. It helps overcome seed losses and lawn disappointments from poor germination. Erosionet never presents an unsightly appearance, clover and grasses soon rendering it invisible. Erosionet is rot-resisting and can easily be removed when grass becomes 2½ in. high. Comes in rolls 45 in. wide and can be purchased in any lengths. Yard, 23c.