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Asgrow

The Market Grower's Guide

1954

ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, INC.

New Haven, Conn.

What **Asgrow** means to the market grower

In brief, it means an opportunity to raise vegetables of higher quality, often combined with heavier yield and greater resistance to disease, through the use of seeds which have been developed to that end.

Here's the story behind these seeds: In 1927, three of the oldest seed growing firms in this country joined forces under the title of ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, INC. Their principal business has been for nearly a century the breeding and growing of dependable strains of vegetable seeds. Although this business started, and now has its headquarters, in the East, most ASGROW SEED is grown in the West under conditions most favorable for the avoidance of plant diseases and the production of clean, high germinating seeds. At the present time, in addition to the many thousands of acres planted in our seed production, we have more than 1,000 acres devoted exclusively to breeding work.

Asgrow breeding stations are operated in eight different sections of the country, because work on the different vegetables should be done in sections where those vegetables can be most advantageously grown. Similarly, much of our work in developing strains that will be resistant to disease is carried on in those sections where disease is causing more trouble.

Our staff engaged in this work is composed of plant breeders and seedsmen thoroughly trained in the seed

business, and this staff is directed and supervised by men of scientific and technical skill. Their first duty is the maintenance of Asgrow stocks of accepted varieties true to type and free from reversion to the more rugged forms of wild nature. Extended programs of breeding and hybridization are also continually in progress toward the introduction of desirable characteristics and the development of improved new varieties. Very many of those listed in the following pages are of ASGROW origin.

Every season, while our crops are growing, our experienced field men keep constant watch over the purity of the stocks and supervise the roguing, cultivation and harvesting of the crops, in order to be sure that the care taken in developing the parent stocks may show to full advantage in the seed crops.

In the fall the crops are brought into our thirty-odd warehouses and fitting plants. These are located in the principal producing sections of the country—mostly in the West. Here the crops are milled and fitted for shipment, and samples are sent to our seed laboratories to be tested for vitality and purity.

This comprehensive program of scientific breeding and careful production is what warrants the confidence of the grower and justifies the slogan

Asgrow Seeds are bred - not just grown

Associated Seed Growers, Inc. Main Office: New Haven 2, Connecticut

Breeding stations

Franklin, Indiana	Bradenton, Florida
Milpitas, California	San Antonio, Texas
Orange, Connecticut	Twin Falls, Idaho

Growing stations and warehouses

Ashton, Idaho	Mt. Vernon, Washington
Carson City, Michigan	Nampa, Idaho
Elgin, Oregon	Omaha, Nebraska
Fairfield, Washington	Powell, Wyoming
Filer, Idaho	Rexburg, Idaho
Genesee, Idaho	Rigby, Idaho
Gonzales, California	Rupert, Idaho
Greeley, Colorado	St. Anthony, Idaho
Hamilton, Montana	San Antonio, Texas
Kalispell, Montana	Salinas, California
Milford, Connecticut	Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Brooks and Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada	

Sales branches and distributing warehouses

Atlanta 2, Georgia	Memphis 2, Tennessee
Cambridge, New York	Milford, Connecticut
El Centro, California	Oxnard, California
Exmore, Virginia	Oakland 4, California
Indianapolis 25, Indiana	Salinas, California

Packet Seed Division

RICE DIVISION, Cambridge, N.Y.
Downey, Calif. Indianapolis

Distributors for Texas and New Mexico

ASGROW TEXAS Co., San Antonio 11, Texas
Crystal City Robstown Weslaco

International Division

ASGROW EXPORT CORPORATION
Milford, Connecticut

We warrant that the seeds, bulbs and plants we sell, are at the time of delivery, as described on the container within recognized tolerances; but we limit our liability on this warranty to the amount of the purchase price of such seeds, bulbs and plants. We give no other or further warranty express or implied.

ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, INC.

Eleven extensively grown varieties are featured on the front cover of this catalog. Their popularity may be taken as an indication of quality and value. See if you can identify them before you turn to inside back cover.

BEANS

Seed for early spring plantings should be treated with a seed protectant to ensure a good stand. Spergon and Arasan prevent losses from rotting; lindane has been successful in controlling

seed corn maggot but should be used in combination with an adequate fungicide.

Variety	Days	Color	Pod Shape	Size (inches)	Remarks
BUSH					
Asgrow Black Valentine	50	dark green	oval	6¾ x ¾	Vigorous, prolific. See below.
Asgrow Stringless Green Pod (Tendergreen)	50	dark green	round	5¾ x ¾	The standard for quality.
Bountiful	47	light green	flat	6½ x 1½	For earliest market.
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	50	dark green	round	5½ x 1½	Productive; good quality.
Cherokee	50	yellow wax	oval	6½ x 1½	A wax Valentine. See below.
Contender*‡	48	medium green	oval, curved	7¼ x ½	See below.
Dwarf Horticultural	62	red splashed	thick-flat	5 x ¾	For early shell beans.
French's Horticultural	68	red splashed	thick-flat	7 x ¾	For main crop shell beans.
Low's Champion	55	light green	flat-straight	5 x ¾	Good flavor.
Pencil Pod Black Wax	55	golden yellow	round	6 x 1½	Productive, good quality.
Plentiful	50	light green	flat	7 x 1½	Intended to replace Bountiful.
Ranger*‡	56	silvery green	round	5 x ¾	Half-runner; prolific; high quality.
Sure Crop Wax	53	golden yellow	thick-flat	5½ x 1½	Largely replaced by Cherokee.
Tenderlong 15*‡	50	dark green	round-dented	6¾ x ¾	Improved Tendergreen. See below.
Topcrop*	48	medium green	round-dented	6 x ¾	Heavy yielder; some curved pods.
Top Notch	51	creamy yellow	flat-oval	5¼ x ½	A standard wax.
Wade*‡	50	waxy dark green	round	5¾ x ¾	Pods relatively hairless.
POLE					
Kentucky Wonder	65	dark green	curved, dented	9 x ½	A choice strain; prolific, fine quality.
McCaslan	65	medium green	thick-flat	7½ x 1½	A Southern favorite.
Missouri Wonder	66	medium green	round	6 x ½	Good quality when young.
Potomac*†	66	dark green	round, straight	6½ x ¾	Top quality in pole beans; stringless.
Stringless Blue Lake No. 228*†	57	dark green	round	6¾ x ¾	High quality pods; very early.
St. Louis Perfection	65	medium green	round	8 x ½	Attractive, long pods.
U.S. No. 4; White Ky. Wonder; No. 191†	65	dark green	smooth, oval	8 x ½	White-seeded, rust-resistant, prolific.

* Resistant to common bean mosaic. ‡ Resistant to powdery mildew. † Rust-resistant.



Asgrow Black Valentine



Contender

ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE. The most popular of all snap beans among market gardeners and produce growers in most sections of the country because its appearance in the basket is attractive and holds well from field to store. The plants are large, erect, and prolific. The pods are oval, nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. The critical trade has long recognized the true ASGROW (originator's) strain as the best for quality and yields.



Cherokee

CHEROKEE. Originating as a mutation in a field of Asgrow Black Valentine, which it closely resembles except for color, Cherokee was later developed by ASGROW into the best wax-podded variety for market. The large, erect plants produce straight, oval wax pods, which are stringless at all stages. Cherokee outyields any other wax bean, equalling the best of the green-podded varieties, and is recommended for use instead of Sure Crop.



Tenderlong 15

CONTENDER. A recent introduction for market growers and produce shippers. The plants are vigorous, resistant to common bean mosaic and partly so to powdery mildew. The oval pods are slightly longer and thicker than Asgrow Black Valentine, but more curved, usually with a "sickle end"; light green, sometimes lightly splashed with purple in late season. The pods hold well in shipping. Contender is a heavy and dependable cropper, and at present is the best mosaic-resistant, oval-podded bean.

TENDERLONG 15. An Asgrow development incorporating disease resistance with the productivity and high quality of Asgrow Stringless Green Pod (Tendergreen). Resistant to common bean mosaic, pod mottle virus, and to at least one form of powdery mildew; highly tolerant of halo blight. When leaf-hoppers are apt to be present, a careful spray program should be followed. The plants are vigorous and productive. The pods are attractive and of excellent quality; dark green, round, straight, meaty, fiberless, stringless, and of fine flavor. Tenderlong 15 has replaced Tendergreen in many areas.

LIMA BEANS

Variety	Days	Pod Size (inches)	Beans			Remarks
			Size	Shape	Color	
BUSH VARIETIES						
Burpee's Improved Bush	75	5 x 1¼	large	thick	light green	Productive; pods borne in clusters. Green-seeded baby Lima.
Clark's Bush	67	2¾ x ¾	small	flat	light green	
Early Market	70	4½ x 1	large	thick	medium green	Earliest large Lima type.
Fordhook, Asgrow Concentrated	71	3¾ x 1	large	thick	medium green	High yield in few pickings.
Fordhook 242	75	3½ x 1	large	thick	medium green	Sets pods well in hot weather.
Henderson's Bush	65	2¾ x ¾	small	flat	light green	Asgrow strain; higher yielding, concentrated in season.
Jackson Wonder	65	3 x ¾	small	flat	green, becoming mottled	Drought resistant, productive.
POLE VARIETIES						
Challenger (Fordhook Pole)	92	4 x 1½	large	thick	medium green	Good climber, very productive. Vigorous, prolific. Pods borne in clusters.
Florida Butter Speckled	78	3¼ x ⅞	small	flat	green, later buff and red	
King of the Garden	88	6 x 1¼	large	flat	light green	Good climber; productive; long pods with 4-5 beans.
Sieva (Carolina)	77	3 x ¾	small	flat	light green	Earliest pole Lima. Popular in the South.

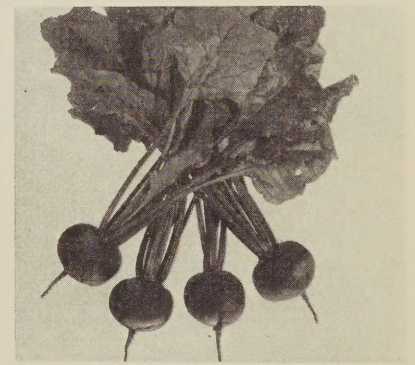
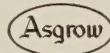
BEET

Variety	Days	Root Shape	Tops		Color	Remarks
			Length	Color		
Asgrow Wonder	57	semi-globe	tall	green	green	See below.
Crosby's Egyptian, Improved	60	flat globe	tall	green	green	Improved Asgrow strain.
Detroit Dark Red, Short Top	68	globe	medium	green-red	green-red	See below.
Early Blood Turnip (Edmand's)	68	turnip-shaped	medium	green-red	green-red	Old-time favorite.
Early Flat Red Egyptian	54	flat	small	green-red	green-red	For forcing.
Green Top Bunching	56	flat globe	medium	green	green	Holds green tops well.
Vermilion Crosby	58	flat globe	tall	green-red	green-red	Distinctive color.
Wonder 3840	55	globe	short	green	green	For forcing and good greens.



Asgrow Wonder

Beets require soils with a pH above 5.8, and in some areas it is necessary to add borax to the soil in order to grow good roots. Soil should be analyzed and recommended fertilizers etc. applied.



Detroit Dark Red, Short Top

ASGROW WONDER. Unsurpassed for earliness, uniformity, and depth of interior color. The tops are erect; uniform in size and dark green color. The roots are round when young, developing into semi-globe shape, deep red, smooth, with small tap root. The flesh is deep red, tender, and of excellent quality. Even on compact soils Asgrow Wonder will produce a good crop.

DETROIT DARK RED, SHORT TOP. A short-top strain of this standard variety, widely used by market gardeners and produce growers for late summer and fall. The Asgrow strain has been pure-lined for uniformity of quality and appearance. The tops are relatively short, dark green, tinged with red. The roots are globular, smooth, with small tap roots and relatively indistinct zoning.

SWISS CHARD

FORDHOOK GIANT. 55 days. Tall and sturdy. Leaves broad, heavily crumpled, dark green; stems broad, thick, white.

LUCULLUS. 50 days. Leaves crumpled, bright yellowish green; stems thick, broad, pale green.

BROCCOLI

Broccoli requires soil with a pH above 5.8; soils deficient in boron will cause hollow stem, which may lead to diseased plants after center head is cut. To promote maximum production of side shoots, nitrogen side dressings and water should be applied

liberally. Spergon, in spray or dust form, has been used successfully to control downy mildew. It is advisable to choose the proper variety, based on desired harvest season.

ABOUT VARIETIES. Among the characteristics which distinguish the varieties of broccoli, probably the most important is their response to time of planting. Maturity also varies greatly among varieties, but this is closely related to the season of planting and to the time of growth required by each variety to realize its highest yield and quality.

In general, the varieties of broccoli fall into three groups which we term Early, Medium, and Late in the descriptions given

below. Those varieties listed as Early must be planted early in the season to give satisfactory quality. If seeded for fall harvest they will flower before making marketable heads. Varieties marked Medium are adapted to the widest range of planting dates, but even in this group planting too early in the summer may result in premature flowering. This is particularly true of Waltham 29. The Late types are adapted only to areas where broccoli can be grown throughout the winter and are usually planted in the fall for spring harvesting.

Variety	Class*	Season	Plant Type	Head Type	Remarks
DeCicco	early	spring-summer	medium, compact	medium large, compact	Standard second-early.
Early Green Sprouting	first-early	spring	tall	compact	For earliest harvest.
Grand Central	medium	fall	vigorous	very large	See below.
Texas 107	early	spring	medium tall	large	Productive; color may be light for some markets.
Waltham 29	medium	late-summer, fall	low, compact	medium large	See below.

* See "About Varieties," above.

GRAND CENTRAL. A recent ASGROW introduction in the Medium group. The plants are medium tall and uniform, producing distinctively large main heads, followed by a heavy crop of large side shoots. Under normal weather conditions these can be harvested in four instead of the usual six cuttings. An excellent variety for fall harvest, reaching cutting stage about a week later than Waltham 29.



Grand Central

WALTHAM 29. A recent development, in the Medium group, introduced by the Waltham, Mass., Field Station. The plants are dwarf and very compact, producing main heads of uniform, blue-green color, followed by a heavy crop of large side shoots. Waltham 29 is widely adapted for fall harvesting, but is not suitable for early or mid-summer use.



Waltham 29

BROCCOLI RAB

Variety	Planting Time	Harvest	Size	Color	Remarks
Annual (Fina No. 2)	early spring-summer	summer-fall	medium	medium green	Quick growing.
Early Light, Biennial	fall	early spring	medium	light green	First-early market.
Late Light, Biennial	fall	late spring	medium-large	medium green	Long standing.
Rappone	spring	summer-fall	large, heavy	dark green	Long standing.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels sprouts grow best on soils with a pH of 5.8 or above, and require plenty of fertilizer.

CATSKILL. An improved strain of Long Island Half Dwarf, now the leading variety on the Eastern Seaboard. The plants are compact and uniform. A dependable cropper, producing heavy sets of large, solid, dark green sprouts.

CABBAGE

Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly on soils with a pH of 5.8 or above. Follow instructions for recommended applications of fertilizer. Insect control is essential in growing

marketable heads. For best results apply in the evening or early morning, when the plants are covered with dew and the air is still.

Variety	Days†	Season	Plant Type	Head Type	Diameter (inches)	Approx. Weight (pounds)
Badger Market*	70	spring-summer	small, very short stem	round, solid	5½-6	2½-3
CA 51	79	summer-fall	short stem	flattened, globe	7	5
Charleston Wakefield	74	spring	medium	conical, 7-8" high	6½	4
Copenhagen Market	69	spring-summer	short stem	round	6½	3½
Danish Ball Head (Hollander)	103	fall	large	deep round, solid	7	6½
Early Glory	74	spring-summer	medium	round, solid	7	5
Early Round Dutch	71	spring-summer-fall	small, short stem	nearly round	6½	4
Glory of Enkhuizen	77	summer-fall	large	round, solid	8	6
Golden Acre	64	spring	dwarf	round, small	6	3
Jersey Queen*	62	spring	compact	conical	5	2½
Mammoth Red Rock	100	fall	large	flattened globe	8-9	7
Marion Market*	79	summer	large	round, firm	7	5½
Penn State Ball Head	105	fall	large, medium stem	hard, flat-globe	7½	5½
Pennvalley*	105	fall	large	hard, flat-globe	7½	5½
Premium Late Flat Dutch	100	fall	large	flat, solid	12	12
Racine Market*	74	spring-summer	medium	firm, round	7	5
Red Acre	74	spring-summer-fall	small, compact	round, hard	6½	5
Resistant Golden Acre (Resist. Detroit)*	68	spring	small	small, round	6	3½
Savoy Perfection Drumhead	90	fall	large	heavily crumpled firm, flat-globe	8	6
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	90	fall	medium	flat, solid	11	10
Wisconsin Copenhagen*	67	spring	medium	round	7	4½
Wisconsin Hollander*	110	fall	large	round	7½	7

*Yellows Resistant.

†From transplanting.



Asgrow



COPENHAGEN MARKET. Widely grown in short season areas. The short-stemmed plant produces a large, solid, round head of superior quality, with adequate leaves. The uniform attractiveness of the ASGROW strain is maintained by careful selection of stock seed parents.

Also available: WISCONSIN COPENHAGEN, a yellows-resistant strain for use where that disease is prevalent. Very uniform maturity.

GOLDEN ACRE. The ASGROW strain of this popular variety has been widely acclaimed for its uniformity and productivity. A very early Copenhagen type for spring production. The plants are small, with few outer leaves. The heads are round, solid, and relatively small.

Also available: RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE, a very early, yellows-resistant strain.



Asgrow



EARLY GLORY. An early strain of Glory of Enkhuizen. A round-headed type, somewhat like Copenhagen Market but slightly later and heavier, with a darker green color. The heads are protected by large, thick, overlapping wrapper leaves, reducing damage from frost in Southern areas. Produces solid heads of excellent shipping and market quality.

EARLY ROUND DUTCH. A hardy and dependable round-headed variety. Relatively non-bolting under Southern winter conditions and stands cold weather better than other round-headed varieties. The plants are compact, with short stems; suitable for close planting and especially desirable for muck-land production.

BADGER MARKET. A second-early, yellows-resistant variety producing a small, solid head. Outstanding for its trim, uniform appearance and lively green head color, it has yielded well in Wisconsin and on muck soils in Florida. Badger Market warrants commercial trials in those areas where Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, or Green Acre are now used, especially where Copenhagen Market may produce heads too large for market preference.



CHINESE CABBAGE

Chinese cabbage is a cool weather plant and not recommended for spring and summer crops. Should be seeded directly in the field.

CHIHLI. 75 days. Head 3"-4" thick, about 18" tall and cylindrical, tapered at tip, solid, well blanched, sweet and crisp.

WONG BOK. 85 days. A short, stout, oval variety, about 7" in diameter, 9" high; compact and well blanched.

COLLARD

Collards may bolt if exposed to low temperatures during early growth. Many growers remove seed stalks two weeks before harvesting.

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>Days*</i>	<i>Plant Height</i>	<i>Plant Type</i>	<i>Leaf Type</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Cabbage (Heading, Carolina Short Stem)	75	1½-2 ft.	loose head	folding	Can be cut over long period. High quality.
Georgia (Southern)	75	2-3 ft.	erect, spreading	wavy	Hardy, tolerant of heat and cold weather.
Vates	75	1½-2 ft.	low-growing	smooth	See below.

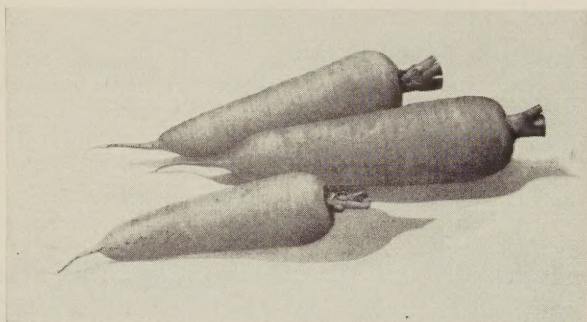
* From time of setting plants.

VATES. Developed at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. The plants are vigorous, spreading, low-growing, with large, heavy, dark green leaves developing from short stems. Stems and leaves hold their color in cold weather, in shipping, and on the market. Vates has been a heavy yielder in the Norfolk, Va. area, averaging

700 bu. per acre. The low-growing plants are less subject to wind damage than other varieties; slower to bolt. The ASGROW stocks of this very uniform variety come from the originator's latest selection.

CARROT

Varieties	Days	Length	Width	Shape	Tops	Remarks
Chantenay (See Chanticleer, Red Core Chantenay).						
Chanticleer	75	6½	2	tapering, blunt	strong	See below.
Gold Spike	87	10	1	tapering	short	Resembles Long Imperator.
Hutchinson, Waltham Strain	80	10	1¾	tapering	strong	Some leaf-blight resistance.
Imperator	77	8	1½	tapering	medium	See below.
Long Imperator	77	10	1½	tapering	medium	See below.
Nancy	70	6	1½	slight taper, blunt	short, strong	High table quality.
Nantes	70	6	1¼	blunt cylinder	small	See below.
Red Core Chantenay	72	5	2	tapered stump	medium	Indistinctly cored.
Red Core Danvers	75	7	1¾	tapered, blunt	strong	A long strain, fine quality, uniform.



Chanticleer

CHANTICLEER. Developed by ASGROW, Chanticleer is an improvement over most strains of Long Chantenay type. The dark green tops are strong and vigorous; the roots are very uniform, longer than Red Core Chantenay, tapering to a blunt tip; the flesh is deep colored with indistinct core. A very attractive variety for local market.



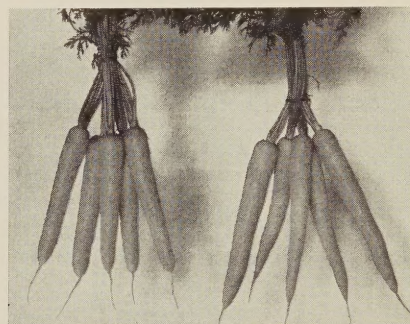
Nantes

NANTES. One of the finest varieties for table quality. The roots are bright orange, cylindrical, and blunt-ended. The flesh is bright orange, crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor. Growers in areas where muck soils prevail have found that the ASGROW strain produces tops strong enough for bunching, and are using it extensively.

CHICORY

CICORIA DI CATALOGNA (Radichetta). 65 days. Also known as Asparagus or Sprouting Chicory. An annual with leaves like dandelion, but with milder flavor. Used for early greens and will afford several cuttings.

For long smooth roots the soil should be plowed or tilled to a depth of 12 inches and should not be allowed to become compacted. It is difficult to produce good carrots on land seeded soon after turning under a cover crop. Carrots cannot be grown on soils infested with nematodes, and soil should be examined. If nematodes are present, soil should be fumigated two weeks before seeding. Carrot yellows can be kept from spreading by regular applications of DDT to control insect carriers.



Imperator : Long Imperator

IMPERATOR. An ASGROW introduction, long popular with produce shippers because of its neat shape and fine quality. The roots are uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, colored a rich orange to the center, fine-grained and tender. Imperator first set the fashion for long, slim carrots and is still popular in many areas where deep, smooth soils are available.

LONG IMPERATOR. A longer strain of Imperator, developed by ASGROW to meet the demand for a longer root of the same type. The leading variety for bunching and pre-packaging in the principal carrot-growing regions of the country and now also being used extensively in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic States, where suitable soils are available.



Long Imperator for pre-packaging.

WITLOOF. Usually grown for forcing to produce the so-called French endive and also in some areas as a wintered-over crop for first-early greens.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture as for cabbage. Not recommended as a crop for harvesting in warm weather. Plants should not be permitted to become checked or stunted; these are important causes of poor head formation. For firmer, whiter heads, have soil analyzed for possible boron or other deficiencies and apply the recommended fer-

tilizer treatment. When heads reach the size of a baseball the outer leaves should be drawn and held together to produce a pure white head. Many growers use colored rubber bands for this, a different color for each day, to eliminate time spent inspecting each head at harvest.

Variety	Days*	Head Size (inches)	Plant Size	Heads	Remarks
Association Improved Holland Erfurt	58	6½-7	medium	round, deep, well covered	Holds well; high yield No. 1's.
Snowball A (Super Snowball)	55	7	medium	medium-deep	Early, uniform maturity. Requires prompt harvesting.
Snowball E	57	7¼	medium	good depth and size; smooth	Medium early, uniform.
Snowball M	58	7¼	small	large, very firm, and smooth	Like "X" but earlier, more uniform.
Snowball X	60	7¼	large	large, smooth, very deep and solid	Standard main crop; widely adapted.
Snowball Y	65	7¼	large	large, smooth, heavy	Like "X" but later; reliable.

*From transplanting.

CELERY

Celery is one of the heaviest feeders among vegetable crops, requiring as much as 2,000 lbs. of 5-10-10 fertilizer per acre, applied before transplanting, supplemented later by side dressings of nitrogen. Many growers have found that 300 lbs. of sodium nitrate per acre, applied 10 days after transplanting, will get

plants off to a good start. Adequate moisture and nutrients can reduce the damage from blight. Extended periods of cool weather in the plant bed or during early stages of growth will cause celery to bolt prematurely, and precautionary measures should be taken.

Variety	Plant Color	Days*	Plant Height (inches)	Stalk Length (inches)	Remarks
Cornell 619	golden	100	20-24	9	See below.
Emerson	green	120	22-26	10	Leaves deeply cut; blight-tolerant.
Golden Plume (Wonderful)	golden	83	18-25	8	A standard golden variety.
Summer Pascal, Waltham Strain	green	120	20-25	8-11	See below.
Tall Golden Self-Blanching	golden	82	22-28	8-9	Blanches readily, for local market.
Utah 16	green	120	22-26	9-11	Desirable green type.
Utah 52-70	green	125	22-26	9-11	See below.

*From time of setting plants.



Summer Pascal

Asgrow



A heavy New England crop from Asgrow seed.

CORNELL 619. Recently introduced by Cornell University. The plants are tall, erect, and compact, with foliage a yellow-green. The stalks are long, thick, round, and smooth; full-hearted, easily blanched. Not recommended for very early crops in the North, owing to a tendency to bolt when subjected to cool temperatures at early stages. Moderately resistant to celery blight.

UTAH 52-70. A tall strain of Utah, with thick, smooth stalks having a high gloss and good heart development. The foliage is dark green, not deeply cut, and attractive. The stems are free from cracking, but the plants are subject to bolting when grown for early crops. Should be harvested promptly at maturity to avoid pithiness in the stalks. Utah 52-70 warrants a trial in areas where Utah has been popular.

SUMMER PASCAL, WALTHAM STRAIN. An improved strain of the older Summer Pascal and now the most popular green variety for the East and South. The plants are tall and full-hearted; more upright in growth than the original. The stalks are thick, rounded, smooth, and longer than the older strain. The color is an attractive dark green. Adapted to both upland and muck soils.

CORN

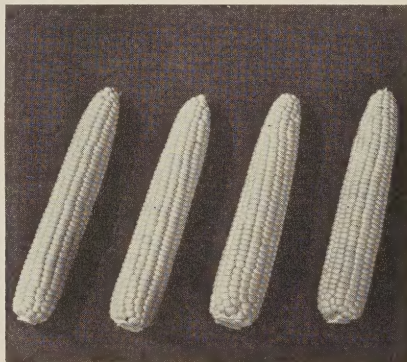
Varieties	Days	Plant Height inches	Ear Height inches	Ear Length inches	Ear Shape	Row Count	Wilt Resistance	Remarks
Yellow Hybrids								
Asgrow Golden 25	78	66	14	7	thick	14-16	excellent	See below.
Asgrow Golden 50	88	76	21	7-9	thick	14-16	excellent	See below.
Calumet	86	84	24	8½	slender	12-14	excellent	See below.
Carmelcross	79	66	20	7	tapered	12-14	fair	Heavy yielder.
Erie	88	78	22	9	slender	12-16	excellent	See below.
Golden Cross Bantam	85	72	16	8	thick	12-14	good	Fine quality.
Golden Hybrid 2439	87	84	16	7¾	cylinder	12-16	good	Attractive.
Hoosier Gold	82	64	20	9	cylinder	12-14	good	Good quality.
Huron	89	84	30	9	tapered	12-16	excellent	See next page.
Ioana	87	78	22	8	cylinder	12-14	excellent	Heat and drought resistant.
Iochief	87	84	30	8-9	tapered	14-18	excellent	Heavy cropper.
Lincoln	83	72	20	7½	tapered	12-16	good	Vigorous, sturdy.
Marcross C13.6	76	64	16	7½	blocky	10-14	good	Early market.
Spancross C13.3	70	60	12	6½	cylinder	10-12	fair	First-early.
White Hybrids								
Country Gentleman, Illinois, 8 x 6	99	84	30	8	tapered	irregular	excellent	Drought resistant.
Peoria	94	108	48	8½	cylinder	12-16	excellent	See next page.
Stowell's Evergreen 14 x 5	93	96	48	8	tapered	16-18	good	Replaces open-pollinated Stowell's.
Open Pollinated								
Golden Bantam	79	66	24	6½	cylinder	8	no	Sweet flavor.
Trucker's Favorite	77	90	30	7½	cylinder	10-16	no	White, roasting ears.



Asgrow Golden 50

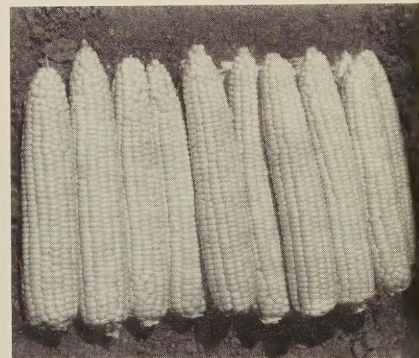
ASGROW GOLDEN 50. A new ASGROW hybrid, distinctive for its deep, narrow kernels of unusual tenderness and excellent flavor. Compared with Golden Cross Bantam, the plants are slightly taller, less subject to suckering and yield about the same number of ears per acre. The ears are borne about 5 inches higher on the stalk and are larger, with narrower, deeper kernels. The plants withstand heat and dry weather and are highly resistant to Stewart's (bacterial) wilt.

ASGROW GOLDEN 25. New. An early-maturing ASGROW hybrid, combining the earliness of Marcross with the quality, ear size and row count of the best mid-season varieties. The kernels are unusually narrow and deep for an early corn, and have an excellent color. Resistant to heat and drought and to Stewart's bacterial wilt. Available in trial quantities for 1953.



Erie

ERIE. A high quality ASGROW hybrid maturing in mid-season. Compared with Golden Cross Bantam, the plants are slightly taller, with fewer suckers, and the ears are borne higher on the stalk. Yields are about the same. The ears are larger, mainly 14- and 16-rowed, about an inch longer, and well filled to the tip. The kernels are narrower and deeper and have excellent color and flavor. Erie is relatively tolerant of drought and has excellent resistance to Stewart's (bacterial) wilt.



Calumet

CALUMET. An exceptionally attractive ASGROW hybrid that has won acceptance in all parts of the country for its ability to yield a heavy crop of large but trim ears under adverse conditions of heat and drought. The plants average 7 ft., are suckerless and have excellent resistance to Stewart's wilt. The long, slender ears, mainly 12-14 rowed, are well filled to the tip and are highly resistant to ear worms. The kernels are light yellow, deep, medium wide, and of good quality. Very uniform in maturity. Does best on heavy, fertile soils.



Huron



Peoria

For maximum yields, plant corn only on soils of relatively high pH. Though requirements vary according to local conditions, many successful growers apply a complete fertilizer in bands at time of seeding, followed by another application, somewhat heavier, when the plants are 12" high and by a supplement of sodium nitrate at the time of last cultivation. On most varieties, earworm control with a suitable insecticide is essential for fancy grade ears.

HURON. An extremely wilt-resistant ASGROW hybrid with many attractions for the market grower. The plants are vigorous, with few suckers and with unusual resistance to heat and drought, yielding consistently heavy crops of long, tapered ears, mainly 12-14 rowed, with long, unusually dark green husks. The kernels are deeper and narrower than those of Golden Cross Bantam and a little lighter in color. Extensive trials and commercial use have shown Huron to have considerable resistance to earworms.

PEORIA. White. A high quality, late hybrid developed by ASGROW. The plants are very tall and vigorous, almost suckerless, with excellent resistance to Stewart's wilt. The large ears, borne high on the stalk, are long and cylindrical, with 12-16 rows of tender, excellently flavored, white kernels. Peoria has consistently shown low earworm damage. A very heavy yielder, the ears holding unusually long at prime picking stage. A very desirable variety for growers with a market for white sweet corn.



CUCUMBER

As with melons and squashes, the critical period for insect control comes in the first three weeks after emergence. Many growers find it practical to place several bee hives nearby, prior to

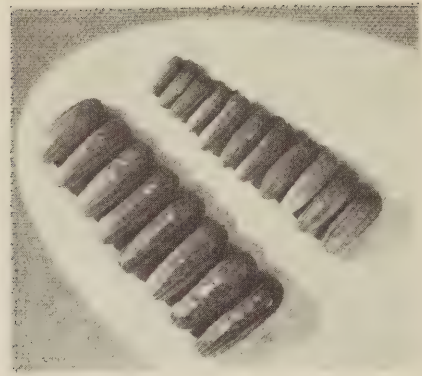
blossoming, to ensure adequate pollination. Lack of nitrogen and water are two of the chief deterrents to high yields of No. 1 fruit. ALANAP is recommended for weed control.

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Spine Color</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Length (inches)</i>	<i>Diameter (inches)</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
SLICING VARIETIES							
A & C	65	white	tapered at ends	8½	2¼	dark green	Uniform, holds color.
Cubit	58	white	blunt ends, long	9	2¼	very dark green	Uniform, holds well.
Marketer	68	white	tapered at ends	7-8	2¼	very dark	See next page.
Niagara	60	white	resembles Cubit	9	2¼	very dark	Mosaic resistant.
Palmetto	67	white	cylindrical	8	2¼	dark green	Downy mildew-resistant. For fall.
Santee	61	white	resembles Cubit	9	2¼	dark green	Downy mildew-resistant. For spring.
Straight-8	60	white	blunt, cylinder	8	2¼	medium green	Uniform.
PICKLING VARIETIES							
Model	56	white	blocky	6*	2½*	dark green	See next page.
National Association Pickling	56	black	blocky, slight taper	6*	2½*	dark green	Popular; good quality.
Ohio MR 17	56	black	blocky, slight taper	6*	2½*	dark green	Mosaic resistant.
Packer	56	black	blocky, slight taper	6*	2½*	dark green	High quality, yields.
Producer	54	white	tapered at ends	5½*	2½*	light green	See next page.
Wisconsin SR 6	56	black	blocky, slight taper	6*	2½*	dark green	Scab (spot-rot) resistant.
Wisconsin SMR 12	56	black	tapered ends	6*	2½*	light green	Scab and mosaic resistant.

*At full maturity.



*Cubit : Niagara : A & C : Santee : Palmetto :
Straight-8 : Marketer.*



MARKETER. The leading variety for quality and production; bred and introduced by ASGROW. The vines are vigorous, yielding heavily over a long season. The trim, slightly tapered fruits are very uniform, with deep green color carried well down to the blossom end and holding well in shipping and on the market. Unlike some varieties, Marketer can be held in the field for another picking without ballooning. The ASGROW strain is carefully maintained by regular selection.

MODEL. An important pickling variety developed by ASGROW. The fruits are well proportioned, with blunt ends. In contrast to most pickling varieties, Model fruits have white spines and a darker green skin, and hold their color well in shipping, at the roadside stand, or on markets.

PRODUCER. "The market gardener's pickle," developed by ASGROW to provide a particularly prolific variety for growers for whom production and keeping quality are of first importance. The fruits are lighter colored and somewhat more tapering than Model, but they are borne at nearly every node, with a high percentage of clusters of two or three fruits. Producer is white-spined and holds well.



DILL

MAMMOTH LONG ISLAND. Plants 2-3 ft. high, with leaves cut into thread-like divisions.

EGG PLANT

Set plants on loose, well drained soil when all danger of frost is past. Immediately after transplanting, use a suitable insecticide to prevent injury from flea beetles.

Variety	Days*	Height	Fruit Color	Fruit Shape	Remarks
Black Beauty	80	24-30	dark purple	oval globe	For early market.
Florida High Bush	85	30-36	dark purple	long, tapering	See below.
Florida Market (Cook's Strain)	80	30-36	dark purple	long oval	Phomopsis resistant, prolific.
Fort Myers Market	83	30-36	dark purple	long oval	See below.
Long Purple	75	24-30	dark purple	long, slim	Early and prolific.
New Hampshire Hybrid	70	18	purple	oval	For short season areas.

*From time of transplanting.



Florida High Bush

FORT MYERS MARKET. The leading variety in southern states, producing very heavy yields of uniform, large-sized, fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are of high-bush type; the fruits are blackish purple, slightly elongated, and cylindrical.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. A widely adapted, productive variety. The plants are erect, with fruit borne off the ground. The fruits are of good length, tapering towards the stem end, dark purple in color. When properly grown, Florida High Bush does well as far north as southern New England.

FENNEL

Drill seed in rows 3' apart and thin to 6" in row; in irrigated areas, 2 rows on 40" beds is the usual method. Fertilizer requirements are the same as for celery.

FLORENCE FENNEL (Finocchio). Plants 30"-36" tall, with broad, overlapping stalks something like celery, but forming a flat-oval bulb-like enlargement at the base of the stem. The enlargement or bulb is sweet and anise-flavored.

ENDIVE

Though endive is often grown through the summer, long periods of extreme heat may cause plants to bolt. Endive, like most leafy vegetables, is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly.

Liberal applications of side dressing during the growing period are often necessary for best results. Space plants 8"-9" apart in rows to produce upright, well-blanched heads.

Variety	Days	Plant Size (inches)	Leaf Type	Midrib Color	Remarks
Full Heart (Florida Deep Heart)	71	12-15	broad, crumpled	white	See below.
Pancalier	76	12-15	curled, deeply cut	rose	Blanches well.
Ruffec	76	16-18	curled, deeply cut	pale green	Full center blanches well.



Full Heart

FULL HEART. A broad-leaved variety often called Escarolle. The plants are spreading in growth, producing, when closely planted, a dense mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves of medium green color, with nearly white midribs and a well-blanched heart. The ASGROW strain is noted for its uniformity and is widely used by market gardeners and produce growers.



Ruffec

KALE

Varieties	Days	Height	Leaf Color	Leaf Type	Remarks
Dwarf Blue Scotch	55	14	blue-green	finely curled plume	See below.
Dwarf Green Scotch	55	14	deep green	finely curled plume	Asgrow strain, large, uniform.
Dwarf Siberian (Sprouts)	65	14	deep blue-green	large, coarse, frilled	Hardy, vigorous spreading.
Tall Green Scotch	60	30	medium green	deeply cut, curled	Hardy.
Vates	55	14	deep blue-green	tightly curled	See below.



DWARF BLUE SCOTCH. The ASGROW pedigreed strain of this established variety is widely recognized for uniformity. The plants have wide-spreading, finely curled, blue-green, plume-like leaves. Holds well in cold weather.

VATES. A strain of Dwarf Blue Scotch developed at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. The dark, bluish-green leaves are very tightly curled and hold their color well in cold weather without turning yellow. Particularly well suited for areas where kale is wintered-over for spring harvest, because of its slowness to bolt.

KOHL RABI

WHITE VIENNA. 55 days. The standard variety. Leaves 8"-10" long, with slender stems. Bulbs 2"-3" in diameter at best edible stage. Globular, very light green; flesh clear, white, tender, crisp.



White Vienna

LEEK

In Northern areas, sow early in spring in hotbed or greenhouse. When 7"-8" high, trim off tops and transplant in field 5"-6" apart in rows. Can be direct seeded.

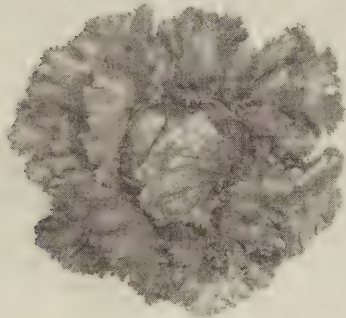
LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. Stems 8"-10" long, 1½" thick; white. Leaves large, medium green.

LETTUCE

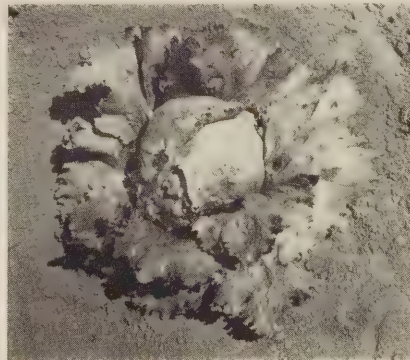
Lettuce should be grown quickly and requires fertile soil. On soils with pH above 6.0 it may be desirable to add boron. In areas where aster yellows may be a problem, DDT or its equivalent is

helpful in limiting the spread of the disease by controlling the leaf hoppers that carry it.

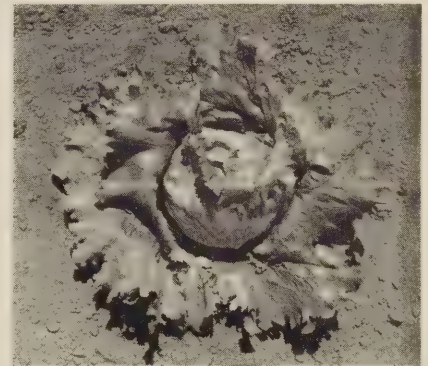
Variety	Days	Head Type	Leaf Type	Leaf Color	Remarks
Bibb	60	small butterhead	thick, smooth	deep green	For forcing or first-early.
Dark Green Cos	64	cylindrical	slight crumple	dark green	7-8" high; self-closing.
Eiffel Tower Cos	75	cylindrical	long, folded	medium green	12-13"; compact.
Grand Rapids	43	loose leaf	wavy, fringed	light green	For forcing or greenhouse.
Great Lakes 59	78	solid, flattened, large	smooth, frilled	gray green	See below.
Great Lakes 118	83	solid, large	thick, glossy	dark green	See below.
Imperial 456 (Cornell 456)	81	solid, medium large	smooth, frilled	light green	See below.
May King	63	small butterhead	crumpled, frilled	yellow green, brown at edges	Buttery flavor, scorches easily.
New York No. 55	75	solid, round, compact	crumpled	bright green	Small head, early.
Parris Island Cos	70	cylindrical	slight crumple	dark green	See below.
Pennlake	77	solid, large	crumpled; not so ribby	dark green	See below.
Premier Great Lakes	79	solid, round, large	smooth, not ruffled	dark green	Heat-resistant; slow bolting.
Progress	77	solid, compact	thick, savoyed	dark green	Good tipburn resistance.
Salad Bowl	45	loose leaf	deeply notched	light green	Very slow bolting.
Simpson's Curled (b.s.)	46	loose leaf	crumpled, frilled	light green	For local market.
White Boston	72	butterhead	smooth, wavy	light green	Fanciest of Boston types.
White Paris Cos	66	cylindrical	smooth, concave	medium green	9-10" high, compact, crisp.



GREAT LAKES 118. When Great Lakes was introduced several years ago, it won rapid recognition among the heading types for its wide adaptation, slowness to bolt and resistance to tipburn. Great Lakes 118 is an ASGROW strain which has been carefully and continually selected for uniformity of size and type, with pleasing, lustrous, dark green exterior. The dark, upright wrapper leaves give good protection to the large, well-formed heads.



GREAT LAKES 59. An earlier, somewhat smaller strain of the Great Lakes type. The wrapper leaves lie back, exposing the attractive, large, round, slightly flattened head at market stage. The color is lighter than regular Great Lakes; the leaves are smoother and much less frilled at the edges. Great Lakes 59 is uniform in maturity and its resistance to tipburn has made it desirable for spring planting in the North and East.



PENNLAKE. Recently introduced by Pennsylvania State College, combines the solidity and tipburn resistance of Great Lakes with the larger head size of Imperial 847. Of Great Lakes type, with crisp, dark green smooth leaves, but without the ribbiness often found in that variety. Notably uniform; matures a high percentage of heads for first cutting. Tolerant of heat and resistant to tipburn when grown as an early summer crop.



Imperial 456

IMPERIAL 456. Sometimes called Cornell 456; introduced by the U.S.D.A. and Cornell University. Adapted for summer harvest in the Northeast on both muck and heavy upland soils. Imperial 456 is very slow to bolt and is resistant to tipburn. The heads are solid and slightly smaller than Great Lakes.

PARRIS ISLAND COS. A new, mosaic-resistant romaine lettuce, resembling Dark Green Cos, though slightly lighter in shade. Developed at Charleston, S.C., for use in the coastal area of that state, Parris Island should prove valuable in other areas where mosaic is a problem. The leaves may lack some of the quality of Dark Green Cos, being somewhat more leathery, but for growers troubled with mosaic, this factor will be more than outweighed by its disease resistance.



Parris Island Cos

MELONS

When planting in hills, use enough seed—6-8 per hill—to ensure a good stand, but thin to 2 or 3 plants when 4" high. The most

critical period for insect control is the first three weeks after emergence. ALANAP is recommended for weed control.

Variety	Days	Length (inches)	Diam.	Weight (pounds)	Rind	Net	Flesh	Remarks
Delicious (Early Bender)	83	6½	6	5½	hard, ribbed	coarse	salmon; thick	Local market.
Delicious 51	81	6	5½	5	hard, ribbed	coarse	salmon; thick	See below.
Hale's Best No. 36	87	6	5½	3-4	firm, indistinct ribbing	heavy	salmon; very thick	See below.
Hale's Best Jumbo	85	7½	6	5-6	firm, prominent ribbing	heavy	salmon-orange; thick	See below.
Honey Rock (Sugar Rock)	81	6	5½	4	hard, indistinct ribbing	coarse	orange-salmon; medium, thick, juicy	Local market.
Iroquois	88	7	6½	5-6	hard, deep ribbing	coarse	deep orange; thick	See below.
No. 45, Powdery Mildew Resistant	88	6¼	5½	4-5	hard, slight rib	heavy	salmon; thick, firm	Good shipper.
Pride of Wisconsin	90	6½	6	3¾	tough, slightly ribbed	sparse, coarse	orange; very thick	Local market.
Rocky Ford	92	5½	5	2½	faint ribbing	heavy	green, salmon at center	Local market.
Schoon's Hardshell	90	7	6½	5-6	hard-ribbed, blue-gray	coarse	salmon; thick	Local market.
Tip Top	90	7¼	6½	6½	prominent ribs	slight	bright salmon; sweet, spicy	Local market.

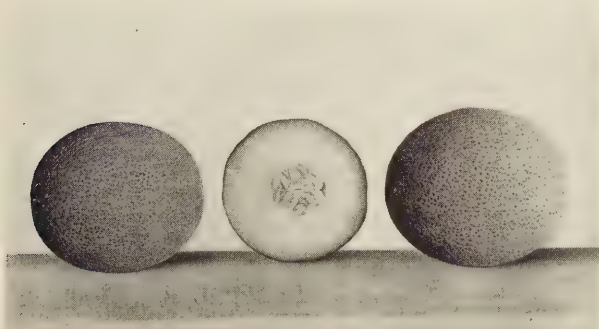


DELICIOUS 51. A new introduction from Cornell University, developed from a cross between Delicious and Iroquois. It resembles Delicious in its early maturity and general appearance, but it is resistant to Fusarium wilt and has some of the qualities that have made Iroquois so popular: depth and firmness of flesh, hardness of rind, and pleasant flavor.

Asgrow



HALE'S BEST, JUMBO. A large-fruited strain of Hale's Best, extensively grown in warmer areas for distant markets. The large, oval fruits are ribbed and heavily netted. The flesh is thick, salmon-orange, and of good flavor, though perhaps not equal to that of the better mid-season varieties.



HALE'S BEST, No. 36. The ASGROW strain of this popular shipping melon has been developed for uniformity of shape and heavy netting, with ribbing practically eliminated. A little earlier and more prolific than the Jumbo strain, it is notably thick-fleshed, with very small seed cavity.



IROQUOIS. An admirable variety for roadside and local markets, developed at Cornell University. Iroquois is a Fusarium wilt-resistant melon, somewhat similar to Bender's Surprise. The fruits are prominently ribbed, with deep, smooth sutures, heavy, coarse, gray netting, and hard, green rind. The flesh is thick; the flavor and aroma excellent.

MUSTARD

Variety	Days	Plant Type	Leaf Type	Leaf Color	Remarks
Chinese Broad Leaf	45	spreading	broad, oblong, crumpled scalloped edges	medium green	Fine flavor.
Florida Broad Leaf	50	large, upright	large, thick, smooth, saw-tooth edges	bright green, pale green rib	See below.
Fordhook Fancy	50	upright	plume-like, deeply fringed and cut	bright green	ASGROW strain exceptionally fancy.
Southern Giant Curled, Long Standing	45	large, upright	large, wide, very curly	bright green	See below.
Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach)	35	large rosette	oblong, thick, smooth	dark green	Quick growing, slow-bolting.



At top: Fordhook Fancy.

Leaves (left to right) Tendergreen; Florida Broad Leaf; Southern Giant Curled, Long Standing.

Mustard should be grown quickly and usually requires a fertilizer mixture high in nitrogen for heavy leaf production.

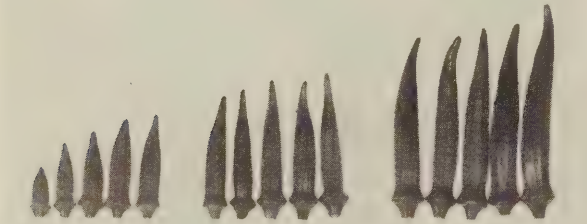
(Asgrow)

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF. A smooth-leaved variety widely grown for its fine quality. The plants are large and upright. The leaves are exceptionally large and thick; bright green with paler green midribs. The leaf margins are toothed, rather than frilled.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED, LONG STANDING. An improved strain which has replaced the original in many areas because of its ability to stand longer without bolting to seed, though a little later in maturing. The plants are large, spreading a little but mostly upright in growth. The leaves are large and wide, bright green, curled and frilled at the edges.

OKRA

Varieties	Days	Plant Height	Mature Pods	Pod Type	Color	Remarks
Clemson Spineless	55	4½ ft.	6 in.	angular, ridged	rich green	Very uniform, spineless.
Emerald	55	5 ft.	8 in.	round, spineless	dark green	See below.
Perkins' Spineless	50	3 ft.	7 in.	ribbed, slender	bright green	See below.



EMERALD. A green velvet type recently developed by the Campbell Soup Co. The plants are semi-dwarf and vigorous. The pods are deep green, round, slightly curved, practically free of spines, slender, tapered, with thick walls and exceptionally good flavor. Pods are darker than other velvet types and very attractive. Can be snapped off instead of cut.



PERKINS' SPINELESS. An improved variety bred by the Campbell Soup Co., replacing the old spiny Perkins' Mammoth, to which it is much superior. The plants are dwarf, early and prolific; pods bright green, slender, ribbed and spineless. Our seed is from the ASGROW pedigreed strain and comes from crops grown specifically for seed.

ONION

Can be transplanted or sown directly. Use DDT for thrips control. Onions require rich, well worked soil for top quality bulbs. Properly applied, potassium cyanate (*Aero-Cyanate*) has given the best control of weeds in onion fields.

HYBRID ONIONS. The ASGROW series of hybrid onions continues to out-perform corresponding open-pollinated varieties wherever the two types have been compared. Asgrow Y40 and Asgrow Y41 have been grown extensively in the important onion-growing regions of the North and East, and their impressive crops have led to yearly increasing demands for seed by those who have tried them or have seen them growing. The principal advantages of ASGROW hybrids are: greater uniformity, heavier yields and higher percentages of No. 1 bulbs. In some cases, as noted, they mature significantly earlier than their counterparts among open-pollinated onions, an important factor in areas where late-season diseases reduce marketable yields.

WHAT THE NAMES MEAN. The naming of these hybrids has been designed to make their principal characters easily recognized. Each name begins with the word Asgrow, then a letter denoting color—Y, W, R, or B—then a number, which for short-day onions is from 1 to 29, and for long-day onions from 30 to 99. Thus Asgrow Y42 is an ASGROW hybrid of long-day type, producing yellow bulbs; Asgrow W45 is a long-day hybrid producing white bulbs.

SHORT DAY HYBRIDS. ASGROW is also producing seed of several new hybrids developed jointly for short-day areas by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Compared with open-pollinated varieties of similar type, these new hybrids have shown notably greater uniformity and disease resistance and have been less subject to bolting. Already they are replacing the older varieties in many places where short-day onions are grown.



LONG DAY ONIONS for northern growers

Variety	Days	Shape	Size	Skin	Flesh	Storage	Remarks
HYBRIDS							
Asgrow Y40	88	near-globe	medium	yellow	medium soft; mild	fair	See below.
Asgrow Y41	98	globe to round-oval	large	yellow	soft; mild	fair	See below.
Asgrow Y42	105	globe	large	yellow	medium firm; mild	medium	See next page.
Asgrow Y43	108	near-globe	medium large	yellow	medium firm; medium pungent	medium	See next page.
Asgrow Y51	98	globe to round-oval	medium	yellow	medium firm; mild	medium	See next page.
Asgrow B47	110	globe	medium	brown	hard; pungent	excellent	See next page.
Asgrow W45	100	globe	medium large	white	medium firm, medium pungent	medium	See next page.
OPEN-POLLINATED							
Brigham Yellow Globe	109	deep round	large	brownish	solid	good	See next page.
Downing's Yellow Globe	110	globe	large	brownish	very solid	very good	Popular in Midwest.
Early Yellow Globe	98	globe	medium	yellow	medium soft	fair	See next page.
Evergreen White Bunching (Nebuka)	60						See next page.
Southport Red Globe	110	globe	large	red	white, pungent	good	Best red variety.
Southport White Globe	110	round	medium	white, thin	fine, solid, waxy	good	Standard white.
White Lisbon	60						For early bunching.
White Portugal (Silverskin)	100	thick-flat	medium	white	hard, fine-grained	good	All-purpose.
White Sweet Spanish	110	globe	large	white	hard, mild	fair	Largest white.
Yellow Sweet Spanish	115	globe	large	yellow-brown	white, sweet, mild	good	Old favorite.



(Left) Yellow, Sweet Spanish, still growing.
(Right) Asgrow Y41, harvested and in the bag.

ASGROW Y40. An early, medium day-length onion of Early Yellow Globe type but maturing earlier; adapted to the mid-South and for first crop in Northern areas. The bulbs are globular, with somewhat elongated bottom. The flesh is medium soft, with mild flavor. For limited storage only. Seed supply limited.

ASGROW Y41. Also of Early Yellow Globe type, but larger, higher yielding and more uniform, adapted to the same areas. The bulbs are globular to round-oval, and 20 to 50 per cent larger than Early Yellow Globe. The flesh is sweeter and milder. Not primarily a storage onion. Seed supply limited.

ONION continued



Asgrow Y42

ASGROW Y42. A long-day hybrid of Yellow Sweet Spanish type; similarly adapted, particularly on muck soils, but maturing earlier. The bulbs are globular and medium-large to large in size. The flesh is mild and medium firm; a medium long keeper. Ample supplies of seed available.

ASGROW W45. An early, long-day hybrid of Southport White Globe type, but significantly earlier in maturity and larger. The bulbs are exceptionally attractive, with trim necks that cure down quickly. The flesh is clear white, medium pungent, and medium firm; stores reasonably well.

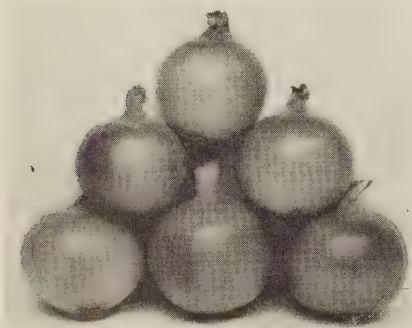
ASGROW B47. A long-day hybrid for storage. The bulbs are of medium size, with heavy, dark brown skin. Flesh pungent and hard. The bulbs store for long periods.



ASGROW Y43. Similar to Yellow Sweet Spanish; adapted to all areas where that variety is grown and also to regions with a somewhat shorter season. Matures slightly later than Asgrow Y42 but significantly earlier than Yellow Sweet Spanish. The skins are somewhat darker and heavier than those of Asgrow Y42, and the bulbs are firmer and keep longer, though slightly smaller in size. Available in limited supply.



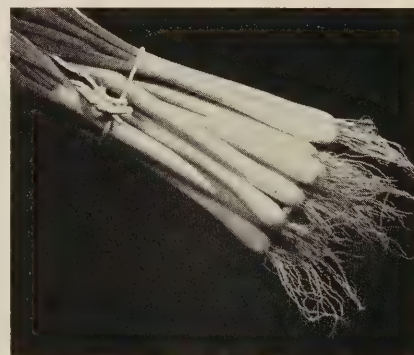
Hybrid onion crossing; the sterile male plants are in the lighter rows.



Early Yellow Globe

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE. A standard yellow globe variety widely grown for mid-summer harvesting in northern areas. An exceptionally good keeper for so early a variety. The bulbs are medium large, yellow, with clinging skin, solid, uniform, and attractive. Now being replaced in many areas by comparable ASGROW hybrids.

BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE. An improved strain of Southport Yellow Globe, particularly suited for peat and muck soils, widely used in the Midwest. The bulbs are globular, with rounded bottom, rounder than Yellow Globe Danvers; solid, well covered with tight-fitting thick skin, of somewhat deeper color than Southport Yellow Globe. Foliage dark green; partially resistant to aphids.



Evergreen White Bunching

EVERGREEN WHITE BUNCHING (Nebuka). A bulbless bunching variety, grown for its long, pure white stems. Long-standing, tender, delicately flavored.

SHORT DAY ONIONS for southern growers

Variety	Days	Shape	Size	Skin	Flesh	Storage	Remarks
HYBRIDS							
Granex	78	deep-flat	large	yellow	white, mild	fair	See below.
Texas Hybrid 23	80	thick-flat	large	yellow	white, mild	fair	See below.
Texas Hybrid 28	78	thick-flat	large	yellow	white, mild	fair	See below.
OPEN-POLLINATED							
Crystal Wax (White Bermuda)	93	very flat	medium	white	white, mild	fair	Standard white.
Excel (Bermuda 986)	85	thick-flat	medium	yellow	white, mild	fair	Replaces Yellow Bermuda.
L 303	80	flat	medium	white	white, mild	fair	See below.
L 365	82	flat	medium	white	white, mild	fair	See below.
San Joaquin	93	semi-globe	large	straw-yellow	medium firm	no	Non-bolting.
Texas Grano 502	80	top-shape	large	straw-yellow	mild, white	no	See below.
White Babosa (Grano)	100	rounded top	medium	clear white	mild, white	no	Attractive.
Yellow Babosa (See Texas Grano 502),							
Yellow Bermuda (See Excel).							



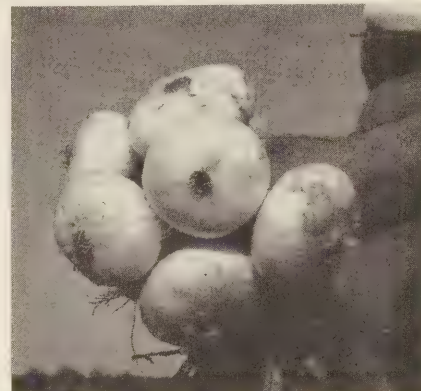
Granex

GRANEX. An outstanding first-early hybrid for short-day areas in the South, developed by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas A.E.S., maturing with Texas Grano 502 and before Excel. The plants show hybrid vigor at all stages of growth and are tolerant of pink-root disease. The bulbs are deep-flat, with full base, and are well covered with attractive yellow skin. The flesh is sweet and mild but holds fairly well in storage. In trials throughout Texas, Granex has outyielded all other varieties. In the Southeast it has equaled Grano types in yield but has greatly exceeded them in resistance to pink-root.

EXCEL (Bermuda 986). Developed jointly by the U.S.D.A., and the Texas A.E.S. A heavy-yielding variety of Yellow Bermuda type but earlier and more resistant to splitting and bolting. The bulbs are uniformly thick-flat, with small tops and necks. Excel has largely replaced the older Yellow Bermuda strains in areas where that variety is grown.

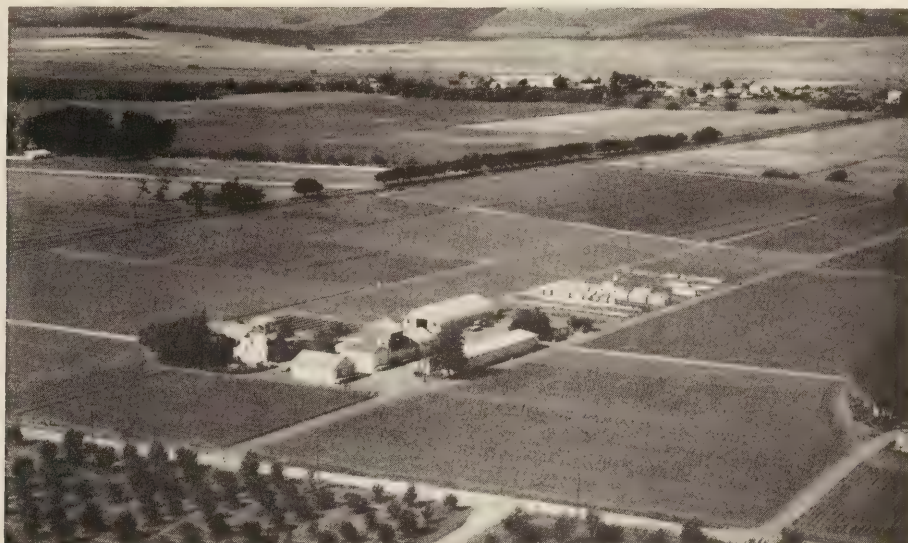
TEXAS HYBRID 23. Resembles Excel, but 4 to 5 days earlier and curing more readily. The scales are thin and attractive. Good resistance to pink root. Should be well adapted in areas where Excel has been used successfully.

TEXAS HYBRID 28. Resembles Texas Hybrid 23 but a day or two earlier, and less subject to splitting or bolting than Texas Hybrid 23 or Excel. Resistant to pink-root; cures well.



L 365

L 303 and L 365. Mid-early varieties of Crystal Wax type, developed jointly by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas A.E.S. L 365 matures about twelve days and L 303 about two weeks earlier than Crystal Wax. The bulbs of both are of typical flat Bermuda shape, with good white color and skins that clean up well, showing little of the green streaking found in other early white varieties. Both have shown considerable resistance to bolting, to splitting, and to pink-root. L 303 is somewhat the more resistant to bolting; L 365 somewhat the more resistant to pinkroot.



*Our Pacific Coast
Breeding Station,
Milpitas, California,
where most of the
ASGROW hybrid onions
were developed
under Dr. G. W. Scott.*



At Twin Falls, Idaho, our Western Breeding Station concentrates on peas and beans. The Asgrow Research Center also is located here.

PARSLEY

Parsley seed is slow to germinate, requiring 2 to 3 weeks. An application of sodium nitrate after each cutting will promote re-growth.

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Leaf Type</i>	<i>Leaf Color</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Moss Curled (Triple Curled)	70	finely cut deep curl	dark green	garnishing, decoration	Attractive, productive.
Multicurl	85	dense moss	bright green	garnishing, decoration	Stout stems, very attractive.
Paramount	85	finely cut deep curl	dark green	garnishing, decoration	Plants large, spreading; stems stout.
Plain (Single)	72	flat, deeply cut	bright green	flavoring	Standard variety for flavoring.
Rooted (Hamburg)	90	plain	medium green	flavoring	For roots only; 8"-10" long.

PARSNIP

Parsnip seed germinates slowly, making it difficult at times to obtain a good stand. Sow seed during spring months, when adequate moisture is available and when there is little danger

of "burning off" during germination. Other cultural requirements are the same as for carrots.

ALL-AMERICAN. 95 days. Roots large, broad-shouldered, medium length, fine texture, white color, with small core. Very free from side rootlets.

HOLLOW CROWN. 95 days. Roots 10"-12" long, 2½"-3" diameter at shoulder, hollow crowned, uniformly tapered. A standard variety in many areas.

SOUTHERN TABLE PEAS

BLACKEYE, EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN. 63 days. Early and very prolific, producing a heavy yield of long pods on upright vines. Plants uniform in size, growth and maturity.

BLACKEYE, GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN. 70 days. Vigorous and productive. The peas are much larger than regular Blackeyes and can be used for both green and dried peas.

BROWN CROWDER. 75 days. Plants thick-stemmed and branching. Pods filled with brownish peas of good flavor, crowded together.

PEAS

Peas have been an ASGROW specialty for nearly a century. Today we produce seed of about fifty varieties, half of them ASGROW introductions, for many of the most important and critical users in this country. The varieties listed below have been selected, on the basis of our experience, as being those of greatest interest to market gardeners and produce growers.

Many successful growers apply fertilizer in bands about 3" away from rows at planting time. Pea seed should be treated with a protectant, such as Spergon or Arasan, to ensure a good stand in cool weather. A suitable legume inoculant is often needed to promote proper plant growth. Regular application of a suitable insecticide is often necessary to control aphids.

Varieties	Days	Height (inches)	Length	Pod Shape	Color	Peas Per Pod	Remarks
SMOOTH SEEDED							
Alaska*	57	28	2¾	blunt	light	6-8	ASGROW pedigreed strain.
Laxton's Superb (Early Bird)	61	16	4	pointed	dark	9-10	Early large-podded; fair.
Yukon*	59	35	2¾	blunt	light	6-8	Improved Alaska type.
WRINKLED SEEDED							
Alderman (Telephone)*	74	60	4½	pointed	dark	8-10	High quality; productive.
Laxton 7*	62	38	3½	blunt	dark	7-8	See below.
Laxton's Progress	62	16	4½	pointed	dark	7-9	Superior ASGROW strain.
Little Marvel	64	18	3	blunt	dark	7-8	Good yielder, high quality.
No. 40*	74	28	5	pointed	dark	8-10	See below.
Progress No. 9*	60	20	4½	pointed	dark	7-9	An early, large w.r. strain.
Rainier*	66	40	3¾	blunt	very dark	7-8	See below.
Rondo	72	28	4½	pointed	very dark	7-8	See below.
Thomas Laxton	62	36	3½	blunt	dark	7-8	Dark podded ASGROW strain.
World's Record*	57	32	3¾	pointed	medium	7-9	See below.

*Resistant to Fusarium wilt.



World's Record

WORLD'S RECORD. The ASGROW strain of this standard variety is wilt-resistant; developed to furnish growers with an attractive, productive, high-quality pea for first-early market. Resembles and matures in season with older strains, but the pods are somewhat darker in color, making them highly desirable for display on the stand or in the market.

RAINIER. A distinctive new variety bred by ASGROW. The plants are medium tall, resistant to Fusarium wilt and productive. The pods are blunt, medium large, and unusually dark green. Though developed primarily for quick-freezing, Rainier will interest market growers who want a high-yielding, mid-season variety, a few days later than Thomas Laxton, with equally high quality and a fresh, dark green color in the basket.



Rainier

RONDO. A very attractive, late-season dwarf variety, developed by ASGROW for market growers and produce shippers. The plants are dark green and heavy-yielding. The big, attractive pods are largely double, and very similar to Alderman; slender and straight, pointed, well filled with excellent quality peas giving good weight in the hamper or basket.



Laxton 7

LAXTON 7. New. This ASGROW introduction closely resembles the well known Thomas Laxton in plant and pod but is resistant to Fusarium wilt and is somewhat more prolific, with peas a little larger. The pods are somewhat darker in color than some strains of Thomas Laxton and are very attractive.



No. 40

NO. 40. A late variety of high quality for shippers and market gardeners, selected by ASGROW from the older Giant Stride and pure-lined. The plants are dark green, stocky and branching; resistant to Fusarium wilt. The attractive pods are round, dark green, and exceptionally large, containing 8-10 large, succulent peas.



Rondo

PEPPER

Start plants in sterilized soil if possible. Soil should be kept warm—at least 60°—to ensure maximum germination. Some growers sprinkle plants with warm water during early stages of growth, followed by uniform ventilation during the day to prevent damping off. A general purpose fertilizer broadcast at time of

transplanting is usually sufficient until fruits have set. After plants start bearing, side-dressings should be made before each shallow cultivation. Growers should keep a sharp lookout for aphids, which carry cucumber mosaic, a damaging disease in many areas. Aphids can be controlled with a suitable insecticide.



Top row (left to right) Allbig : World-beater No. 13 : King of the North : California Wonder : Early Calwonder.

Bottom row (left to right) Ruby King : Cuban : Neapolitan : Long Red Cayenne : Sunnbrook.

Variety	Days*	Plant	Bearing Habit	Fruit Lobes	Dimensions (inches)	Walls	Flavor	Remarks
Allbig (Illinois F5)	65	compact	pendent	3-4	5¼ x 3¾	medium	sweet	See below.
Anaheim (California) Chili	80	spreading	pendent	...	7 x 1½	thin	med. hot	Very prolific.
Bullnose (See World Beater No. 13).								
California Wonder	75	upright	pendent	mostly 4	4½ x 3¾	thick	sweet	See below.
Cuban	62	large, upright	pendent	2-3	6 x 2	medium	sweet	See next page.
Early Calwonder	69	stocky	upright	3-4	4 x 3½	thick	sweet	For short season areas; uniform.
Hungarian Yellow Wax	65	spreading	pendent	...	6 x 1¼	thin	hot	Very uniform strain.
Illinois F5 (See Allbig).								
King of the North	64	medium	pendent	3	5 x 3	medium	sweet	Prolific, early.
Long Red Cayenne (Thick ASGROW strain)	70	large	pendent	...	5¼ x 1	thin	very hot	For canning and pickling.
Neapolitan	60	upright	upright	3	4 x 2	thin	sweet	Yellowish green; early, prolific.
Oakview Wonder	65	stocky	upright	3-4	4½ x 3¾	thick	sweet	Early Calif. Wonder type.
Ozark Giant	80	stocky	pendent	4	4½ x 4½	medium	sweet	Resembles Chinese Giant but smoother.
Pimento	80	large, erect	pendent	...	3½ x 2½	thick	sweet	Heart shaped; prolific.
Red Cherry	85	upright	upright	...	1 x 1	thick	hot	For pickling.
Ruby King	68	medium	pendent	3	5¼ x 3½	medium	sweet	Productive.
Sunnbrook (Tomato, Squash)	73	vigorous	pendent	...	2½ x 2¾	thick	sweet	Pickling; prolific.
Worldbeater No. 13	70	vigorous	pendent	mostly 4	4¾ x 3¾	medium	sweet	See next page.
Yolo Wonder	75	compact	pendent	mostly 4	4½ x 3¾	thick	sweet	See next page.

*From transplanting.



CALIFORNIA WONDER. A standard variety widely adapted and popular in many areas. The plants are vigorous, upright, and prolific. The fruits are largely 4-lobed and blocky, with little or no taper. The flesh is very thick, sweet, and mild. The ASGROW strain is kept true to type for quality and performance by a regular program of careful selection.



ALLBIG (Illinois F5). An early Ruby King type, with fruits having somewhat broader shoulders and smoother side walls. Originally introduced as Illinois F5 by the University of Illinois, Allbig is a little earlier than Early Calwonder in the Northeast and it has shown an ability to set fruits continuously and well in hot weather. Shows some tolerance of common tobacco mosaic but not resistant.



Cuban

CUBAN. A distinctive sort, of the Neapolitan type, producing longer, relatively slender yellowish-green fruits of mild flavor. Particularly suitable for those areas where peppers are widely used for frying. Cuban is an attractive and productive variety.

YOLO WONDER. New. A promising variety of California Wonder type of interest to growers in the principal pepper areas for its resistance to tobacco mosaic and for its unusually heavy crown set of fruits. The plants are compact, and the heavy covering of leaves provides excellent protection from sunburn injury. The fruits are large, heavy, and thick-walled. Compact growth makes possible closer planting, and the habit of making heavy sets during the early picking period makes Yolo Wonder particularly attractive to growers who can divide their acreage into staggered plantings.



World Beater No. 13

WORLD BEATER NO. 13. A strain of the popular World Beater, resistant to tobacco mosaic, developed at Rutgers. The plants are heavier yielding, and the fruits are somewhat larger, considerably thicker-walled, and borne well up off the ground. Widely adapted, World Beater No. 13 has been a money maker as far north as southern New England.



Yolo Wonder

PUMPKIN

As with cucumbers, melons and squashes the critical period for insect control comes in the three weeks following emergence.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. 118 days. Length 12"; diameter 14". Fruits deep globe shape 15-20 lbs. Surface smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange. Flesh thick, orange yellow, somewhat coarse.

KENTUCKY FIELD. 120 days. Rind dull tan slightly ribbed; elongate to oval; 15-25 lbs. Flesh deep orange; good texture. Popular in the Midwest.

SMALL SUGAR (New England Pie). 108 days. Length 7"; diameter 8". Of small, handy size, but tonnage equals that of larger varieties. Fruits round, flattened at ends, 6-8 lbs. Skin hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange. Better texture and flavor than Connecticut Field. One of the best varieties for general use.



Connecticut Field



Kentucky Field



Small Sugar

VIGORPAK SEED

**PRE-CONDITIONED
AND PACKED IN CANS**

Pre-conditioned. ASGROW Vigorpak Seed is pre-conditioned before it is packed in cans. Moisture is removed from the seed itself by special processes, based on years of research by ASGROW seed specialists. Vigorpak seed must meet ASGROW's high standards for initial germination and vitality, and it is treated with a seed protectant as an added safeguard.

Packed in cans. ASGROW Vigorpak Seed is packed in sealed, moisture-proof, tamper-proof, pest-proof cans. An unopened can of ASGROW Vigorpak Seed can be held over for another season without loss of vitality, even when stored at extreme temperatures.

**NOW AVAILABLE
IN VIGORPAK CANS**

Cauliflower	Hybrid onion
Celery	Pepper
Eggplant	Tomato



RADISH

ASGROW radish seed is grown in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where seed borne diseases are unknown. Our stocks are noted for their unusual uniformity and trueness to type, made possible by a constant and critical selection of parent roots for seed stock production.

Radish can be sown beginning with the first mild spell in early spring. Seeding should be repeated every few days for a continuous supply. Radishes do best on rich, sandy, moist loam, or on muck. As the season progresses, wider spacing and deeper seeding are recommended for better roots and shorter tops.

Variety	Days	Shape	Tops	Remarks
Buccaneer	23	globe	medium short	See below.
Cavalier	23	olive	medium	Attractive Scarlet Globe type.
Cherry Belle	23	globe	short	See below.
Comet	24	globe	medium	Crisp, solid, holds well for market.
Early Scarlet Globe, Medium Top	23	globe	medium	ASGROW strain uniform and attractive.
Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top	23	globe	short	Short-topped market growers' strain.
Round Black Spanish	56	round	large	Strong flavor; for winter use.
Sparkler (Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped)	26	round	medium	Popular with market gardeners.
White Icicle	27	long	medium	Attractive ASGROW strain.
White Strasburg	39	long, thick shoulder	large	White flesh; slightly pungent.



Buccaneer

BUCCANEER. A new ASGROW development, notable for its uniformity and attractive market appearance. The tops are medium-short, the roots globe-shaped, crisp-textured, with lustrous scarlet exterior. Buccaneer is an exceptionally nice little radish, and particularly desirable for late summer and fall harvest.

CHERRY BELLE. One of the most desirable of the newer introductions. Of Early Scarlet Globe shape but bright cherry red in color. The tops are very short, even in warm weather, making Cherry Belle a nice radish for greenhouse, frame, or warm weather plantings. The uniformity of the ASGROW strain makes for nearly 100 percent marketable roots. The color should make this variety desirable for pre-packaging.



Cherry Belle

SALSIFY

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The standard variety. Slow growing; requires all season and is better if frosted. Roots 8"-9" long, 1"-1½" thick, tapering gradually.

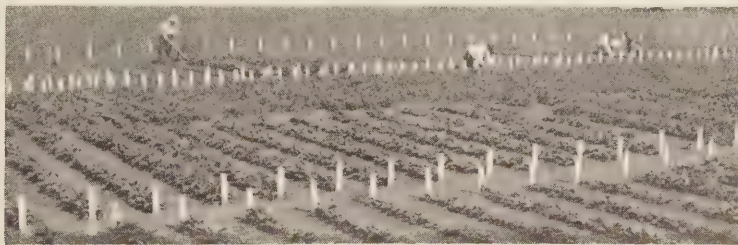


Each parent root for Asgrow radish seed stocks is carefully selected.

SPINACH

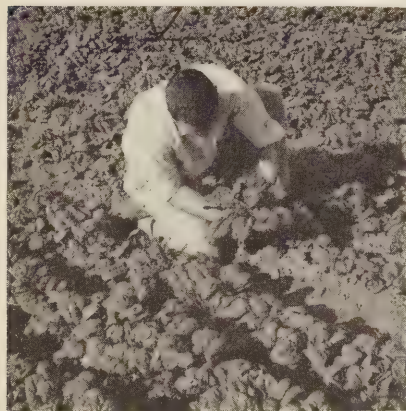
Requires soil with pH above 5.8, usually with heavy fertilizer application. On soils with high pH, stunted, yellow plants sometimes indicate boron and manganese deficiency. Many growers

seed spinach too thickly, producing weak, spindly plants. Six plants per foot is more than enough; some of the most successful growers leave at least 3"-4" between plants.



Spring spinach trials at our Eastern Breeding Station.

Variety	Days	Plant Type	Leaf Type	Season	Remarks
America	50	low-growing	savoyed, thick	summer	See below.
Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing	42	large, erect	highly savoyed	late spring	See below.
Bloomsdale Savoy Reselected	40	large, erect	large, savoyed	early spring	Holds dark color well.
Dark Green Bloomsdale					
Giant Nobel	45	vigorous, spreading	large, smooth	late spring to early fall	Slow bolting; heavy yielding.
New Zealand	70	large, spreading	small, thick, pointed	summer	For repeated cutting; not a true spinach.
Old Dominion	42	vigorous	pointed, savoyed	fall, winter	See below.
Viking (Northland, Heavy Pack)	45	large, spreading	smooth, large, thick	spring	Long standing.
Virginia Savoy (Blight Resistant)	39	vigorous	thick, savoyed	fall, winter	See below.



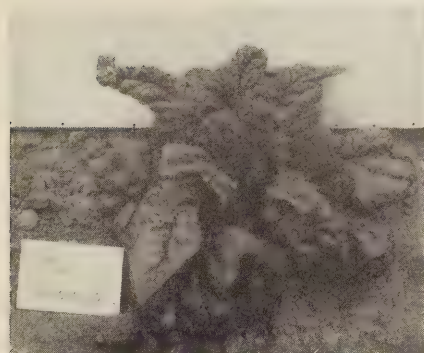
America

AMERICA. A new variety outstanding for its slowness to bolt in hot weather, holding better than any other in summer heat. The leaves are dark green, savoyed, and thick. The plants mature later than other savoyed varieties and the leaves lie close to the ground, making America less desirable than others in cool weather.



Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING. A few days later than other Bloomsdales, but the plants hold up to two weeks longer before sending up seed stalks. The plants are large, uniform, erect and sturdy, with dark green leaves highly crumpled. Particularly well suited for late spring and early summer harvest.



Old Dominion

OLD DOMINION. An ideal variety for late fall harvest or for wintering over. Resistant to mosaic or blight and of long-standing character. The plants are similar to Virginia Savoy, but the leaves are somewhat more pointed.



Virginia Savoy

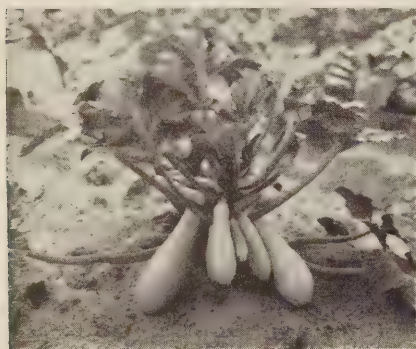
VIRGINIA SAVOY. An important, blight-resistant variety for late fall and winter harvesting in the lower Tri-States area and in the South. The plants are vigorous, but not long-standing. The leaves are less crumpled than other strains of Savoy.

SQUASH, SUMMER

The critical period for insect control comes in the three weeks after emergence. During the period of intensive harvesting of bush summer squash a supplementary side dressing may be neces-

sary to maintain the continuous production of tender, rapid-growing fruit.

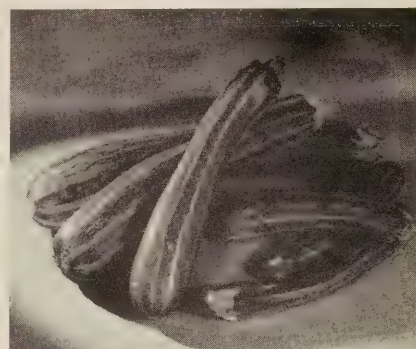
Variety	Days To Picking Stage	Fruit Shape	Length at Picking (inches)	Color	Remarks
Black Zucchini	55	cylindrical	6-8	dark, greenish black	Popular in West and South. Prolific.
Caserta	50	cylindrical	6-7	gray green, broken dark stripes	
Early Prolific Straightneck	50	tapered cylinder	5-6	lemon yellow	See below.
Early Yellow Summer Crookneck	52	long, curved neck	5-6	lemon yellow	See below.
Giant Summer Crookneck	58	long, curved neck	10-12	lemon yellow	An older variety, popular in some areas.
Long Cocozelle	55	thin cylinder	8-10	dark green, light stripes	See below.
Short Cocozelle	53	cylinder	6-8	dark green, light stripes	Popular Italian Marrow type.
White Bush Scallop	52	pie, scalloped	7" diam.	pale green-white	Uniform ASGROW strain.
Yankee Hybrid	47	tapered cylinder	5-6	lemon yellow	Very early, prolific.
Zucchini	55	cylinder	5-7	med. green, gray-green mottle	Firm flesh, fine flavor.



EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. The standard yellow summer squash in many parts of the country. The plants are of bush type, leafy, and vigorous, producing heavily over a long period if young fruits are kept picked. The fruits are attractive, lemon yellow, tapering towards the stem end, tender and succulent at prime picking stage, 5"-6" long. The ASGROW strain is kept at the top for uniformity, quality, and productivity.



EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. Extensively used in the South and other areas for yellow summer squash. The plants are very prolific; the fruits, normally picked at 5"-6", are curved at the neck and light yellow at prime picking stage. Growers for the critical markets where this variety is popular have long recognized the ASGROW stock as being the standard of comparison for yields, quality and trueness to type.



LONG COCOZELLE. A green-fleshed summer squash of Italian marrow type, not quite so prolific as some of the yellow-fleshed varieties, but preferred in many markets for its flavor and quality. This special long strain of Cocozelle has been selected and maintained by ASGROW for its heavier productivity, for its uniformity, and for the attractive appearance of the slender, dark green fruits striped with lighter green.



Asgrow Southeastern Breeding Station, Bradenton, Florida.

SQUASH, WINTER

Variety	Days	Fruit Size	Shape	Rind	Remarks
Blue Hubbard	100	14" x 9" 12-14 lbs.	pointed at both ends, hump at stem end	corrugated, hard; blue-gray	Uniform strain, popular.
Boston Marrow	97	12" x 9" 6-8 lbs.	like Hubbard but more nearly round	rough, hard, orange with light streaks	Good shipper.
Buttercup	100	4½" x 6½" 3½ lbs.	turban, yellow knob at blossom end	dark green, narrow gray stripes	High quality.
Butternut	90	9" x 3½" 3-4 lbs.	cylindrical, with bulbous blossom end	light tan, thin, hard	See below.
Green Delicious	102	11" x 8" 7 lbs.	top-shaped, pointed at blossom end	dark green, lighter stripes at blossom end	High quality.
Green Hubbard	105	12" x 9" 10-12 lbs.	resembles Blue Hubbard	warted, dark bronze green; hard, tough	Widely used.
Royal Acorn	90	8" x 6½" 3-4 lbs.	heart-shaped	smooth, hard; deep, sharp ribs	Resembles Table Queen, but larger, less prolific.
Table Queen	85	6" x 4½" 1¼-1¾ lbs.	heart-shaped	smooth, hard; deep, sharp ribs	See below.
Warted Hubbard	110	13" x 9½" 14 lbs.	pointed at ends	dark green, heavily warted	Flesh dry, smooth, good quality.

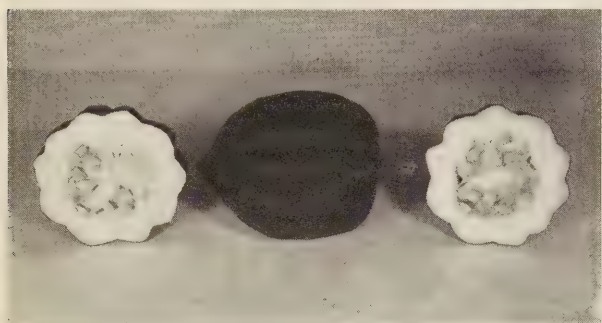
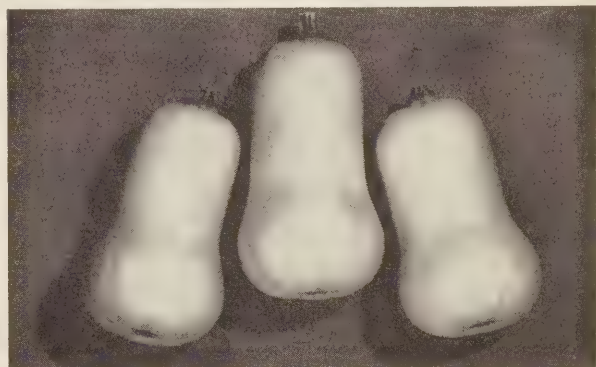


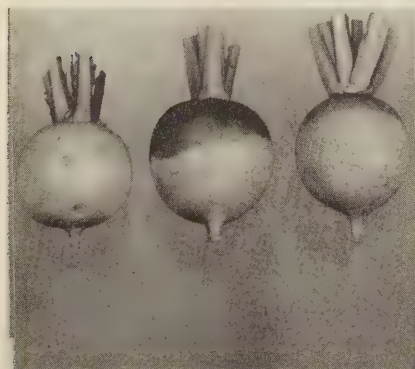
TABLE QUEEN (Des Moines, Acorn). A popular small sort for baking because of its neat size and excellent flavor. An extensive program of selection and maintenance has made the ASGROW strain of this standard variety famous for its remarkable uniformity and trueness to type.



BUTTERNUT. Now at the top of the list of winter squashes for home use. The vines are prolific and highly resistant to borers. The fruits are of handy size, excellent flavor, and smooth texture. The smooth thin rinds are hard enough to stand shipping and storage, and easy for the housewife to peel. We offer a particularly thick-necked strain of Butternut, which has become the preferred type among market growers in most areas.

TURNIP & RUTABAGA

Variety	Days	Shape	Diameter (inches)	Skin Color	Flesh	Remarks
TURNIP						
Pomeranian White Globe (White Norfolk)	75	globe	4½	white	white	Popular in the South.
Purple Top White Globe	55	globe	4	white, purple top	white	See below.
Seven Top	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	For greens only.
Shogoin	30	semi-globe	2½	white	white	For greens; or small roots.
Yellow Globe (Amber Globe)	75	globe	4	light yellow	yellowish white	Young roots of good quality.
RUTABAGA						
American Purple Top	90	near-globe	5	yellow; purple top	yellow	Leading variety.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. The ASGROW strain of this leading variety is widely recognized as outstanding for trueness to type and for uniformity of size, shape and color, the result of careful selection of parent roots for seed production made at our breeding stations.

American Purple Top rutabaga. →
← (Left to right) Shogoin, Purple Top White Globe, Yellow (Amber) Globe.



TOMATOES

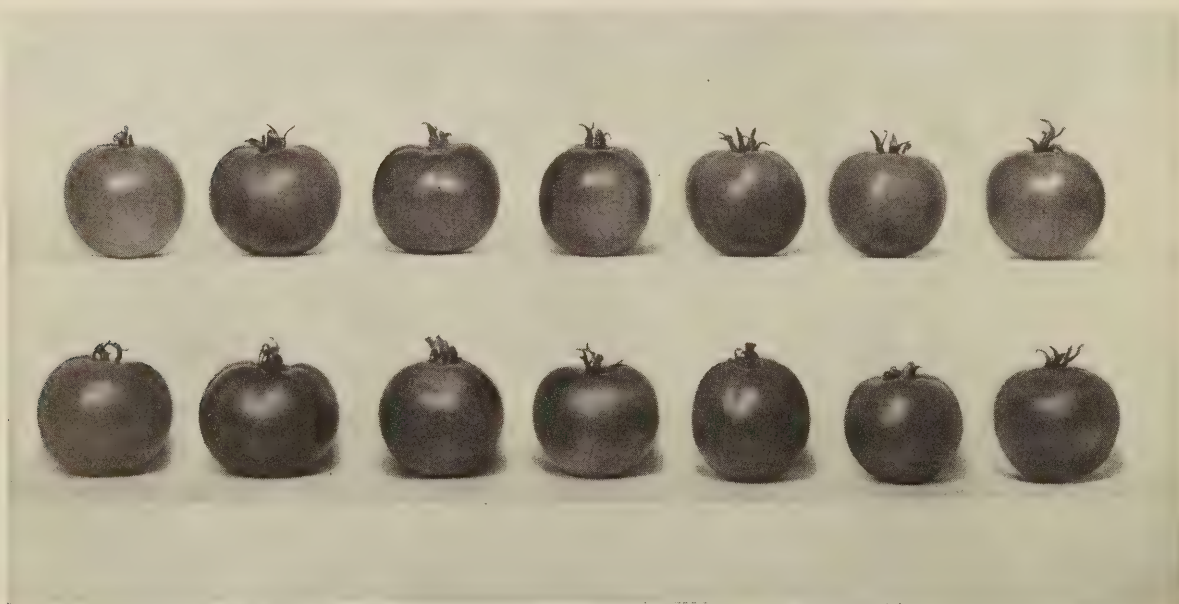
A heavy application of general purpose fertilizer should be disced into the soil before transplanting to the field. Additional side dress-

ing before fruits have set may delay the crop. Immediately after transplanting, dust with a good insecticide to control flea beetles.

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Days†</i>	<i>Plant Type</i>	<i>Fruit Size</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Chesapeake	93	indeterminate	large	smooth, deep globe	See next page.
Clark's Special Early (John Baer; Bonny Best)	72	medium, open	medium large	globe	Prolific, smooth, solid, thick walls.
Early Jersey	75	determinate	medium large	slightly flattened globe	Uniform ripening.
Grothen's Globe, Wilt Resistant*	68	medium, open	medium	globe	Wilt-resistant ASGROW strain.
Jefferson*	82	medium	medium large	globe	See next page.
Kokomo*	83	indeterminate	medium large	globe	See next page.
Kopiah*	83	bushy, medium	medium large	smooth; medium-full globe	See next page.
Longred	75	medium	medium	globe to deep globe	Bears well over long period.
Marglobe	77	vigorous	medium large	deep globe	See next page.
Pritchard	76	determinate	medium	near-globe	See next page.
Queens	79	open, large	medium	deep globe	Productive; very firm.
Red Top	72	determinate	2"-4" x 1"-2"	nearly pear-shaped	For paste; prolific; holds well on vines; bears in clusters.
Rutgers	86	large	large	deep globe	Choice, deep-fruited ASGROW strain. Very uniform.
San Marzano	80	medium, open	3½" x 1½"	pear-shaped	For paste; prolific, in clusters.
Sioux	70	medium, open	medium	near-globe	Early; uniform ripening; thick walls; juicy.
Stokesdale	73	medium	medium large	near-globe	Widely adapted; heavy yielding.
Southland*	85	vigorous, leafy	medium	flattened globe	Resistant to wilt and blossom-end rot.
Valiant	70	sparse, open	large	globe	See next page.

*Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

†From transplanting.

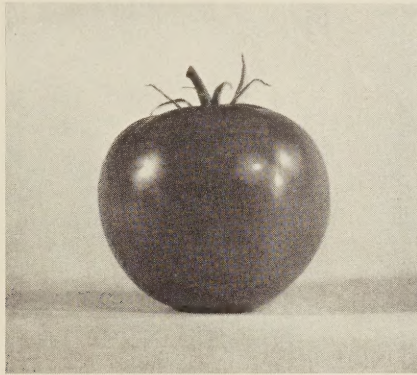


Top row (left to right) Marglobe : Rutgers : Chesapeake : Grothen's Globe, W.R. : Jefferson : Longred : Queens.
Bottom row (left to right) Pritchard : Clark's Special Early : Stokesdale : Sioux : Valiant : Southland : Kokomo.



Jefferson

JEFFERSON w.r. A recent ASGROW introduction which has won wide recognition for its ability to produce heavy crops on wilt-infested soils. The plants are medium-heavy and vigorous; the fruits globe-shaped, slightly smaller than Rutgers but equally high yielding, with good color inside and out, thick-walled, with small core and relatively free from cracking. Jefferson has performed particularly well as a staked tomato in the "green-wrap" growing areas and in other places where this method of cultivation is followed.



Kokomo

KOKOMO w.r. New. Developed at the Purdue A.E.S. Of general Rutgers type but immune to Fusarium wilt and maturing a few days earlier. The vines are somewhat smaller and more sparsely leaved. The fruits are globe, thick-walled, smooth, with small blossom scar, solid and meaty; slightly smaller than Rutgers. Some cracking, though less than Rutgers. Of interest as a green-wrap shipping type in areas where Rutgers is normally used.



Valiant

VALIANT. An ASGROW selection of this established early-market variety made at our Eastern Breeding Station in Orange, Conn. especially for market growers in the North and East. Exceptionally uniform for determinate plant type and heavy crown set. The fruits are of uniformly good size and depth. A very desirable strain.

CHESAPEAKE. New. Developed by the Maryland A.E.S. for canning and late market in the Chesapeake Bay area. The plants are indeterminate and heavy-yielding; resistant to wilt, though not immune. The fruits are uniform-ripening, well colored and notably crack resistant; slightly larger and firmer than Rutgers.



Marglobe

MARGLOBE. Introduced more than 25 years ago by the U.S.D.A. and still one of the most widely used varieties. The plants are vigorous, partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and nailhead rust. The ASGROW strain is distinguished for its freedom from puffiness, increased depth, and heavier yield.



Rutgers

RUTGERS. An excellent, all-purpose variety, widely adapted and still the standard of comparison among mid-season varieties in most areas. The ASGROW strain is notably deep-fruited and widely recognized for its uniformity and high yield of U.S. No. 1 fruits.

KOPIAH w.r. A Fusarium wilt-resistant variety recently introduced by the Mississippi Truck Experiment Station. The plants are bushy and provide good coverage; a little smaller than Rutgers, but slightly heavier-yielding and earlier. The fruits are medium to full globe, smooth, less subject to cracking than Rutgers, though slightly smaller, ripening evenly to stem end. Not quite so firm as Rutgers.

WATERMELON

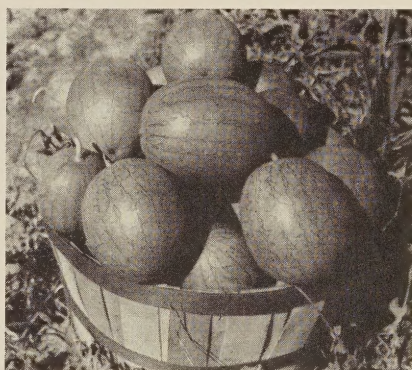
If possible, watermelons should be planted on new ground each year to avoid build-up of disease organisms in the soil. Insect

control and pollination factors are the same as for cantaloupes and cucumbers. Use ALANAP for weed control.

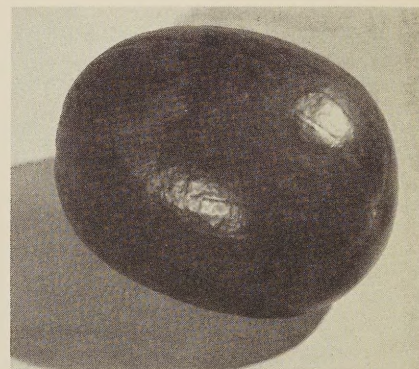
Variety	Days	Weight (pounds)	Shape	Rind	Flesh	Remarks
Blacklee (w.r.)	95	30	long, thick	dark green; thin, tough	bright red; good texture and flavor	Wilt-resistant.
Congo	90	35	semi-long	dark green with darker stripes; tough	bright red; firm, sweet	See below.
Dixie Queen	85	30	oval-round	light green, dark stripes; thin, tough	bright red; crisp, free from fiber	A wilt-resistant strain also available.
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball, Black Diamond)	95	40	near-round	deep green, tough	red; firm, coarse	See below.
Garrison (Coker, Darlington, Dove)	85	35	large, long	creamy green, dark stripes	bright red; sweet	Important shipper.
Hawkesbury, Purdue Strain (w.r.)	85	35	large, long	gray-green, tough, hard	dark pink	Superior to original in uniformity, resistance.
Kleckley's Sweet	85	30	oblong, slight taper	dark blue-green, thin, tender	bright red; tender sweet	Local market.
New Hampshire Midget	65-70	4-6	oval-round	light green, dark stripes, thin, brittle	strawberry red; good flavor	See below.
Rhode Island Red	75	8-12	semi-long	greenish yellow, dark stripes, thick, tough	bright red; solid, crisp, sweet	See below.
Stone Mountain	90	35	thick oval	medium green, thin, tough	rich scarlet	Good market garden type.
Tom Watson	95	35	large, long	dark green, tough	deep red; coarse	A standard shipper.
White Mountain	65	5	oval-round	light green, dark stripes	red; sweet	Midget type.



RHODE ISLAND RED. Introduced by the Rhode Island A.E.S. in 1953. Has the flesh color and tough rind of Dixie Queen with the earliness, high quality and size of Honey Cream. Fruits are medium sized, blocky oval, weighing about 8-12 lbs. The rind is tough and stands rough handling very well. The flesh is red, crisp and of excellent flavor. Rhode Island Red meets the need of northern growers for a high quality, red-fleshed, early variety.



NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET. A new variety in the "ice-box" group, developed at the University of New Hampshire. Of interest to market growers in all regions for its handy size. Its earliness makes it particularly attractive for short season areas. The vines are vigorous and prolific; the fruit round, quite small, with very thin, brittle rind. Flesh of good flavor but somewhat coarse and fibrous with rather large seeds and many of them.

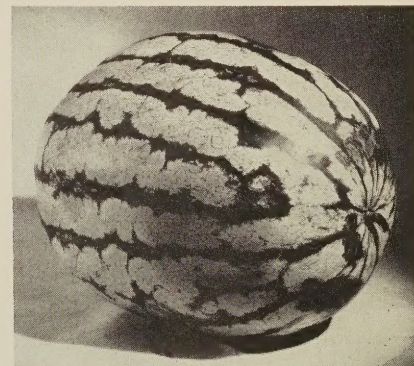


FLORIDA GIANT. An important commercial variety, popular in the leading melon growing areas for its heavy production and good shipping qualities, though inferior to some other varieties in texture, interior color, and flavor. The ASGROW pedigreed strain is notably superior to others in uniformity of size and shape and in relative freedom from whiteheart.



CONGO. Recently introduced by the U.S.D.A.; particularly valuable for its resistance, though not immunity, to anthracnose. The fruits are large, semi-long, dark green, with darker irregular stripes. This new variety has won favor among many growers in southern areas and has been well received in northern markets.

Asgrow



DIXIE QUEEN. A prolific and popular variety for shipping. The fruits are oval-round, light green with dark green stripes. The rind is thin, but tough. The flesh is bright red, crisp, and quite free from fiber. A wilt-resistant strain is also available, similar to the original, though more uniform in size, redder in color and a better shipper but with larger seeds.

A PLANTING TABLE

<i>Species</i>	<i>Seed for 100 ft. ounces</i>	<i>Seed for an acre, pounds</i>	<i>Approx. no. seeds per oz.</i>	<i>†Rows apart, feet</i>	<i>§ Plants apart in rows, inches</i>	<i>‡Planting depth, inches</i>
Asparagus	60 plants	....	1,500	2½	20	6
Beans, bush	8	50-70	60-90	2	3-4	1½
Beans, pole	6	30-40	70-120	3-4	9, or hills	1½
Lima beans, bush ..	8	35-60	20-70	2-2½	3-4	1½
Lima beans, pole ..	6	25-40	20-65	3-4	9, or hills	1½
Soy beans	8	40-50	50-70	2½	3-4	1½
Beet	½	8-10	1,500	1½-2	3-4	½
Chard, Swiss	¼	3-4	1,200	2	15	½
Broccoli	⅛	¼*	9,000	2	18	¼
Brussels Sprouts ...	⅛	¼*	8,000	2	18	¼
Cabbage, early	⅛	¼*	8,500	2	12	¼
Cabbage, late	⅛	¼*	8,500	2	18	¼
Chinese cabbage	⅛	¼	7,000	2	12	¼
Carrot	⅛	2-3	25,000	1½	3	¼
Cauliflower	⅛	¼*	10,000	2	18	¼
Celeriac	⅛	¼*	50,000	2	4	⅛
Celery	⅛	¼*	50,000	2-3	5	⅛
Chicory	⅛	¼	17,000	2	10	¼
Collard	⅛	¼*	8,000	2½	24	¼
Corn, early	2	6-8	100-200	2½	9	1
Corn, main crop	2	6-8	100-200	3	12	1
Cucumber	½	1½-2	1,000	4	24	¾
Egg Plant	⅛	¼-½*	6,000	3	30	½
Endive	⅛	2-3	15,000	1½	9	¼
Kale	⅛	¼	7,500	2½	24	¼
Kohl Rabi	⅛	¼	8,000	2	8	¼
Leek	¼	2	10,000	1½	6	½
Lettuce, leaf	⅛	3	20,000	2	12	¼
Lettuce, head	⅛	3	20,000	2	12	¼
Muskmelon	⅛	2-3	1,200	5	48	1
Mustard	¼	1	15,000	2	9	¼
Okra	¼	5-6	500	3	15	1
Onion	¼	3-4	8,000	1½	3-4	½
Parsley	¼	4	15,000	1½	4	¼
Parsnip	¼	4-5	6,000	1½	4	½
Peas	8-12	4-5 bu.	90-150	2-3	1-2	1
Pepper	⅛	¼*	4,000	2½	24	¼
Pumpkin	⅛	1-2	100	8	60	1
Radish	½	4-6	3,500	1	1-2	½
Rhubarb	20 plants	....	....	4	48	....
Spinach	¼	10-15	2,500	1½	6	¾
Squash, bush	½	3-4	300	4	36	1
Squash, vining	¼	2-3	100	6	60	1
Tomato	⅛	¼*	20,000	3-4	36	¼
Turnip	⅛	2-3	9,000	1½	4-6	¼
Rutabaga	⅛	1-2	8,000	2	6	¼
Watermelon	⅛	3-4	200-300	8	96	¾

* When plants are raised in greenhouse or hotbed.

† Varies with method of cultivation, etc.

§ The figures refer to stand of plants, not rate of seeding.

‡ For medium soils. A little more in sandy soils, a little less in heavy soils. Moisture is also a factor.

PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE

<i>Inches apart</i>	<i>Number of plants</i>	<i>Inches apart</i>	<i>Number of plants</i>	<i>Inches apart</i>	<i>Number of plants</i>
12 x 3	174,000	24 x 2	130,000	36 x 3	58,000
12 x 12	43,500	24 x 18	15,500	36 x 12	14,500
18 x 3	116,000	24 x 24	11,000	36 x 48	3,500
18 x 12	29,000	30 x 6	35,000	48 x 60	2,000
18 x 18	19,000	30 x 12	17,500	60 x 60	1,700

ELEVEN POPULAR VARIETIES, SHOWN ON FRONT COVER

Beans: Asgrow Black Valentine

Beet: Asgrow Wonder

Broccoli: Grand Central

Cabbage: Early Glory

Carrot: Long Imperator

Corn: Calumet

Cucumber: Marketer

Lettuce: Great Lakes 118

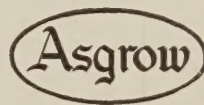
Melon: No. 45

Onion: Asgrow Y41

Pepper: California Wonder

What's New?

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Wisconsin SR 6			



★ Star Performers



★ **ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE:** *Most popular of all shipping beans. ASGROW bred. Page 1.*



★ **CALUMET:** *A great mid-season hybrid, widely adapted, with handsome ears. ASGROW bred. Page 8.*



★ **MARKETER:** *Leads the cucumber list for yield, color and quality. ASGROW bred. Page 10.*



★ **GREAT LAKES 118:** *The ASGROW strain of this well known shipping lettuce. Page 12.*