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GARDEN GUIDE

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KNOX SEED COMPANY

10 WEST HARDING WAY STOCKTON

720 TENTH STREET • CALIFORNIA

509 EAST WEBER AVENUE

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★ MAR 23 1950 ★

MODESTO

U. S. Department of Agriculture



With Our Compliments...

We place this catalog in the hands of you, our garden friends and neighbors, confident that you will like it and keep it on that easy-to-reach shelf of yours for ready reference.

You will be the first to realize that this is more than a mere catalog. It is a complete and up-to-date guide to help you solve many of your gardening problems. Its faithful descriptions of seeds and summer bulbs, its many practical, down-to-earth bits of advice for more successful gardening will be enjoyed by you; of that we are sure. But what is more, it is a book compiled for YOUR needs and problems in YOUR own particular garden.

You rightly expect from your garden store the very best of seeds and bulbs. We have them all for you, and they are always fresh. You want a place where you can get everything for your garden, be it tools, weed killers, insecticides, fertilizers and, of course, the best of those many modern gadgets that make gardening fun. Our store fills this need.

We invite you to make our store your headquarters for all your gardening needs. Come to visit us often. Take advantage of our experience to make your gardening ever more enjoyable.

Our sincerest wishes for a successful garden year!

Your Garden Store.

You'll find . . .
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**Gardening
Is THRIFTY**

**Gardening
Is FUN**

Important Ordering Suggestions

All seeds quoted in this catalog are shipped by Parcel Post, all transportation and packing charges are paid by us. C.O.D. and money order return fees are not considered as transportation charges and, therefore, must be paid for by the customer. Avoid them by sending remittance with order. Bulk seeds, such as Peas, Beans and Corn, in quantities, are shipped to your nearest express or freight office, transportation collect. If you wish them shipped by Parcel Post, please send necessary postage.

SHIPPING ORDERS. When goods are to be shipped by Freight or Express, give plain shipping directions; otherwise we use our best judgment in routing. Goods on which we pay transportation are shipped at our option.

SEND MONEY. Remittances should always accompany the order. Remittances may be made at our risk by any of the following methods (1st and best) **Post Office Order**; (2nd) **Bank Draft**; (3rd) **Express Company Money Order**; (4th) **Cash by Express in amounts not less than \$50**; (5th) **Registered Letters.**

Free Transportation on All Flowers and Vegetable Seeds in Packets, Ounces or ¼ Pounds

WARRANTY. We exercise the greatest care to have all of our seeds and bulbs of good quality and true to name. Once sold, however, their growing conditions are beyond our control. Therefore, we operate under the usual **Seedsmen's Warranty**: We warrant to the extent of the purchase price that seeds, plants or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.

Flower Novelties for 1950

GOLD MEDAL WINNER

Petunia Fire Chief (a) Grp. 4

All America Gold Medal Winner. The first annual to receive this high award in 11 years. Petunia Fire Chief is the reddest petunia you ever saw. Compact plants of erect habit covered throughout the season with brilliant signal red flowers. Exceptional uniformity of color and habit make it one of the finest bedding petunias ever grown. Pkt. 35c.

(See color illustration on following page)

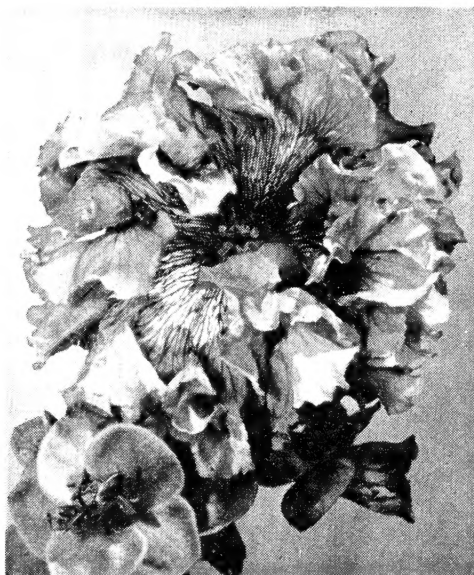
THE PANSY SENSATION

Steele's Butterfly Hybrids

(b) Grp. 5

A strain mainly of pastel character in shades of pink, rose, apricot, buff, orchid, lavender, yellow, pale gold, orange, salmon, coral, and flesh, many overlaid with a delicate bronze cast. The form is unbelievably ruffled, plated and marked with sun rays and blotches of butterfly sheen metallic jewel tones. Pkt. 50c.

(See color illustration on page 4)



FAIRYTALE PETUNIA

Extra Dwarf Giants of California

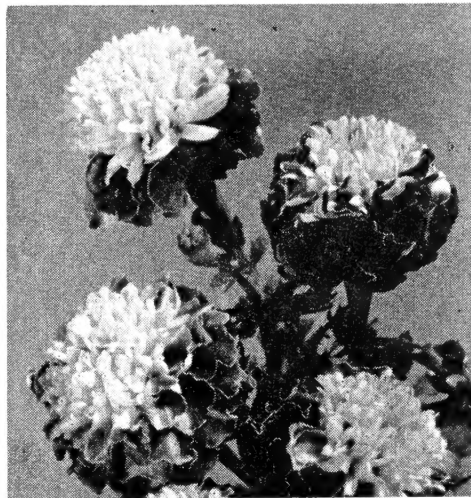
(a) Grp. 4

This is the only strain of its kind growing. It is about one-half as tall as ordinary strains of Dwarf Giants. The blooms are just as large and there are just as many of them. The Extra Dwarf Giants have been developed primarily for pot use. You will get blooms on this strain of Petunia grown in a pot before the plant is 4 inches tall. They are excellent also as low border Petunias along with Dwarf Alyssum, Pansies, etc. This is in addition to their value as an important item for pot use. Pkt. 50c.

THE NEWEST LARKSPUR

Supreme Larkspur (a) Grp. 3

A superb new strain of base branching larkspur. Huge spikes of fully double wide petaled flowers in outstanding new colors. The plants are tall, of ideal upright habit and uniform height. See page 8 for complete listing of varieties.



MIDGET MARIGOLD

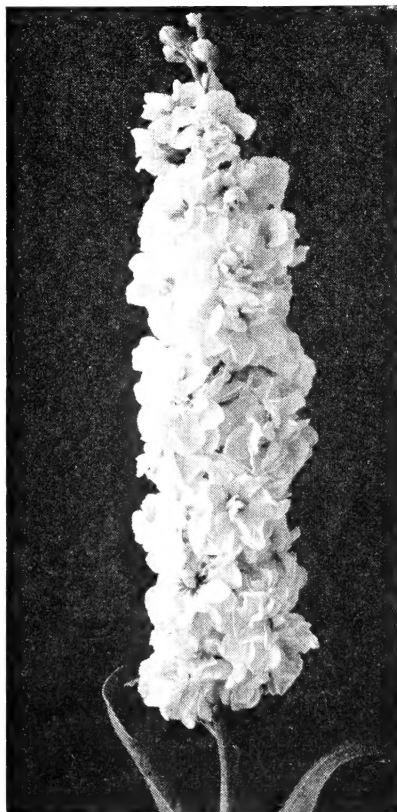
Extra Dwarf Harmony (a) Grp. 2

An extremely dwarf form of the popular French Marigold Harmony. The low ball shaped plants are literally covered with deep golden yellow flowers edged maroon-red. A real gem for edgings or pots. Pkt. 25c.

COLUMN STOCK

White Perfection (a) Grp. 4

Solid compact spikes of dazzling white flowers, free from small side branches. A greatly improved white stock having excellent height, stem length and growing form so desirable for garden use. A wonderful cut flower, too. Pkt. 25c.



COLUMN STOCK WHITE PERFECTION

Start 'em right...

The Secret of Your Success

We have grouped our seeds according to the culture they require. Find the group number in the alphabetical listing, for example, Ageratum, Grp. 2, and your cultural instructions in the column below.

Group 1 Seeds in this group are difficult to transplant. Sow the seed where the plants are to flower, after the danger of frost has passed. Thin out to the desired distance when the seedlings are well started.

Group 2 Seeds in this group are easily raised outside after the danger of frost has passed. Either sow them in their permanent positions or in a seed bed and transplant to the place where they are to flower.

Group 3 Seeds in this group can be sown outside very early in the season, being very hardy. When the seedlings are big enough they should be transplanted to their permanent positions.

Group 4 Sow seeds in flats in early spring for best results. When seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to other flats. Harden off gradually and plant into beds when the weather is settled.

Group 5 In this group are most of the perennial seeds. They can either be sown indoors in flats or outside. If sown outside it is good practice to sow them in mid-spring so they will reach a fair size before the hot weather starts. After the seedlings are big enough to handle, transplant to allow room for growth. Plant in their permanent places in fall or, if the plants are very small, winter over in a cold frame and plant out the following spring.

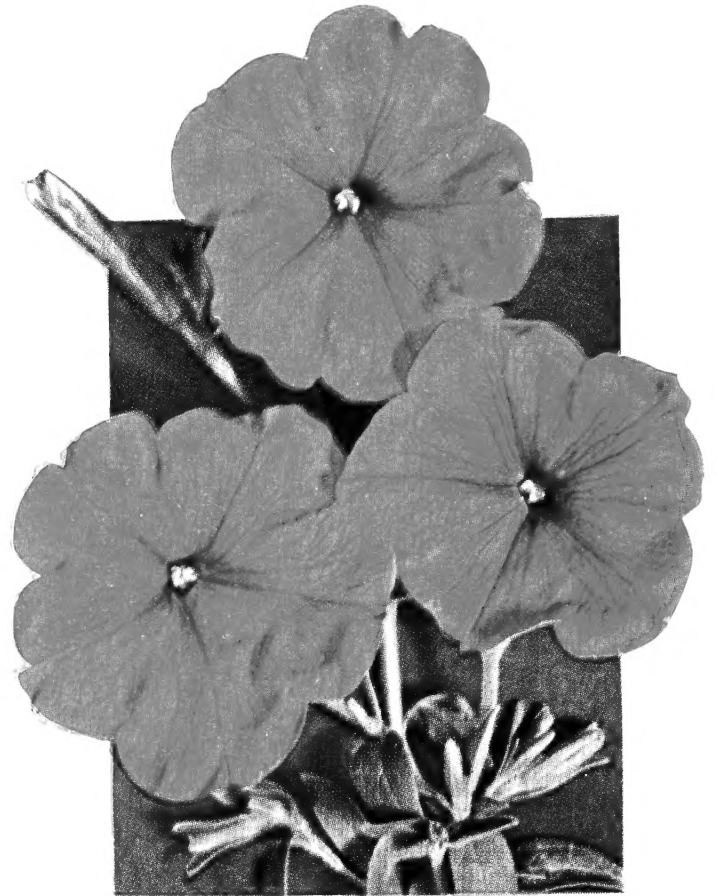
For best results with biennials such as Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, Wallflowers and Beauty of Nice Stocks, sow them in summer. When the seedlings are large enough transplant or thin them so they will make sturdy plants by fall. At that time plant them where they are to flower. Handled in this way, these flowers will give a really good display.

Try interplanting some of these showy biennial flowers with your late-flowering Tulips for very pleasing effects.

New Flowers .. and

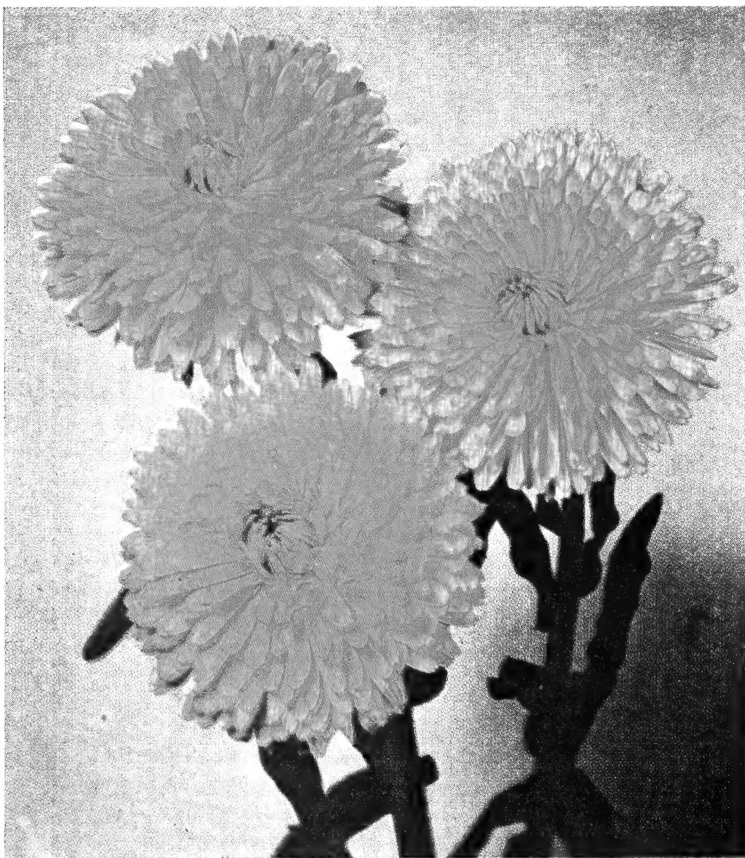


STEELE'S BUTTERFLY HYBRID PANSIES
(See page 3)



PETUNIA FIRE CHIEF
(See page 3)

. . . For that "NEW LOOK" in your garden and a new thrill in gardening plant the outstanding new flower varieties featured on this and the preceding page.

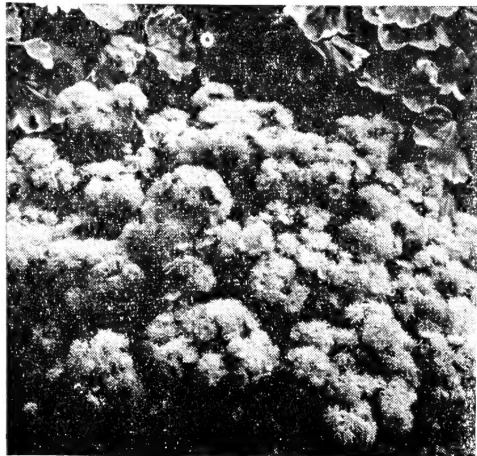


CALENDULA PACIFIC BEAUTY
Described in main flower seed section

COSMOS RADIANCE
Described in main flower seed section



Old Favorites Recommended for Your Garden



AGERATUM

AGERATUM (a) Grp. 2

Fluffy blue flowers all summer on dwarf compact plants. Easily grown in any soil. Excellent for edgings or rock gardens.

Midget Blue. Silver Medal All America Selection 1940. Fine dwarf Ageratum 2 to 3 inches high, smothered with small, true Ageratum blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Blue Ball. Compact round plants, 6 inches tall, hidden by a mass of pure blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM, Madwort

Blooms the entire season; popular for beds and edging in summer, or for growing in pots and boxes for winter bloom.

Carpet of Snow (a) Grp. 2. White flowers on 3-inch plants. Pkt. 10c.

Saxatile compactum (p) Grp. 5. Basket of Gold. Compact plants covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in early spring. 12 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum) (a) Grp. 2. Fragrant white flowers all season. Pkt. 10c.

Violet Queen (a) Grp. 2. Neat low plants with an abundance of sweetly scented flowers of a very rich deep shade of violet. Neat and free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM, See Snapdragon

ASTER (a) Grp. 4

From July until September the Aster reigns supreme in the garden. For these reasons we give a great deal of attention to these flowers and are in a position to offer remarkably fine strains, producing perfect flowers of great beauty. To do well, Asters require a rich soil kept open by continuous cultivation.

Heart of France. Deep ruby-red, fully double, well rounded flowers on long stems. Midseason until frost. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED CREGO WILT RESISTANT. The large shaggy flowers with long curled petals are not unlike the ostrich feather for which they are commonly named. The plants are strong, heavily branched and grow about 2½ feet in height. We can supply the following separate colors:

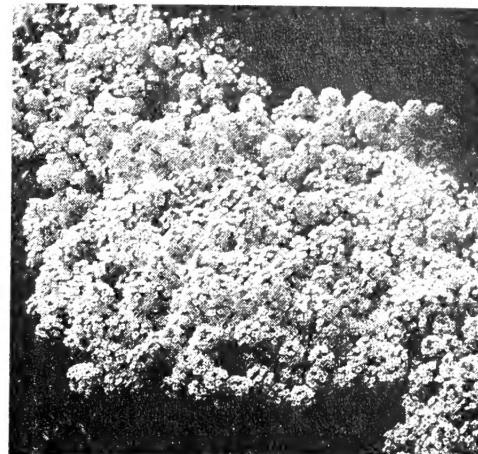
Azure Blue, Crimson, Orchid, Pink, Purple, Rose, White. Pkt. 10c.
Crego's Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



CREGO ASTER

SUPER GIANTS. Combining the Crego type of flower with the Beauty Aster's long unbranching stems, this full flowered race of Asters stands at the head of the list.

Super Giant El Monte. Deep glowing crimson. Pkt. 10c.



ALYSSUM

Super Giant Los Angeles. Fully double shell pink. Pkt. 10c.

Improved Giants of California. Large full flowers of the Crego type, graceful, broad petals, borne on long heavy stems. Flowers from late summer to frost. Height 3 feet. Fine for cut flowers. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PRINCESS ASTERS, WILT RESISTANT. The blooms of this type have a full crested center surrounded by several rows of strong guard petals.

Princess Asters Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH, Gypsophila

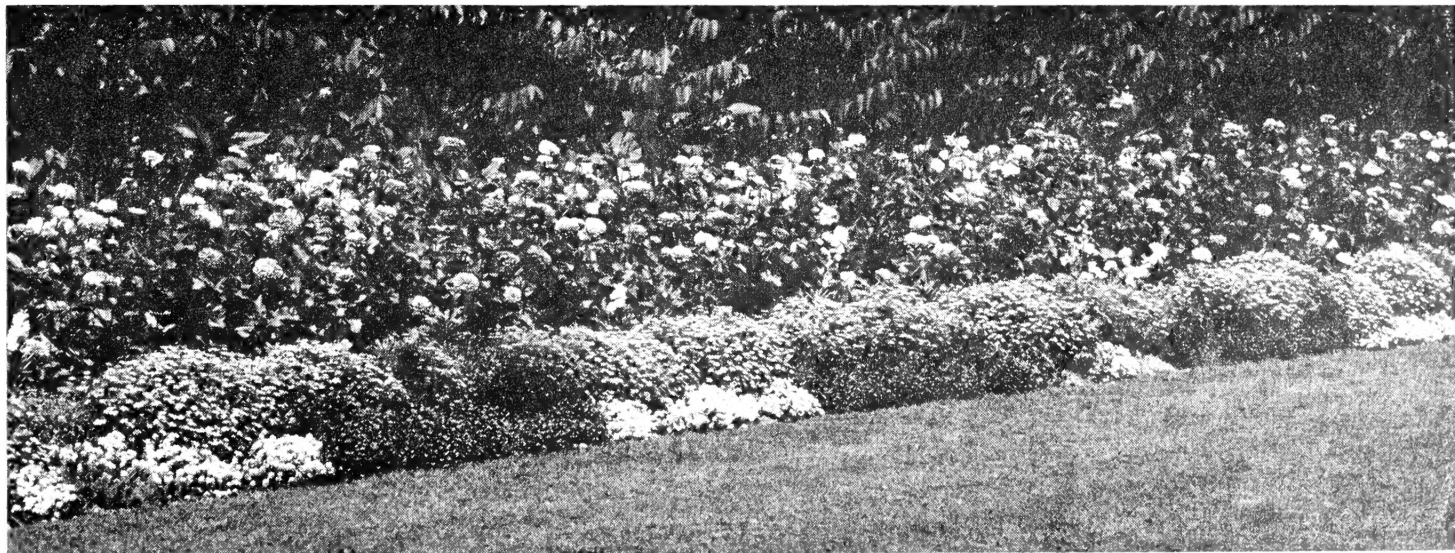
Airy sprays of white flowers, lovely for bouquets.

Brilliant Carmine (a) Grp. 3. Dainty bell-shaped blooms. Make sowings two weeks apart for continuous flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Covent Garden Market (a) Grp. 3. Large, single white flowers, 6-8 petals each. Pkt. 10c.

Paniculata Single White (p) Grp. 5. Hardy perennial with sprays of tiny rose shaped blossoms. If cut before the flowers are fully opened sprays can be used in winter bouquets. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Paniculata Double White (p) Grp. 5. Double form of the above. Excellent for fresh or dry bouquets. Pkt. 10c.



TALL AND LOW ANNUALS COMBINED WITH DAHLIAS MAKE A LASTING FLOWER BORDER ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER



CAMPANULA, CUP AND SAUCER

**BACHELOR'S BUTTON or
CORNFLOWER, *Centaurea***
(a) Grp. 3

Among the hardiest and easiest of all annuals. Will grow anywhere. Narrow foliage and wiry stems. Pick off the old blooms—have flowers all summer long.

Cornflower, Jubilee Gem. Compact plants a foot high, literally covered with flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Cornflower, Cyanus Double. This superb class of Cornflower has handsome large double blooms, 2 to 3 feet tall.

Blue Boy. Pkt. 10c.

Pinkie. Pkt. 10c.

Snow Man (white). Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM

Lady Slipper (a) Grp. 2

An old and popular garden flower of easy culture. Gorgeous masses of brilliant double flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. An excellent flower for your shady corner. Height, 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered. Most improved type. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

BEAN (a) Grp. 2

Scarlet Runner. An ideal climber to provide summer shade for porches, pergolas. Bold, handsome foliage sets off the many large sprays of bright scarlet flowers which are followed by edible beans in pods 6 inches long. Vines will reach 20 ft. or more. Pkt. 10c.

BELLIS

English Daisy (p) Grp. 5)

Monstrosa. Splendid early flowering daisy. Large fully double daisies in rose, red and white on 6-inch stems. Thrive in a cool, moist, but well drained soil. Pkt. 10c.

BLACK EYED SUSAN

***Thunbergia* (a)**

Beautiful rapid growing annual climber, preferring a warm sunny situation. Used extensively for hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange and other shades, with dark eyes.

Alata. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BLUE CUP FLOWER

Nierembergia

Purple Robe (a) Grp. 4. Bronze Medal All America Selections, 1942. Very dwarf cushion-like plants with flowers of violet blue. In bloom for a long period. Pkt. 25c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER

***Schizanthus* (a) Grp. 2**

One of our finest hardy annuals. Showy flowers of various colors, closely resembling some species of Orchids. Does well in shade.

Giant-flowering Hybrids. An extra select, compact, large flowered strain, containing a perfect blend of colors. Pkt. 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, See Poppy

CALENDULA

Pot Marigold (a) Grp. 2

Blooms freely in early summer and continues into fall, requiring little care to grow to perfection. 18 to 24 inches high. May also be planted in fall.

Campfire Improved. A very deep strong orange with distinct scarlet sheen on upper side of each petal. Blooms are flat across top, 4 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c.

New Sunshine *Calendula Chrysantha.* A clear Buttercup yellow with loosely arranged petals, incurved at the center, and reflexed at the edges. The foot-long stems are strong and wiry. Pkt. 10c.

Sunset Shades. Interesting bi-color *Calendula* in apricot tones overlaid with orange, lemon or primrose. Lovely, compact plant for bedding purposes, producing plenty of bloom. **Mixed only.** Pkt. 15c.

PACIFIC BEAUTIES. Large, full double blooms with long, toothed and soft petals, arranged loosely to form a ball shaped flower. Excellent home garden type, about 16" tall, with great size flowers of lemon, apricot and persimmon shades, often attractively tipped. Heat resistant. **Mixed Pkt. 10c.**

CALLIOPSIS (a) Grp. 3

Very showy subject for garden decoration and cutting.

Tall Mixed. All double. Contains a wide range of color combinations, mostly bi-colored. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT (a) Grp. 1

Valuable for masses and edging. Highly desirable for bouquets.

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered. Very fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Umbellata. Of compact and branching habit. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

***Campanula Medium* (b) Grp. 5**

Calycanthemum, Cup and Saucers. The most beautiful type with large bell or cup-shaped flowers surrounded at the base by a large calyx of a similar color, the whole resembling a cup and saucer. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

Single. A form with charming pyramids of fluted bells. 2 to 3 ft. **Mixed Pkt. 10c.**

CANARY BIRD VINE (ac) Grp. 5

This graceful climber makes a delicate lacy effect with its cut leaves and fringed yellow flowers perched like canary birds on the vines. Will grow to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (ac)

Graceful climber with cardinal-scarlet blooms 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Rich, glossy, dark green foliage. Grows 15 feet tall and is in bloom all summer.

Ipomoea Cardinalis. Pkt. 10c.

CLARKIA (a) Grp. 3

A truly charming annual of the most graceful habit, flowering in July. Rose flowers in long racemes.

Elegans. Double choice mixed. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CARNATION (p) Grp. 5

Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance the richly-hued carnation.

Chabaud Giant. 18 inches. This variety blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the summer. The plants, robust and erect, supply handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 25c.

English Giants Mixed. A superb strain of carnations with flowers of superior size and quality. When well grown and properly disbudded (remove the secondary buds under the main bloom) the flowers will resemble those grown by florists. Complete color range. Pkt. 25c.

CASTOR BEANS

***Ricinus* (a) Grp. 2**

Magnificent, tall, large leaved plants of tropical appearance, succeeding in a warm, sunny location. Beautiful for large foliage groups and background. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c.

COCKSCOMB

***Celosia* (a) Grp. 4**

A showy annual producing massive heads of bloom in rich shades of crimson and yellow.

Cristata. Choice mixed. Height 9 to 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Plumosa (Improved Feather Type). Choice mixed. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.



AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE

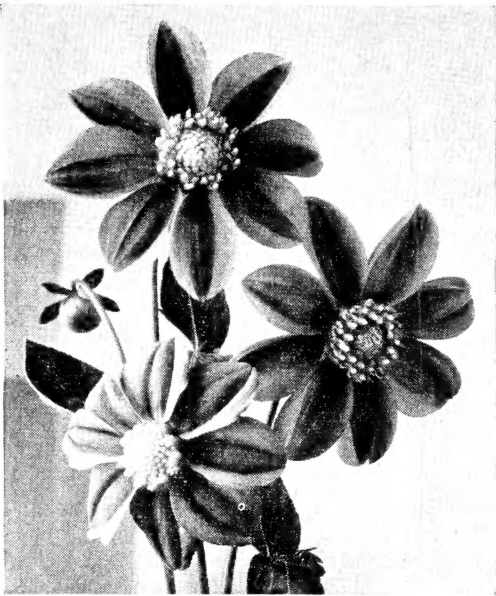
COLUMBINE

***Aquilegia* (p) Grp. 5**

These are among the most beautiful of spring and early summer flowers; very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and groups among shrubbery. Long-spurred flowers on graceful stems 2 feet or more above the fern-like foliage.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. One of the finest tall strains ever developed, long-spurred, large flowers, in a splendid mixture of colors. **Mixture.** Pkt. 10c.

Long Spurred Blue Shades. Larger flowered than the other colors, these are of the most beautiful shades of blue ranging from azure blue through Belladonna to the Forget-me-not, all with a rich cream center. A perennial blooming the first year from seed in most climates. Pkt. 10c.



DAHLIA, COLTNESS HYBRIDS

CORAL BELLS

Heuchera (p) Grp. 5

A low growing hardy perennial plant with heart shaped leaves, which form a low clump 6 to 8 inches high and bearing during summer, loose graceful sprays of red flowers in great profusion. **Spitfire.** Large, rich scarlet. Pkt. 35c.

COREOPSIS (p) Grp. 5

One of our most popular perennials; the attractive flowers are borne in great profusion and are excellent for cutting. Height, 3 feet.

Grandiflora Double Sunburst. Much of the beauty of early summer gardens is due to the brilliant golden yellow of *Coreopsis* plantings. The double flowers are large, 1½ to 2 inches across, deep golden yellow, and are excellent for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Fine keepers; plants are easy to grow. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS (a) Grp. 3

No garden is complete without Cosmos. These old favorites supply a gorgeous, colorful effect during late summer and fall. Fine for cutting as the flowers last well in water.

Early Klondyke Orange Flare. The long-stemmed flowers of bright, vivid orange are freely borne on 2 to 3 foot plants. Its most remarkable feature, however, is its early blooming habit. It blooms from mid-summer until frost. Pkt. 10c.

SENSATION COSMOS

A superior type for cutting and all around use. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across on 3 to 4-foot plants.

Dazzler. A luscious shade of velvety crimson maroon. Pkt. 10c.

Pinky. A delightful rose-pink. Pkt. 10c.

Purity. Glisiting white. Pkt. 10c.

Radiance. Winner of the highest award in the 48 All America trials. Radiance introduces two entirely new colors in Sensation Cosmos: Striking deep rose and rich crimson, in the first bicolor Cosmos ever to be developed. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (b) Grp. 2

Blue Chinese Forget-Me-Not

Firmament. A hardy biennial of the easiest culture, forming strong plants about 18 inches high and producing through the summer months sprays of Forget-Me-Not-like flowers. Will bloom the first season if sown early. Pkt. 10c.

DAHLIAS

From Seed (rp) Grp. 5

Improved Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. These double and semi-double Dahlias are one of England's best contributions to the flower world. They grow from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and come in many delightful shades. Plants are compact and are as easy to grow as Zinnias. Bloom the whole summer. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Coltness Single Hybrids. Dwarf Dahlias which grow but 12 to 18 inches tall. Masses of single flowers in many brilliant colors make beautiful borders; also very useful for cutting as the flowers are borne on stiff stems. Flowers from early July to frost and require little care. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

DAISIES

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISIES

Dimorphotheca (a)

The plants are of branching habit, growing about 15 inches high. An easily cultivated annual. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PAINTED DAISY, *Pyrethrum* (p) Grp. 5

This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and *Matricaria* and should play an important part in many a well planted garden. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Single Mixed. Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center. Pkt. 10c.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM

(a) Grp. 1

Merry Mixture. Here is a new strain of Painted Daisies far superior to the old Tricolors. It includes new solid colors and also a better range of the Tricolors. Pkt. 25c.

SHASTA DAISY

Chrysanthemum maximum (p) Grp. 5

Popular hardy perennial bearing large double and semi-double white blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are excellent for border plantings and especially pleasing in bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY

Brachycome (a) Grp. 2

Brilliant free-flowering annual blooming throughout the summer and suitable for beds or borders. The dainty flowers resemble small *Cinerarias*. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM (p) Grp. 5

Sow in early spring and place in gentle heat. Cover seed pots or flats with a sheet of glass covered with newspaper. Remove glass and paper when seeds begin to germinate. Keep pots or flats of germinating seeds in a shaded place until germination is complete, after which more light can be given. Do not expose to high temperatures or strong direct sunlight until plants are well developed.

Pacific Hybrids. A new strain of Delphiniums originated on the Pacific Coast to grow under Pacific Coast conditions. Huge flowers, 2½ to 3½ inches across, beautifully spaced on well balanced tall spikes. Highly resistant to mildew. Color range excellent and comes practically 100% double florets.

Blue Bird. Brilliant blue, white bee. Pkt. 25c.

Galahad. White, with white bee. Pkt. 25c.

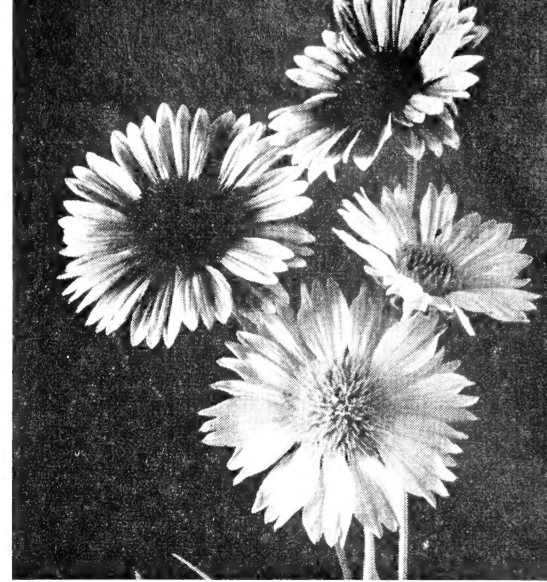
Guinevere. Pink-lavender, white bee. Pkt. 25c.

Summer Skies. Light blue, white bee. Pkt. 25c.

King Arthur. Royal violet. White bee. Pkt. 25c.

Mixed, Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS, See Pinks



GAILLARDIA

FLOWERING TOBACCO

Nicotiana (a) Grp. 4

Stately plants producing large, trumpet shaped blooms until frost. Fine for beds and borders. Height, 3 feet. Deliciously scented, especially at night.

Affinis Hybrids. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

Mirabilis (a) Grp. 1

Petticoat. A brand new form of the ever popular and colorful Four o'Clock or Marvel-of-Peru. The sepals of each flower are brightly colored to match the petals, giving a charming flower-within-the-flower effect. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

FOXGLOVE, *Digitalis* (b) Grp. 5

This ornamental hardy plant is used extensively for naturalizing in shrubbery borders and along the edges of woods. It grows well under almost any conditions, giving a wealth of bloom during June and July. Height, 4 to 6 feet. **Shirley Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA

Blanket Flower (p) Grp. 5

Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Grandiflora Portola Hybrids. (p) Semi-double blooms of magnificent size and broad overlapping petals, golden tipped around glowing centers of bronzy red. Pkt. 10c.

Sunshine Hybrids (a). A double type in extremely vivid tones of orange, yellow, gold and red. Mixture only. Pkt. 10c.

GEUM, *Avens* (p) Grp. 5

Beautiful hardy perennials, bearing profusely large, showy, double flowers all through the summer. An elegant flower for bouquets. Height, 18 inches.

Lady Stratheden. Golden yellow, full large flowers of great beauty. Pkt. 10c.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Large, double, brilliant orange-scarlet. In flower throughout the entire summer. Pkt. 10c.

GODETIA, *Satinflower* (a) Grp. 2

Very handsome annual plants, especially suited for semi-shady locations. Sow in spring in the open and thin to 8 or 10 inches apart. The flowers are not unlike the Azalea in form.

Tall Double. Long graceful spikes are decorated with double blossoms resembling satin pompons one above another. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

(ac) Grp. 3

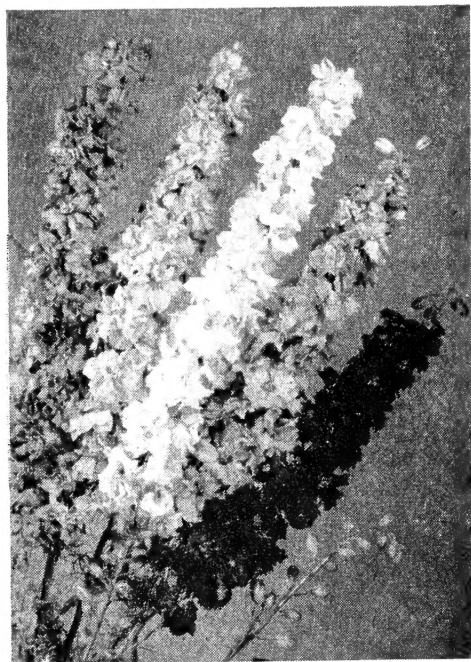
Ornamental Gourds are easily grown in rich soil, where they will produce plenty of fruits. They may be trained on trellises and the ripened fruits used for ornaments. Special mixture of large and small kinds. **Pkt. 10c.**

HOLLYHOCK, *Althaea* (p) Grp. 5

The beautiful color effects produced by the planting of these flowers render them indispensable for the old-fashioned garden or the herbaceous border. Height, 6 to 12 feet.

Indian Spring. (a) Semi-double annual flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. Its many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Sow fall or early spring. Flowers five months from seed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Chater's Double. (p) Well formed fully double flowers in long straight spikes. Deep rose, salmon rose, scarlet, sunflower yellow, and white. **Separate Colors. Pkt. 10c. Mixed, 10c.**



NEW LARKSPUR SUPREME

LARKSPUR (a) Grp. 3

Annual Delphinium are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage which sets off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Upright compact basal branching plants producing delphinium-like spikes of double florets on stout stems.

Carmine King Improved. Rich, deep carmine and salmon flowers on long spikes; 3 to 4 ft. stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

SUPREME LARKSPUR

See page 3 for general description.

Each Color. **Pkt. 15c**

Dark Blue. Clear rich purple flowers. **Lilac.** Large double florets of clear lilac. **Pink.** Clear deep pink florets. A superb cut flower as the color actually improves under artificial light.

Rose. Pure deep rose of exceptional beauty. A little lower in growth than other Supreme Larkspurs.

Salmon. A rich shade of true salmon in largest flowered of all larkspurs.

White. Huge double broad petaled flowers of purest white.

Supreme Mixture. Dark blue, lilac, pink, rose, salmon, white, plus additional colors from the originator's special plantings. **Pkt. 10c.**

LINARIA

Miniature Snapdragon (a) Grp. 3

This interesting annual bears flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons ending in single elongated spurs. Height 8 to 18 inches.

Fairy Bouquet. Small spikes of dainty pastel flowers. Fragrant. Free-flowering and lovely in the border. **Pkt. 10c.**

LOBELIA (a) Grp. 4

A dainty and continuous blooming annual of compact growth, remarkable for its profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Unexcelled for edging, ribbon beds, hanging baskets or window boxes. Height, about 6 inches.

Compacta, Cambridge Blue. A beautiful

large flowered, light blue variety. Green foliage. **Pkt. 10c.**

Compacta, Crystal Palace. Erect and very free blooming. Best dark blue for edging. Fine for pots. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sapphire. A superb variety of pendulous habit; large deep blue flowers with conspicuous white eye. For hanging baskets and window boxes. **Pkt. 10c.**

LUPIN, Sun Dials (p) Grp. 1

Russell Lupins. Long, closely set spikes of flowers in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, bi-colors. The florets are large with flat fan-like back standards, and unlike all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. **Pkt. 25c.**

MARIGOLD (a) Grp. 2

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (*Tagetes erecta*). Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised. Height, 2½ feet.

All Double Orange. An improved strain which produces practically one hundred per cent double flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Lemon All Double. A fluffy fully doubled variety with pale yellow blooms loosely quilled. **Pkt. 10c. Mixed Pkt. Pkt. 10c.**

CARNATION FLOWERED, Guinea Gold (African). Carnation-like petals and unusually brilliant golden color makes this flower outstanding among Marigolds. It lacks much of the pungent odor of other Marigolds. The plant blooms very freely. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c. Odorless Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

Gigantea, Full Double Mixture. Flowers are largest ever known in Marigold. A mixture ranging from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow, and a delightful new shade of primrose. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF FRENCH, Double Harmony Hybrid. Without question one of the very finest Marigolds introduced. Flowers charming and distinct. Scabiosa-like in formation with tubular deep orange center petals flanked by broad velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Plants are dwarf, about 1 ft. high, compact, free

blooming. Early and attractive for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

EXTRA DWARF HARMONY. Described on novelty page.

Scarlet Glow. Single, 10 inches tall, well covered with flowers 1¾ inches across, which vary interestingly from deep scarlet to tangerine yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

MISSIONS GIANTS, Mixed. These are large, two and a half inch flowers of bright, rich, clear yellow, on luxurious, large plants. Flowers are of double, incurved, Chrysanthemum-like form, and very attractive. Blooms late and lasts until frost. Uniformly three to five feet tall. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

Red Head (Dwarf Single French). Broad, overlapping, gracefully recurved petals around a wide, crested center of tiny, erect florets. The blooms change from a rich mahogany red to auburn and later to bronze and gold. Dwarf, bushy and free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

MINIATURE, Yellow Pygmy. Light lemon yellow. Lilliput French double type, growing only 8 inches tall and compact. Flowers 1¼ inches across, freely producer. Excellent for edging and potting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Miniature Spry. Extra dwarf, double French type; compact and uniform, so may be used for edging. About 9 inches tall, early blooming, with very light orange crested center and maroon outer petals. Profuse flowering. **Pkt. 10c.**

For the Rock Garden

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIALS Mixed

A mixture of over 50 rare rock garden perennials with a maximum height of six inches. Some of the items will bloom almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Others will bloom later in the year, insuring the grower blooms all season. A planting, carefully made in a suitable place, should remain a beauty spot for a number of years without re-seeding if given minimum care. **Pkt. 25c.**

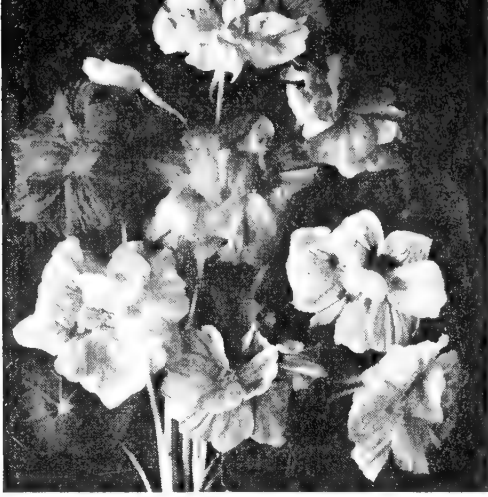


ROCK GARDEN ANNUALS Mixed

This mixture of over 30 varieties, not exceeding 12 inches in height, will provide blooms through the entire season. Planted as early as possible, the gardener should have blooms by the end of May. A succession of blooms will follow until late fall when frost will destroy the flowers. A second lot of blooms may be enjoyed on most plants if they are cut back to two inches of the crown and properly watered. **Pkt. 25c.**

DIANTHUS, Perennial Rock Garden Mixture

Twenty varieties of unusual species of dwarf perennials. When well grown, many plants will produce such an abundance of blooms that daily cutting of flowers will not decrease the loveliness of the plant. With an occasional replanting should last several years. **Pkt. 25c.**



NASTURTIUM

MIGNONETTE RESEDA

(a) Grp. 4

This old-fashioned flower still enjoys the greatest popularity. Grown for its sweet perfume, which is most pronounced when grown in a light sandy soil. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

Machet Mixed. Includes only large flowering varieties of sweet scented Mignonette. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY

Ipomoea (ac) Grp. 1

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers, invaluable for covering walls, trellises, arbors.

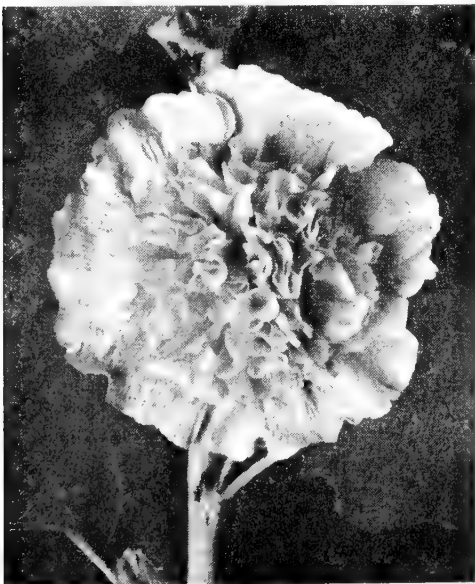
Blue Star. A fine new sky blue accentuated by five deeper blue midribs to form an attractive star. The large flowers are produced profusely on 8 to 10 foot vines. Early blooming. Pkt. 15c.

Heavenly Blue. A variety that is bringing new popularity to Morning Glories. It is an early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers of sky-blue. Flowers 3½ inches across and blooms until frost. Pkt. 10c.

Pearly Gates. Glistening white flowers are 4 inches or more across when fully open. The vigorous, rapid growing vines produce many flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlett O'Hara. An entirely new, rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson. Flowers 4 inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines. Very showy for covering a fence or trellis. The dark green foliage does not make a heavy growth, leaving plants graceful in appearance. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Imperial. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. Flowers of gigantic size. Pkt. 10c.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

NASTURTIUM (a) Grp. 1

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS. Delightfully sweet scented; double. Color range includes brilliant blend of salmon, golden yellow, orange scarlet, cerise, cream, orange, maroon and crimson shades. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Gleam. Golden yellow, sweet scented. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Gleam. Fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE.

An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf, compact gem-like plants. Ideal annual for border and edging use. Plants are dwarf and compact, totally without runners. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES.

Of dwarf, compact growth. Excellent for borders or for bedding, forming plants about 1 foot high by 1 foot across. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TALL or CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS.

For covering trellises, fences, arbors, trailing from vases, over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal their great quantities of bloom from early summer until frost. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for picking. Height, 8 to 10 feet. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

NEMOPHILA (a) Grp. 1

Small cup-shaped blossoms which are fine ground cover for bulb beds. Grows about 6 inches high.

Baby Blue Eyes (Insignis Blue). Sky blue with white eyes. Pkt. 10c.

NEMESIA (ra) Grp. 4

This plant is excellent for edging purposes. Plants send up many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers, something like a Schizanthus. When the flowers fade they may be trimmed back and will bloom again. Their colors run from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples.

Compacta Triumph, Finest Mixed Colors. Height 6 to 12 inches. Pkt. 10c.

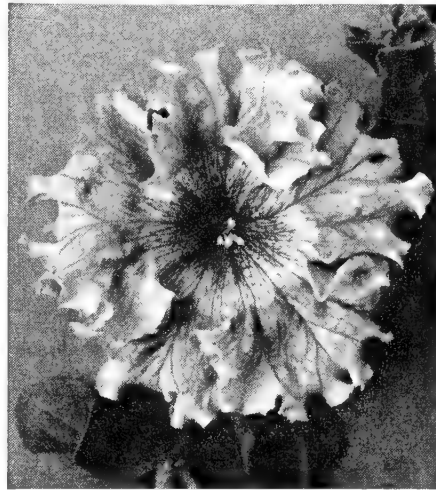
PANSY, Heart's Ease (b) Grp. 5

Popular Bedding Mixture. These are the popular saucy-faced beauties that everybody loves, comprising the finest varieties in all colors. Pkt. 20c.

Steele's Butterfly Hybrids—See page 3.

Swiss Giant. Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and produce immense flowers for a long blooming season. Attractive shades. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA (a) Grp. 4



PETUNIA, RUFFLED

Rosy Morn. Soft, rosy pink with white throat. Pkt. 10c.

Ruffled Nana compacta (Little Giants). Ruffled, deep-throated, ball-shaped flowers of medium size continue to keep the plants completely covered all season. 3-inch blooms in unusual colors range from deep crimson to white in unique shades and markings. Mixed Pkt. 25c.

Snowball. Flowers pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Velvet Ball. Deep mahogany red flowers, larger than others. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowered)

Dazzler. A new low-growing variety that maintains its uniform habit throughout the season. The color is a dazzling orange scarlet. Invaluable for borders and bedding. Pkt. 10c.

Elk's Pride. Large deep purple. Pkt. 25c.

Snowstorm Improved. Glistening white shading yellow in throat. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED

Theodosia. Soft rosy pink with contrasting golden yellow veined throat. An outstanding variety in this class. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA FRINGED AND RUFFLED

Super Fluffy Ruffles. A new ruffled and fringed type of Petunia that has the appearance of being almost double. Flowers are very large with a deep throat. The mixture is well balanced with shades of pink and white, salmon, salmon pink, deep rose, rose, crimson, and light blue. Pkt. 25c.

Garden Giants. Medium-sized ruffled blooms about half the size of the California Giants, early and plentiful, compact and prolific plant. Mixed Pkt. 25c.

Supreme Strain. A new strain of many colors and shades. Light, richly-veined throats surrounded by satiny petals which are heavily ruffled. Large blooms, 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for bedding, window boxes. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Extra Dwarf Giants. See novelty page 3.

Ramona Strain. A dwarf sturdy growing type especially suited to pot culture. Flowers are beautifully ruffled and fringed with open well-marked throats. Dark and light shades mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Petunia seed is very fine and will germinate best when covered very lightly (about 1/16") with finely sifted soil. To avoid washing the seed out of the soil, water with a very fine, gentle spray. A pane of glass over the seed flat or pot will aid greatly in keeping the soil evenly moist. Transplant seedlings to flats or pots of rich, light soil when large enough to handle.

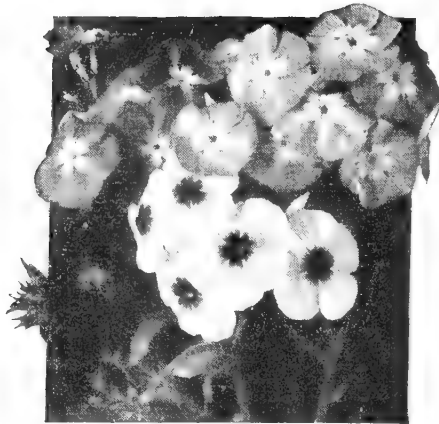
Though Petunias grow best in cool conditions, the seed will germinate most readily in heat, such as provided by a hot bed or warm greenhouse.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. 1 ft. A fine type of Petunia for small beds and borders; often used for pot culture. This Petunia keeps its dwarf stature throughout the blooming season.

Fire Chief. For description and color illustration see pages 3 and 4.

Glowing Rose. This single bedding Petunia produces mound-shaped plants completely covered with large glowing rose flowers. It starts to flower a month ahead of most nana compacta varieties and remains in bloom as long as the later kinds. Pkt. 15c.

Heavenly Blue (Silver Blue). Enchanting shade of light silvery blue. Dwarf. Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX GIGANTEA

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (a) Grp. 2

Well branched plants with large clusters of many beautiful round-petaled flowers which grow about 1 inch across. Varied colors and color combinations. **Mixed only. Pkt. 10c.**

Gigantea Brilliant. The individual flowers of this type are large and borne most freely in massive trusses on strong, upright plants. Excellent for borders and beds as well as for cutting. **Mixed colors only. Pkt. 10c.**

PINCUSHION FLOWER, See Scabiosa



DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS

PINKS, Dianthus

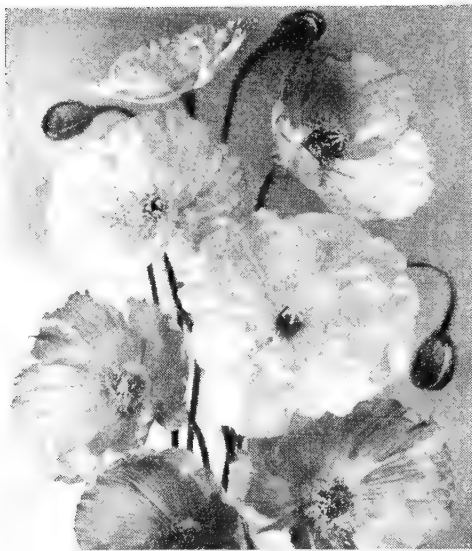
Plant in full sun in any good garden soil. Sow in spring when danger of frost is past.

Dianthus—Sweet Wivelsfield (a) Grp. 2. This annual has a great variety of color and long blooming season. Magnificent bedding subject. **Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

Dianthus plumarius (The Cottage Pink or Grass Pink) (p) Grp. 5. Lacinated, fragrant "pinks" in shades of rose and white on stems to 1½ feet high. Forms a dense mat of narrow leaves. Very hardy and long living. A garden favorite the world over. **Double. Pkt. 10c.**

Heddewigi (Double) (a) Grp. 2. 10 inches. Very desirable pink in many color combinations for rock garden or borders. **Pkt. 10c.**

Heddewigi Gaiety (a) Grp. 2. The best annual garden pink. The large fringed flowers have a bewildering variety of pink, white, red and maroon coloring, in decorative patterns, on dwarf plants. There are numerous double and semi-double forms. **Pkt. 10c.**



ICELAND POPPIES

POPIES, Papaver

Poppies have long been favorite garden flowers for their delicacy, as well as the simplicity of the buds and neatness of the foliage. The pure colors and fine texture of the petals make a good showing in the garden. All are easily raised from seed which should be sown where the plants are to remain, later thinning to 8 or 12 inches between plants. In the North, sow in the open ground as early as possible in the spring; in California, sow from October to March.

Oriental Poppies (p) Grp. 5. Hardy plants with numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet bearing large showy flowers with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

ICELAND POPPY (p) Grp. 5. (Nudicaule). A hardy Poppy slightly resembling Shirley.

Art Shades. Exceptionally fine large flowers, beautifully fluted and soft-textured, on long, wiry stems. Colors include lovely pastel shades; apricot, cream, gold, biscuit, pink, white and various shades of rose. Magnificent as a cut flower. **Pkt. 10c.**

SHIRLEY (a) Grp. 1. Most charming Poppy for the garden. The plants, with their deeply cut foliage, slender, hairy stems and silky petaled blossoms, often fluted, present a gay, airy picture. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

Shirley Double Mixed. Mixture of the best colors. Full double and semi-double flowers in a great variety of colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sweet Briar (Double Annual Shirley). Full, double begonia-like flowers of a beautiful deep rose pink. One of the finest strains of double Shirleys for the garden. **Pkt. 20c.**

CALIFORNIA POPPY

Eschscholtzia (a) Grp. 1

Grandiflora Hybrids. Large flowering varieties in the most exquisite shades of gold, copper, bronze, scarlet, purple and crimson. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.**

Ramona Hybrids. A new strain containing many lovely shades. The plants grow compact and upright, with flowers nicely frilled. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.**

Aurantiaca, Orange. The famous California Poppy. **Pkt. 10c.**

PORTULACA

Moss Rose (ra) Grp. 1

Brilliant hardy annual of easy culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thriving best in a light, sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors. Height, 6" to 10".

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RESEDA, See Mignonette

SALPIGLOSSIS

Painted Tongue (a) Grp. 2

For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large Lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. Height, 1 to 2½ feet.

Superb Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

POT MARIGOLD, See Calendula

SALVIA, Flowering Sage

Scarlet sage is usually treated as an annual. Start the seed from January to May, and set out plants when weather is warm. Perennial in mild climates.

Bonfire Grp. 4. The crimson spikes grow erect above the foliage, forming handsome globular bushes. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zurich Grp. 4. Dwarf and compact in growth, forming oval bushes 15 to 18 inches high, thickly studded with fine spikes of scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCHIZANTHUS, See Butterfly Flower

SCABIOSA

Pin Cushion Flower (a) Grp. 2

(Not too good in very hot climates)

Blue Moon. Very large well formed fully double flowers of deep lavender blue. Upright habit, strong, wiry stems. A superb cut flower. **Pkt. 10c.**

Rosette. A beautiful Scabiosa of deep rose suffused with salmon. A "must have." **Pkt. 10c.**

Salmon Beauty. Pure salmon with huge flowers. Vigorous. The stems are long and stiff, making it a most popular flower for garden or cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Imperial Hybrids. A much improved Blue Moon type flower, entirely different from the existing Scabiosa varieties. Fully double, extremely large and deep. Petals broad and wavy, entirely eliminating the pincushion center; rich varied colors. Tall growing and very upright with long, wiry stems. Ideal for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Caucasica (p) Grp. 5. Giant Hybrids (Isaac House Strain). Fringed and ruffled, shades of blue from lavender to dark blue; very large flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

SNAPDRAGON

Antirrhinum (a) Grp. 4

SUPER GIANTS, RUST RESISTANT
Campfire. Luminous scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Cherry Rose. A distinct addition to the Snapdragon color range. Long straight stems with long spikes of large, well-formed flowers make this variety ideal for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Copper Queen. Bronzy copper. **Pkt. 10c.**

Crimson. Fiery crimson. **Pkt. 10c.**

Paradise Rose. Rose pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

Rosalie. Rich deep rose with underlying tone of topaz or amber. The plants are base branching and produce from 6 to 8 huge long flowering spikes on which the florets are decidedly well arranged. An all-purpose Snapdragon. **Pkt. 10c.**

Yellow Giant. Deep yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TETRA. Largest flowered of all snapdragons, many individual flowers are ruffled. A superfine mixture including all the best snapdragon shades; orange, yellow, peach, canary, bronze, orchid, crimson, scarlet, pink, white. Main spike 2½ feet tall with many laterals. Excellent for cutting. **Mixed. Pkt. 25c.**

STOCKS, Gilliflower (a) Grp. 4

These popular flowers are easily grown, are so highly fragrant, and of such great beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The Early Giant Imperial class are half-hardy annuals. Stocks are biennials, but if sown in early spring will bloom the same year. Valuable for winter forcing. In California Stocks are popular winter annuals.

Double Large Flowering Dwarf Ten Weeks. A wonderful strain for bedding. Pkt. 15c.

Beauty of Nice. It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape, branching above the base. Excellent for bedding and cutting. Height, 16 inches.

Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is less spreading and taller. Height, 2 feet.

Yellow (Buttercup). Pkt. 10c.

Blood Red. Pkt. 10c.

Rose. Pkt. 10c.

Lavender. Pkt. 10c.

White. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.



SWEET PEAS

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

All Colors: Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

PINK AND ROSE SHADES

Rose Pink. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1940. Large, wavy, rose-pink flowers on white ground. New type, maturing between the early flowering and the Spencer classes. Is taller and has longer stems than either of the others.

Patricia Unwin. Salmon pink on a cream ground.

Pinkie. Rose-pink with large and frilled flowers. This variety is seldom affected by weather conditions and first-class blooms can be cut all during its long blossoming period.

Jack Hobbs. Cream pink, flushed scarlet. One of the largest Sweet Peas ever introduced.

Miss California. The color is a beautiful shade of rich pink, deeply flushed and shaded with salmon. Unsurpassed for either exhibition or cutting purposes.

LAVENDER AND BLUE SHADES

Ambition. Rich deep lavender, with a darker shade on the base of the standard and wings, lessening as the bloom ages. Gold Medal and Award of Merit.

Flagship. Deep navy blue.

Reflection. Beautiful clear blue.

WHITE AND CREAM SHADES

Gigantic. An enormous white frilled flower of exquisite texture and artistic form. Black seeded.

Cream Gigantic. Large ruffled flowers of perfect form, free from pink or blush tinge. Black seeded.

ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES

Pirate Gold. Golden orange.

Smiles. Clear glistening salmon best describes this exquisite variety. The large flowers are beautifully waved and fluted.

CERISE SHADES

Mrs. A. Searles. Salmon-cerise, emerging into a soft oriental red. A remarkable and distinct color.

Artiste. Clear Geranium pink; a rare color. Flowers are large and quite frilled. An outstanding Sweet Pea.

RED SHADES

Red Supreme. Deep crimson; an abundance of flowers on long stems.

Welcome. By far the best and most brilliant, dazzling, scarlet Sweet Pea. For exhibition or gardens it is supreme. Absolutely sunproof.

MAROON AND PURPLE SHADES

Warrior. Rich chocolate maroon. A magnificent variety which has held its place and popularity for a number of years.

Olympia. Deep rich purple of graceful form and immense size.

CHOICE MIXTURE

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

THE NEW CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEA

The new Cuthbertson strain is the greatest development in Sweet Peas for many years. Heat and draught no longer spell the end to the Sweet Peas in the garden. Where other types do not perform well, Cuthbertson's are the answer. They are very rugged, producing tremendous blooms on long stems and are ten days earlier than Spencers.

Cuthbertson Sweet Peas are now available in a complete color range, and since they are vigorous under all conditions, they will make a nice showing where the Spencer types cannot be favorably grown.

All Colors: Pkt. 10c

Tommy. Clear light blue.

Danny. Navy blue.

Frank G. Lavender.

Lois. Rose pink.

Helen. Silver pink.

Catherine. Clear cerise.

Coline. Orange scarlet.

Kenneth. Rich crimson.

Francis. Lovely salmon.

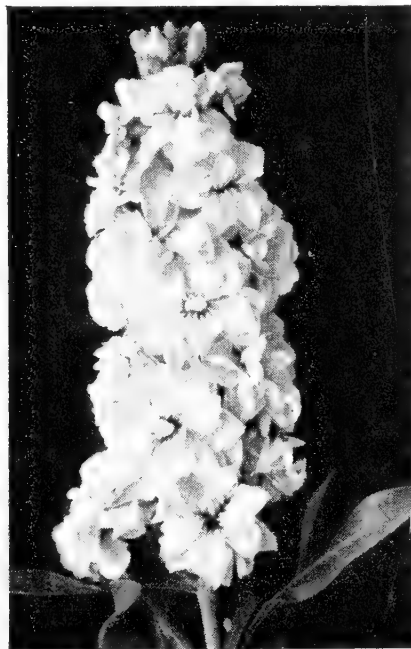
Janet. Pure white, black seeded.

Cuthbertson's Mixed Blend. An excellent range of 25 to 30 colors, well balanced. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Waved Sweet Peas Choice Spencer Mixed

This mixture is grown from a special formula which has been built up and perfected during many years. It contains over forty of the very best standard varieties of the most recent introductions, all waved and giant flowering. Pkt. 15c.

For Culture of Sweet Peas see Page 12



GIANT IMPERIAL STOCK

EVENING SCENTED STOCKS

(p) Grp. 5

Matthiola Bicornis. The flowers are small, mauve colored, similar to the Virginian Stocks but are delightfully fragrant toward evening. They are especially sweet after a rain. Pkt. 10c.

STRAWFLOWER or IMMORTELLE

HELICHRYSUM (a) Grp. 2. The finest of all Everlastings. They make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a dry place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Height, to 3 feet. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER

Helianthus (a) Grp. 2

Sun Gold. New. Large double flowers of brilliant golden yellow. Free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Red Sunflower. Tall single flowered variety with bright red blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA (a) Grp. 1

One of the most showy and satisfactory of our hardy annuals for beds, mixed borders and for cutting purposes. Easy to grow in any good garden soil. They commence flowering early in summer and continue until frost.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS. This variety is taller than the Dahlia flowered type, 3 to 4 feet high, with long stems which make the flowers fine for bouquets. The blooms are large, flat and very graceful. **Finest Mixed Shades. Pkt. 10c.**

SUPER GIANTS. They come in a full range of rare and unusual shades of cream, buff, apricot, salmon, rose and orange, with fewer yellow reds and whites. Most impressive are the many two-toned and three-toned color effects in this strain. The flower shapes vary from the long, narrow petals to the broad, curly and wavy. Invaluable for cutting. **Mixed Packet Only. Pkt. 10c.**

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED. 2½ feet. Enormous double flowers are produced on robust branching plants. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed center ringed with small tubular florets. Crisp, fresh appearance.

Dream. Deep rosy lavender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Exquisite. Light rose, deep rose centers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

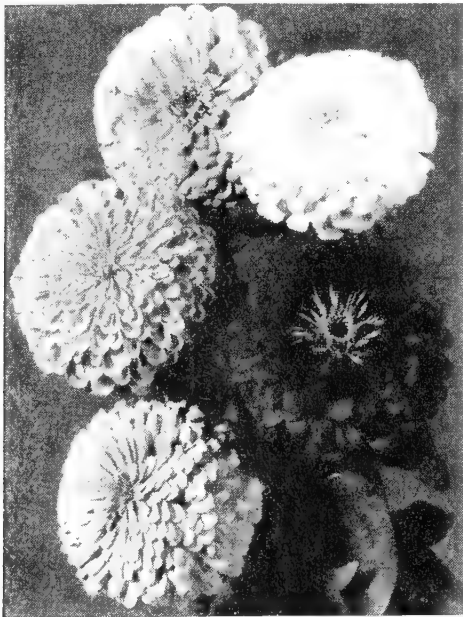
Illumination. Deep self rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

Oriole. Orange and gold bicolor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Polar Bear. White. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



ZINNIA, GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA



ZINNIA FANTASY MIXED

FANTASY. A new Zinnia type. Shaggy, medium sized flowers. Plant 2½ to 3 ft. high. Free blooming. Excellent cutting.

Wildfire. A rich, dazzling scarlet. Plants neat in habit, strong growing, and very free blooming. 2½ to 3 feet in height; coming into flower 45 to 50 days after seed is sown. **Pkt. 10c.**

Fantasy. Mixed Shades. Pkt. 10c.

RED RIDING HOOD. 1 ft. Of compact form, covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers not over an inch across. Effective in borders. **Pkt. 10c.**

SUPER CROWN OF GOLD, Pastel Tints. Large, well-formed flowers in a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, various shades of salmon, peach, and buff, cerise, white, and cream, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Flowers are borne profusely throughout the season on strong, robust plants. **Mixed shades. Pkt. 10c.**

DOUBLE LILLIPUT. 15 inches. A charming dwarf which is excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across in bright pastel shades. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

LINEARIS. This little dwarf variety of Zinnia is most unusual and interesting. The flowers are single and of a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal. Blooms are produced in great profusion. Height, 8 to 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWEET SULTAN Centaurea (a) Grp. 2

These beautiful long stemmed flowers with their soft velvety heads make very enchanting bouquets. They measure 2 to 2½ inches across while the entire plant stands about 2½ to 3 feet tall. You can grow them readily in any garden soil, and your friends are sure to admire them. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus Barbatus (b) Grp. 5

A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy biennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Height, 10 to 20 inches.

Single Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLA, Tufted Pansies (a) Grp. 4

Our Gay Mixture. This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixture of Violas we have seen. Bright shades of self colors of red, yellow, blue, and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched, undoubtedly make these Violas a supreme mixture. **Pkt. 10c.**

VERBENA (a) Grp. 4

One of the most popular garden annuals for beds and massing and for a gorgeous display during the summer months. Cannot be excelled, commencing to flower in July and continuing until frost. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

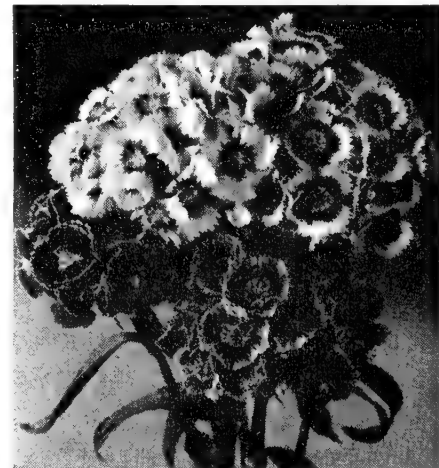
Floradale Beauty. A giant hybrid, the flowers varying from bright rose-pink to deep rose-red of exceptional brightness. Individual florets of perfect form, fully rounded, and average 1¼ inches across; heads 4 to 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hybrid Grandiflora Giant. Mixed. Very large flowers in lavender, white, pink and rose-red. **Pkt. 10c.**

WALLFLOWER Cheiranthus (Grp. 5)

English Wallflower (p) Spring blooming low erect perennial, in appearance much like stocks but flowers include yellow, yellow-brown, red and almost black. Sweetly fragrant. In mild climates plant in fall for early spring bloom and where winters are severe they should be carried over in a frame and set out early in spring. May be sown early in March for bloom the first year but the former method gives better plants. **Pkt. 10c.**

Siberian Wallflower (Cheiranthus Allioni) (b). This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of dazzling rich orange. Flowers the first season from seed and when established will bloom all summer. Height, 1 foot. **Single. Pkt. 10c.**



SWEET WILLIAM

Culture of Sweet Peas

(Complete List of Sweet Peas on Page 11)

Sweet Peas are deep rooting and heavy feeding plants. We recommend a trench to be dug about 18 inches deep and 18 inches wide. In the bottom fork in about 6 inches of well-rotted manure. Fill in with soil in which is mixed a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure.

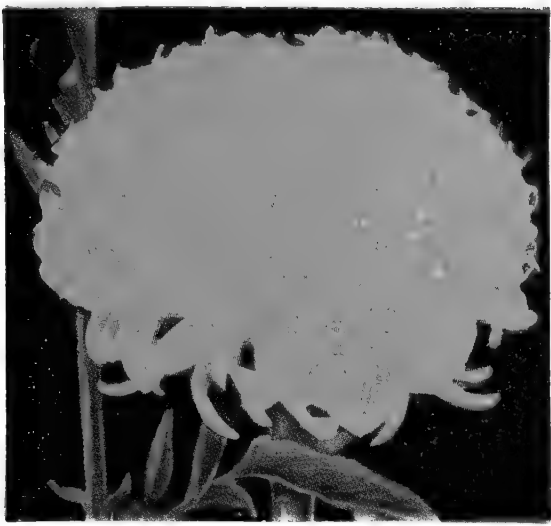
The actual sowing is done in a shallow trench 6 to 8 inches deep. Cover the seeds with 2 inches of soil and as the plants grow, thus establishing deeper roots than would otherwise be possible. Use one ounce of seed to 20 feet of the row and later thin out so that the plants will be 4 to 5 inches apart.

If flowers are kept picked and seed prevented from forming more and better bloom will be produced. Avoid overhead watering as it causes the flower buds to drop.

Time of Sowing: Spencer varieties may be sown in early October and lightly mulched in winter. Fall sowing gives finer flowers and longer stems and a slightly longer period of bloom.

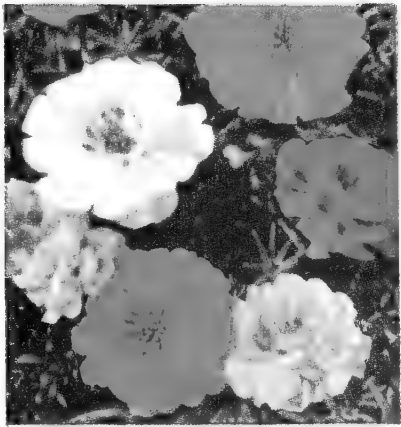
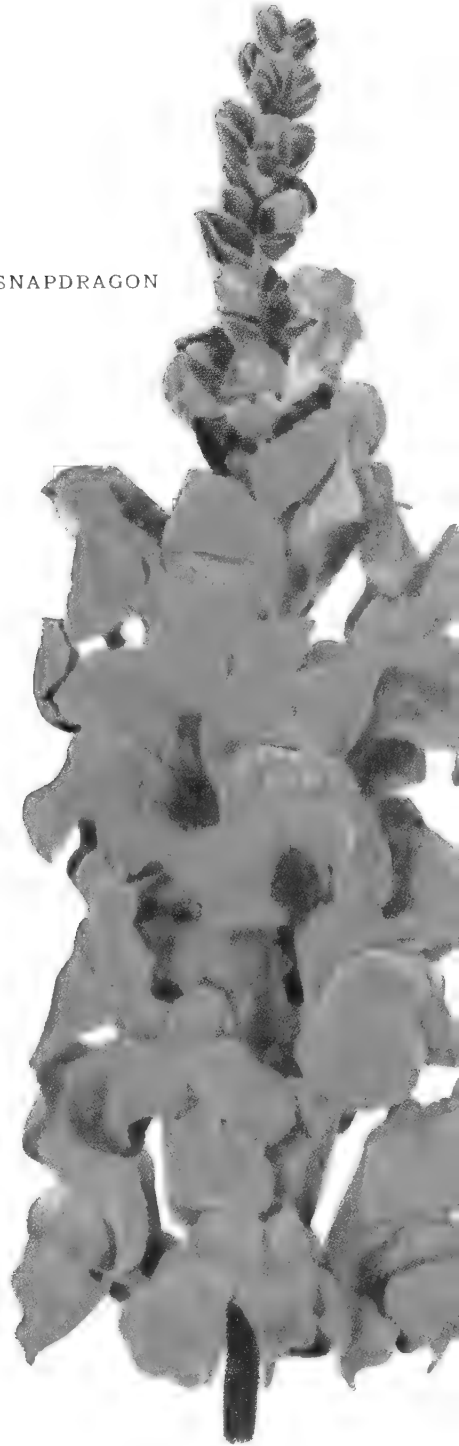
In California, Early Flowering varieties are sown about August 1 and throughout the winter months. If sown in August they will bloom by November. Keep the surface of the bed cool by using a light mulch.

*Complete
Listing
of Flower Seeds
on Pages 3 to 12*

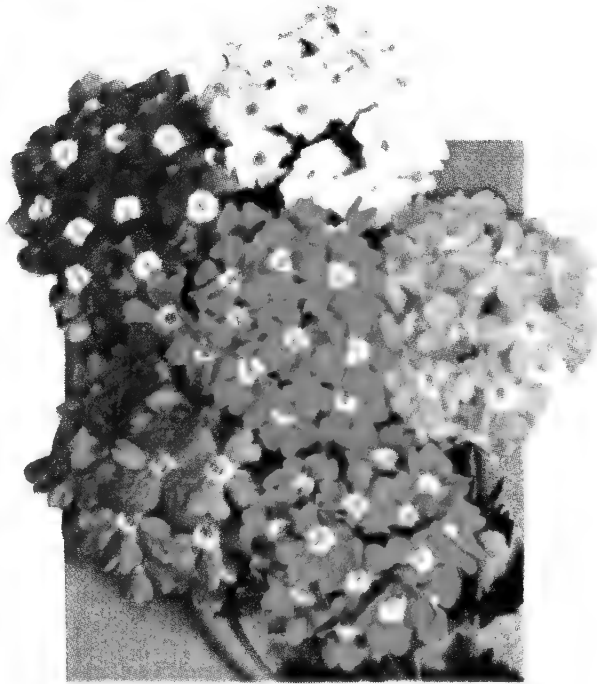


MARIGOLD GIGANTEA

SNAPDRAGON



PORTULACA DOUBLE



VERBENA

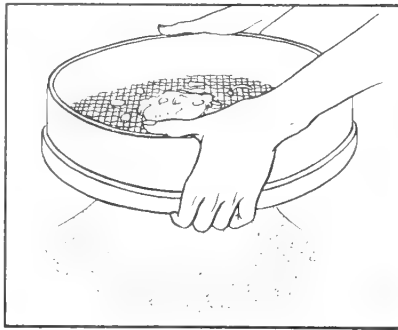
ZINNIAS



SWEET
PEAS

BLUEPRINTS FOR

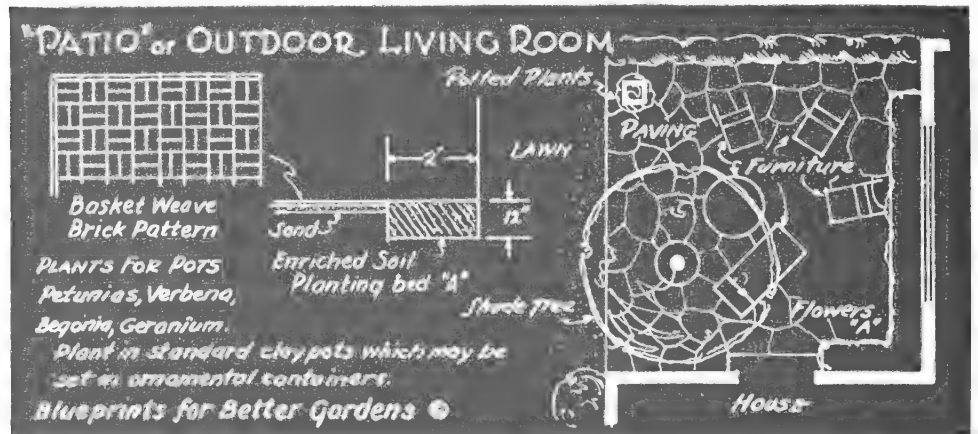
Preparing the Soil



The ideal soil for seed is light and porous but will hold moisture enough to permit good germination.

A good soil mixture for seeding either indoors or outside is: $\frac{1}{2}$ light loam, $\frac{1}{4}$ sand and $\frac{1}{4}$ granulated peat moss. The addition of leaf mold improves the mixture. The top 2 inches of a seed bed should be screened through a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh screen. The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed and, just before sowing, firmed down with a flat block of wood or similar implement.

THE PATIO—YOUR OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM. By all means, provide some living space in your garden, if you want to get the most enjoyment out of it. Paving materials such as porous bricks or sand stone are usually the best. Wet the paving on warm days and enjoy the cooling effect of the evaporating moisture. If you are not fortunate enough to have a shade tree in your patio, be sure to plant one and use a beach umbrella for shade while it is growing up.



THE FLOWER BORDER can be the most interesting feature of your garden with its ever changing aspect of masses of color. By using annuals, biennials, perennials and bulbs, the opportunity to create pleasing and unusual effects is unlimited. Be sure to select plant materials that will give you flowers over a long period of time.

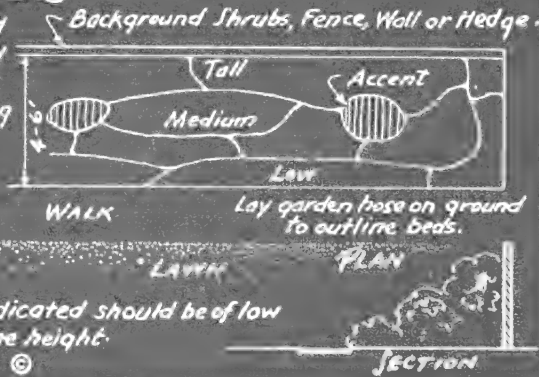
THE FLOWER BORDER

Plan shows how plants are selected and arranged in "drifts" of one kind each, selecting varieties and colors to suit. Keep notes for use in making changes next season. "Accents" are plants different in appearance from neighbors in form, color and texture.

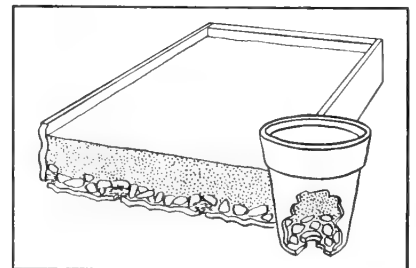
Add bulbs for spring and mid-summer bloom.

Flower beds narrower than indicated should be of low and medium height or of only one height.

Blueprints for Better Gardens ©

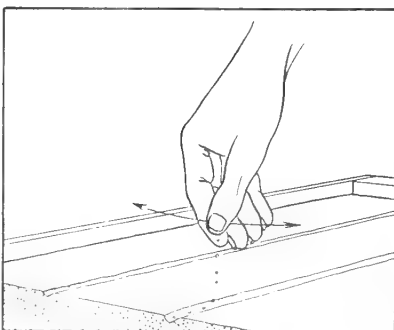


Drainage is Important



For growing seeds indoors either pots or shallow boxes known as flats, are satisfactory. Whichever you use be sure the drainage is good. In the case of flats see that the boards on the bottom are spaced about a quarter of an inch apart. When filling the seed flats place some material such as granulated peat moss along the cracks to prevent the soil from washing through the bottom. On the bottom half inch of the flat place gravel or soil screenings to help the drainage. If pots are used be sure to put some drainage material in the bottoms.

Sowing the Seed



Mark the surface of the flat or seed bed by pressing a narrow edged ruler or garden label lightly into the surface. Sow the seed thinly in the depressions, either directly from the seed packets, or by sifting it out between your thumb and forefinger. The seed should be covered lightly. A fine meshed kitchen screen serves very well for this purpose. Place a handful of dry soil mixture in the screen and sieve onto the seed drill.

VEGETABLES—WHY NOT? A well planned vegetable garden will provide pleasure for every member of the family. The most modern methods of handling commercially grown garden produce can not put vegetables on your table that will match the freshly gathered home grown product for eating quality.

VEGETABLES—WHY NOT?

Rows run north and south to take advantage of necessary sunlight.

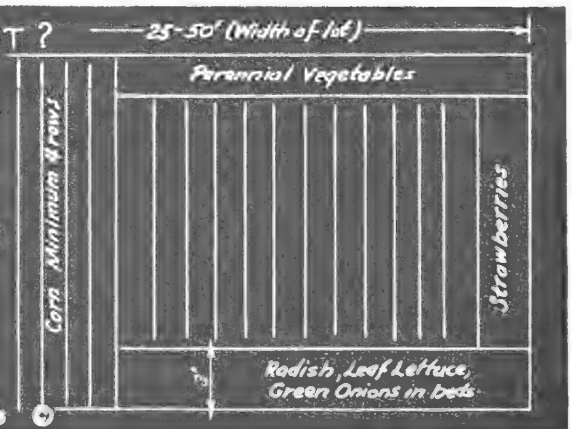
Select kinds and varieties desired.

Sow IN GROUND: Beans, Peas, Corn, Carrots, Beets, Melons, Onion, Lettuce.

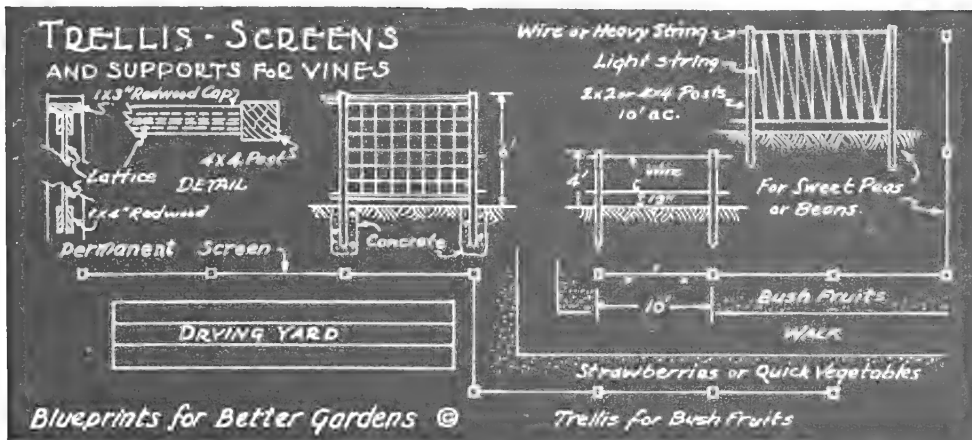
Sow IN FRAMES (or flats in cold frame) Tomato, Pepper, Celery, Eggplant, Cabbage and Cauliflower and Transplants.

Prepare soil and replant after crop has been harvested.

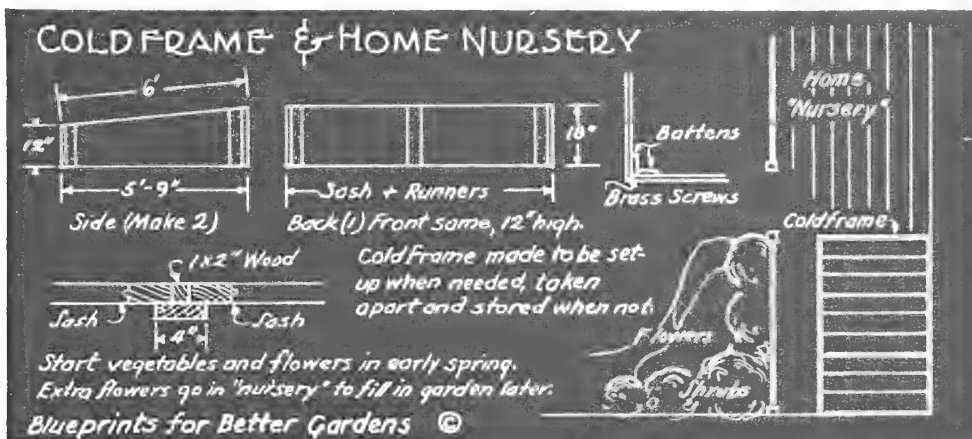
Blueprints for Better Gardens ©



BETTER GARDENS

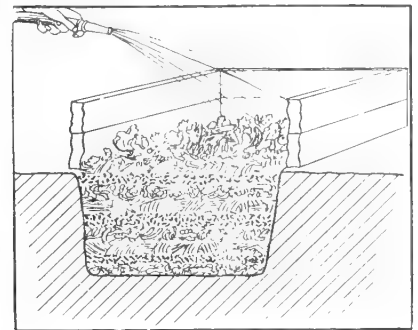


TRELLISES AND SCREENS can do wonders in improving the appearance of your garden. Also they provide a good excuse for planting some of the lovely vines that are so attractive: Sweetpeas, Morning Glory, Cardinal Climber, and Climbing Nasturtiums for instance. Then of course, there are many woody vines such as Clematis, Jasmine, Wistaria, Roses that will appear to good advantage on a trellis. Berries and grapes often need the support of a trellis or a screen.



COLD FRAME AND HOME NURSERY. Very often the secret behind a garden that looks "just right" is a small home nursery where the gardener grows a good selection of plants that can be moved into the main garden when needed. A cold frame is most useful for starting plants early in the season. For best results place your cold frame and nursery in a sunny, sheltered position free from late frosts.

Don't forget the Compost Pile



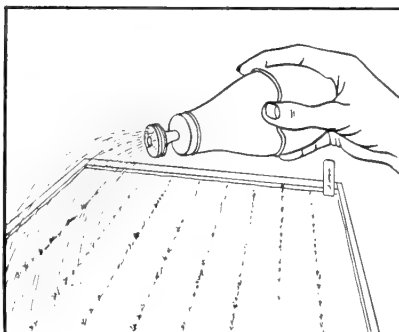
Compost your lawn clippings, vegetable tops and peelings, dry leaves and other vegetable matter for a rich source of humus and plant food.

Make a pit or bin and throw the compost material into it, add a sprinkling of compost maker and 2 inches of soil to each foot of vegetable matter. Repeat until pile in 3 or 4 feet deep. Keep moist to promote bacterial action.

In about 6 months the compost will be ready to use. Spread it on the garden as you would barnyard manure. Used with peat moss and commercial fertilizer, compost is a really important aid to good gardening.



Water-But Gently



Water the seed bed thoroughly, but gently with a fine spray. A coarse spray or stream of water will wash the seed out of the soil. For this reason, when using an outdoor seed bed, it is well to have a cover available to place over the seed bed during rainy spells. This should be supported several inches over the seed bed to allow free circulation of air.

Be sure to keep the seed bed moist. Excessive dryness will prevent germination.

Terra-Lite HORTICULTURAL VERMICULITE

Amazing Disease and Weed Free Garden Aid

Use as it comes out of the bag for germinating seed . . . rooting cuttings . . . planting bulbs and plants . . . preparing seed beds for lawns . . . lightening heavy soils . . . mulching to conserve moisture.

Small size (4 qts.) 40c, 50c by mail; Medium size (1/2 bu.) 85c, \$1.00 by mail;

Large size (2 bu.) \$1.85 (weighs 16 lbs.) shipped charges collect.

ASK FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET

TRAIN-ETTS

Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES. Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like wire. 3 sizes —

- 60-inch x 72-inch, 65¢
- 60-inch x 96-inch, 85¢
- 60-inch x 180-inch, \$1.25

TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing — speedily and permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables.

- Box of 200, 4-inch size, 25c;
- Box of 100, 8-inch size, 25c;
- Box of 100, 16-inch size, 50c.

NEW! 15c Pkg., 50 of 8-inch size; 10c Pkg., 35 of 8-inch size.

Your Lawn

How to Make It . . .

A well made lawn will last a long time, so it pays to be thorough in preparing the soil.

Drainage is the first consideration. Water logged soil will not support a good turf. Tiling is one way to promote good drainage; another is to work liberal quantities of sand and gravel into the subsoil.

Topsoil is important. In many gardens the site for the lawn is covered to a considerable depth with subsoil from the basement excavation. If you cannot prevent this the next best thing to do is to have the lawn site covered with a 6-inch layer of good loam. Into this top layer of live soil work garden compost, peat moss and commercial fertilizer.

At this point it is a good idea to rake the ground roughly and water it well to bring up the weeds. When they come up chop them off. Repeat the watering and hoeing until the weeds have been considerably reduced in numbers.

Roll the ground before seeding, to prevent it from settling unevenly, and then rake the surface lightly. Sow the seed so as to cover the ground thoroughly, and then cover it lightly with soil. Roll again so as to press the seed in firmly. If you have no roller, use boards and tramp on them so as to pack the ground firmly, but a roller is preferred.



How to Care for It . . .

Mowing, watering, fertilizing, weed control and insect control are the routine requirements of a well kept lawn. Three of these needs can be taken care of at one time by using one of the new three-way preparations in which fertilizer, weed killer and insecticide are skillfully combined. Ask us for details.

When possible give your lawn a good top-dressing of organic matter at least once a year. Garden compost, peat moss, well rotted leaves, sterilized cow manure, sheep guano are all good materials for top dressing. Application should be made in early spring. Remember a top dressing of organic material does not remove the need for chemical fertilizers, but it will do for your turf what no chemical fertilizer can possibly do.

Toadstools (called Fairy Ring) in your lawn can now be eradicated by a new product which is a new combination of chemicals. It is easy to use. All you do is mix it with water and apply with a sprinkling can. Be sure to follow manufacturer's directions.

WARNING: Do not use the unsterilized rotted manure which is being sold to inexperienced gardeners. It may be full of wild clover and other weed seeds and pests. It is expensive when you take into consideration that a few pounds of good fertilizer is equal to a sack of manure. If you want a moisture-holding material for top-dressing use peat. We recommend the use of peat.

Grass seed will germinate in from 8 to 15 days, according to the weather. If a lawn is made during the summer, the ground should be covered lightly with peat after the seed has been rolled, so as to retain the moisture. New lawns should not be allowed to dry out, not even for a half day. For the first 15 days the lawn should be watered twice a day if necessary. A lawn should be fertilized after the first cutting, and at least twice a year. Water well after applying.

HOW MUCH SEED?

You can figure how much lawn seed you need from the table below, which is compiled on the basis of 1 pound of seed for 200 square feet of lawn.

Area in sq. ft.	Size of area	Lbs. seed required
250	10x 25	1¼
625	25x 25	3¼
1000	20x 50	5
1250	25x 50	6¼
1875	25x 75	9¾
2500	25x100	12½
3750	50x 75	18¾
5000	50x100	25
5625	75x 75	28¼
7500	75x100	37½
10000	100x100	50



About Lawn Seed and Lawn Feed

KNOX'S SPECIAL BENT LAWN MIXTURE

The Best All-Purpose Lawn Grass Seed

A wonderful mixture that is the result of years of experimenting. It is especially prepared by us from the highest quality seeds that can be produced. It makes a smooth, green, velvety lawn with a thick bottom, free from common grasses which are inclined to produce clumps or knots. Only the very finest varieties of the most suitable grasses for making an even, thick turf are used in this mixture. The various grasses composing this well-balanced blend are fine-bladed and deep rooting, sure to produce the best results under average conditions of soil and climate. It is all plump, heavy seed free from chaff or weed seeds. Sow 1 pound for a plot 10 by 20 ft. (200 sq. ft.).



Ask for Prices on Lawn Seeds

Astoria Bent. This strain of Bent differs from the Seaside variety in that it spreads mostly underground, sending up many root stalks that produce a splendid turf. The growth is upright, of fine texture and is a richer green than Seaside Bent. It is more practical for lawns and succeeds best in heavy soils. Excellent for golf course use. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet. **Lb. \$1.70.**

Seaside Creeping Bent. Coos County strain, is the true creeping bent. The plant is dwarf and it multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions; from these, new plants are produced, which in turn grow more runners. The turf becomes matted, and if damaged it heals over promptly. Also good for golf course use. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet. **Lb. \$1.70.**

Chewings Fescue. Used extensively on fairways and tees on golf courses, and does well on any kind of soil. It also produces a stiff, upright plant. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet. **Lb. \$1.10.**

Creeping Red Fescue. Fine, round bladed grass, excellent for lawns. Slightly reddish at base. Fine for shade. Hardy. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet. **Lb. \$1.10.**

Kentucky Blue Grass. Makes an excellent lawn of a dark green color. It forms a fine mat, and with care and water makes one of the best lawns. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet. **Lb. \$1.10.**

Moistland or Meadow Foxtail. A rugged grass, ideal for moist, low lying ground where other grasses will not do well. Sow 1 pound to 175 square feet. **Lb. \$1.10.**

Red Top. A fine-bladed grass that succeeds on almost any soil, although it does best under moist conditions. It is used in almost all lawn mixtures. Should not be planted by itself unless specifically recommended. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet. **Lb. \$1.10.**

Rye Grass. A rapid growing grass where quick results are required. It is coarser than Kentucky Blue Grass and thrives in poor soil. It is used as a "nurse" crop in mixture to keep the lawn green while the better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet. **Lb. 50c.**

Pacific Mixture. Used exclusively on the College of the Pacific Campus. A very hardy, strong-growing mixture. Will stand extremely hard use such as playground or back yard. **Lb. 75c.**

Shady Lawn Mixture. This grass is especially adapted for growing in very shady places or near building where other grasses will not grow. If you have a shady, barren place, try it. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet. **Lb. \$1.00.**

White Dutch Clover. Very low growing sort, principally used in poor ground to give a green cover. Many like it in lawns, especially where grass does not do well. Sow 1 pound to 300 square feet. **Lb. \$1.55.**

Grass is food for many creatures but what about food for the grass? We have it and can tell you all about its use. Good lawn fertilizer is a specialty of ours.

FERTILIZERS

ALL SOLD AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES. ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Ammonium Sulphate is a valuable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It will stimulate growth almost immediately. It is also used for top-dressing lawns, producing a thick velvet growth and discouraging the weeds. It is a highly concentrated nitrogenous product, containing 25¼ per cent ammonia, 20¼ per cent nitrogen. One pound to 200 square feet is sufficient application for lawns.

Bone Meal. Extra fine; is a fertilizer recommended for lawns, rose bushes, grape vines, especially where a moderately slow fertilizer is needed for the deep-rooted shrubbery and where a perfectly safe fertilizer is required. It contains phosphoric acid and some nitrogen.

Granulated Peat Moss. For greenhouse, garden and home. Our peat moss is of the finest quality you can buy anywhere at any price. Its use contributes to the humus content of the soil, lightening heavy clay and binding sandy soils. It insulates soil against freezing and thawing in winter and conserves moisture in summer. Clean, odorless and economical to use.

Sheep Guano. An efficient fertilizer to use on lawns, in the garden, the perennial border, shrubbery beds, small fruit garden, flower beds, etc. It is safe and dependable. A natural plant food and not a chemical stimulant.

Superphosphate (Acid or Rock Phosphate) is a water soluble combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock. It aids in plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. Superphosphate is an efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

Hydrated Lime. The constant watering of lawns tends to sour the soil and eventually the lawn becomes foul with sorrell, Creeping Charlie, and other weeds which thrive in an acid soil. This condition may be improved by applying hydrated lime. **NOTE: Before applying lime to your lawn, consult your county agent or your seedsman.**

Muriate of Potash. This fertilizer is especially valuable for fruit trees and berries.

Knox is Headquarters for **LADINO CLOVER AND PASTURE GRASSES**



Thousands of Acres of Ladino Have Been Planted

Advantages of Ladino Clover

Ladino Clover is an ideal dairy pasture crop just as alfalfa is an ideal dairy hay crop. It will grow very satisfactorily on land that is not good for alfalfa. By that I mean it is an ideal crop to raise on shallow soil, on soil where there is a high water level or where alkali is present.

It continues to flourish even when pastured at the rate of four cows per acre during the growing season.

The Plant

The Ladino Clover plant is very similar in appearance to ordinary White Dutch clover, but it grows more rapidly and becomes much larger. Its roots are comparatively shallow. They branch at the crown, just above the ground, and send out runners in all directions for 3 or 4 feet. These runners branch and take root, every few inches, at the nodes.

The stems, which lie close to the ground, are held by the many roots and will not be pulled off or eaten by stock while pasturing. The ends of the stems, which grow as high as 2 feet, are not injured by pasturing or cutting.

When to Plant Ladino

Seemingly the best months for seeding Ladino are August, September, October, November, February, March, April and May. Land should be prepared the same as for alfalfa seed. Deep plowing is not necessary. If the land has been in beans or any other cultivated crop, it may be simply disced and harrowed, so that a shallow seed bed will be made. You need sow only 4 to 6 pounds of seed to the acre. This makes Ladino a very economical crop to plant.

Irrigating Ladino

Although Ladino is not a particularly dry or "thirsty" plant, but is rather a hardy "rustler" capable of standing the hardest pasturage, it is necessary to keep the soil moist in order to get a satisfactory stand. This is especially true in soil containing alkali, which must be kept well watered.

Lb. \$2.25. Write for quantity prices.

Suggested Grass Mixture With Ladino

A number of dairymen have reported very good results from planting Ladino with other grass seeds. Such a mixture reduces the possibility of bloating. They have found the following mixture very satisfactory: Ladino Clover, 3 lbs.; Perennial or Domestic Rye, 6 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 1 lb.; Meadow Fescue, 2 lbs.

Redtop Grass. A perennial and a native of this country, redtop grass (*Agrostis alba*) has a creeping habit of growth which makes a coarse, loose turf. While it is a wet-land type of grass, it will withstand considerable drought. It is primarily adapted to mountain meadows and pastures but may have a place as a sod-former in seepage areas where it will furnish late feed. Its normal maturity dates are similar to those of timothy. **Per lb. \$1.15.**

Timothy. A perennial, timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is a native of Europe and thus, like redtop grass, a northern species. It is frequently used as a hay and pasture plant in areas of cold winter and moderate summer temperatures. But it has never been durable when used in a mixed pasture in the lower elevations of this state. **Per lb. 70c.**

Hubam Clover (*Melilotus Alba*, annual). Annual sweet blossom clover similar to White Blossom Sweet Clover. **Ask for prices.**

White Blossom Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*). Hardy biennial, strong grower, attaining a height of from three to six feet. Not too well relished by stock. Must be kept fed down to prevent its becoming too coarse. Large strong tap root; excellent for cover crop. **Per lb. 55c.**

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Similar to White Blossom Sweet Clover, but growing shorter and leafier, and having yellow blossoms. **Per lb. 55c.**

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*). Adapted to only the coastal and higher elevations of California and Nevada. A short-lived perennial producing excellent quality hay or forage. Relished by all stock. Ladino is much more satisfactory for the central valleys of California. **Per lb. 95c.**

Crested Wheat Grass (*Agropyrum cristatum*). Perennial grass with characteristics similar to Brome Grass. Will withstand cold and drought. **Per lb. 85c.**

Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinaceae*). Coarse, tall-growing perennial making a large bunch plant with leafy stems. Spreads underground by creeping root stalks; does well in swampy ground and produces good quality feed, but should not be pastured too closely continuously. **Per lb. \$1.10.**

Buffalo (Mesquite) Grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*). One of the most nutritious and fattening grasses for pasture and range from Texas north to Canada, readily grazed by all classes of livestock from late spring to late winter. Grows best on tight clay and clay loam soils. Turf thick and perennial; plants spreading by means of many surface runners radiating in all directions; leaves fine and abundant. Becomes dormant during drought and in winter. Grows with Bermuda in drier soils, where it is also valuable as a lawn grass. Seeds are borne in small burs on short seed stems among the leaves. While most nutritious in the cool moist to cool dry periods of spring and fall, it cures on the ground and retains some of its feed value during periods of drought and in winter.

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*). The most popular clover for lawn grass mixtures. Grows best in the cool moist periods of the fall and spring, flourishing on well-drained, moist soils high in lime content. It adds forage value when sown with such grasses as Dallis, Carpet, Bermuda, and Kentucky bluegrass. Plants perennial, 3-12 inches; stems fine, numerous, leafy, creeping, soft and succulent; developing roots at all joints. Seeds very small, yellow to red, heart shaped. **Per lb. \$1.55.**

Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*) is neither a grass nor a clover. It is a long-lived hardy, tender, palatable herb, very leafy, growing from a hardy tap root. It grows to a height of about two feet under favorable conditions. It grows well on many types of soil including light sandy loam, staying green the year round. It apparently has no temperature limits, and when planted on permeable soil is able to withstand low rainfall and long dry summers as well as to stay green under the snow in winter. It is relished by all livestock when used in well balanced mixtures, but when planted alone the stock become very tired of it as it has a taste all of its own. Burnet does not cause bloat. **Per lb. \$1.10.**



Alsike Clover. A perennial and a native of Scandinavia, alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) has a place in irrigated pastures chiefly in the northern end of the state (Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, and eastern Shasta counties). On some sites farther south (notably the northern Sacramento Valley), it is incorporated in the mixture for heavy soils and sites where seepage or irrigation water concentrate to such an extent as to be intolerable for Ladino clover. It is primarily adapted to wet, cold, and sour soils of heavy texture. **Lb. 85c.**

Bur Clover. An annual and native of the Mediterranean region. Bur clover (*Medicago hispida*) has long been a common and valued inhabitant of all but the colder portions of California. It does not need to be seeded except in those fields where the natural stands have been eliminated or greatly reduced by close pasturing or previous farming practices. Being a winter annual, it is dependent entirely upon seed for reproduction. North of San Francisco it is not popular in irrigated pastures because it is there semi-dormant in the winter and starts in the spring very little earlier than Ladino clover. In the southern part of the state, however, it grows well all winter and thus fills the need for a legume to extend the pasture season. **Per lb. 90c.**

Subterranean Clover. An annual, subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) is a native of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The climatic tolerances of this legume are similar to those of bur clover. It is a prostrate, soft woolly plant, all parts of which are covered with fairly long, soft hair. The three leaflets forming each leaf are carried on a long stalk and each leaflet is heart-shaped and faintly toothed at the summit. After flowering, the stalks which carry the flower heads turn downward and grow until the seed head is pushed below the surface of the soil. Although an annual, this habit of burying its own seed renders this plant equivalent to a perennial. Its season of growth is similar to that of bur clover and its place in the pasture would therefore be similar. Perhaps its chief advantage is that it will do well in really acid soils if there is sufficient available phosphorus. The general use of this clover is not now recommended. It is mentioned here chiefly because it has come into prominence recently and has already been found adapted to a considerable part of the state. A few test plantings of it in districts where bur clover is recommended, or in some acid or granite soils where bur clover does not thrive, might well be made in order to develop facts as to its real place in irrigated pasture practice. **Per lb. \$1.40.**

Strawberry Clover. A perennial and a native of eastern Mediterranean countries and southern Asia Minor, strawberry clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) is a low-growing plant that spreads by creeping stems that root at the nodes. The flower heads are round and pinkish to white in color, resembling an immature strawberry. This clover seems to have found a place in some northern areas of the state (particularly in the Tule Lake basin and on the coastal plains of Humboldt County). Its chief use elsewhere is on soils that are too saline to produce Ladino. While with ample irrigation, it has survived on such sites in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, it has not yet become conspicuous in any of the warmer sections of the state as a producer of forage. There it is at best a low under-cover plant that produces some feed and probably contributes some nitrogen to improve soil conditions. Further experience is necessary to define its range and usefulness in irrigated pastures in this state. **Per lb. \$1.60.**

Bird's-Foot Trefoil. A perennial and a native of Europe and Asia, bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) has recently been widely publicized and perhaps overstressed as a wonder forage for irrigated, semi-irrigated, and sub-irrigated lands. It is being widely tested throughout the state to find its best use and value, but as yet our experience with it is too limited to justify its general use in irrigated pastures. It is producing hay and forage on the coastal plains of Humboldt County and is being grown in the delta of San Joaquin and Solano counties and on a sub-irrigated field near Dos Palos in Merced County. These limited experiences, plus the early results of tests in a number of counties, indicate that this legume may have a place on moderately alkaline lands where irrigation or seepage waters are sufficient to meet its needs. The possible use of bird's-foot trefoil in dense Bermuda stands has been suggested elsewhere in this catalog. It may well find a place in areas where irrigation water cannot be applied often enough for Ladino clover, but probably will not supplant the latter for general use. **Per lb. \$2.35.**

Domestic Ryegrass. Domestic ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) is a short-lived perennial and a native of Europe. So much breeding and selection work has been done on the ryegrasses (of the genus *Lolium*) and so many local and trade names have thus been attached to them that a word of general explanation may not be out of place here. Practically all the cultivated ryegrasses originate in two species: *Lolium multiflorum*, most commonly called "Italian ryegrass" or "annual ryegrass", and *L. perenne*, generally known as "perennial ryegrass", or "English ryegrass". Some call them both short-lived perennials, while others call Italian ryegrass a short-lived grass, usually an annual. Various selections of Italian ryegrass are known as "Western-grown", "Oregon grown", "Domestic", "Wimmera", and "Westerwold". Commercial seed now marketed here is most commonly known as Western grown or as Domestic ryegrass, and it seems fairly certain that this contains a considerable percentage of hybrids with perennial ryegrass. In any event, mother stools have been known to survive in California for three or four years. Pacey's ryegrass, Clunes ryegrass, and many other selections of perennial ryegrass have no outstanding merit above that of the parent. All strains of Italian ryegrass can be distinguished from perennial ryegrass by the fact that the emerging leaves are rolled while in the latter they are folded. Generally there are short awns on the seeds of Italian ryegrass and not on perennial, but this character varies markedly.

Domestic ryegrass is a more stemmy and less leafy plant than perennial. It owes its popularity as an irrigated pasture plant in California to its high palatability, its excellent growth and consequent high production and its early-spring growing habit. This latter quality renders it valuable as early feed and as a moderately good competitor with the flush spring growth of Ladino clover—hence a valuable bloat deterrent. No other grass we now have can compete with it in these respects. It does tend to become dormant in late summer and should be mixed with other grasses to supplant it at that season. **Per lb. 40c.**

Perennial Ryegrass. Perennial, or English, ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) is fully as palatable as Domestic and bears more basal leafage, but does not produce as high a yield. It grows later in the summer and is desirable from that standpoint. In pastures that are to be used largely for sheep, this is probably a better grass than its coarser relative. **Per lb. 50c.**

Orchard Grass. A perennial and a native of Europe, orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) can be readily distinguished by its large circular bunches, folded leaf blades, and compressed or flattened sheaths (especially at the base of the stems). The shape of the flower head has suggested the English name of "cocksfoot". Though orchard grass is coarse and tufty, it has retained its popularity in pasture mixtures here because it is hardy, persistent, and aggressive and is relished in the earlier stages of growth by all classes of livestock. Even sheep relish the abundant leafage, though they are inclined to avoid the main culms and heads. Thus they often permit too much maturity and woodiness, and coarse tussocky bunches result, which lead to some complaint against this valuable grass. Careful management is essential, and clipping should be resorted to whenever necessary to keep orchard grass from getting beyond the stage of greatest usefulness. **Per lb. 60c.**

Meadow Fescue. A perennial and a native of Europe, meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*) is a tall-growing bunch grass that normally ripens as a mid-season grass. But it is very favorably considered in the Middle West as a late fall feed, since it remains active very late under grazing. It is not so tufty as orchard grass, but contains much basal leafage which is bright green and very succulent. Meadow fescue starts very slowly in a mixed pasture and may not be much in evidence for several years. Under proper management it should be very durable, particularly where summer temperatures are not too high. **Per lb. 75c.**

Tall Fescue. Tall fescue (*Festuca elatior* 29366) is a selection of meadow fescue and, like it, a perennial, but more drought-tolerant. It is thrifter in growth than the parent and bears more abundant basal leafage. Tests of two years here in California have indicated that it is adapted to a wide range of conditions. **Per lb. \$1.00.**

Harding Grass. A perennial, Harding grass (*Phalaris tuberosa* var. *stenoptera*) came to us from Africa though the species, *P. tuberosa*, is a native of the Mediterranean. Harding grass grows in large, dense, leafy tufts. When once established, it is very persistent. High seed prices and low germination have hindered the fullest use of this plant. It is one of the few perennials that makes a good growth during the winter when most other plants are dormant, but it will not survive the cold winters of northeastern California. Harding prefers heavy black soils and deep volcanic loams, but will produce well on lighter soils underlain by heavier strata. Though a tall and rather coarse grass, its abundant leafage is relished by all classes of livestock. Only a light seeding (2 or 3 pounds per acre) is recommended as a means of prolonging the pasture season in the more temperate parts of the state. **Per lb. \$1.60.**

Dallis Grass. A perennial and a native of South America, Dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) normally has a deep, strong root system and grows in clumps which tend to die out in the center and enlarge around the periphery as the plant ages. Ladino-clover plants in association with it are often found occupying the centers of these old stools. After nearly 20 years of experience, this association is classed as ideal by graziers who like Dallis grass. The leaves are numerous near the ground but few on the stems, which are usually drooping or angled. In most of the state (except the colder portions where it will not survive the winters), it starts rather late in the spring and becomes dormant in the fall. But during the summer its recovery after grazing is more rapid than that of any other grass we have. Its aggressiveness in this respect has brought it into disrepute with some operators since other grasses, it is not so palatable as it approaches maturity. Some irrigation districts oppose the use of this grass because its light oily seeds float on the water and the plants become established along the ditch banks. The contention does not seem well founded since such areas are generally occupied by plants much less desirable, and frequently more difficult to control than is Dallis grass. **Per lb. \$1.00.**

Smooth Brome. A perennial and a native of central Europe and China. Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) is a tall-growing leafy grass that spreads by underground creeping rhizomes which tend to become sod-bound in a few years so that renovation is essential to the best results. In northeastern California, smooth brome is popular as a hay and pasture plant, but it has never found a place in any part of the state in which the winters are mild and summer temperatures high. Its general use is therefore not recommended. **Per lb. 70c.**

Kentucky Bluegrass. A perennial and a native of Europe and Asia, Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) is a true creeping, or colony, grass. While it is primarily adapted to the colder parts of the state, it is not generally recommended there for planting in a pasture mixture. The objections to it are that it produces too dense a sod and that its growth is not luxuriant enough to provide adequate livestock-carrying capacity. In recent years Kentucky bluegrass has come into the pasture picture in parts of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Some producers believe it has a place there in association with Ladino clover, especially for sheep. Observations in several counties indicate that it is crowding out the clover and that it does not yield so much forage as the stronger-growing plants available. This may be partly due to a lack of adaptation in these areas. Prospective planters should make observations on local experience, where available, before committing themselves to bluegrass in irrigated pastures. **Per lb. \$1.05.**

Rhodes Grass. A perennial and a native of South Africa, Rhodes grass (*Chloris Gayana*) is a fine-stemmed, leafy grass growing to an average height of nearly 3 feet under favorable conditions. It spreads by running branches which root and produce a tuft at every node. It will not withstand winter temperatures below 18° F. Rhodes grass is increasing in popularity as an ingredient of pasture mixtures in the Palo Verde and Imperial valleys of southeastern California, doubtless because it is quite at home there. Farther north, within its climatic limitations, it is not generally used except in areas that are too alkaline to be tolerated by most other species. On such sites it probably has a real place. Through its ability to absorb alkali salts, however, it may become so saline as to have a scouring effect on livestock. When this is true, the stock should be rotated to other and less purgative feeds. **Per lb. \$1.30.**

Tall Meadow Oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Beauvois): sometimes called tall oatgrass, meadow oatgrass, and evergreen grass, is a hardy perennial growing to the height of 30 to 60 inches and producing large tufts or bunches. It produces seed in an open head, or panicle, somewhat similar to cultivated oats, though the seed is much smaller and more chaffy. **Per lb. \$1.00.**

Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra* L.) is very similar to sheep fescue, but the leaves are bright green and the plant does not grow in tufts but creeps by underground stems, so that one plant may eventually cover a circle 2 to 4 feet in diameter.

PARAMOUNT No. 23 SUDAN

A few years ago the Division of Agronomy developed a new strain of Sudan that is far superior to the old strains. They named it No. 23 and it is rapidly succeeding the old strain. The leaves are finer, stalks are finer and sorghum crosses have been eliminated. Tests conducted have shown that it will yield a ton and a quarter more to the acre than the old variety.

The small difference in the cost of the seed is more than offset in the crop production. Good for both pasture and hay. Write for latest market prices.



→ SUDAN GRASS

Paramount Extra Fancy Chilean or Super Dairy Alfalfa Seed

Scarified FOR QUICK GERMINATION



Extra Fancy CHILEAN or COMMON

- PARAMOUNT'S finest grade of Chilean Alfalfa Seed—"The Peak of Perfection"—extra fancy in every respect with a purity of 99.75 or better, and germination of 90 per cent or better. It will please the most critical grower. Per lb. 55c.
- Only carefully tested seed shown to be free of noxious weeds are allowed to go into PARAMOUNT Brand. Saves you the cost of eradicating weeds. Brings a better price for your hay.
- Rich uniform growth of PARAMOUNT Seed the result of careful blending of seed from different native sources. Seed selected from THE NORTH (hardier, longer lived but slower growing alfalfa)—CENTRAL AREA (medium growing, fine-leaved alfalfa)—THE SOUTH (early, quick-growing, shorter lived alfalfa).
- PARAMOUNT'S mill is equipped with modern machinery for removing chaff, dirt, gravel, dead and green seeds. You get only plump seeds of uniform size, free from impurities.
- PARAMOUNT'S method of scarifying is complete and thorough. Quick and even sprouting is assured by scratching the hard outer coat of the seed so that the moisture will penetrate. This is done on delicate emery-equipped machines. During the process all immature seeds are broken and eliminated.
- PARAMOUNT seed is scientifically tested both for purity and germination. Thousands of tests are made during the season by testing experts. Only recent tests will be found on PARAMOUNT' label.

SELECTED FIELD CORN

KING PHILIP—YELLOW

This is a hard yellow flint corn and is generally referred to as 90-day corn. It is drought-resisting and will give a fair yield where most corns are a failure. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre in hills for shelled corn or for silo. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

In the upland sections requiring a corn that will mature in about 115 days, Reid's Yellow Dent has made a well-deserved reputation because of its large yields and superior type of ear. It is a big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one or two ears to the stalk. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

IMPROVED LEAMING

Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

HICKORY KING

The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called Poor Man's Corn, because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two ears to the stalk. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

IMPROVED WHITE DENT

or Stanislaus White Dent

Improved White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium-sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

EARLY MATURING—HEAVY YIELDING

Proper selection of Seed Corn is a matter of working year after year, planting good seed in the beginning, watching the particular stalks which grow best and which set enough ears the proper distance from the ground, and then cutting the tassels from all other stalks in the field. The seed ears must be selected on the stalk, and ripened and dried under correct conditions. The grains must be shelled and stored and graded so they will be even in size, and their vitality maintained unimpaired. Finally, the seed must be tested for germination. We have picked growers who give their corn crops the attention necessary to produce first-class seed.

EUREKA ENSILAGE

Eureka Ensilage corn is without a doubt the heaviest yielding ensilage corn adapted to California climatic conditions. It grows to an average height of 14 feet, has very leafy stalks bearing one to three ears to the stalk, and has established a record of an average production of 30 to 35 tons per acre. This when cut and put in the silo furnishes a feed that is very succulent and of the highest feeding value, and is relished by all kinds of stock.

Our seed stock of Eureka Ensilage Corn for this season is of exceptionally fine quality and selected for size uniformity for both ear and kernel. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Write for quantity prices.

ORANGE COUNTY PROLIFIC

Orange County Prolific is a California product of the white dent variety. It is also an exceptionally heavy yielder and highly recommended for ensilage purposes. We consider it next on the list following Eureka Ensilage Corn. What we have said regarding the selection of our seed stock for Eureka Corn also applies to this variety. Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Write for quantity prices.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—WHITE

or Pride of Modesto

Very early and hardy, stalks growing to an average height of 7 or 8 feet and producing 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre. This corn is also used for roasting purposes in many sections of California. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Grain Sorghums

SELECTED DWARF OR MILO MAIZE

Since the cost per acre of Milo Maize Seed is very small it certainly pays to secure the best seed obtainable. Where the soil is properly prepared it requires but 3 or 4 lbs. per acre, therefore, the cost of seed would be but a few cents, hence Milo Maize Seed should be considered entirely from the quality standpoint. Yield of grain per acre is what you want and you cannot afford to experiment on strains that are being grown by inexperienced growers. Being of uniform height it may be harvested by machinery, but if harvested by hand the large heads reduce the cost of harvesting. It grows to a height of about 4 feet, is of stooling habit, and individual hills of 5 to 7 stalks in a stool each producing a large compact head are not uncommon throughout the field. We produce our seed maize in isolated districts where there are no other sorghum crops grown near and by hill and head selection each year, the strain is kept uniform and true. Considering again that it requires but a few cents per acre to plant the very best Milo Maize Seed, there appears to be no good reason why the planter should experiment with untried strains. If you are going to plant Maize, let us send you a sample of our seed and quote prices on quantity. **Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.** Write for quantity prices.



EGYPTIAN CORN

DOUBLE DWARF MILO MAIZE

This variety of Red Milo Maize is very dwarf, growing only 2 to 2½ feet high and has been developed especially for convenience and economy of harvesting. It can be cut and harvested by machinery in the same manner as heading grain. Very profitable crop to grow, the average yield being two tons per acre. Sow at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. per acre from April until the middle of June. **Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 75c.** Write for quantity price.

WHITE MILO MAIZE

Grows same as Dwarf Red Milo and the kernels are almost pure white. **Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.**

EGYPTIAN CORN

This is also one of the drought resisting non-saccharine crops. The grain is produced in large, compact heads and the seed is flat and pure white. This seed is used very extensively as a chicken feed and also ground into flour which is used for edible purposes. Plant the same as Milo Maize. **Price per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.**

HONEY SORGHUM

Is the prize variety without a doubt. All growers every year are loud in its praise. Honey Sorghum is a selection from one of the earliest introductions, and has been regarded with special favor for ensilage and for syrup purposes. It is the best variety for silage purposes, having slender leafy stalks, varying in height from 8 to 12 feet. It is medium late maturing and has decidedly tender stalks, and is important from a forage standpoint. Imagine an average of 27 tons or over per acre. The method of seeding will be determined largely by the purpose for which it is grown. When the crop is to be used for fodder or silage, it is usually planted in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, using up to 5 pounds of seed per acre. **Price per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c.** Write for special prices in larger quantities.

EARLY AMBER

Furnishes a large field of most nutritive forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of 15 pounds per acre. **Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c.**

Cover Crop Seeds

MELILOTUS INDICA

One of the best legumes for green manuring in the orchards of California, because it may be planted late in the fall after all crops have been harvested, will grow all winter with only the season's rainfall. It prevents erosion during the rainy season, is easily plowed under, is richer as a fertilizer and if allowed to stand until July will prevent much of the June drop. Melilotus Indica is the best legume with which to build up your soil during the rainy season for the summer crop to follow, particularly potatoes and melons. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. **Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Ask for quantity price.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS

When it is too late to plant Vetch or Melilotus plant Canadian Peas. They may be planted as late as January and yet be plowed under in time for planting a summer crop. If your summer crop, like melons and potatoes, is not harvested until November, plant Canadian Peas. Neither is the Canadian Pea inferior to other cover crops when planted at the right time, which is from September to February. If the soil is too wet after planting the seed will rot. Broadcast 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. **Per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.45.** Write for quantity price.

PURPLE VETCH

The chief value of Purple Vetch lies in its rapid growth. It does not have the same tendency to stop growing when the thermometer registers around 26 degrees as do many other varieties of cover crop. However, it does not stand quite as much cold as Melilotus Indica. It is one of the leading cover crops for planting during the rainy season in citrus orchards and for this purpose 60 lbs. should be sown to the acre. It is also a valuable crop for hay or silage. **Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Write for quantity price.

COMMON VETCH

This variety also makes an excellent cover crop for fall sowing and is commonly sown with oats, wheat, rye or barley. When grown together the vetch is held off the ground and at the same time fertilizes the grain crop. For this intention sow 30 lbs. grain and 20 lbs. vetch to acre, or if planted alone, 60 lbs. of vetch per acre. **Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** Write for quantity price.

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

Sometimes called Horse Beans, grows upright on a single stem bearing a profusion of large well-filled pods. The roots are enormously productive of nitrogen. It will withstand 28 degrees temperature; therefore, may be planted as late as September for best results as a winter cover crop. Sow 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.** Write for quantity prices.

WILD BLACK MUSTARD

(Brassica Nigra.) Used to some extent for a cover crop. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.95.**

WHITE MUSTARD

(Brassica alba.) This white seed mustard has yellow flowers and is thus sometimes called Yellow Mustard. It grows very rapidly and is now used extensively as a cover crop. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

TRIESTE MUSTARD

(Brassica juncea.) The most commonly used mustard. Although not so rapid in growth as the white mustard it makes a heavier tonnage. Sow 6 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

READY REFERENCE CHART

Detailed Descriptions Elsewhere in This Bulletin

COMMON NAME	ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	RATE AND TIME OF SEEDING	SOIL AND MOISTURE CONDITIONS
ALFALFA	Perennial	15-20 lbs. drilled. 25 Broadcast. 2- 4 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Deep, well drained soil. Requires irrigation.
ALSIKE CLOVER	Perennial	4-6 lbs. Broadcast. Fall and Spring	Will stand more moisture than other legumes.
BERMUDA GRASS	Perennial	6-8 lbs. Broadcast. Spring after frosts are over.	Wide tolerance to both moisture and drouth.
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL	Perennial	4-5 lbs. Broadcast. 1-3 lbs. in mixture Fall and Spring	Will stand both excessive moisture and drouth. Partially tolerant to alkali.
BLUEGRASS	Perennial	10-15 lbs. Broadcast 2- 5 lbs. in mixtures Fall and Spring	Well drained loam with frequent irrigations.
BUR CLOVER	Annual	15-20 lbs. Broadcast 2- 6 lbs. mixtures Fall and Early Winter	Grows during winter months producing feed when other legumes are not growing. Usually reseeds itself.
BURNET	Perennial	2-4 lbs. in mixtures Fall.	Stands considerable drouth. Not a grass plant. Use only in mixtures.
BROMEGRASS (Smooth & Awnless)	Perennial	12-20 lbs. Broadcast 3- 6 lbs. mixtures Fall and Spring	Prefers heavy soil in high altitudes. Drouth resistant.
BUFFALO GRASS (Mesquite)	Perennial	2-3 lbs. in mixtures Fall and Spring	Best on clay soils. Withstands drouth.. Forms heavy sod.
CREEPING RED FESCUE	Perennial	15-20 lbs. Broadcast 2- 5 lbs. in mixtures Fall and Spring	Adapted to light soils and shaded locations.
CRESTED WHEAT GRASS	Perennial	10-12 lbs. Broadcast 3- 6 lbs. Mixtures Fall and Spring	Deep rooted and drouth resistant.
DALLIS GRASS	Perennial	2-4 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Will stand excessive moisture. Is also drouth resistant when established.
HARDING GRASS	Perennial	8-10 lbs. Broadcast 2- 4 lbs. in mixtures Fall and Spring	Produces good growth during winter months in central valleys. Drouth resistant.
LADINO CLOVER	Perennial	4-6 lbs. Broadcast 2-4 lbs. Mixtures Fall and Spring	Most widely used of all pasture clovers. Requires frequent irrigation; will bloat unless planted with grasses.
MEADOW FESCUE	Perennial	8-15 lbs. Broadcast 4- 8 lbs. Mixtures Fall and Spring	Light to heavy soils, well drained. Excellent in mixtures.
ORCHARD GRASS	Perennial	20-25 lbs. Broadcast 3- 8 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Best on medium soils not excessively moist. Somewhat drouth resistant. Widely used.
RED CLOVER	Short-lived Perennial	10-12 lbs. Broadcast 2- 4 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Rich, well-drained soils. Not adapted to the central valleys.
RED TOP	Perennial	2-5 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Wide adaption—dry to wet. Seldom used in central valleys.
REED,CANARY GRASS	Perennial	8-10 lbs. Broadcast 2- 5 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Swampy lands in cool locations. Not adapted to warmer areas.
RHODES GRASS	Perennial	6-8 lbs. Broadcast 2-3 lbs. in Mixtures Early Spring	Will tolerate some alkali, and make good summer growth in warm areas.
RYEGRASS, DOMESTIC	Annual	20-25 lbs. Broadcast 4- 8 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Widely adapted to all soils with sufficient irrigation. Generally used in mixtures.
RYEGRASS, PERENNIAL	Perennial	20-25 lbs. Broadcast 4- 8 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Best of the Rye-grasses. Slower in growth than the annual, but grows for longer period.
STRAWBERRY CLOVER	Perennial	6-8 lbs. Broadcast 2-4 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Needs constant moisture supply but will tolerate some alkali.
SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER	Annual	8-10 lbs. Broadcast 2- 4 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Early Spring	Produces early feed on light soils.
SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM	Biennial	15-20 lbs. Broadcast 4- 6 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Well drained soils, moderate irrigation. Will withstand considerable alkali.
SWEET CLOVER, HUBAM	Annual	15-20 lbs. Broadcast 4- 6 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Well drained soils, moderate irrigation. Will withstand considerable alkali. Adapted only to warmer areas.
SWEET CLOVER, * YELLOW BLOSSOM	Biennial	15-20 lbs. Broadcast 4- 6 lbs. in Mixtures Fall and Spring	Well drained soils, moderate irrigation. Will withstand considerable alkali.
TALL FESCUE	Perennial	10-15 lbs. Broadcast 2- 6 lbs. Mixtures	Similar to Meadow Fescue, but taller. Same soil and moisture conditions.
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS	Perennial	10-18 lbs. Broadcast 2- 8 lbs. Mixtures Fall and Spring	Adapted to cold regions. Partially drouth resistant.
TIMOTHY	Perennial	10-12 lbs. Broadcast 2- 5 lbs. in Mixtures	Requires cool, moist climate. Not adapted to central valleys.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	Perennial	4-6 lbs. Broadcast 2-4 lbs. Mixtures Fall and Spring	Adapted to most soils (except alkali) when frequent irrigation is possible. Ladino is preferable.

MONTHLY PLANTING GUIDE

JANUARY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Asparagus, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Corn Salad, Cress, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Tomatoes, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds of hardy annuals in the open ground: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Annual Chrysanthemums, Clarkia, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Poppy, Wild Flower Seed and Sweet Peas.

FEBRUARY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Chives, Chicory, Corn, Corn Salad, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Squash, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Tomatoes, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds in open ground: Acroclinium, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Early Flowering Cosmos, California Poppy, Larkspur, Linum, Lupins, Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Poppies, Scabiosa and Sweet Peas.

Sow seed in boxes: Balsam, Begonia, Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Lobelia, Mimulus, Pentstemon, Petunia, Perennial Poppies, Salvia, Stocks and Viola Cornuta.

MARCH

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Chicory, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Lettuce, Melons (Musk and Water), Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb Seed, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squashes, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds in open ground: Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Arcotus, Amaranthus, Balsam, Brachycome, Bartonina, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemum, Early Flowering Cosmos, Daisies, Four o'Clocks, Godetia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nemophila, Nigella, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Sunflower and Sweet Peas.

Sow in seed boxes or with some protection for transplanting later: Asters, Begonia, Bellis, Daisy, Celosia, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Heliotrope, Hunnemannia, Lobelia, Matricaria, Myosotis, Pentstemon, Petunia, Poppies, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Statice, Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Wallflower, Zinnia. Sow seeds of Vines.

APRIL

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Carrots, Cabbage, Celery, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cress, Eggplant, Kale, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water and Casabas), Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Parsnip, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb Seed, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squash, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Abronia, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Aquilegia, Begonia, Bellis, Brachycome, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Annual Chrysanthemum, Celosia, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Daisies, Delphinium, Digitalis, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gerbera, Gypsophila, Gomphrena, Heliotrope, Helichrysum, Hunnemannia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lobelia, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Myosotis, Mirabilis, Mimulus, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stevia, Stocks, Zinnia, Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Sunflower, Wallflower, Zinnia.

MAY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery Plants, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water and Casabas), Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers. Transplant Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (Plants). Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squash, Tomato.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Abronia, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Carnation, Calendula, Celosia, Centaurea, Calliopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Annual Chrysanthemum, Candytuft, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Larkspur, Marigold, Matricaria, Hunnemannia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nicotiana, Nigella, Phlox, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stevia, Sunflower, Statice, Zinnia.

JUNE AND JULY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery Plants, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water and Casabas), Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper Plants, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (Plants), Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach (Summer), Tomato.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Calendula, Candytuft, Cosmos, Centaurea, Cineraria, Daisies, Marigold, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Zinnia.

AUGUST

VEGETABLES—Artichoke, Beets, Beans, early varieties; Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Chicory, Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Turnips.

FLOWERS—Calendula, Cineraria, Centaurea, Cosmos, Pansies, Primula, Stocks, Sweet Peas. Begin sowing seeds of hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Chicory, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Turnips.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, African Daisy, Nemesis, Cosmos, Pansy, Primula, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas. Continue sowing hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

OCTOBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Continue sowing seeds for winter blooming of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, Cosmos, African Daisy, Dianthus, Nemesis, Phlox, Pansy, Primula, Scabiosa, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas.

Begin sowing annuals in open ground for early spring blooming: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonina, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Wild Flowers. Continue sowing perennials for next year's flowering: Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies and Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

NOVEMBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Cress, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Turnips.

FLOWERS—Seeds of hardy annuals: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonina, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemesis, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas and California Wild Flowers.

DECEMBER

VEGETABLES—Artichoke Plants, Asparagus Roots, Seeds of Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Garlic, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Turnips, Onion sets.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds of hardy annuals: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonina, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemesis, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas and California Wild Flowers.

SAVE THIS CATALOG

PROTECT your garden WITH

SCARE-AWAY
THE MODERN SCARECROW

SCARE-AWAY

PAT. PENDING

keep pests away night and day

Shiny aluminum strips crackle and flash. Scares robins, pigeons, all birds and animals from gardens, bushes and trees. Protects seed as well as crops. Easy to use.

Package of 10 only 25c
4 pkgs. 1.00 postpaid

TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing — speedily and permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables.

Box of 200, 4-inch size, 25c;
Box of 100, 8-inch size, 25c;
Box of 100, 16-inch size, 50c.

NEW! 15c Pkg., 50 of 8-inch size;
10c Pkg., 35 of 8-inch size.

HOTKAPS

Give your flowers and vegetables an earlier safe start. HOTKAPS provide individual HOTOUSES for seedlings and young plants, provide positive protection against UNEXPECTED FROSTS, STORMS, INSECTS, ripen plants weeks earlier.

BIG GARDEN PACKAGE of 25 only 70c—Setter Free

KILL ANTS QUICKLY • EASILY!

IN HOUSE OR GARDEN

Applied with Ordinary Sprayer, ANTROL ANT SPRAY Leaves a Long-lasting **Killing Residue**. Non-inflammable and Harmless to Humans and Pets When Used as Directed.

PINT39c QUART69c

ANTROL[®] ANT SPRAY WITH 2% CHLORDANE

LOVELIER ROSES

ROSETONE
(TRADEMARK)

Before setting out rose bushes, soak bare-rooted plants in Rosetone solution. Also water established plants with Rosetone. Plants take hold quickly and bear finer, earlier roses. Indispensable for the rose enthusiast.

1/2-ounce package, 25c
3-ounce can, \$1

RIDZ GARDEN SPRAY

With or Without D.D.T.

RIDZ Garden Spray contains Rotenone and Lethane (a thiocyanate), spray oil, wetting agent, spreader and an emulsifier. It is both a contact spray (direct and residual) for sucking insects and stomach poison for chewing insects.

2 oz. . . . 35c 4 oz. . . . 65c Pint . . \$2.00

Kill Lawn Weeds

WEEDONE[®]

the original 2,4-D weedkiller

Spray your lawn with Weedone. Grass is not affected, but dandelions, plantains and other noxious weeds curl, dry up and die. Weedone kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed and honeysuckle, too. Safe for people and pets. Does not corrode spray equipment.

8-oz. can \$1 1-gal. can \$6.95
1-qt. can \$2.75 5-gal. can \$25

SPOT-KILL

Lawn Weeds

WEEDUST

(TRADEMARK)

2,4-D in the ready-to-use can

Kill those here-and-there weeds in your lawn with Weedust—2,4-D in powder form. Just shake a pinch of Weedust directly on the weed from the can. No mixing or measuring or sprayer needed.

Large size can, 75c
Enough to kill 1,000 weeds

SNAROL

KILLS SNAILS SLUGS & CUTWORMS

Snarol Metaldehyde-Arsenical Bait

SNAROL is a blend of cereals and certain other ingredients combined with poisons for killing Snails, Slugs, Cutworms, Sawbugs and Earwigs.

1 lb. 35c 2 1/2 lbs. 75c 6 lbs. \$1.50

Greener Lawns • Larger Blooms • Sturdy Growth

Feed your Flowers and Shrubs . . . Simple as watering your yard

"3-IN-ONE" Liquid Fertilizers . . . a quick acting food with a ratio of 10-10-5 of Nitrogen Phosphorous and Potash. Seeps quickly to roots with amazing results.

PINT 50c • QUART 85c • GALLON \$1.95

Apply clean, odorless "3-IN-ONE with FERTL-RAIN \$1.95 applicator attached to garden hose and bottle.

"3-IN-ONE" LIQUID FERTILIZERS

BOYLE-MIDWAY INC., LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF

ANTROL ANT SYRUP

KILL ANTS

ANTROL ANT KILLERS

KILLS SWIFT AND CREeps AND ANTS

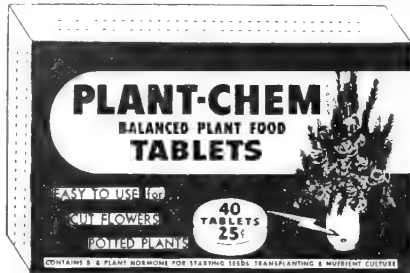
SAFE TO USE AROUND PETS

READY-FILLED GLASS FEEDERS

ANTROL ANT SYRUP not only kills ants feeding on it, but slow action allows syrup to be carried and fed to queen and larvae, thus killing whole colony in time.

Individual Feeder..10c. Set of 4..39c

NEW, CONVENIENT



Contains B₁ and plant hormone for starting seeds, transplanting and nutrient culture.

BY THE MAKERS OF PLANT-CHEM

WE USE AND RECOMMEND **PLANT-CHEM** FOR SEEDING — TRANSPLANTING — GROWING



P-16 gal. size \$.25
P-37½ gal. size .50
P-100 gal. size 1.00
P-400 gal. size 2.00



A-16 gal. size \$.25
A-37½ gal. size .50
A-100 gal. size 1.00
A-400 gal. size 2.00



L-100 gal. size \$.50
L-400 gal. size 1.50
L-1200 gal. size 4.00
L-5000 gal. size 12.00



O-16 gal. size \$.50
O-100 gal. size 2.00
O-400 gal. size 5.00
O-1200 gal. size 10.00



5000 Gal. large nursery and grower size. Regular or Acid Plant Chem. \$15.00

POUR IT ON — WATCH 'EM GROW



MORE TOMATOES!
FRUITONE®

Spray Fruitone at blossoming time and each plant will set more fruit and bear more big, meaty tomatoes. Spray Fruitone for bigger crops of beans and lima beans, too. The dollar package makes 25 gallons of spray.

2/5 oz. packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
12-oz. can, \$5

TRANSPLANT SAFELY

TRANSPLANTONE®

Transplantone reduces shock and wilt when seedlings and plants are moved. Stimulates root growth so that fewer seedlings die and more come to early, healthy maturity. Used to water plants, shrubs and trees, Transplantone encourages growth and bloom.

½-oz. packet, 25c • 3-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$4

FASTER, SURER ROOTING
for cuttings, seeds and bulbs

ROOTONE®

the plant hormone powder

Rootone stimulates the natural tendency of seeds, cuttings and bulbs to put out roots. Rooting is faster and heavier, resulting in bigger, earlier plants. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$5

3 GREAT GARDENING AIDS MAKE GARDENING MORE FUN!

Want prize-winning flowers...beautiful lawns, full-foliaged trees, shrubs...tastier vegetables, too? Follow the lead of millions of successful gardeners and use these 3 scientific gardening aids!

VIGORO*... complete, balanced plant food supplies plants with all of the nourishment they require from the soil.

5 lbs.	50c	25 lbs.	\$1.75
10 lbs.	90c	50 lbs.	\$3.00

100 lbs. \$5.00

End-o-Pest

... supplies all the protection most gardens need from sucking insects, chewing insects and many types of fungus diseases.

Applicator, 10 oz.	\$.90
Refills, 10 oz.75
Shaker Top, 4 oz.35
2 lb.	1.98

End-o-Weed

... improved, selective lawn weed killer. Kills leaves, stems, roots and all. Apply with new End-o-Weed "Side-Spray" Applicator.

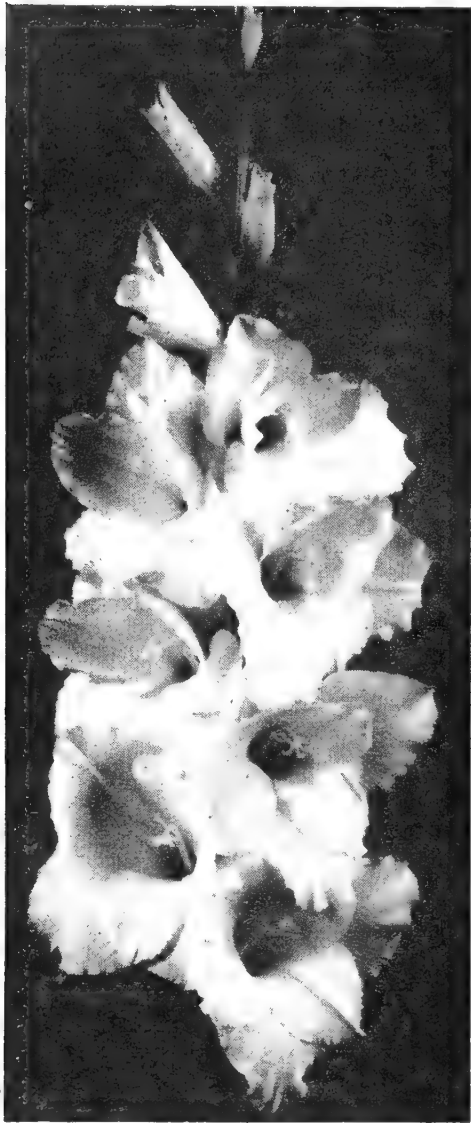
½ Pint	\$1.00
Quart	2.75



Presented by SWIFT & COMPANY

Gladiolus

The varieties marked * are the top Blue Ribbon Winner in the 1948 Symposium.



LEADING LADY

Algonquin. Brilliant glowing scarlet, 8-10 wide, open ruffled needlepoint blooms on a tall straight spike.

Barcarole (Palmer). Large clear grenadine orange with no markings. Beautifully ruffled blooms of heavy substance.

Beacon (Palmer). Clear bright rose-scarlet with a large cream blotch; medium large, slightly ruffled, 8 to 10 open on a very tall straight spike.

Bit o' Heaven. Beautiful shade of orange with a yellow throat. Opens 9-12 medium sized blooms on a tall, straight plant.

***Black Opal.** Probably the darkest of all gladiolus, the color being a deep black red. The finest of the dark shades.

***Blue Beauty.** (Pf.) Light blue, shading darker toward the edges, giving the appearance of medium blue. Large wide open round flowers.

***Burma.** A striking deep rose shading to a lighter tone in the throat of the heavily ruffled flowers.

Chamouny. Cerise rose, silver edged flowers of medium size, round and lightly

ruffled. 8 to 10 flowers open at a time. A most distinct and beautiful mid-season variety.

***Corona.** Creamy white petals shading to rich cream in the throat, the edges beautifully picoteed with rose pink.

***Elizabeth the Queen.** Clear lavender-mauve flowers beautifully ruffled and shaped. An outstanding variety for show or cutting.

Firebrand. Glistening red of medium tone, slightly deeper in the throat with white lines on the lower petals. Very straight spike with 8 or more open at a time. One of the best reds.

King Lear. Clear, deep reddish purple with silver line on edge of petals. 5-6 blooms open on a tall, strong, slender spike.

***Lady Jane.** Free blooming, with large ruffled flowers of a clear smooth cream; yellow lip.

***Leading Lady.** Cream white. A sport of Picardy with all of its outstanding qualities.

***Margaret Beaton (Twomey).** One of the most beautiful blotched varieties. Tall, large and white with small scarlet feather. Opens about eight flowers. Good propagator.

Minuet (Coleman). Wonderful clear lavender. A lavender by which all others are judged. Six or seven wide open florets open at a time. Arranged perfectly on straight spike.

Oriental Pearl. Huge cream with flowers up to 7 inches in diameter. The largest, tallest and strongest cream gladiolus known to us.

Pandora. Clear, soft geranium pink, pleasingly accented with somewhat darker line in throat. Opens 8-10 blooms. Medium height.

Pelegrina. The large deep blue flowers have a strong appeal due to their color and fine arrangement of the florets.

***Picardy (Palmer).** Color soft apricot pink with a silvery sheen, feathering of slightly deeper color in the throat.

Purple Supreme. Bright purple flowers well spaced on the tall slender stems. Good grower and will not burn in the sun.

***Red Charm.** Unique shade of medium red that is very attractive. Large, sturdy grower of great vigor.

Rosa Van Lima. Light rose with a few darker lines in the throat. Up to 8 or more well placed blooms on a tall, strong spike prolific.

Shirley Temple (Pruitt). Creamy-white with a darker throat. Individual florets over 6 inches across, with 6 or 7 open. Splendid grower.

Snow Princess. An excellent white variety for exhibition and cut flowers. Tall, vigorous grower.

***Spotlight.** The finest yellow. Large blossoms of clear deep yellow with a small blotch of red in the throat.

Valeria. Clear scarlet with a silky sheen, shading darker toward the center. Lower petals have a faint white line. Splendid cut flower.

White Gold. Huge creamy white blooms, golden yellow in the throat. A vigorous grower with good straight stems.

Yellow Emperor (Ellis). Large flowered deep yellow. Vigorous grower. Best yellow in its class.

Dahlias

Alice Hume—10-inch blooms of soft buff shades.

Azura. 10-inch blooms of medium lilac with slight silver sheen. Extremely vigorous, on long stems.

Clara Carder. 12-inch giant pink. Shaggy with broad petals twisting to the tip. Low habit and very free blooming.

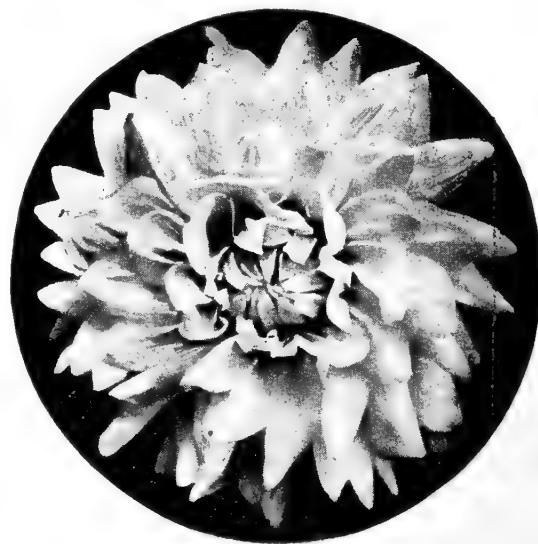
Eleanor Francis. 8-inch clear, deep blood red bloom on exceptionally good stem and bush. Foliage heavy and deep in color. One of the very best.

Hills Supreme. 8-inch pure pink. Highly rated as cut and garden flower. Fine stem and extremely disease resistant.

Mrs. Wm. Knudsen. 8-inch pearl white cut flower. Perfect blooms on the finest stem of any large dahlia we know of. The choice for fine wedding decorations.

Governor Heil (Cactus). 10-inch giant incurved cactus in delicate orange-rose. A magnificent blend.

Animato (4-inch cactus). This much praised recent Holland creation is a very delicate rose pink on a medium to low bush. May be used as a border where height of 18 inches is not objectionable.



Tip-Top (Pompon). Rich raspberry red on medium bush. This little dahlia is just as nice for table decorations as in the garden.

Helly Boudewijn (Waterlily type). This lovely white waterlily ranks choice with florists for any type of decorating. Blooms up to five inches on very outstanding stems. Highly recommended as cut flowers or for your home.

Joe Fette (Pompon). The very finest white pompon we have ever found. Excellent bush and stem producing a multitude of cut flowers.



The Long-spiked Modern Gladiolus Are Available in Full Color Range

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBERS

Gladiolus and Dahlias provide brilliant summer bloom for garden decoration and cutting. Gladiolus may be planted as early as the ground is workable. Make successive plantings every two weeks until the first of July. Plant the bulbs about 4 inches deep and 6 inches apart in the rows. Ample moisture and frequent cultivation will produce the best spikes. Dust the plants frequently with D.D.T. to control thrip where present.

Both Dahlias and Gladiolus thrive best in an open situation where there is ample light and air circulation.



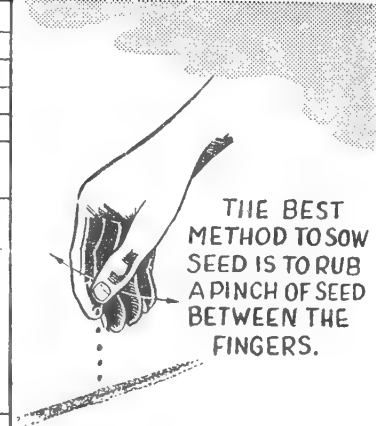
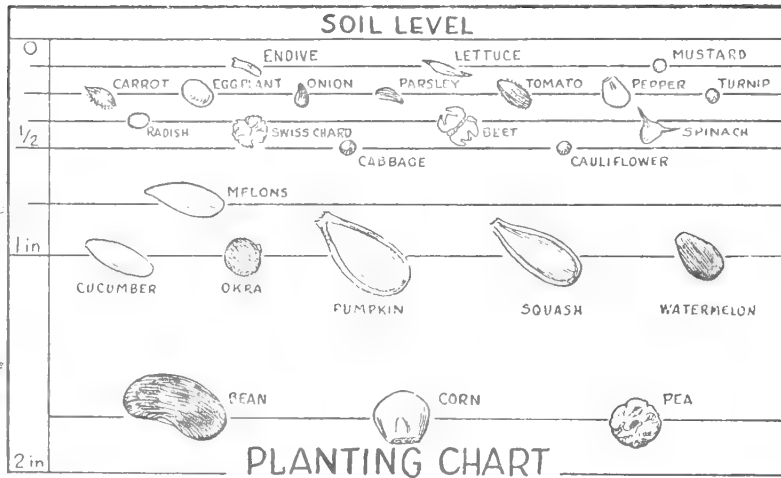
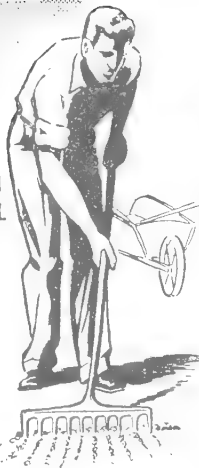
DECORATIVE DAHLIA



CAMELLIA FLOWERED TUBEROUS BEGONIA

Dahlias should be planted when the ground has warmed up, about May 1st to 15th. Plant about 6 inches deep in well prepared soil spacing the tubers 2 feet apart for pompons and miniatures and 3 feet apart for the larger sorts. Place a stout stake near each tuber and tie the stalks to the stake as the plant grows.

WORK DOWN THE TOP SOIL WITH A RAKE UNTIL IT IS LEVEL, FINE AND IN PERFECT PHYSICAL CONDITION.



THE BEST METHOD TO SOW SEED IS TO RUB A PINCH OF SEED BETWEEN THE FINGERS.



WALK ON A BOARD WHEN SOWING SEED. WITH A POINTED STICK MAKE A V-SHAPED GROOVE FOR SEED.

HOW TO GROW VEGETABLES

FEED YOUR GARDEN If Your Garden Is to Feed You

In selecting vegetables to plant include the ones your family should eat as well as the kinds they like. A well balanced diet is most important and should include green vegetables, yellow vegetables, leafy vegetables, root vegetables, and tomatoes. We carry the highest quality seed available.

Fertilizers are very important. The food value of garden vegetables for human consumption depends greatly on their mineral content, derived from the soil. The vitamin content depends on the vigor of growth and the abundance of sunlight. Therefore, the fertilizing of the soil is important to insure vigorous growth and healthy mineral and vitamin-rich vegetables. A good practice is to spade commercial fertilizer, balanced to supply the necessary proportions of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash into the soil before planting, in addition to the humus (manure, peat, compost, etc.) and phosphate and other fertilizers put into the soil at the time of preparation. They are deeper down and can be reached by the plants as they grow. Later in the season, when the seedlings are established, applications of fertilizers in small doses, as side dressers, keep vegetables in active growth. Ask us for special fertilizer formulas for vegetable gardens.

HOW TO PLANT

Sow seeds at the right time indicated in the cultural directions of the catalog as well as on the seed packets. First, work down the top soil with a rake until it is level, fine and in perfect condition, before attempting to plant seed.

Seed should be sown thinly in shallow rills, made with a stick as shown in the sketch. To make the rows straight, follow a line of string stretched between stakes placed at both ends of the row. The depth of this rill depends on the variety sown. Check with the depth of planting chart above before sowing.

Seed may be sown directly from the packet, or by rubbing a pinch of seed between the thumb and index finger. This latter method gives a thinner distribution of the seed. Small seeds should not be thicker than 10 to the inch. Sow one row at a time and after each row, cover the seed lightly, touching the loose soil with a rake. Place the board used for walking between the rows on top of the sown seed and walk across it to firm the soil for better germination.

Treatment of the seed with "Cuproside" will eliminate a great deal of damping off, and rotting of the seed after sowing, especially if sown during the wet weather.

If the soil is moist, but not wet, at the time of sowing, watering will not be necessary before the seedlings are up. If it dries out, however, sprinkle carefully so as not to wash out the small seedlings.

WATERING IS IMPORTANT

Watering will be necessary during the growing season. It should be done early in the day. Water generously, soaking the soil deeply each time, rather than by quick "sprinkles" with the hose. In this way, the roots will grow deep, feed better and be protected from drouth, in case watering is missed during a hot, dry spell. Once every week or 10 days should be ample for most soils. Observation of the soil, and testing with a shovel, will best determine when to water.

MULCHING

A Sound Garden Practice

A good mulch, properly applied, will reduce the loss of water through the surface of the soil and keep down weeds. This results in less labor and expense in watering and cultivating. Another benefit of mulching is greater cleanliness, as it prevents the spattering of growing plants.

Various materials can be used for the mulch. Well rotted cow manure is highly satisfactory, especially if it is free from weed seeds. Dried lawn clippings applied in thin layers over a period of time, straw, dry leaves, chaff, sawdust, peat moss, vermiolite, hulls are all suitable materials.

Mulch should be applied when the soil is in good tilth and moderately moist.

SPRAY AND DUST FOR PESTS

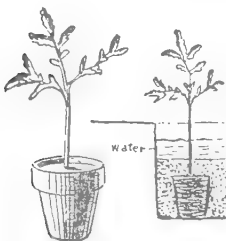
Insects and diseases may infest the vegetable garden but will never become a serious problem if one watches for evidence of damage and takes prompt action. Sprays and dusts are available in convenient packages to combat every garden pest. When spraying cover all parts of the plant and both sides of the leaves. Do a thorough job promptly and avoid a serious infestation.

PLANTS ARE SAFER AND EASIER TO USE FOR TOMATO, PEPPER, CAULIFLOWER, EGGPLANT, CELERY AND CABBAGE.

SELECT VIGOROUS PLANTS, PROPERLY HARDENED TO RESIST COOL WEATHER.



SETTING PLANTS



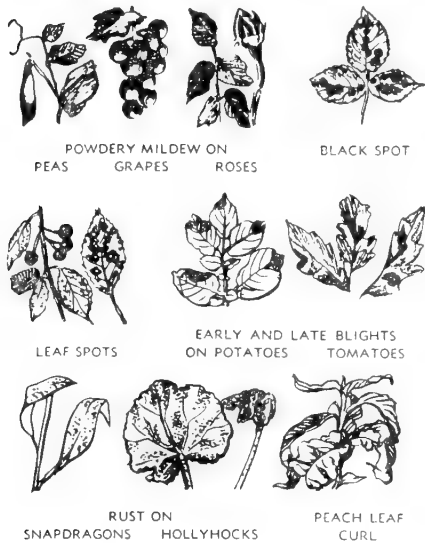
LEAVE AS MUCH OF THE ORIGINAL SOIL ON THE ROOTS OF THE PLANTS AS POSSIBLE.

WATERING IS IMPORTANT
WATERING SHOULD BE DONE IN THE EARLY MORNING.

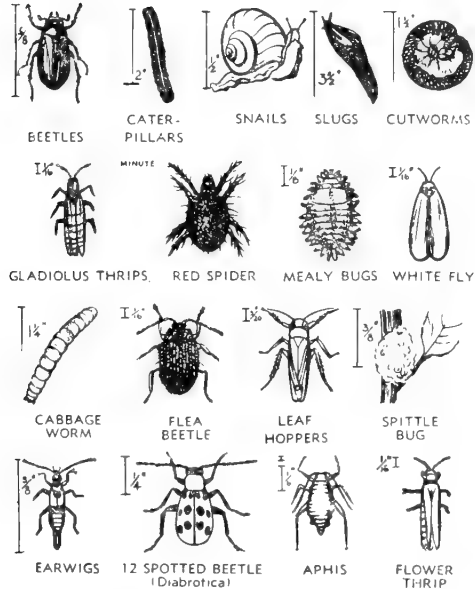


KNOW YOUR GARDEN PESTS —Then You Beat Them

FUNGOUS PESTS



INSECT PESTS



See Insecticide Pages 20-21-22

PREPARING VEGETABLES for FREEZING

1. Use only the finest vegetables obtainable.
 2. Prepare and freeze vegetables as quickly as possible to preserve the vitamins, texture and flavor.
 3. Scald vegetables by placing in colander, strainer or similar container and immerse in rapidly boiling water. Use only small quantities so water will come to boil within half a minute after vegetables are added. Count only the time that the water is boiling. Drain quickly.
 4. Cool by immersing immediately in cold water, preferably ice water. When vegetables are thoroughly cooled remove and drain.
 5. Pack in suitable airtight containers such as waxed cardboard cartons, tempered glass jars or lacquered tin cans. Allow 1 to 1½ inches space for expansion in freezing.
 6. Place in quick freeze immediately after packing.
- Asparagus.** Wash and cut into desired lengths, blanch 2 to 3 minutes.
- Green Lima Beans.** Shell and scald 1 to 1½ minutes.
- Green Beans.** Wash, stem and string. Scald whole beans 5 to 6 minutes, cut beans 2 to 3 minutes, French cut beans, 1 to 2 minutes.

Brussels Sprouts. Soak in salt brine or cold water 15 minutes. Scald 3 to 4 minutes.

Cauliflower. Break into flowerets, soak 5 minutes in brine, scald 2½ to 3½ minutes in brine.

Carrots. Wash and dice or slice. Small carrots may be left whole. Scald diced or sliced carrots 2 to 3 minutes, whole ones 3 to 5 minutes.

Corn on the Cob. Husk, trim and wash. Scald, a few ears at a time, for 1 to 2 minutes. Chill thoroughly in ice water, drain and wrap each ear in parchment paper or moisture proof locker paper. THAW before cooking.

Whole Kernel Corn. Husk, trim and wash. Scald on the cob 2 to 3 minutes. Cut from cob, pack dry and seal tightly.

Peas. Shell and immediately scald for 1 to 1½ minutes.

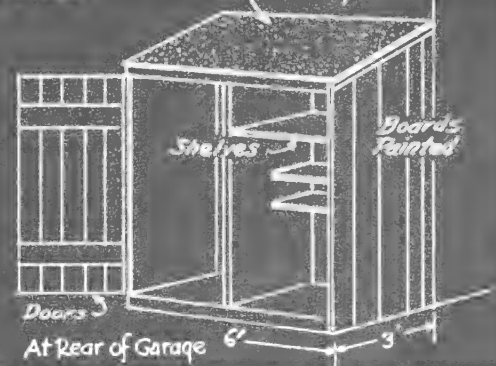
Spinach. Blanch 1 to 2 minutes, a small quantity at a time. Avoid cooking. Stir gently while in the boiling water to prevent sticking together.

Zucchini. Use young tender squash. Wash, remove blossom ends, slice in sections 1 inch thick, scald 1½ to 2 minutes.

Note: In each case in the above directions it is understood that scalding is to be followed by draining, chilling, packing and quick-freezing.

SHED FOR GARDEN TOOLS

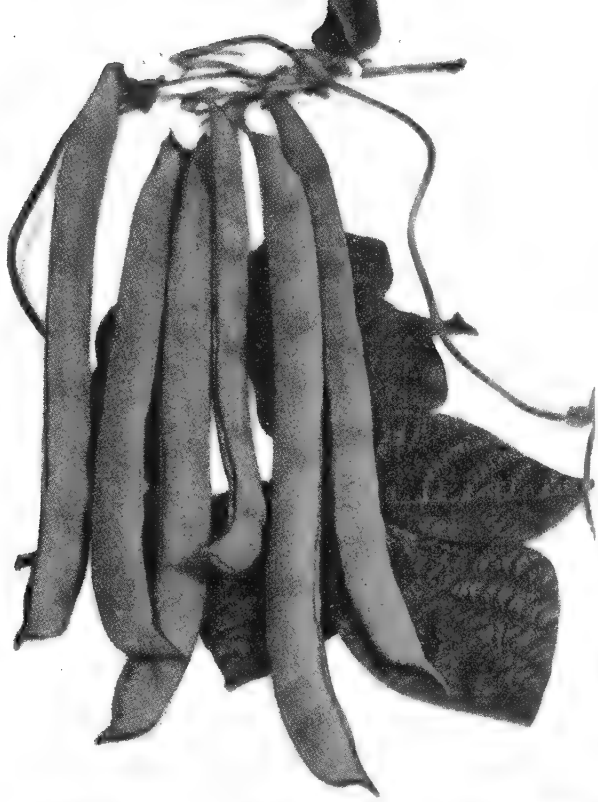
Keep tools clean and ready for use in a convenient easy to build shed. One shown will hold average important home garden tools. Shelves hold small tools, insecticides, fertilizers - etc. Heavy tools sit on floor, light tools hang from pegs at rear wall. Board & batten doors can be locked with hasp and padlock.



Blueprints for Better Gardens ©

QUANTITY OF SEED AND SPACING FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in rows inches	Depth of planting inches	VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in rows inches	Depth of planting inches
Artichoke, Globe	¼ oz.	6 to 8 oz.	40 to 48	18 to 24	1	Kohl Rabi	¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	14 to 24	4 to 6	½
Asparagus	½ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	Leek	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 36	2 to 3	¾
Beans, Bush	½ lb.	50 to 60 lbs.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1½ to 2	Lettuce	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	12 to 18	4 to 12	¼
Beans, Lima	½ lb.	30 to 50 lbs.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1½ to 2	Melon, Musk	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	70 to 80	36 to 60	¾
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2	Melon, Water	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	72 to 96	72 to 96	¾
Beet	½ oz.	8 to 14 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 4	½ to 1	Mustard	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	6 to 9	½
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	6 to 9	½ to 1	Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40	18 to 24	1
Swiss Chard	½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	10 to 12	1	Onion	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	¾
Broccoli	¼ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to 1	Onion (for sets)	1 oz.	60 to 85 lbs.	12 to 14	Not thin'd	¾
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to ¾	Parsnip	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	½
Cabbage	¼ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	½	Parsley	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 20	6 to 8	½
Cardoon	½ oz.	5 oz.	20 to 32	20 to 30	½ to 1	Peas	¾ lb.	90 to 180 lbs.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Carrot	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	16 to 24	1 to 3	½	Pepper	¼ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	20 to 30	18 to 29	½
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	½	Potatoes	8 lbs.	800-1000	24 to 36	18 to 24	6
Celery	½ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	4 to 6	¼	Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	96 to 110	60 to 84	¾
Chicory	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 36	2 to 3	½ to 1	Radish	½ oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18	1 to 2	½
Collard	¼ oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	½	Rhubarb	½ oz.	3 lbs.	24 to 42	20 to 24	¾
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	Rutabaga	½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	4 to 7	½
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	Sage	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 24	6 to 10	½
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 4	¾	Salsify	¾ oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24	2 to 3	¾
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	12 to 18	2 to 4	½	Sorrel	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 22	2 to 3	½
Cucumber	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	48 to 60	12 to 36	½ to ¾	Spinach	¾ oz.	10 to 20 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 5	¾
Dandelion	¼ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 to 22	6 to 10	½	Squash, Bush	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Dill	½ oz.	5 lbs.	20 to 36	4 to 6	½	Squash, Vining	1 oz.	4 lbs.	72 to 90	60 to 90	1
Egg Plant	¼ oz.	5 to 6 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	½	Sunflower	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	48 to 70	10 to 12	1
Endive	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 24	8 to 12	½	Tomato	2 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	½	½
Fennel	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 32	5 to 8	¾	Tobacco	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 36	½	½
Kale	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	24 to 32	14 to 22	½	Turnip	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12 to 20	2 to 4	½

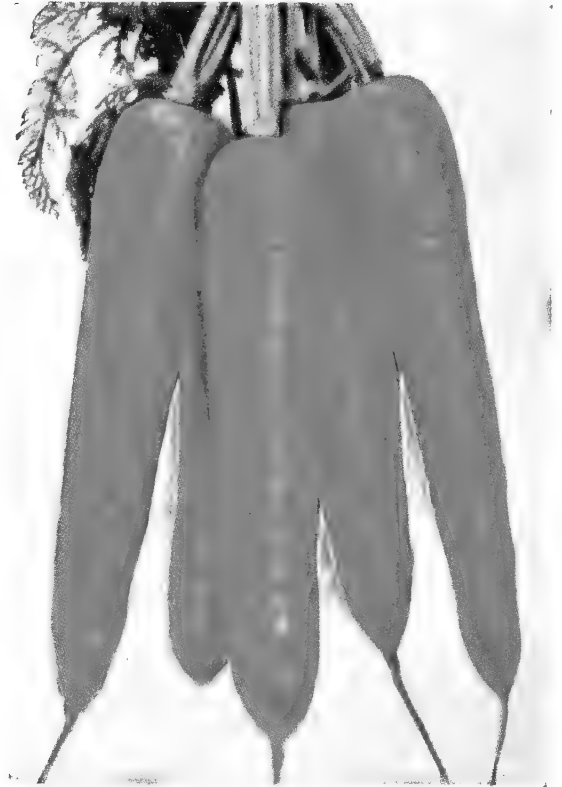


POLE BEANS



RADISH

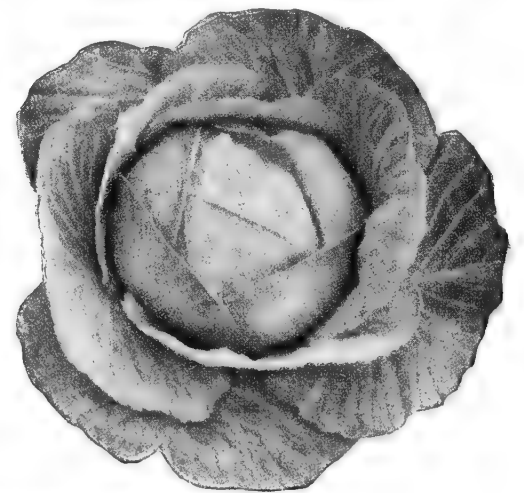
*Complete
Listing of
Vegetable
Seeds
on Pages
28 to 36*



CARROTS

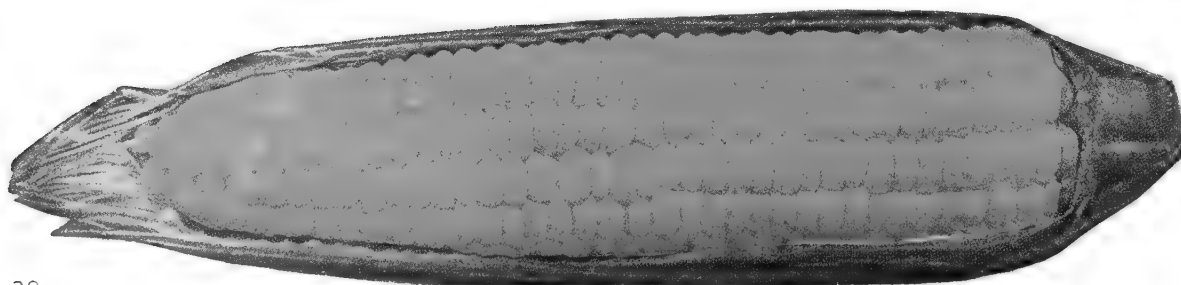


BEETS



CABBAGE

CORN



Selected Vegetable Seeds

Long experience enables us to offer you this carefully chosen selection which we know will give the best results in this area. Varieties suitable for freezing marked (Fz.)

No matter how much work and care you put into your vegetable garden you can not expect good results unless you use reliable seed. We pride ourselves on the quality of our seeds and sell them with confidence that you will find them highly satisfactory.

ASPARAGUS

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre

Soak seed 24 hours, sow in spring, 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover 2 inches. Transplant to permanent beds the next spring.

Mary Washington. The most extensively grown variety. Large green spears with tight, purple-tinted tips, of fine quality. Heavily productive and very uniform. (Fz.)

BEANS

Bush, 1 lb. to 150 ft., 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.

Pole, 1 lb. to 150 hills, 30 to 35 lbs. per acre.

Lima, 1 lb. to 150 ft., 30 to 50 lbs. per acre.

Bush, Green Pod

TOP CROP. All America Selections Gold Medal Winner for 1950. Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Plant is vigorous and very prolific, carries the pods low. Resistant to common bean mosaic. The 6-inch long pods are medium green, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, very straight, stringless. Matures in 50 days.

Dwarf Horticultural. Particularly desirable green shell and snap bean for home and market garden. Plant medium high, thrifty and productive. Pods dark green at snap stage (53 days).

Improved Stringless Green Pod. High quality for home and market garden. Plant large, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and equally thick. Very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds coffee brown. 53 days.

Tendergreen (Improved Refugee). A bush bean of utmost value. The plants make a strong and vigorous growth. They are well branched and carry a great quantity of beautiful light green beans. The pods grow 6 to 7 inches long. They are round, extremely meaty, and absolutely stringless. 54 days. (Fz.)

Bush, Wax Pod

Average maturity 52 days from seed

Black Wax, Pencil Pod. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plants large and thrifty. Heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, cylindrical; very fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and tender. Quality unexcelled.

Kidney Wax, Round Pod. (Brittle Wax.) Valuable for home garden and canning. Plants are erect, medium large, prolific. Handsome pods of waxy light yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, thick and round. Very fleshy, brittle, strictly stringless and without fibre. Seeds white with brownish-black eye. (Fz.)

Golden Wax, Top Notch. Blight resistant. A splendid home garden and canning variety. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed with violet, carmine and purple.

Pole Beans

Mature in 75-80 days

Blue Lake or Improved White Crease-back. Splendid snap bean for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent for baking.

Kentucky Wonder. The oldest favorite of all pole beans should be in every garden. The dark green pods are round and curved, measuring 9 to 10 inches; they are stringless when young. Seeds light brown.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. An early and hardy bean somewhat resembling the Kentucky Wonder except in color of pods which are light yellow and broader. If a wax podded bean is desired this is the one best variety to plant. Seed oval, flattened, somewhat shriveled, dark brown.

Oregon Giant. We highly recommend this variety to Northwest home gardeners. It keeps producing until killed by frost. Large, fleshy pods, 10 to 12 inches in length, stringless, light greenish yellow, splashed with red. A very tasty bean that requires very little care.

Potomac. Six inches long, slender and round, this stringless meaty bean is a good climber and heavy producer. The snap beans are excellent for home or market. (Fz.)

Lima Beans, Bush

Burpee's Improved Bush. Plants large, heavily productive. Pods large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Usually contains 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish white. Mature in 75 days.

Cangreen. 68 days to maturity. Cangreen is notable for the green color of the fleshy part of the seed in the dry stage. Attractive for canning. Yields a prolific crop. (Fz.)

Fordhook 242. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, spreading plant with slightly curved pods containing 3-4 light green beans of excellent quality, good for canning and freezing. Good in high temperature (Fz.)

Lima Beans, Pole

Oregon Pole Beans. Proven over many years to be well adapted to our cool Northwest climate. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing continuously until frost. Pods are at their best when yellow.

King of the Garden. Plants tall, good climber, hardy and vigorous. The pods are flat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, about 6 inches long and contain 4 to 5 large oval greenish white beans. Seed large, flat and white. Matures in 88 days.

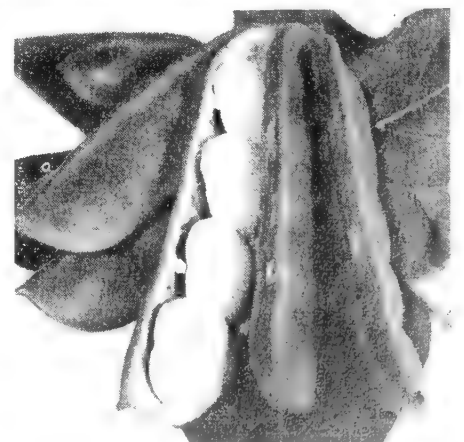


ASPARAGUS

Complete PRICE LIST of VEGETABLES on Page 42



Bush Bean, Greenpod TOP CROP
All America Gold Medal Winner 1950



LIMA BEAN

**Complete
PRICE LIST
of VEGETABLES
on Page 42**

BEETS

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4-6 lbs. per acre

Prefer a rich sandy loam but will produce in any well fertilized soil. Space rows 14 to 24 inches apart.

Detroit Dark Red. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, for shipping, and for canning. Tops uniform, small, tender, erect. Roots globe shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap-root. Very dark blood red. Mature in 52 to 55 days.

Early Wonder. Very desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Root flattened globe shape and small collar and tap-root. Dark purplish red. Flesh deep purplish red zoned a lighter shade. Mature in 50 to 55 days.

Extra Early Flat Egyptian. Best for forcing and particularly valuable for early market. Tops small and upright. Roots flattened, with long slender tap-roots. Fresh dark purplish red zoned lighter. Ready in 50 days.

Mangel (or Stock Beet)

1 oz. to 100 ft., 6 to 10 lbs. per acre
Valuable as stock feed

Danish Siudstrup. Very high yielder. Roots long oval, orange colored; flesh white with faint yellow tinge.

Giant Half Sugar. This variety is one of the favorites among the dairymen and hog raisers. It is very sweet and nutritious, as it has a higher sugar content than the ordinary mangel.

True Sugar Beet. The most desirable beet for sugar manufacture. Valuable for stock feeding. Roots medium large, 12 to 15 inches long, 3½ to 4 inches at shoulder, tapered; white, with a tinge of gray; very rich in sugar. Good keeper.

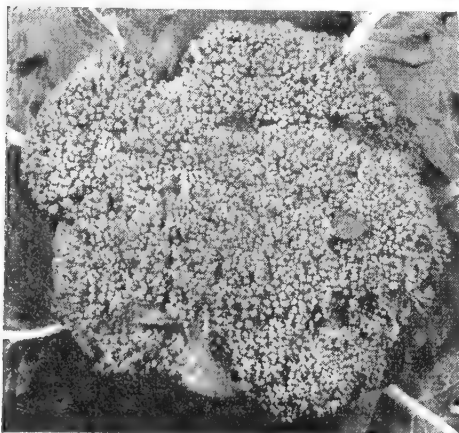
BROCCOLI

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre

This is similar to cauliflower and is especially suited to Pacific Coast states.

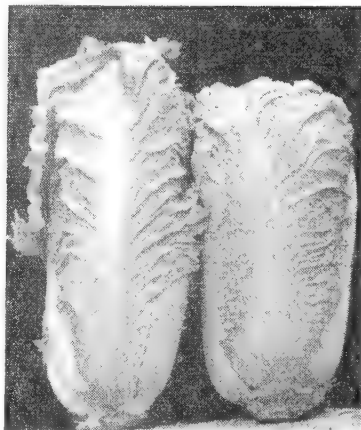
Italian Green Sprouting. This vigorous plant is entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of dark green buds. It is one of the most delicious green vegetables. (Fz.)

See under Cauliflower. Pkt. 15c.

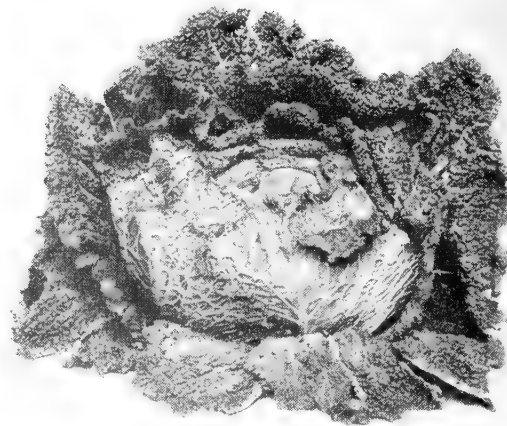


BROCCOLI

CABBAGE



WONG BOK (Chinese Cabbage)



CABBAGE, SAVOY

CABBAGE

Sow early varieties under glass and transplant to open ground as early as possible. Sow late varieties in open in April and May. Keep the crop well watered and cultivated. Best in good, heavy soil with good drainage; light soils should be well fertilized. Shallow but frequent cultivation.

EARLY VARIETIES

Mature between 60-65 days

Copenhagen Market. Distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; valuable as an early kraut variety. Plants small, compact, allowing very close planting. Stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Weight, 3½ to 4 lbs. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. Mature in 66 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Extremely early variety, very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing close planting; stem short. Heads firm and conical; usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick near base; weight 2 to 2¼ lbs.

Golden Acre. The earliest round-headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short. Heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 inches in diameter and weigh 3 pounds.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre

Can be successfully grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage and require the same method of culture. They mature best in the autumn after the weather becomes cool.

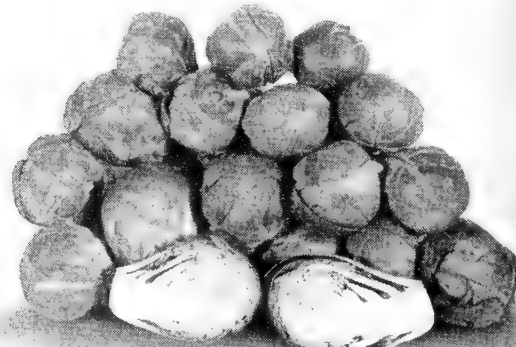
"Freeze Your Garden"

You can enjoy the goodness of your own garden fresh vegetables the year around by freezing them. No other method of preserving can give you more appetizing and flavorful vegetables for your table.

The letters (Fz.) after certain descriptions indicate the best varieties to freeze.



Dwarf Improved. Plants dwarf and compact, 20 inches tall. Very uniform; stem well covered with firm, round cabbage-like balls 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter mature in succession. Pick as needed.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CARROTS

½ oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Sow from April to July. Prefer a light, sandy soil.

Chantenay, Oregon (Long Type). Flesh is a deep golden orange color, always smooth and fine in texture, very tender. Excellent bunching variety and preferred by market growers. Medium early. 72 days.

Chantenay, Red Core. A fine carrot. Flesh tender and sweet, reddish orange in color with the core indistinct and of about the same color as the surrounding flesh. Suitable for canning and table use. 72 days.

Danvers Half Long. Red core. The roots are a rich dark orange and because of its symmetrical shape—long and pointed—it makes an excellent bunching variety. It has proved over a period of years to be the most popular carrot, both with the grower and the shipper. Mature in about 75 days.

Improved Imperator. This carrot grows to a length of 7-8 inches with a shoulder diameter of 1¼ to 1½ inches, making a smooth crown. Does not have undesirable side shoots; have a fine texture, and is good and sweet. Deep orange. In all respects it is very attractive for shipping purposes. 77 days.

Nantes Coreless. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market garden use. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt tipped. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor. Practically coreless. 68 days.

Stock Carrots

Orange Belgian. A very productive variety, with roots measuring 20 inches long. They are broad at the shoulder, and gradually taper to a fine point. The skin below the ground is a light orange, but above the soil surface it is green. Will yield heavily, particularly on good deep soil.

White Belgian. A late variety, an excellent keeper and very productive. Principally grown as stock feed, since it will yield as much as 40 tons per acre. Roots are 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches across at the top, tapered and pointed.

CAULIFLOWER

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre

Treat the same as cabbage but gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form.

Early Snowball. (52 days.) The best for greenhouse forcing, early market, and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white, deep, smooth and compact;



CAULIFLOWER, EARLY SNOWBALL

about 6 inches across, weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds. The standard of excellence in cauliflower. (Fz.)

Ideal (All America Winner). A new variety of excellent quality and taste; easily grown, frost and heat resistant, and of high yield. Even in poor soil and under raw, changing weather conditions it has come through with good results when other varieties have failed. Sow in June or July, crop in autumn.

St. Valentine. Standard market variety for March shipment. Plants large. Heads large, solid, white, and very well protected.

CELERY

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre

Sow from February to May, transplanting in June to rows 3 feet apart. One ounce of seed will produce 5000 plants.

Golden Utah. A light yellow-green selection of the original "Utah." Has superb quality and size of original, plus easier bleaching quality.

Utah Jumbo. A remarkable late celery of the finest quality. Plant sturdy, compact and solid. Very free from strings. Light green in color; nutty flavor.

CORN



CORN,
MARCROSS

Sweet corn, 8 oz. to 100 ft., 10 to 14 lbs. per acre

Plant in rich, warm soil, in hills, 2 to 3 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart for early kinds and 4 feet apart for the late sorts. Make first sowing about the middle of May and continue fortnightly up to about the middle of July. Corn should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows.

Hybrid

Listed in order of ripening

Spancross. (73 days.) Very early. Well filled 6-inch ears of a medium yellow. Good quality. Plants grow 4 to 5 ft. tall.

Marcross. (76 days.) Stalks short but sturdy, highly resistant to bacterial wilt. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapered at tips; 10-14 rowed, with light cream-yellow kernels. Good flavor and quality. Early. Plants 4½ to 5 ft. high.

Golden Cross Bantam. (88 days.) Very uniform in habit of growth, size, and maturity. The ears measure 8 inches long and they are closely set with 14 rows of light yellow grains filled with delicious sweet pulp. Bears two ears per plant. (Fz.)

Complete PRICE LIST of VEGETABLES on Page 42

CHICORY

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre

Sow chicory when weather becomes warm and settled. Sow in rows at least 24 inches apart and thin to 3 inches between plants.

Witloof or French Endive. Seed sown in spring produces long, thick roots by November. To force for use, dig roots in fall and trim the leaves off an inch above the crown. Trench in a warm, dark place, covered with 6 or 8 inches of soil and a top layer of fresh manure. A handsome, compact cluster of blanched leaves resembling Endive is the result. They are tender and have a rich, mildly acrid flavor.

Large-rooted Magdeburg. Roots 12 to 14 inches long, 2 inches in diameter at top; tapered. The dried roots are often roasted and mixed with ground coffee.

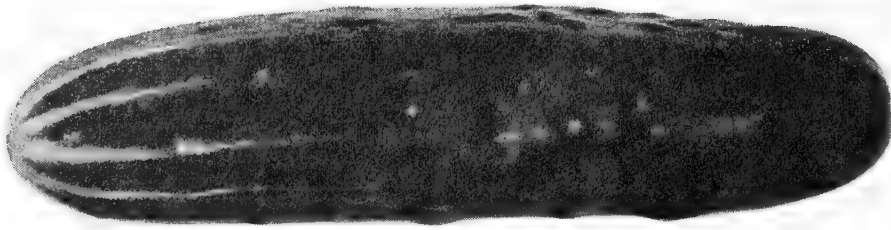
Silver Cross Bantam. (80 to 86 days.) This is sweet corn that has all the tenderness, succulence, and real corn flavor of the best yellow corn. Yet it's white! It was derived from Golden Cross Bantam, which it resembles in many respects. But the stalks are taller and the ears are longer and larger. But, above all, you like its flavor. First choice for quality canning and freezing! (Fz.)

Open Pollinated, Yellow

Golden Bantam. 8-row. (79 days.) Slender ears 5½ to 6½ inches long have 8 rows of even golden kernels of good flavor. Very sweet. Popular with the home gardener and for commercial purposes (Fz.)

Golden Bantam Improved. (81 days.) A selection from the original strain of Golden Bantam. Larger ears, more rows of kernels, greater production. Golden yellow, deep, wide, tender kernels with a fine sweet flavor. Particularly desirable for canners and market gardeners. Remains in table condition a long time.

Golden Early Market. (77 days.) One of the best extra early yellow varieties for home and market garden. Ears have strong husks and 8 to 12 beautiful tender rows to each ear. Kernels golden yellow, medium, sweet and of good flavor.



CUCUMBER, CUBIT

CUCUMBER

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Mature in approximately 60 days

Sow outdoor varieties early in spring, in hotbeds, and transplant to open ground when weather is suitable. For later crop, sow seed when weather becomes settled, in hills of 5 to 6 inches apart. They require a warm, rich soil, and should be watered liberally.

Colorado. (60 days.) 9 to 12 inches long. This cucumber is rapidly gaining in popularity. It does not taper. The color is dark green. The flesh crisp and tender. Exceptionally heavy yielder.

Cubit. All America Bronze Medal, 1944. Handsome, long, cylindrical fruits of dark green exterior, with crisp, white flesh and small seed area. Excellent for home and shipping.

Davis Perfect. (68 days.) A splendid dark green variety, excellent for slicing and a good shipper. Very dark green, white spined. The color is retained a long time when pickled. Tapered somewhat at both ends. Seeds few.

Improved Long Green. (67 days.) This is a great improvement over the old strain of Long Green. The fruits are unusually handsome, being of good form and of a deep green color which is retained a considerable time after picking. 9 to 10 inches.

Lemon. (65 days.) Little cucumbers resembling lemons in both form and color and have a delicious and distinctive flavor. Fine for preserves or sweet pickles and considered superb as a salad. Prolific.

Marketer. (65 days.) 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical, slightly tapered at the ends; very uniform, dark color. A vigorous grower and very prolific. The flesh is sweet and crisp.

National Pickling. (56 days.) A highly desirable pickling strain. Fruits weight 1½ pounds; are dark green, symmetrical with thick walls; full ended. Slightly shorter than Chicago Pickling.

Straight 8. (66 days.) Symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter. Fruits are well rounded at the ends and when ripe are deep green and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Ideal for home or market gardens.

EGGPLANT

¼ oz. to 100 ft., 5 to 6 oz. per acre

Sow in mild heat, about the middle of March, and transplant on June 1, setting the plants 2½ feet apart.

Black Beauty. (80 days.) The fruits of this variety are large and symmetrical. Retains its glossy black-purple coloring for a long time. This lasting quality makes it distinctly popular.

GARLIC See Under Onions

ENDIVE

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre

Sow about the middle of April, in rows 1½ feet apart, and thin out to about 9 inches apart.

Broad-leaved (Escarolle). Leaves long, broad, and succulent. Fine for winter salads and cooking.

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed). Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Makes attractive salads. Vigorous and resistant.

Complete PRICE LIST of VEGETABLES on Page 42

KALE, Borecole

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre

Culture same as late cabbage
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. (55 days.) Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled blue green plume-like leaves. Relished as a vegetable green and useful as an ornament.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. (60 days.) Hardy plants with leaves deeply cut. Curled at the edges, light green in color; very tender and finely flavored after touched with frost.

Jersey or Thousand Headed. Called Chicken or Cow Kale. Vigorous branching plants with enormous cabbage-like leaves. Relished by poultry and livestock as winter greens.

KOHL RABI

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre

The delicious flavor of this turnip-shaped bulb combines both cabbage and turnip. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in light rich soil in rows 1½ feet apart. When plants are well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

Early White Vienna. (55 days.) For forcing. The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality.

LEEK

Large American Flag. An early popular sort. Stems 8-10 inches long, 1½ inches thick; white, and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backward.

LETTUCE



LETTUCE,
NEW YORK NO. 515

½ oz. to 100 ft., 3 lbs. per acre

Sow indoors in February and March, planting outdoors when weather is suitable.

Great Lakes. (83 days.) A heading variety of the Imperial type developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture and Michigan Experiment Station. Leaves large and well folded; ribs heavy. Shows considerable resistance to tipburn and ability to head under adverse conditions.

Early Great Lakes. Early variety of above.

Imperial No. 152. (Mature in 83 days.) Medium large, solid and attractive heads. Well adapted for early fall planting and dependable in heading. Resistant to brown blight.

New York No. 515 Improved. A development from Number 12, matures slightly earlier. Resistance to tip-burn makes this lettuce ideal where hot weather prevails.

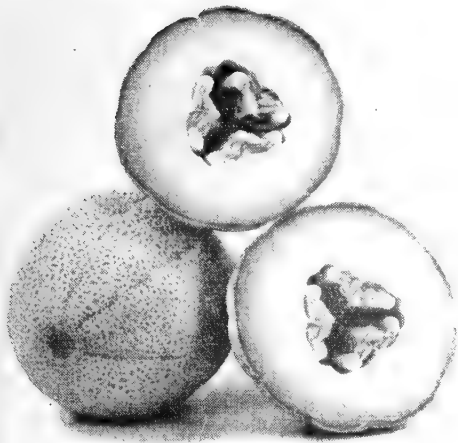
LEAF LETTUCE

Black Seeded Simpson. (45 days.) A good non-heading or cutting lettuce with broad, light green, frilled outer leaves. Center leaves are almost white. Crisp leaves with a delicate flavor.

Grand Rapids. Very early. Hardy, disease resistant. The most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Plants large, upright, compact, and handsome; bright solid, light green, large leaves with broad, much frilled margin. Very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

Oak Leaf. Shaped like an oak leaf. Stands up well in hot weather and does not turn bitter.

Red Leaf Prize. An early non-heading sort, very desirable for home garden use. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender; color medium green with brownish-red edges on outer leaves.



MUSKMELON

MUSKMELON

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Where summers are short sow in pots indoors, planting out in rich, well manured soil when danger of frost is over.

Cranshaw. (96 days.) A thick-fleshed melon with salmon color inside, golden green outside. Round at base, stem end pointed. Weighs 7 to 8 pounds.

Hale's Best Improved No. 36. (80 days.) Fruits slightly oval, weight 3 to 4 pounds. Flesh exceptionally thick, deep salmon in color, sweet, aromatic and of very fine quality. Uniform in shape.

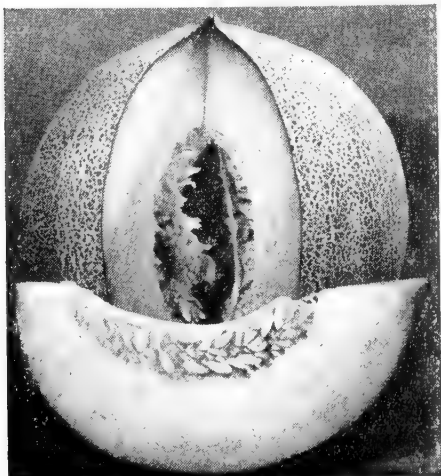
Hale's Best, Jumbo Strain. An outstanding shipping variety. Fruits slightly oval, uniform. Flesh exceptionally thick, deep salmon in color; sweet, and of very fine quality. Has a delightful aroma. Ripe in 75-80 days.

Hearts of Gold. (100 days.) This popular medium sized melon follows the earlier varieties. It is fine to plant for succession as it ripens in about 100 days. The fruits are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The smooth orange salmon flesh is exceptionally thick and fine flavored.

Imperial No. 45. (87 days.) Extensively used because of resistance to downy mildew. Similar to Hale's Best but only faintly ribbed. An exceptionally good shipper.

Imperial No. 4-50. Same as above, but larger in size.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. (92 days.) Fruits are small with rather large seed cavity, nearly round; no ribs, and heavily covered with hard gray netting. Flesh thick, green in color with gold tinge at the center. Juicy, spicy, and of good quality.



PERSIAN MELON

OTHER MELONS

Casaba. (110 days.) The casaba is a melon for the late season after the muskmelons are past. Fruits are medium, large, globe shaped, weigh 6 pounds; outer color golden yellow, surface wrinkled. Flesh white, luscious and spicy.

Honey Dew. (112 days.) A very fine melon. Fruits large globular, weight 5 to 6 pounds. Surface is smooth, hard, with practically no netting, creamy white. Flesh light emerald green, thick, ripening to the rind; juicy and tender, with a distinct sweetness not found in other melons.

Persian. (115 days.) A late, slow growing variety. Fruits globular; rind very dark green, netting fine but sparse. Flesh thick, orange-pink in color. Of a distinct and delicious flavor.

MUSTARD

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre

Make successive sowings in open from early spring to midsummer.

Southern Giant Curled. The leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, and much crumpled and frilled at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is valued in the South for its vigor, hardiness, and good quality.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen. Strictly speaking it is not a variety of mustard. A quick growing plant from the Orient. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth with light green center ribs. Slow to seed, resistant to heat and drought. The flavor combines that of spinach and mustard.

OKRA or GUMBO

2 oz. to 100 ft., 8 to 10 lbs. per acre

Sow seed early in May, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 inches deep. As plants appear, thin out to about 1 foot apart.

Improved Dwarf Green. Early. Short, thick pods.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod. Standard medium early sort for home, market garden and canning. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender; become 7 to 8 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter. Distinctly ribbed and tapered.

PARSLEY

½ oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in spring.

Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled). This vigorous compact grower is one of the most popular varieties because of its deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It is unusually decorative.

PARSNIP

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Sow in deeply worked, manured soil.

Harris Model. An especially smooth parsnip free from side roots, with a very well proportioned shoulder uniformly tapered to the tip. Very tender and good flavor.

ONIONS



ONION,
SWEET SPANISH

½ oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

As early as soil can be worked in spring, sow the seeds thinly in drills 1 foot apart, and cover lightly, later thinning out to about 6 inches apart in the row. The soil must be well fertilized and be made very friable. In hot weather, water frequently.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Medium size, pure, waxy white. One of mildest sorts grown. Good bunching onion.

Southport White Globe. White winter onion. A heavy yielder and large size. Good keeper either in the field or storage. Silvery white in color, globe shaped. Strong flavor.

Utah Sweet Spanish. A large, globe shaped brown onion, weighing 1 to 3 pounds. Small tops. Flesh mild and sweet. Good for slicing. Most popular marketing onion. (Fz.)

White Portugal, or Silverskin. A good second early white flat onion. It should be planted any time from November 1st until April 1st. It is a good keeper and desired for shipping. Fine for pickling.

White Sweet Spanish. (112 days.) A very large onion with pure white flesh, similar to the Yellow Sweet Spanish. A good keeper. Globular with small neck.

Yellow Globe Danvers. An outstanding variety. Dependable, medium late, hardy, and excellent keeper; used for shipping and storage. Bulbs medium size, spherical, clear yellow, firm and solid with tough, clinging skins. Flesh white.

ONION SETS

Sets are northern grown, hardy, carefully cleaned, graded and packed. Produced for western conditions. Plant onion sets deep for green onions and shallow for dry onions. 1 lb. to 50 ft.

GARLIC SETS

(In about 110 days.) Garlic is grown by planting the small bulbs in rows, 4 inches apart in the row. Cover the bulbs with one inch of soil. When the tops turn yellow, lift the bulbs and dry in the shade. To keep for the winter, hang in strings in a dry basement.

PEAS

1½ lbs. to 100 ft., 90 to 180 lbs. per acre

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska. (55 days.) This variety is extremely early. The round pods, 2½ inches long, contain 5 to 8 peas which are ready for use in about 55 days. The peas are small, round, and tender. The vines are 2½ to 3 feet tall.

Gradus. (55 to 62 days.) A very popular second early, large podded variety for home use and market. Vines 36 inches tall, medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed, medium green; contain 8 to 10 large, delicious peas. (Fz.)

Laxton's Progress. (60 days.) A little earlier than other dwarf large podded peas, this variety is generally considered the best of its class. The blue green pods are often more than 4 inches long and contain 8 dark green peas of finest quality. The seeds are large, wrinkled green and cream. (Fz.)

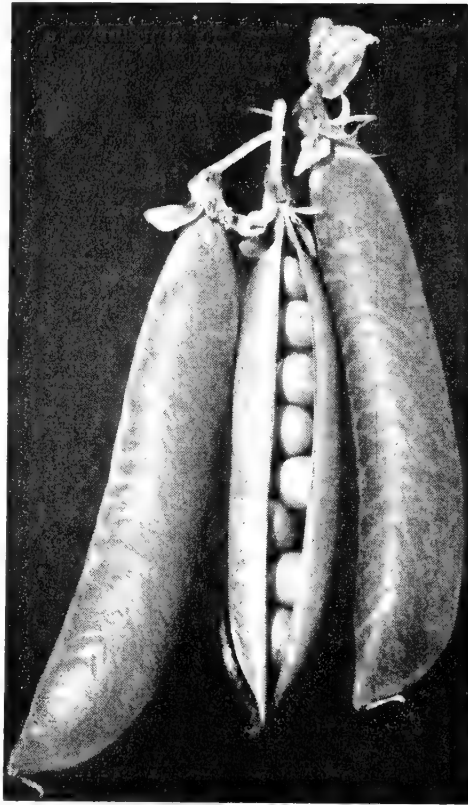
Little Marvel. (64 days.) Outstanding among dwarf peas for the exceptional quality and yield. Valuable for home garden and early market. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas.

MAIN CROP

Mature to pick in about 75 days

Tall Telephone or Alderman. A handsome, large podded variety. Unexcelled for home gardens, for local market and for shipping. Bears immense crops. Wilt resistant. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed, contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. (Fz.)

Dwarf Telephone. Only about 2 feet tall, otherwise resembling Alderman. The pods are well filled with peas of the same good quality. It is an excellent variety



to follow the early peas in the home garden. Seeds large, green, wrinkled.

Thomas Laxton (62 days). Excellent all-purpose variety. Plant deep green and medium heavy. The single, deep green plump pods contain 7-8 large, tender peas of high quality. Seeds of medium size, cream and green.



PEPPER

PEPPER,
California
Wonder

¼ oz. to 100 ft., 1 to 2 lbs. per acre
Culture, soil and temperature requirements are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 to 8 inches tall, will be very beneficial.

California Wonder. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often ¾ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy, too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous growing plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits that become as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide.

Long Red Cayenne. This well known, medium early pepper is especially good for drying purposes. The fruit is 4 inches

long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. It is deep green when young and bright red when ripe. The flesh is strong and pungent.

Perfection Pimento. A splendid canning variety, adapted to home and market garden culture. Plants large, erect, prolific. Fruits heart shaped, very smooth; flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild.

**Complete
PRICE LIST
of VEGETABLES
on Page 42**

PUMPKIN

4 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

Kentucky Field or Dickenson. Fruits very large, flattened, furrowed. Skin creamy buff; flesh extremely thick, deep salmon-yellow and of good quality. Dependably early and heavily productive. Good for canning. Squash bug resistant.

Large Yellow or Connecticut Field. This sort is grown largely in the corn field for stock, but the flesh is moderately fine grained, highly flavored, and very good for pies. The fruits weigh about 20 pounds and are a deep orange yellow.

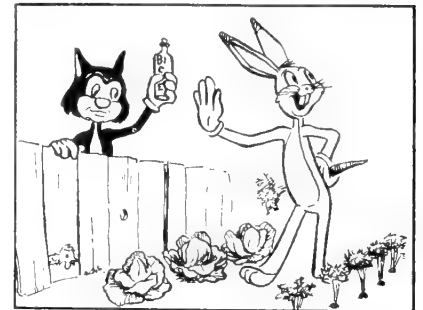
Sugar or New England Pie. The earliest and best variety for pies. Fruits commonly 6 inches long and 8 to 9 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed. Skin smooth, of a rich, reddish-orange color; rind hard. Flesh thick and orange yellow.

Winter Luxury. This variety is very popular for the home garden. The fruit matures in 75 to 80 days, weighs 8½ pounds, and is nearly round. The skin is light yellow with a russet tinge and finely netted; the flesh is rich creamy yellow, thick, sweet, and finely flavored.



PUMPKIN, KENTUCKY FIELD

Grow Your Own Vitamins



Garden fresh vegetables are the richest, surest source of health-giving, health-preserving vitamins. Insure your family's health by raising these easy-to-grow vegetables:

- Beans:** Vitamins A, B, C, G.
- Beets:** Vitamins C, G; greens: Vitamins A, G.
- Carrots:** Vitamins A, B, C, G.
- Corn:** Vitamins A, B, C, G.
- Cucumbers:** Vitamins A, B, C.
- Lettuce:** Vitamins A, B, C, G, E.
- Muskmelon:** Vitamin C.
- Onions:** Vitamins B, C, G.
- Parsley:** Vitamin C.
- Squash:** Vitamins A, B.
- Tomatoes:** Vitamins A, B, C.
- Turnips:** Vitamin C; greens: Vitamins A, B, C, G.

RADISH

1 oz. to 100 ft., 10 to 12 lbs. per acre

For an early crop, sow in hotbed in January, February and March. As soon as ground is fit to be worked, sow seed in the open, in rows 1 foot apart.

Cherry. Popular new variety. Very good quality. Attractive appearance.

Crimson Giant. A favorite with home gardeners. Large globular root, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, crimson, flesh firm.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

Early Scarlet Globe. The earliest of all forcing radishes grown for market. Globular, uniform size, bright scarlet, white flesh, crisp and tender.

French Breakfast. A splendid variety for home use; oblong, bright scarlet, white tip. Grows about 1½ inches long and ½ inch thick.

Long White Icicle. Long slender roots which remain tender and crisp until mature. The small top permits close planting. Early.

Sparkler. 25 days. An early variety of a superior strain of the old Scarlet Turnip white tipped. 1¼ inch in diameter with bright scarlet top, a clear white base and small slender roots, this radish is excellent for the home garden or growing for market.

WINTER VARIETIES

Black Spanish Long or Round. A hardy, large, rather pungent variety for winter use. Keeps unusually well; is 8 to 9 inches long and 2 inches thick, slightly tapered. The skin is black and the flesh white and crisp. Round, about 4 inches in diameter.

Chinese White Winter (Celestial). Clear white and smooth; about 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Square shoulder and blunt bottom. Flesh white, firm, and crisp; mild; not as pungent as most winter varieties.

Chinese Rose Winter. A large rose-colored variety from the Orient. Hardy and rather mild. The flesh is white, and very crisp. This variety is broadest at its base and is 4 to 5 inches long.

RUTABAGA

1 oz. to 100 ft., 2 to 4 lbs. per acre

The culture is the same as for turnip, but if anything, less exacting in care.

Purple Top. Medium top and very small neck. Roots are large, flattened globe in shape, yellow with purple top. Flesh is yellow, firm and of excellent quality.

SALSIFY, Vegetable Oyster

1½ oz. to 100 ft., 7 to 8 lbs. per acre

Sow in deeply worked, well manured soil avoiding coarse and fresh manure.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and strong growing with long, smooth, white, tapering roots. Less likely to branch than those of other sorts.

SPINACH

1½ oz. to 100 ft., 10 to 20 lbs. per acre
Sow early in the open

Bloomsdale Improved Thick Leaf. The seed of this thick leaved variety produced the largest spinach. Growth is rapid and the leaves remain in good condition a long time. The medium green leaves are large, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent, and tender. (Fz.)

Nobel, or Giant Thick Leaved (All-America). Of rapid growth. The leaves are the largest of any type and keep well after picking; medium-green, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. Excellent for the home garden.

New Zealand. Not true spinach though similar when cooked. Thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season.



SPINACH →

SQUASH

Vining, 1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre

Bush, 1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 6 lbs. per acre

Seeds should be planted about the middle of May, in hills 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 10 feet apart for the running sorts. Put 5 to 8 seeds in each hill; afterwards thin out, leaving 3 or 4 of the best plants.

SUMMER SQUASH

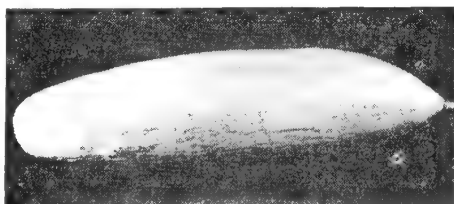


Early Prolific Straightneck. The peak of perfection in a summer squash. Fruits straight and smooth, of a delicate creamy color. Vines produce abundantly, 50 days.

Early Summer Crookneck. Very early, 60 to 65 days. The bushy plant is very productive. Fruits attractive, weighing about 2 pounds. The skin is distinctly warted and bears a bright yellow color, while the flesh is pale cream, firm, and tender. Very good for home planting.

White Bush Scallop. A popular variety bearing profusely. Small, rather flat, white squashes with a distinct scalloped edge. Is very early and has a fine flavor.

Zucchini or Italian. The favorite Italian squash. It should be eaten when quite young, 4 to 6 inches long. It is a delicious summer variety; very prolific, a few hills will suffice to keep the family well supplied the entire summer. (Fz.)



BANANA SQUASH

WINTER SQUASH

Banana. A late trailing sort, cylindrical and pointed at blossom end. A fine squash for pies. Free from fiber or stringiness. Flesh thick, deep yellow, dry, and of a sweet flavor. Has slate-grey rind.

Improved Hubbard. Large and of warty Hubbard type. Shell dark green, hard, moderately warted. Flesh light orange, very dry and richly flavored. One of the best winter squashes.



UCONN SQUASH
All America Gold Medal Winner 1950

Uconn. 1949 Gold Medal award winner. True bush form of Table Queen, does not run. Fine as a summer squash or left on the bush to mature for storing for winter squash. Prolific, buttery, yellow, meaty flesh. New and desired variety.

Table Queen or Danish. Small, dark green, acorn shape. Flesh deep yellow, dry, richly flavored. Medium early. A good keeper. Easy to grow.

Umatilla Marblehead. Thick meated squash. Large, slate colored variety. Yields heavy.

SWISS CHARD

1 oz. to 100 ft., 6 to 10 lbs. per acre

The tops are used like spinach. Culture like beets. Thin to 8 inches.

Lucullus, Dark Green. The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. Plant erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed. Foliage a rich deep green. (Fz.)

Rhubarb Chard. A Swiss Chard that looks like Rhubarb. The leaf stalks are bright but delicate, translucent crimson; the rich color extends out through the veins into the dark green, heavily crumpled leaves. Different, tasty, delicious flavor. Easily grown, thrives everywhere.



MARGLOBE

TOMATO

1/8 oz. to 100 ft., 2 oz. per acre

In February or March sow seeds lightly in rows in greenhouse, hotbed, or window box, and when plants have reached a height of 3 inches, transplant in hotbeds. About June 1, set out in open ground, 4 feet apart, giving plenty of well rotted manure to each plant. Water freely during hot weather. To obtain the best results, trellises or stakes should be used.

Bonny Best. One of the very best early varieties (75 days) for table and canning. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple shaped, smooth; solid, bright scarlet in color, of excellent quality.

Earliana Improved. (65 days.) One of the earliest scarlet fruited varieties. Medium size, almost seedless and solid. Vine open and spreading. A heavy bearer. Succeeds everywhere.

Jubilee. (72 days.) Tomato of real merit; it is different from any other tomato of its class. Fruits are bright orange-yellow, globular and weigh about 6 ounces.

Marglobe. (73 days.) Excellent home garden variety and particularly valuable for shipping. Plants thrifty and heavily productive with a long bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large; uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.

Pearson, Improved. (76 days.) Primarily for canning but also of value as a shipper. Vigorous self-topping plants with ample foliage to protect the heavy set of fruits, which are medium large, semi-globe and of good red color.

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper). (70 days.) Wilt resistant and self-topping or self-pruning. Mid-season to late; prolific. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping.

Rutgers. (86 days.) A non-acid and disease resistant introduction which has deservedly achieved general popularity. Primarily intended for canning. It has also proved a good green-wrap shipper and all-purpose variety. Plant large with thick stems and vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, with thick walls and small seed cells.

Scarlet Dawn. (70 days.) Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, free from flat side. Attractive bright scarlet color; uniform. Plant of medium growth, fairly open, early and prolific.

Stokesdale. (73 days.) Produces heavy crops. Almost free of stem-end crack. Slightly earlier and larger than Marglobe.

Victor. The highly publicized new tomato introduced by the Michigan State College. Fruits are about 3 inches in diameter, globe-shaped and ripen to a deep scarlet. Early.

Yellow Pear. (73 days.) Enormously productive, fine for salads or marmalade. Sweet and delicious. Small, yellow, pear-shaped fruits of exceedingly mild and pleasing flavor.

Red Plum. (73 days.) Oval plum-shaped fruits, 2 inches long. A clear red. Used for preserves.

Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. Fruits small, yellow, enclosed in loose paper husks. Very much prized for preserving.

TURNIP

1 oz. to 100 ft., 2 to 3 lbs. per acre

For the main crop, sow in open ground from May to July; for winter use, during July and August. Set out in rows 1 1/2 feet apart, allowing a space of 6 inches between the plants.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. A splendid variety for table use; of excellent flavor. Tops small, cut leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. Rapid grower. Plant during cooler months only. Table size in 60 days.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. A medium early, very productive variety. Tops medium small, upright, strap-leaved. Roots flat purple red at the top, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Purple Top White Globe. Grows quite large without developing coarseness. It has white skin, the upper one-third being reddish purple. Flesh pure white, firm, fine grained and of superior flavor. Good keeper. Fine for table use and stock feeding. Table size in 55 days, mature in 70 days.

Snowball. A desirable sort for home use and early markets. Tops small and erect. Roots medium sized, round, white throughout, sweet, crisp and tender. Table size in 40 days.

Complete PRICE LIST of VEGETABLES on Page 42

Ever Try a Cover Crop?

Some portions of your vegetable garden will probably be unused during part of the year. It's a good idea to sow a quick growing cover-crop such as a combination of winter oats and vetch, or winter oats and rye, in these idle spaces. When planting time arrives turn your cover crop under to obtain the benefits of the humus and plant food stored in the green plants. If you have never tried cover cropping you'll be surprised at the results. Even stiff clay soils are noticeably improved by the use of a cover crop.

WATERMELONS

Citron (Green Seeded). (95 days.) Used only for preserving; extremely productive. Flesh white and solid.

Citron (Red Seeded). (95 days.) Practically identical with Green Seeded Citron, except slightly smaller and with bright red seed.

Dixie Queen. (85 days.) A very prolific, shipping type of mid-season maturity. Fruits oval-round, light green with dark green stripes; rind thin but tough. Flesh bright red, crisp, of splendid quality, quite free from fibre.

Early Kansas. (82 days.) One of the finest introductions in recent years; very popular in the Middle West. It is a melon of large size, alternate stripes of light and dark green, oblong in shape, with deep red flesh and brown seeds.

King and Queen (Winter Watermelon). (100 days.) A Russian variety of fair size, round in shape; rind light green with faint, irregular light green striping; early, prolific and excellent in quality; seeds small, black. Also known as Black Seeded Ice Cream.

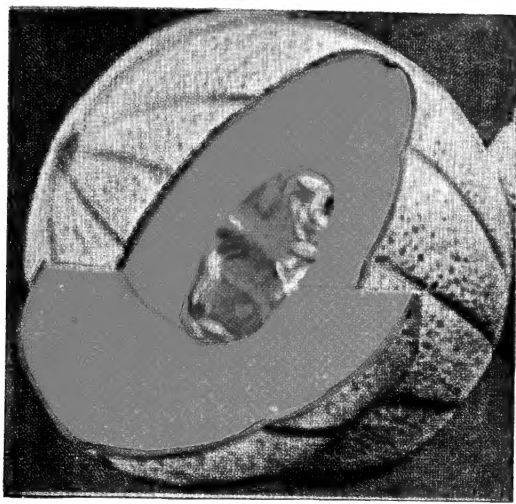
Kleckley's Sweet. (85 days.) Average weight 35 pounds. Color is dark green with a bright red flesh that is tender and melting. Not a good shipper. Seeds white with darkened tips; also known as Monte Cristo.

Klondike (Green). (80 days.) A melon of exceptionally sweet and fine flavor. Flesh is deep red and brittle, fruit oblong. A very good yielder, fairly early.

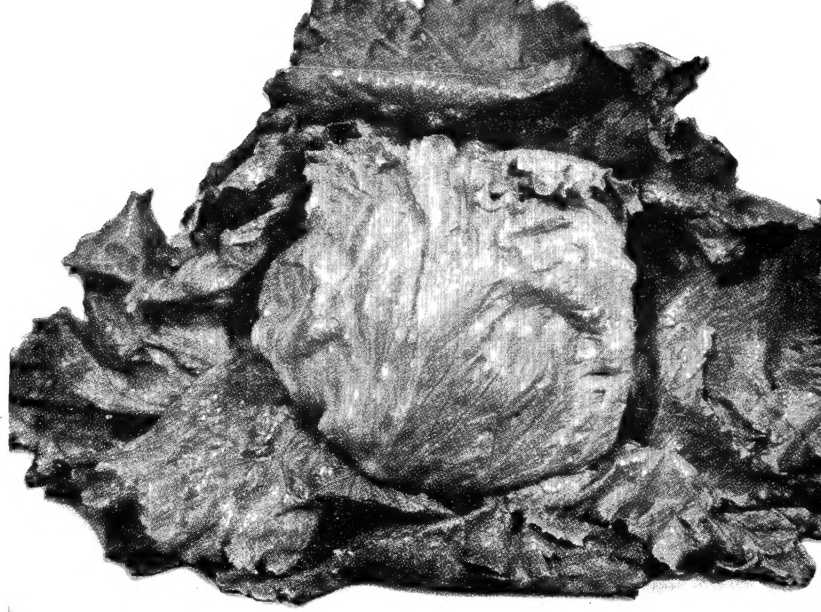
Striped Klondike. (80 days.) An early garden and shipping variety similar to regular Klondike but with irregular dark green stripes. Fruits oblong, of medium size, rind medium hard. Flesh deepest red known to watermelon; sweet and crisp.



WATERMELON STRIPED KLONDIKE

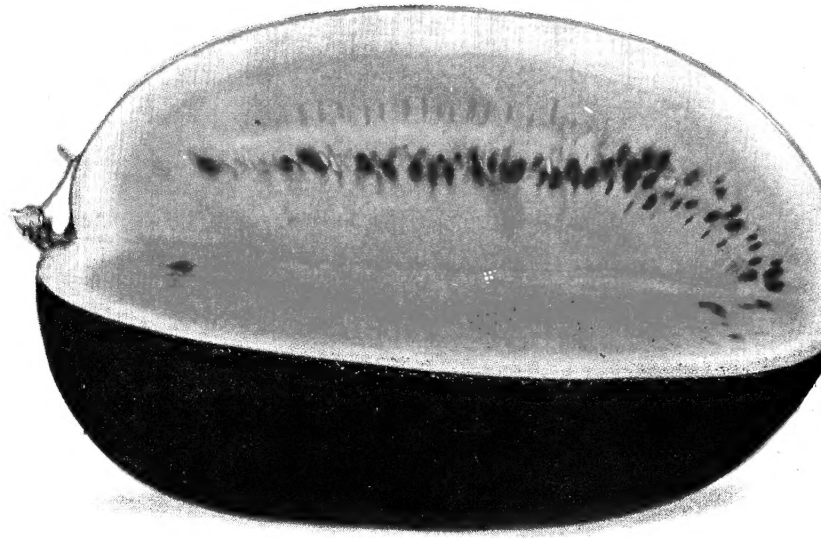
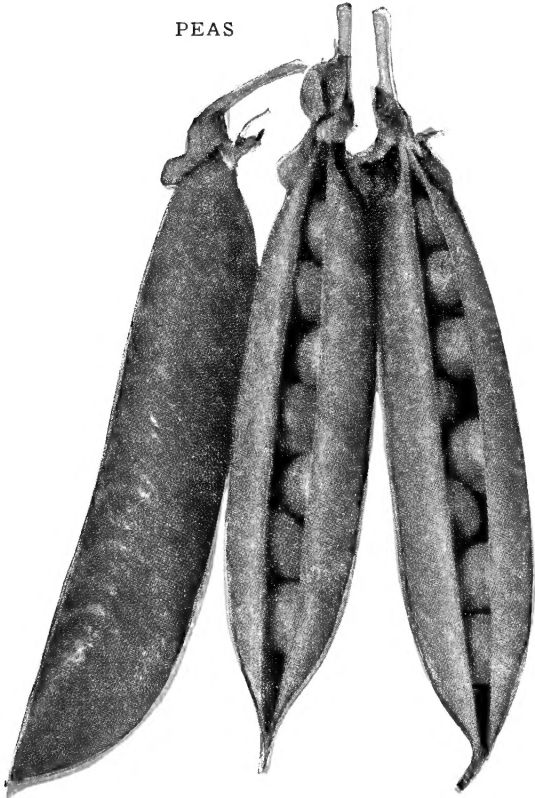


MUSKMELON

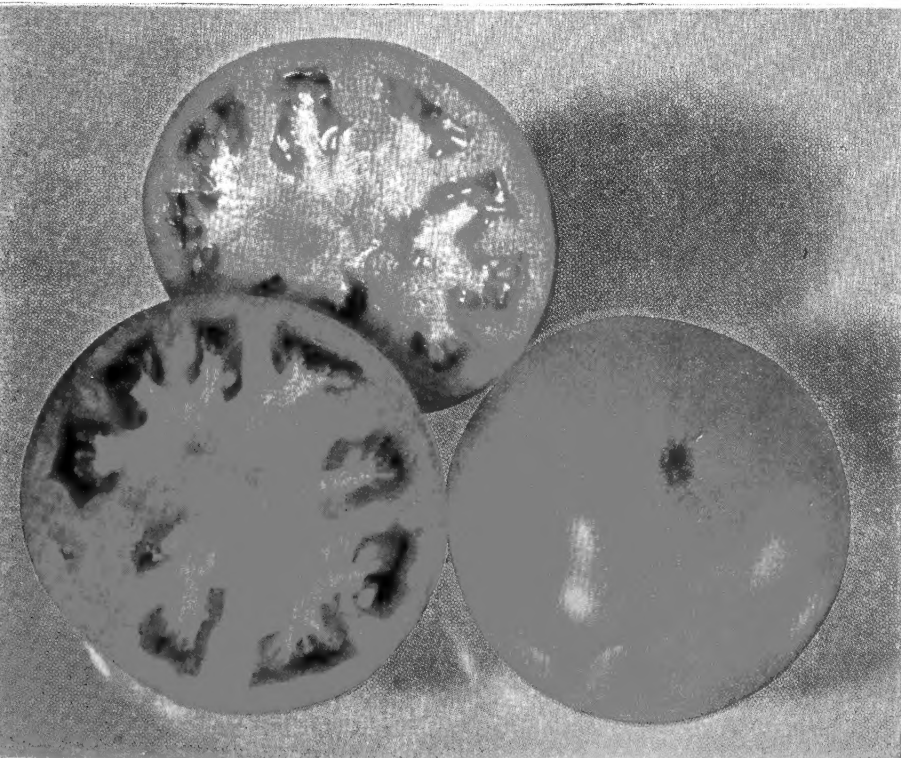


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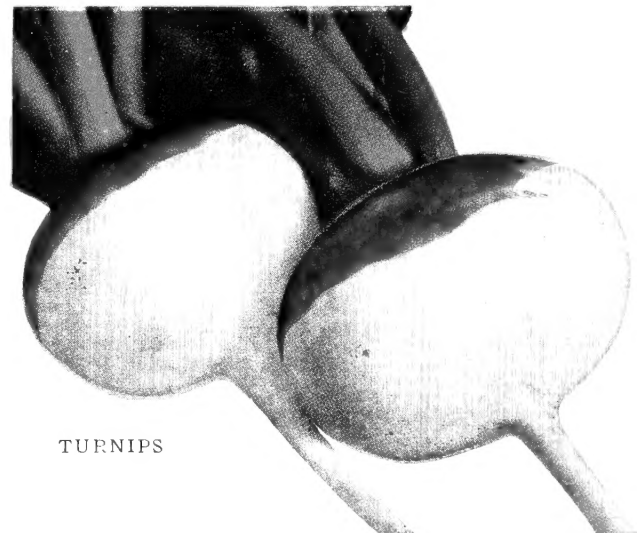
PEAS



WATERMELON



TOMATOES



TURNIPS

Complete PRICE LIST OF VEGETABLES

Listed on Pages 29 to 36

ASPARAGUS. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

BEANS.
Bush, Green Pod. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c.
Bush, Wax Pod. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 55c.
Pole, Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c.
All Other Pole Beans. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c.
Lima. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c.

BEETS. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c.

MANGEL (or Stock Beet). 1 oz. 20c.

BROCCOLI. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Pkt. 10c.

CABBAGE. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 40c.

CARROTS. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

CAULIFLOWER. Pkt. 25c.

CELERY. Pkt. 10c.

CHICKORY. Pkt. 10c.

CORN.
Hybrid. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.
Open Pollinated, Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

CUCUMBER. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

EGGPLANT. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 70c.

ENDIVE. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 50c.

KALE. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

KOHL RABI. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c.

LEEK. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LETTUCE.
Head, Great Lakes. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.
All Other Head Lettuce. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.
Leaf, Oak Leaf. Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 50c.
All Other Leaf Lettuce. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c.

MUSKMELON. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

All Other Melons. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

MUSTARD. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c.

OKRA or GUMBO. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c.

ONIONS. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.

PARSLEY. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c.

PARSNIP. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

PEAS. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

PEPPER. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.

PUMPKIN. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

RADISH. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 60c.

RUTABAGA. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SALSIFY, Vegetable Oyster. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

SPINACH. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c.

SQUASH.
Yukon. Pkt. 15c.
All Other Squash. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c. 4 oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SWISS CHARD. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c.

TOMATO.
Yellow Pear. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.
Red Plum. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.
Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.
All Other Tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 70c; 4 oz. \$2.00.

TURNIP. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

WATERMELONS. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

DON'T FEED THE BUGS

Don't let the bugs eat your choice vegetables and flowers. Control soil insects such as wire worms and cut worms on seed grown crops by treating the seed with a multi-purpose dust containing the refined gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride. Mix one or two ounces of this dust with a pound of seed when sowing. To obtain ever more protection treat the soil with this dust a few weeks after the plants are up.

Rhododendrons, Camellias, Azaleas, Primroses, and many other ornamental plants can be severely damaged or even killed by the troublesome strawberry root weevil. Treat the soil around these plants with the preparation mentioned above.

This all purpose insecticide will also serve to control leaf and stem insect pests.



PROTECT YOUR GARDEN

A BOTANO deluxe — the finest multi-purpose dust on the market. Contains 2 potent insecticides, lindane and methoxychlor, and two well-proved fungicides. Look at its uses:

- 1. BOTANO deluxe** is fine on foliage and kills a wide variety of sucking and chewing insects such as Aphis, Thrips, Mealybugs, White Flies and many chewing insects such as Beetles, Caterpillars, pear and cherry Slugs. Also, Powdery Mildew, Black Spot and Rust.
 - 2. Soil Insects:** Wireworm, Seed-Corn Maggot, Diabrotica Larvae: Treatment: Dust 8 ounces in top soil for each 160 square feet of area. Treat Strawberry Root Weevils on Strawberries, Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Primroses, Ornamentals in same manner.
 - 3. Earwigs**—Dust heavily in all frequent areas. BOTANO deluxe acts as a contact poison and two to three treatments a season will usually suffice.
 - 4. Lawn Moth (sod webworm)**—Dust one lb. of BOTANO deluxe per 1000 sq. ft. of lawn area and soak into the lawn. Use 2 or 3 such treatments per season.
- OR 104—8 oz. Duster.....\$1.75
 OR 105—2 lb. Refill.....\$1.75
 OR 106—5 lb. Refill.....3.95

B ORTHO Lawn Groom — the newest thing in scientific lawn treatment . . . it does three big jobs in one application:
 Feeds the lawn
 Kills the weeds
 Controls insects

5 lbs. covers 1000 sq. ft. of lawn . . . about 3 treatments per year will give you a velvety green lawn, free of weeds and harmful soil insects.

OR 107— 5 lb. Carton.....\$1.69
 OR 108—10 lb. Carton..... 2.95
 OR 109—25 lb. Bag..... 6.05

C BUG-GETA Pellets—Kills snails, slugs, cutworms—handy, easy to use. Economical metaldehyde-arsenical bait in pelleted form. These pellets are easy to distribute in "hard to reach" areas and go 4 times further because they hold up longer than old style meal bait mounds.

OR 100—12 oz. package..... 35c
 OR 101— 2 lb. package..... 75c
 OR 102— 5 lb. package.....\$1.50
 OR 103—25 lb. package..... 6.25

TRD. MKS. BOTANO, ORTHO, BUG-GETA
 REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



CALIFORNIA
 SPRAY-CHEMICAL
 CORP.



Simply dissolve and water your plants. Grows bigger, better house plants, vegetables, garden flowers in any soil, even in sand or water (hydroponics) . . . Clean, odorless, safe. Doesn't burn. Excellent for starting seedlings, cuttings, transplants . . . 1 oz. makes 6 gallons

	Retail
1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	\$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	40.00

PLANTABBS
 grow bigger, better plants, flowers, shrubs, vegetables!

PLANTABBS make plants and flowers grow like magic! This rich PLANT FOOD in convenient TABLET form is ideal for potted plants, window boxes, all garden flowers, vegetables and shrubs. PLANTABBS are clean, odorless, easy to use. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

Fulton's PLANTABBS
 PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS BI



EXTRAX deluxe Spray — Economical, modern multi-purpose spray containing the sensational new lindane insecticide. Effective general foliage spray against Aphis, Thrips, Beetles, Roses, Camellias, other flowers and shrubs against many chewing and sucking insects. Control Wireworms and many soil pests. Also kills Earwigs, Lawn Moth, (Sod Webworm), Flies. Has extremely broad usage.

- OR 110—2 oz..... 59c
- OR 111—4 oz.....\$ 1.00
- OR 112—pint..... 2.95
- OR 113—1/2 gallon..... 10.25

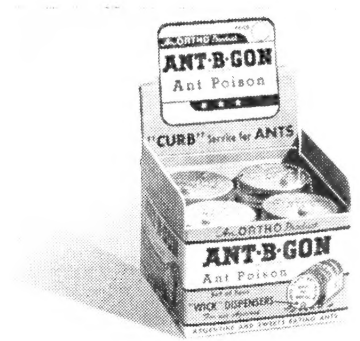
TRD. MK. EXTRAX, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



ISOTOX Garden Spray — Economical, modern multi-purpose spray containing the sensational new lindane insecticide. Effective general foliage spray against Aphis, Thrips, Beetles, Roses, Camellias, other flowers and shrubs against many chewing and sucking insects. Control Wireworms and many soil pests. Also kills Earwigs, Lawn Moth, (Sod Webworm), Flies. Has extremely broad usage.

- OR 110—2 oz..... 59c
- OR 111—4 oz.....\$ 1.00
- OR 112—pint..... 2.95
- OR 113—1/2 gallon..... 10.25

TRD. MK. ISOTOX, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



ANT-B-GON Ant Poison — Keep ants out of your home or off your garden plants with ANT-B-GON. Gets ants at source! Worker ants are attracted and feed through the patented "wicks." Then they carry the poison back to the nest, controlling the entire colony. Easy to use . . . no fuss, no bother! Just place dispensers around outer house foundation or near (not in) infested plants or trees. Place on each ant trail if feasible. From 4 to 8 dispensers are usually sufficient to protect the average home.

- OR 128—Set of 4-1 oz. dispensers.....70c
- OR 129—4 oz. refill.....25c
- OR 130—1 pint refill.....60c

TRD. MK. ANT-B-GON, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



VOLCK Oil Spray — The finest oil spray on the market for control of Mealybugs, Scale Insects, Red Spiders, White Flies and certain other garden pests. VOLCK Oil Spray kills insect eggs by enveloping, wetting and smothering. VOLCK Oil Spray can be readily mixed with water and applied to plants with almost any type of sprayer. Also, it is an excellent spray carrier as it provides better contact with insects or plant surfaces and retards weathering off of residual materials applied. May also be used as a plant polish.

- OR 122—4 oz..... 35c
- OR 123—1 pint..... 70c
- OR 124—31 oz.....\$1.25
- OR 125—1 gallon..... 2.85

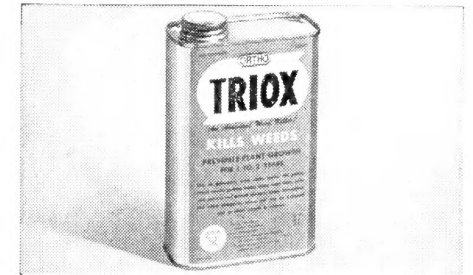
TRD. MK. VOLCK, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



WEED-B-GON Weed Killer — An effective 2,4-D weed killer for controlling broad-leaved weeds. Kills such weed pests as Dandelion, Plantain, Wild Morning Glory (Bindweed), Poison Oak, Poison Ivy and certain others. WEED-B-GON is a selective Weed Killer which means that weeds which destroy the health and beauty of your lawn may be controlled without harming the lawn grasses. WEED-B-GON Weed Killer may be applied with sprinkling can, sprayer or Fertl-Rain applicator.

- OR 120—4 oz..... 50c
- OR 121—1 pint.....\$1.50

TRD. MK. B-GON, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



TRIOX — Here's what you've been looking for to get rid of those weeds on driveways, curbs and gutters, paths, brick or gravelled walks, tile patios . . . or along fences and around the garage and similar structures. Kills weeds, poisons soil and prevents plant growth 1 to 2 years! Do away with slow, back-breaking hoeing and grubbing. Kill weeds the easier, cheaper chemical way with TRIOX. Easy to use . . . simply mix with water and apply with sprinkling can or sprayer. Economical.

- OR 118—1 quart.....\$1.00
- OR 119—1 gallon..... 3.50

TRD. MK. TRIOX, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



SPRAY-ETTE—Modern, scientifically designed garden-hose type sprayer. Simply screws on to your garden hose—makes correct spraying as easy as watering. Automatically mixes the insecticide with the water in proper proportions, regardless of the water pressure in your community. Adjustable nozzle sprays up, down or sideways to cover all parts of the plant. You can reach tall climbers or trees with ease by removing the deflector. Strainers prevent clogging. Properly attached, it can't leak, drip or "backfire" to soil hands or clothing. Use the SPRAY-ETTE for spraying ISOTOX Garden Spray, ORTHORIX Spray, VOLCK Oil Spray and other fine ORTHO Insecticides and Fungicides.

- OR 131—SPRAY-ETTE.....\$2.45

TRD. MK. ISOTOX, ORTHO, VOLCK, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



ORTHO Rose Dust — just the thing for you gardeners who prefer to dust against these pests. It comes in a handy, ready-to-use pump-gun containing the newly approved insecticide lindane, and DDT—plus the highly-effective fungicides sulfur and ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate. A fine multi-purpose control of many chewing and sucking insects and plant diseases. Easily, economically and effectively gives your Roses and many other flowers just about all the protection they need against a multitude of pests. If you prefer to spray, simply mix with water.

- OR 126—8 oz. duster.....\$1.00
- OR 127—1 lb. refill..... 1.25

TRD. MK. ORTHO, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



ORTHORIX Spray — Astounding new fungicide for year round use. Controls Mildews —Rose mildew, Peach leaf curl, San Jose Scale and many other plant pests! For both foliage and dormant spraying of flowers, fruits, ornamentals and berries. Also for soil treatment. John Paul Edwards, eminent rosarian, says, "I was able to completely control powdery mildew on my roses, produce plants with outstanding luxuriant green foliage and an abundance of blooms with ORTHORIX Spray."

- OR 114—pint..... 75c
- OR 115—quart.....\$ 1.25
- OR 116—gallon..... 4.00
- OR 117—5 gallon..... 15.00

KNOX SEED COMPANY

10 WEST HARDING WAY 509 EAST WEBER AVENUE
STOCKTON
720 TENTH STREET • MODESTO
CALIFORNIA

TUBEROUS *Begonias*

Gladiolus and Dahlias have for generations provided our sunlit gardens with vivid colors to which modern horticulture is adding every year new shades and color combinations. For the shaded gardens the Tuberous Begonias now provide an equally amazing range of vivid colors—no wonder that they are growing so rapidly in popularity. And they are easy to grow, too.

Plant indoors in a warm place in February or March in moist sand or peat moss just covering the bulb. Pot up when well sprouted in a mixture of peat moss, humus or soil. Plant outdoors after danger of frost has passed. They do best in northern locations where they are shaded much of the day. Prepare soil carefully and add liberal quantities of peat moss or well decayed leaves. Keep well watered and fertilized. Dig and store in late fall in a dry place during the winter. Warning—Failure is likely to result from planting dormant tubers in open ground, especially if it is cold and wet.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA TYPE

The largest and most popular types. Individual flowers from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, resemble Camellias and Roses. In all forms and variations in color.

Colors: White, yellow, cardinal, red, pink, rose, blush, dark red, orange, apricot, flame, orange.
Tubers — Delivery January-March.

SINGLE FRILLED TYPE (CRISPA)

Perhaps the most adorable of the single types — beautifully frilled and ruffled on the edge.

Colors: Orange, apricot, red, salmon, pink.
Tubers — Delivery January-March.



Top: SINGLE
FRILLED TYPE

Center: CARNATION TYPE

Lower right and left:
CAMELLIA FLOWERED TYPE