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1956

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio

REF/RAR

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.2938

GARDEN ANNUAL



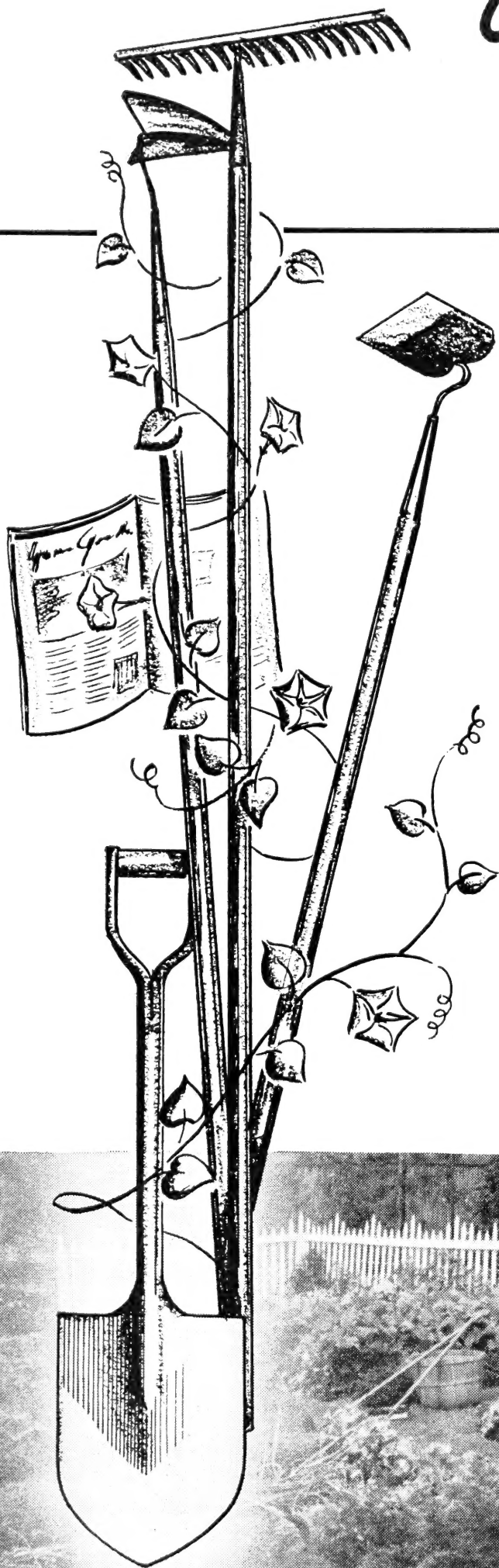
Whether you

THE FUN

This year there will be more gardens than ever before because we Americans are realizing that both vegetables and flowers are essential to good living. Modern science has done much to make the gardeners work easy, to help him grow bigger and better flowers and vegetables and growers are constantly striving to make these disease resistant and more productive.

To help you toward a successful garden this year we have devoted more than half of our Garden Annual to "how to do it" information. We're seedsmen by trade and gardeners by nature, and that's why we know that the cultivation of beauty and the achievement of satisfaction depend a great extent on the understanding with which they are practiced.

Gardening is an expression of one's self . . . be it the beauty of a flower garden, the even turf of a well-kept lawn, the wealth of a bountiful vegetable garden, well tended shrubs or even one plant or one garden. But whatever it is, it's there because you put it there yourself and the responsibility of its well-being, and the beauty and satisfaction it may give is in your hands. Happy gardening to you this year!



garden for food or beauty

IS IN THE GROWING!

Plants subject to ground pests, such as asters, should have powdered tobacco mixed generously with the immediate topsoil when planted and again just before blooming time. Sulphur and tobacco are usually safe things to mix in the soil around the plant.

Cultivate often until July first and then, if you wish to avoid labor and watering, try mulching with an inch of peat humus or peat moss, keeping this material slightly away from the stem. This can be raked off in the fall or left to be cultivated into the soil.

Stake such tall plants as Delphinium at once. Use handy "Twist'ems." Remove all blossoms as soon as they fade to induce a prolonged flowering season. A second flowering can be secured from such plants as Canterbury Bells by this method. Cut Delphinium stalks to the ground after flowering to get new bloom stalks. Pansies bloom continuously if not allowed to go to seed.

Divide your perennials every 3 or 4 years. Cut away all of the dead roots and stalks, save the best portions, and start afresh.

You can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, not permitting them to go to seed. If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem. Sometimes a second pinch can be made when these shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size. Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as the younger plants.



Hardy phlox give midsummer heat the freshness of spring



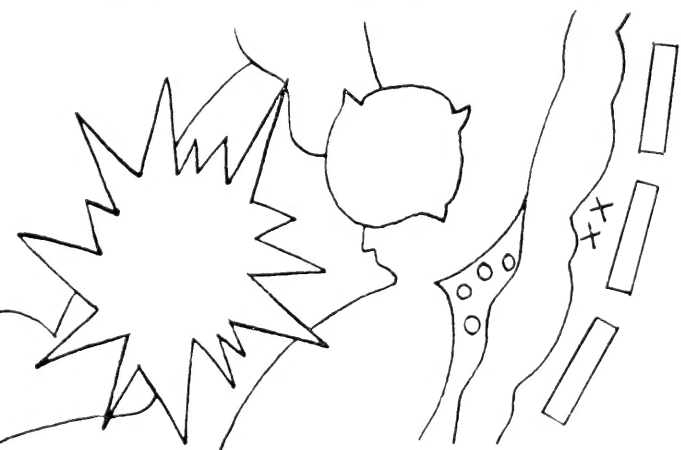
The border garden can be a riot of color from spring to fall

INDEX

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| All Americas | 12-13 |
| Annuals | 9-17 |
| Annual Culture | 30 |
| Bugs and Insects | 34 |
| Flower Planting Guide | 31 |
| Garden Designs | 5 |
| Lawn Seed | 32 |
| Lawn Building | 33 |
| Moon Planting Guide | 35 |
| Perennials | 18-19 |
| Perennial Culture | 30 |
| Vegetables | 21-29 |
| Vegetable Planting Guide | 42 |
| Weed Control | 38 |



There's an Easy GARDEN



It's a privilege and a pleasure for us to present this Garden Annual to you for as you've already noticed, it comes to you from your neighbor. Unlike most seed catalogs, it's a local affair.

We think that's very important, for it means that this book tells about local gardening—and offers you seeds and garden materials suited to your own area and growing conditions.

It has always been our policy to offer our customers the best merchandise available and our catalog lists some of the things that we have to offer.

It's just smart to do your garden shopping here—where your needs are understood. Certainly it's easier—and safer!



WARRANTY

Our seeds are especially selected from fresh stocks for high germination qualities, true-to-name varieties, and maximum yield tests, and we warrant them to the full extent of the purchase price paid. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if our seeds do not meet these standards. Since much depends upon climate, soil, and cultivation we must limit our liability to the amount of the purchase price only.

**Our constant aim is to
sell the Newest and
Best Varieties of
Seed for our
climate and soil**

Way to PLANNING!

Garden planning is not hard, it is thoughtful consideration of existing boundaries, focal point, color and growth habit. In gardening you can rarely work with a plant in flower, but must create in advance on paper.

An interesting and effective way of planning your garden is by the use of bits of colored paper cut out to scale and representing the color, size and growth habit of the individual flower, shrub or tree.

Draw a plan to exact scale of the area in which you want your garden. Then these colored bits of paper can be shuffled around to give you an idea of color and harmony completing the picture of your garden from spring until fall.

Be sure to put in the green of your existing trees or shrubs and consider the blue of the sky and the brightness of the sun, always remembering color.

There should always be a climatic point in the garden and near it should be the best color combinations to build up its importance and to heighten the effect. Colors must be blended, graded, focused and varied according to light and shade so as to supplement and strengthen the design of your garden—not only for a short period, but through the season.

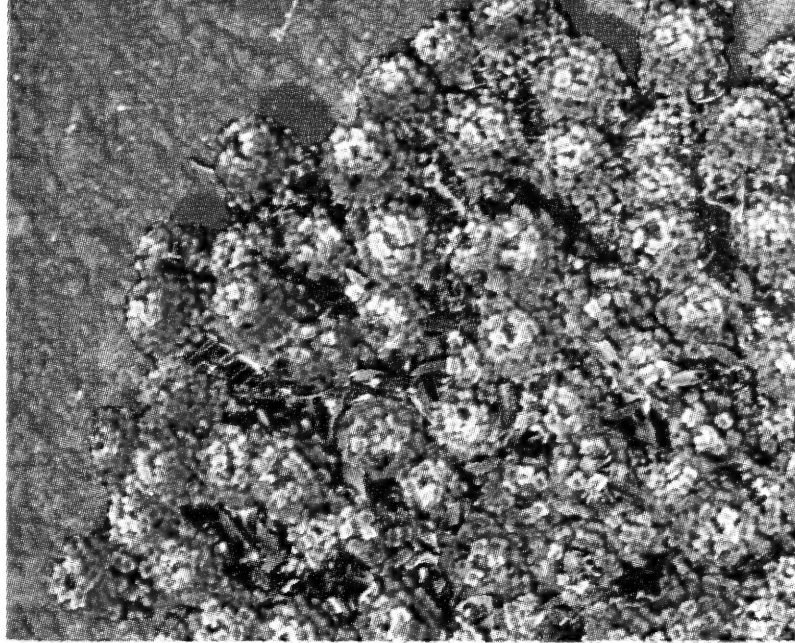
Color accent groups along a broder produce movement, sequence and rhythm. They carry the eye along to the climatic point. When these groups are repeated on both sides of the central point, they create balanced rhythm. Relieve large masses of color with smaller groups of plants of complementary color, or by sparing use of creamy white.

Color schemes are up to the individual. Some depend upon a dominant color—a single hue, tint or shade used throughout the garden. Masses of it are present at every season of the flowering year. The effect is that of a single color, but other colors are introduced in smaller groups as contrasts for the dominant masses. There's no end to the various color combinations and there's no pleasure that can equal the painting of your own garden picture.

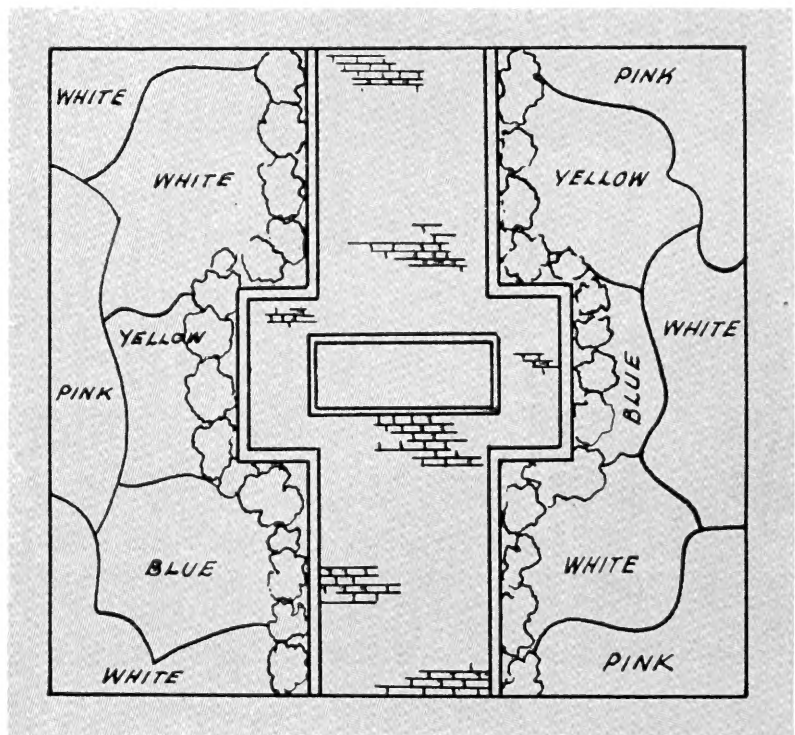
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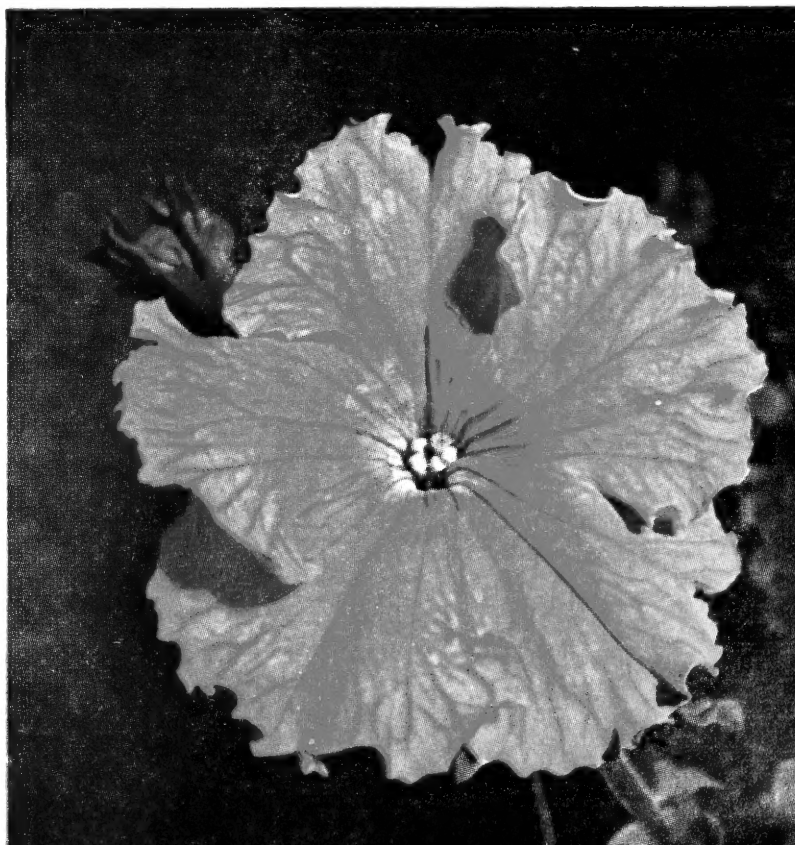
Toledo 4, Ohio



ALYSSUM Royal Carpet




PETUNIA Prima Donna





7 ARDENING IS



Gardening is indeed a family affair and children are natural born garden lovers. With just a little help and guidance from you this spring they can enjoy the thrill of their own garden. Having a garden of their own will not only teach them how to take care of things, but will give them a greater appreciation of Nature, when they watch the cycle of seed to tiny green shoot to flower or vegetable.

When you are cultivating your family garden this spring, put aside a special plot for the children. Pick a well drained, sunny location near your own garden. A plot eight by ten feet is sufficient. When choosing flowers for their garden, think first of annuals, as they are fast growing, long lasting and don't require much special work. A good selection might include Marigolds, Zinnias, Nasturtiums, Cosmos and Bachelor Buttons. For their vegetables, they can have a bountiful garden with Beans, Beets, Carrots, Leaf Lettuce, Radishes and Parsley.

By choosing such fast growing flowers and vegetables, you'll find that the children's interest won't lag—nor their appetites, when they see their vegetables on the table.

Vegetables for the Family

The most important point to remember in planning your vegetable garden is family preference. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two week intervals.

A well planned garden is started on paper first. There are several reasons for this, but the main one is to keep

your garden producing all through the season.

Chart it out to scale on paper and keep a record so that you can rotate your crops correctly as well as plan your succession crops, catch crops and inter-crops. You'll save ground space too, and that means less watering and weeding to be done.

On page 42 of our Garden Annual you will find a comprehensive guide that will give you all of the information you will need to plan your garden on paper. The amount of seed required, the proper spacing between seeds and rows, the growing period and the approximate yields are all shown in this guide.

Start with a rough sketch and try all your ideas in combination during this rough sketch stage. When you have what you want, then you can convert your ideas into a final plan drawn to scale.

A scale of one quarter of an inch representing one foot works very well, because by using one sixteenth of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale.

High growing vegetables such as sweet corn, pole beans and staked tomatoes should preferably be on the north side of your garden or they will ultimately cut off the life-giving sunshine from the lower growing vegetables.

Crops that remain in the garden through the entire growing season should be located where they will not be disturbed. Early crops should be planted together and when they are harvested, the space can be used again for fall crops.





FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Successive cropping should be practiced in every garden. This may be carried out in two ways. One crop may follow another in the same season. Late cabbage or sweet corn may be planted in the space from which early peas, lettuce and radishes have been harvested. Or successive planting of the same crop may be made at intervals of seven to ten days. This will provide a continuous supply of such crops as sweet corn, string beans, spinach and radishes.

Companion cropping is also important. This is the growing of two or more crops on the same area at the same time. Quick maturing crops like spinach, beans, kale, lettuce and radishes may be planted between the rows of eggplant, tomatoes or other crops which will occupy the space all through the season. The early crops will have time to mature and be harvested before the later ones will need the entire space for full development.

Your Soil

The best garden soil is a rich sandy loam, but if you have either heavy clay or light sand, the same materials will improve both—the new soil conditioners, decayed vegetable matter—old rotted manure, peat moss, commercial humus or well rotted leaves.

Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.

Before digging or plowing the garden,

apply 4 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind.

Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs together and won't crumble when you apply light pressure, it is entirely too wet to work.

When you water, soak, don't sprinkle. Your garden needs water when the leaves look wilted in the sun and do not recover freshness over night. Except for transplants, try to avoid watering the garden until it really needs water. The best way to do a thorough soaking job is to use a canvas hose that leaks all along its length, placed along a row at a time. Let the water run until the soil is saturated to a good depth. Then move the hose to the next row.

If an overhead sprinkler is used, be sure it doesn't have too much force or it will wash the soil away. If you have only an ordinary hose (without holes) remove nozzle and place a small board under the end of the hose to distribute water gently.

Water in the evening or early morning. After watering, the soil should be moist to a depth of five to six inches. Check with a spade to be sure.

When the soft summer breeze wafts perfume from the nodding flowers and you listen to the cheerful sounds of children playing and birds singing, rest assured of a rich harvest for "gardening is indeed a family affair."





ASTER, Powderpuff

Each year we give you an advance picture of some of the newest flowers. Although these seed are in limited quantity, here are a few of the novelties for 1956.

PETUNIA BALLETT—A blending of F₁ Hybrid Grandiflora Petunias, *Ballet* is a mixture of the F₁ Hybrid Grandiflora Petunia *Ballerina*, *Bolero Improved*, *La Paloma*, *Tango*, *Fire Dance* and *Crusader*. In addition to these there are a deep purple and steel blue.

SWEET PEA-HEIDI—A bright rose color in the "Little Sweetheart" series. This is an entirely new class of Spencer Sweet Pea. It grows upright and forms a perfectly rounded bush about 8 inches high. These compact little plants do not require any support and are literally covered with large Spencer type flowers. It comes into bloom early and will continue flowering over a long period.

ZINNIA, ICE CREAM—A truly pure cream zinnia. Not a shade of buff or yellow or white, but full-bodied cream. Giant formal cactus blooms up to six inches and more in diameter.

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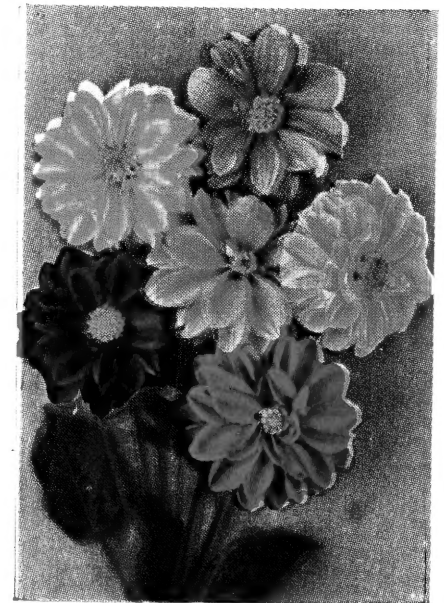
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A GARDEN

A

to

DAHLIA, Unwin's
Ideal Bedding Mixed

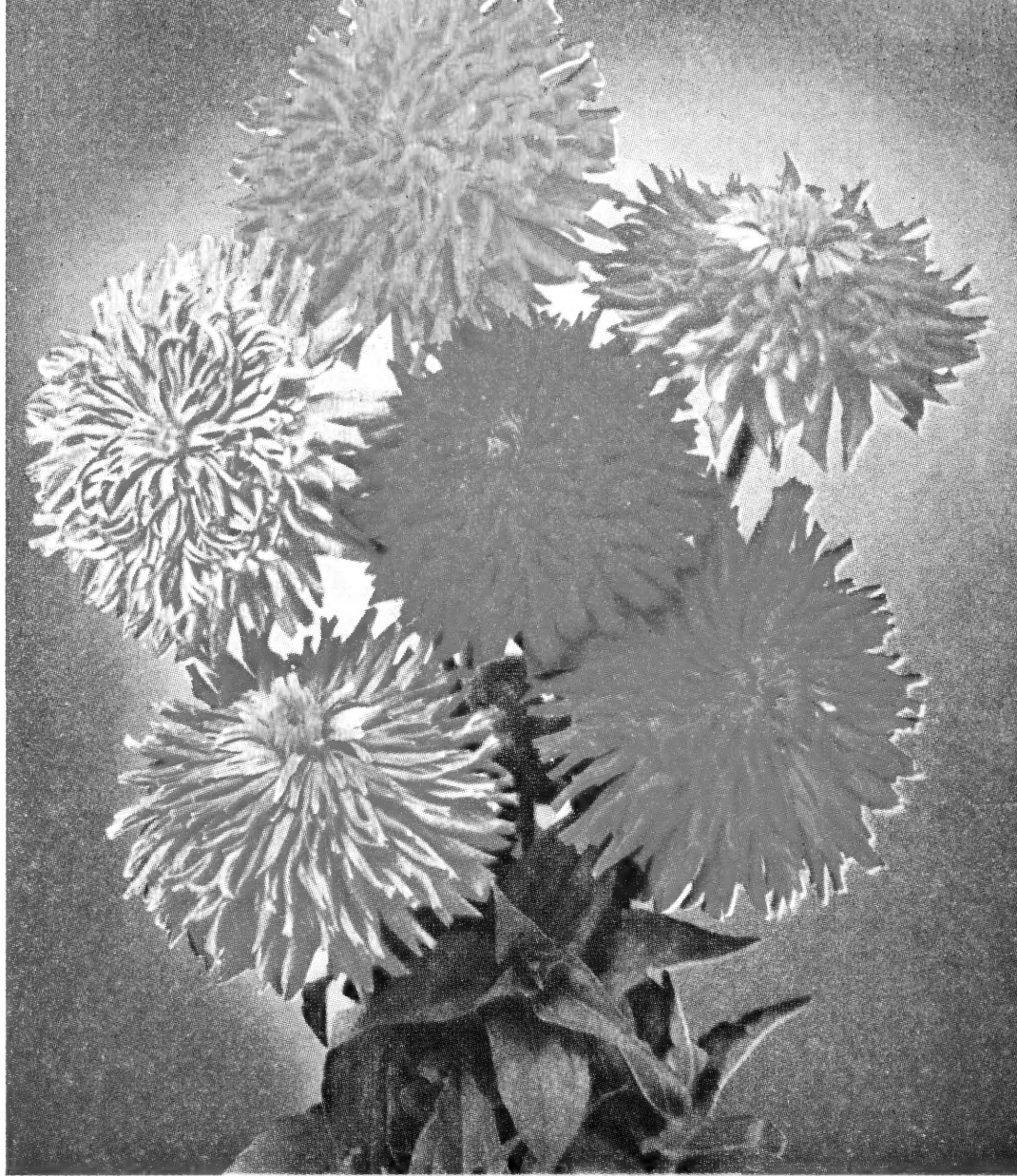


All Flower Seed

15c

Unless Otherwise Noted

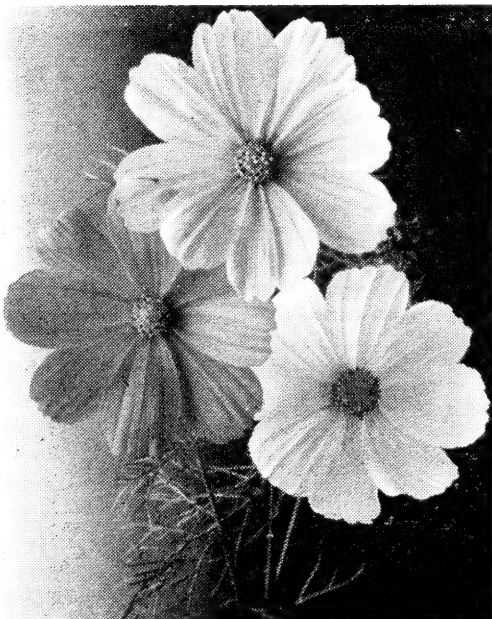
OF COLOR



ZINNIA Cactus Flowered

CULTURE

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information which will be found on page 30.



COSMOS, Sensation

ANNUALS

Ageratum

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

BLUE PERFECTION—A deep amethyst blue flower. Grows to 9 inches high.

MIDGET BLUE—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Compact. 25c.

Alyssum

(a) Culture II, 4-6"

CARPET OF SNOW (a)—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

ROYAL CARPET—In drifts of vibrant purple color or used as a neat edging for the flower bed. Excellent companion for Carpet of Snow. 4" high, 10" across. 25c.

Anchusa

(a) Culture I, 2'

BLUE BIRD—Bushy plants with sprays of indigo blue, white-eyed flowers.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

Rust Proof

MAGIC CARPET—A delightful new little snapdragon especially well suited to edgings and use in rock garden. Pkt. 25c.

MAXIMUM—Tallest kind. All colors. Handsome and erect. Exquisite mixed.

SUPER-MAJESTIC Giant Flowered—Semi-tall. Large garden flowers. 25c.

TALL GIANT, LARGE FLOWERED—Large 3 foot spikes, huge colorful flowers.

TETRA—Immense flowers in many fine colors. Many spikes. All shades. Pkt. 25c.

Arctotis

(Blue-Eyed African Daisy)

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

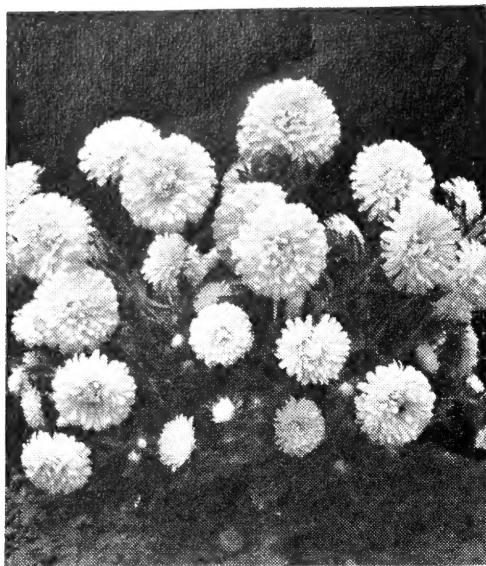
GRANDIS—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish mauve center. Pkt. 15c.

Aster

(a) Culture II, 1½-2½'

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Pkt. 15c.

See Perennials listings on pages 18 and 19



ASTER, Queen of the Market

Asters, continued

GIANT CREGO Wilt Resistant—Large 4-inch colorful flowers with fluffy effect.

POWDERPUFF—Pink, azure, rose, crimson, white, scarlet and blue. Solidly made of 3-3½" fully-double flowers. Each plant 24" tall, yet takes up less than 12" space—all the flowers are on top. Often 20 long-stemmed cut flowers per plant. Highly wilt-resistant. Early. Pkt. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed. Marvelous colors. Wilt resistant. Pkt. 15c.

SUNSHINE — 4' anemone-like flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. 25c.

WILT RESISTANT SUPER GIANT, MIXED—An entirely new class of base branching, heavy stemmed fluffy ostrich feather flowers. 5-6" across. Pkt. 15c.

**Bachelor's Buttons
(Centaurea, Cornflower)**

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

BLUE BOY—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Colors intense. Pkt. 15c.

JUBILEE GEM—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds. 15c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

MIXED—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

Bells of Ireland

(a) Culture I, 24"

An interesting novelty with a long graceful stem. Both foliage and flowers are the same attractive light green color. Flowers practically cover the stem. 25c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

PACIFIC BEAUTY, LEMON—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless.

PACIFIC BEAUTY, PERSIMMON—Large, bright, orange, double. Heat resistant.

SUNSET SHADES—Large flowers in shades: lemon, yellow and orange.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

(a) Culture III, 1'

WHITE HYACINTH—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.

**Cardinal Climber
(Imp. Cypress Vine)**

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fernlike leaves. Red flowers. Fast grower. Pkt. 15c.

Castor Bean (Ricinus)

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

ZANZIBARENSIS—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Excellent for backgrounds.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

(a) Culture I or II, 1-3'

CRISTATA—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN FLEECE—Plumes are huge and dense, on long cutting stems, dozens of them to the plant. Stands any amount of hot weather, pest and disease resistant. Will cut-and-come again all season. 25c.

PAMPAS PLUMES—Tall, feathery heads in new bronze and sunset shades. 25c.

TOREADOR—A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson colored cockscomb. Long blooming season, most compact, largest heads. Cristata type. 25c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

SINGLE PAINTED DAISY, MIXED—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow. Pkt. 15c.

Clarkia

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shady spot. Pkt. 15c.

Cosmos

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

DAZZLER—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon. Pkt. 15c.

FIESTA—Bi-color. Orange colored with scarlet longitudinal stripes. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER, Sunshine



CALENDULA, Lemon

ORANGE RUFFLES—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 15c.

RADIANCE—Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. 15c.

SENSATION MIXED—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 15c.

YELLOW RUFFLES—Semi-double. Bright yellow. Airy effect. Pkt. 15c.

**Cynoglossum
(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)**

(a) Culture II, 15"

FIRMAMENT—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Dwarf plants bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.

**Daisy, Swan River
(Brachycome)**

(a) Culture II, 10"

MIXED—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer.

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

COERULEUS—An attractive annual which blooms from July until frost. Flowers are pale lavender. Good cutting flower.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

GAIETY—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Single with lacy appearance. Spicy odor. Pkt. 15c.

**Eschscholtzia
(California Poppy)**

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves. Pkt. 15c.

Everlasting Flowers

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

MIXED—Contains such favorites as Straw-flower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried winter bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in sun and open at 4 o'clock.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED PICTA (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals.

Godetia (Satin Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Azalea-like flowers of many showy colors on bushy plants.

Gourds, Ornamental

(a) Culture III, 12'

MIXED—Large and small kinds that will be useful for popular dried novelties.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

ANNUAL WHITE (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

(a) Culture II, 6'

SUN GOLD—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. Globe shaped.

Hearts and Honey

One of the most colorful and unusual flowers ever offered. An annual climbing vine which produces masses of flowers. In the early morning they are brilliant orange, with yellow center; at noon, a pinkish red with lighter center and late afternoon clear bright shade of rose pink with white center. Popular novelty. 25c.

Hunnemannia (Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1½'

SUNLITE—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 15c.

Kochia (Burning Bush or Summer Cypress)

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall. Pkt. 15c.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium)

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

REGAL DARK BLUE—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

REGAL WHITE—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall, stately, and showy. Pkt. 15c.

REGAL PINK—Lively salmon pink.

REGAL LILAC—Clear lilac with green buds. Fat spike of large florets. Pkt. 15c.

REGAL ROSE—Rose color. Long, thick spikes exceptionally large florets. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT REGAL MIXED—A fine mixture of the above superior strains. Pkt. 15c.

STEEPLECHASE BLUE—The largest flowered of all Larkspurs. In fact it looks more like a delphinium. The intense dark blue flowers are double, freely borne. 25c.

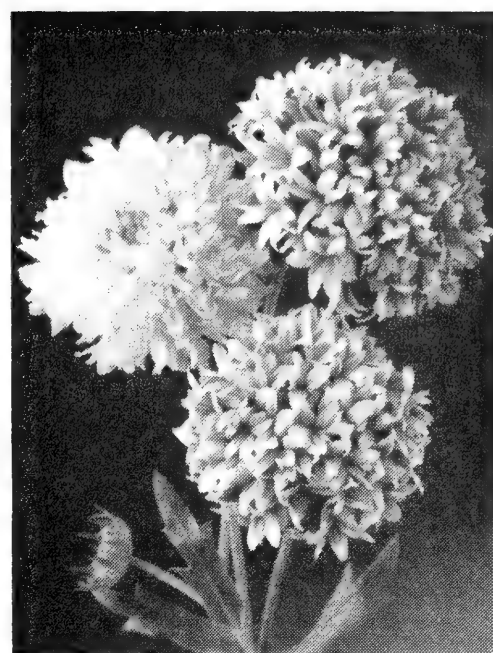
Linum (Flowering Flax)

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

SCARLET (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer. Pkt. 15c.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy



GAILLARDIA, Double Picta

Lobelia

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

Marigolds

(a) Culture I or II,

African

Tall Types, 2½-4'

GLITTERS—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem. A garden favorite.

INDIAN CHIEF—The brilliant reddish-orange color of this variety is outstanding among African Marigolds. Flowers are the informal peony-flowered type 2½ to 3" across, nicely ruffled petals.

MAMMOTH MUMS—Chrysanthemum-flowered, blooms in 2½ months from seed. Deep sulphur yellow. 30 inches high. 15c.

MAN-IN-THE-MOON—The lightest of all yellow marigolds with exceptionally solid, round flower heads composed of broad, crisply ruffled, pale moon-yellow petals. Vigorous with strong stems. 25c.

REAL GOLD—Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange color.

SUNSET GIANTS—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold shades. Pkt. 15c.

YELLOW SUPREME—Light, yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

French

Double Dwarf Types, ½-1'

KON TIKI—This new pure yellow early flowering dwarf African marigold is of the new double type. Pkt. 25c.

COLOR MAGIC—12 inch mounds covered with variegated colored flowers. An unusual cross in French Marigolds. Flowers in combination of deep gold and red.

MELODY—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers. Pkt. 15c.

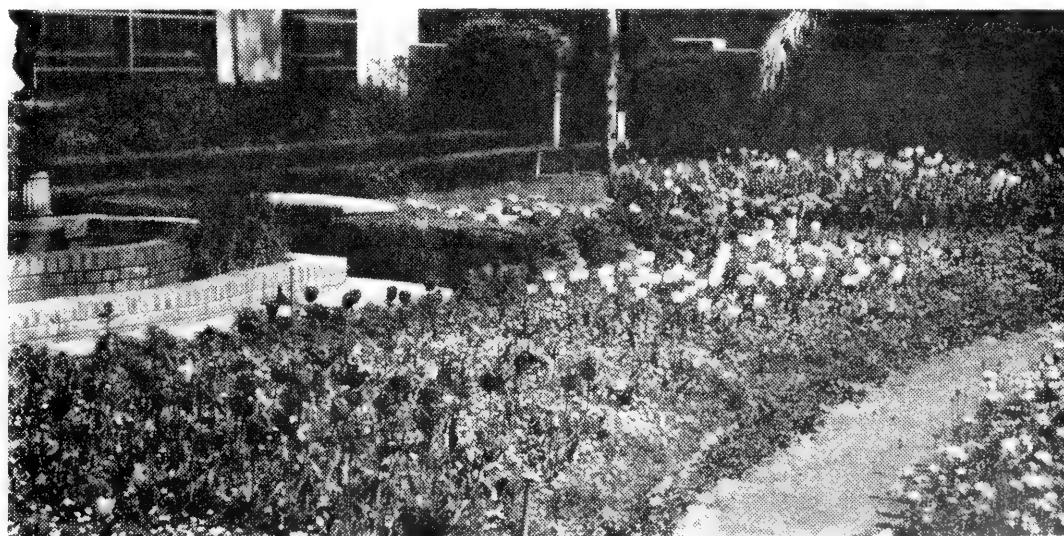
RUSTY RED—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

SPRY—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Distinctive and showy. Pkt. 15c.

SUNBRITE—An extremely early, medium height golden yellow in the carnation type which will bloom 2 or 3 weeks ahead of the other varieties. Pkt. 15c.

SUNKIST—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

Through proper planning you can have flowers in your garden from spring to frost.

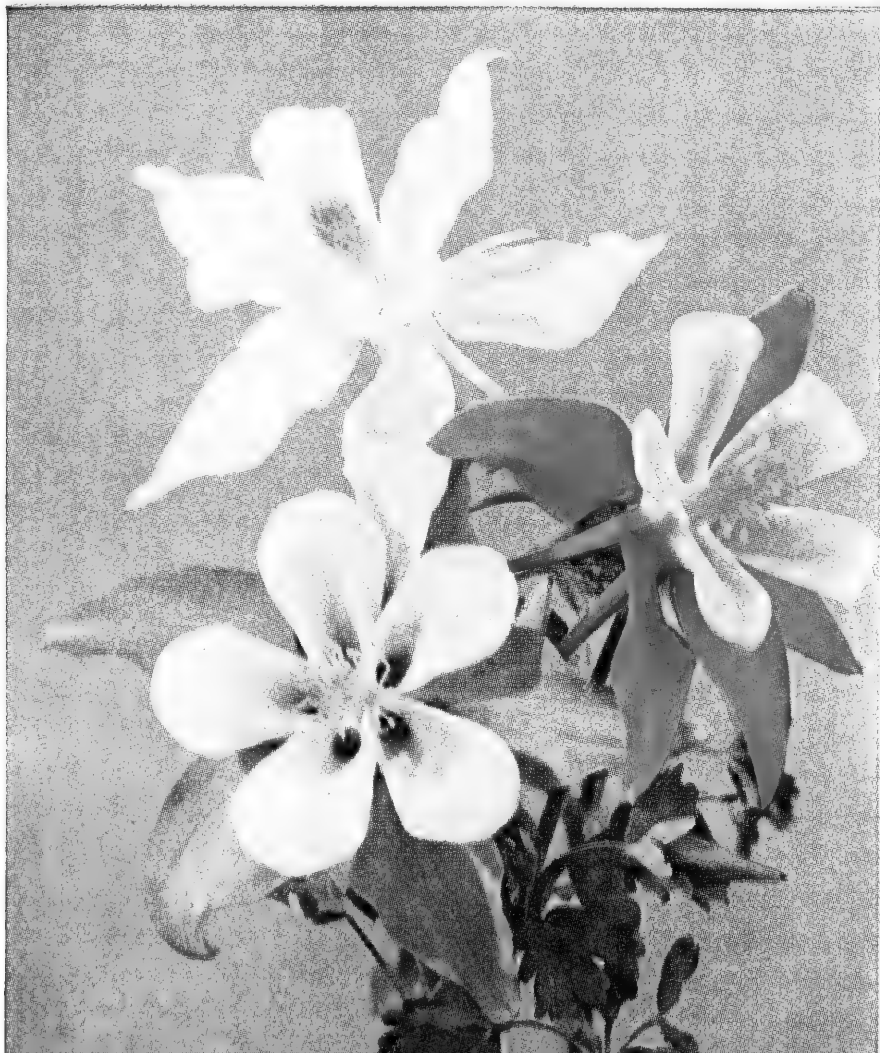




PETUNIA Fire Dance

Each year we bring you the latest in flower news and especially of the All America selections. Millions of gardeners look forward to the glamorous new flowers each year. Pictured above is the only All America selection for 1956, colorful, bright *Fire Dance* Petunia.

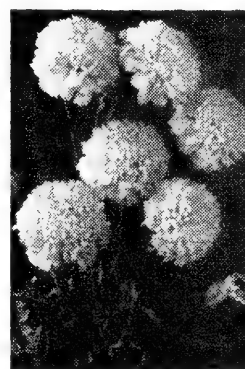
AQUILEGIA McKana's Giant



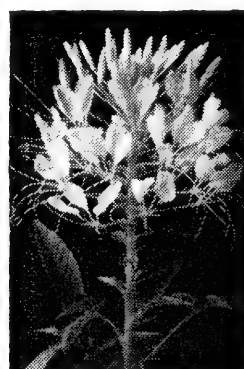
The ever popular Petunia again holds the spotlight as the only All America selection for 1956. **Fire Dance** is an exquisite new hybrid bedder, dwarf fringed grandiflora. The large three to four inch flowers are freely borne from spring to killing frosts—all-season, continual blooms. The color is dazzling. It is a strikingly beautiful, rich scarlet red with a bold flashlight throat of golden yellow.

In fact, this is the most distinct, most striking color yet reached in petunias and has the added feature of being in a flower which grows on semi-dwarf, rather compact plants. **Fire Dance** is an F₁ Hybrid Grandiflora, having noticeable hybrid vigor and both plants and flowers are exceptionally uniform.

A NEW MEMBER



MARIGOLD
Harmony



CLEOME
Pink Queen



MARIGOLD Glitters



- 1955 Aquilegia McKanna's Giant
Celosia Toreador
Petunia Prima Donna
Petunia Pale Face
- 1954 Zinnia Blaze
- 1953 Alyssum Royal Carpet
Petunia Comanche
- 1952 Cosmos Fiesta
Petunia Ballerina
Zinnia Persian Carpet

CELOSIA
Toreador

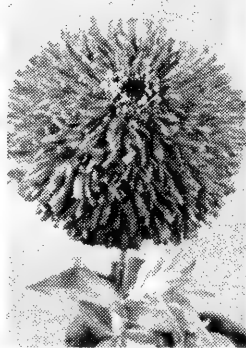


TITHONIA Torch

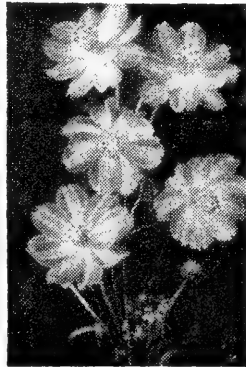
TO THE ALL AMERICAS



PETUNIA
America



ZINNIA
Blaze



COSMOS
Fiesta

PETUNIA Pale Face

ZINNIA Persian Carpet



Flowers In The Vegetable Garden

A combination flower and vegetable garden is not a new idea, though it is not common in this country. In England and France, and other parts of Europe, most of the gardens are fashioned this way.

Vegetable vines can be trained against sunny walls or fences where space is limited. Tomatoes and scarlet runner or pole beans trained along fences or trellised to form back-grounds.

Prune tomatoes to one, two, or three stems and a few laterals and train them to a lattice so that the sun will ripen the fruit. Cucumbers, gourds and melons can be trellised and the foliage and flowers are attractive enough to justify their inclusion in every combination garden. Bush squash—Zucchini, for example can make an attractive addition to the garden if planted in a tub. It has a delicate flavor and is attractive as well with large yellow flowers and foliage. Cosmos plants set here and there in the asparagus bed make the whole bed appear to be a beautiful big bouquet after the asparagus cutting season is over.

Carrots, lettuce, chives, or parsley are wonderful border plants around flower beds. Try carrots as a border with larkspur behind them!

A well-thought out plan is especially necessary in the combination garden. But once you see the possibilities of this type garden you will find much pleasure in working out plans to meet your own particular requirements.

Marigolds, continued

Single Dwarf Types, 1/2-1'

FLASH—Plants have many 1 3/4" flowers in tangerine and red shades. Pkt. 15c.

NAUGHTY MARIETTA—Open 2 1/2" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

Mignonette (Reseda)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented. Pkt. 15c.

Morning Glory (Ipomea)

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

CANDY PINK—Reported to be the first pink morning glory. The big 4 inch diameter flowers are of a lovely and cheerful shade of rose-pink salmon. Pkt. 25c.



An ideal border is colorful all season

DARLING—Sky blue with five deep blue mid-ribs forming a star. Pkt. 15c.

HEAVENLY BLUE—Sky-blue flowers. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 15c.

PEARLY GATES—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET O'HARA CLIMBING—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy.

MIXED—Many lovely shades. Pkt. 15c.

Nasturtium

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

GOLDEN GLOBE—Semi-double flowers of bright gold. Sweet scented. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLOBE—Fiery scarlet double. Old-fashioned beauties. Pkt. 15c.

MAHOGANY GLOBE—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

GOLDEN GLEAM—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

SALMON GLEAM—Delicate golden salmon double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS—A mixture of all the Gleam colors. Pkt. 15c.

Nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes)

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

SENSATION—Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White, light pink.

Pansy

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

COLOR CARNIVAL—F₂ generation seed, possessing exceptionally large blooms on vigorous plants. The color range is remarkable, containing combinations of deep rich colors, predominantly red and wine shades. Pkt. 25c.

FELIX—Appropriately named for "Felix the Cat." Each large ruffled flower is marked with the long dark "whiskers" and the color range is unusual with plenty of smokies, wine shades and bronzes. Growth compact, neat, sturdy stems. 15c.

SWISS GIANTS—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. 15c.

Petunia

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

BALCONY—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes. White, red, rose, or blue.

COMANCHE—The reddest of red petunias, richer, brighter, more uniform scarlet red. Single flowers 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches in diameter. About 13 inches high. Pkt. 25c.

ENGLISH VIOLET—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD, Dwarf French

FIRE CHIEF—Brilliant Red. Compact, and dwarf flowers profusely. Pkt. 15c.

LIPSTICK—A vigorous new petunia with an unusual glowing color. Plants are compact, early and free-flowering.

POW WOW—New small flowering varieties developed as companions to Petunia Comanche. All have the same general habit, vigor and flowering characteristics as Comanche. **Apache** is bright rose red; **Mohawk**, bright rose pink; **Sioux**, salmon and **Paleface**, late 1955 All America Bronze Medal. Pure white. Pkt. 50c.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and uniform. 15c.

SILVER MEDAL—A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. 15c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

BALLERINA—Bright. Deep rose fringed grandiflora type. Delicately fringed. 50c.

CARNIVAL—New strain of grandiflora Petunias that covers a much wider color range than ever before available. Large flowers produced in profusion on compact spreading plants. Very showy. Pkt. 25c.

FIRE DANCE—All America Bronze Medal 1956. Exquisite new hybrid bedder, dwarf fringed grandiflora. Rich scarlet with a bold flash-light yellow throat. Pkt. 50c.

FLAMING VELVET—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Grows profusely.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

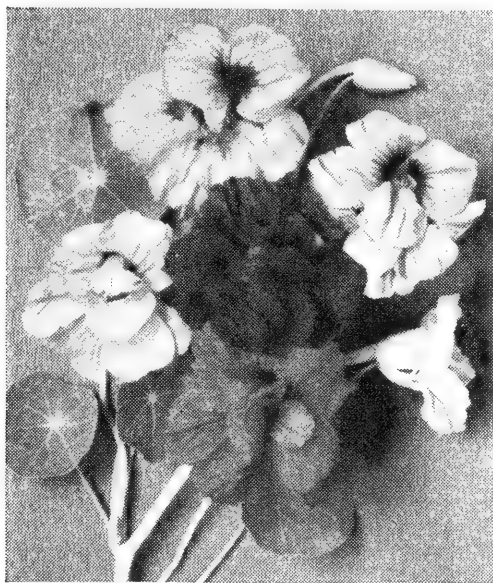
LITTLE GIANTS MIXED—Compact plants with medium flowers in many colors. 25c.

POPCORN—Large, pure white, plain edged flowers. Early blooming, exceedingly dwarf and compact. Pkt. 50c.

PRIMA DONNA—Improved F, hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class A bright rose-pink petunia excellent for home gardens. True large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petals on 12-inch bedding type plants. Pkt. 50c.

SNOW STORM—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

THEODOSIA—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.



NASTURTIUM, Gleam Hybrids

Poppy

(a) Culture IV, 1 1/2-3'

SHIRLEY, MIXED—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows. Pkt. 15c.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

(a) Culture III or IV, 6"

SINGLE MIXED—Brilliant colors.

DOUBLE MIXED—All double. Pkt. 15c.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

AMERICA or GLOBE OF FIRE—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Pkt. 15c.

ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Finest all-purpose salvia. Brilliant scarlet, blooms from mid-July until frost. Begins to flower when only a few inches high. Pkt. 15c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

(a) Culture III, 30"

MIXED—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold. 15c.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower)

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

BLUE MOON—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c.

CORAL MOON—New coral shade. Large double flowers on firm stems. Pkt. 15c.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, MIXED—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue. Pkt. 15c.

Schizanthus (Butterfly-Flower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

MIXED—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering and very decorative.

Sea Lavender (Statice)

(a) Culture I, 2'

MIXED—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes. Decorative. Pkt. 15c



STOCK, Evening Scented

Snow-On-The-Mountain (Euphorbia)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast. Pkt. 15c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

DWARF TEN WEEKS—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors. 15c.

GIANT IMPERIAL—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Bright colors.

Sweet Peas

(a) Culture III, 3'

CUTHBERTSON—Fine new heat resisting

strain, very early, free flowering and fragrant. Colin, scarlet; Janet, white; Lois, rose pink; David, navy blue; Frank, lavender and Tommy, mid-blue. Pkt. 15c.

GINGER—A gorgeous flushed rose changing to rich salmon rose under artificial light. Colossal flowers 2 1/2 inches across. Ginger is an attractive combination of rose changing to white. Pkt. 25c.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—Bred especially for the home gardener to use for borders, bedding or pot plant culture. Forms a perfect mound of flowers 8" high and wide. Flowers are of the Ruffled Spencer type in a full color range. Pkt. 25c.

EARLY SPENCER—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

LATE SPENCER—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. Colors mixed. 15c.

RUFFLED SPENCER—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Pkt. 15c.

Sweet Sultan

(a) Culture II or IV, 2 1/2'

MIXED—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown. 15c.

Keep Your Cut Flowers Fresh Longer

The ideal time to cut flowers in hot weather is after sun-down. Use a sharp knife or flower shears and cut the stems cleanly at an angle. Carry a bucket of water with you and place each stem in water as you cut it.

The stem tips of Poppies, Dahlias, Heliotrope, Poinsettias, or other flowers which exude a milky substance when cut should be burned in a flame or plunged in boiling water immediately after cutting.

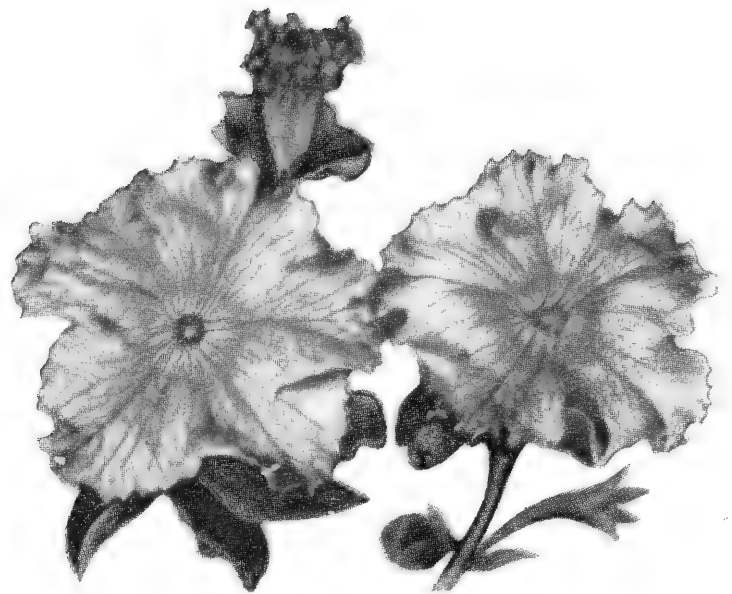
Heavy woody stems like those of Chrysanthemums, Shrub Roses and branches of flowering shrubs absorb water if split or crushed with a hammer for several inches above the base of the stem.

The most important step in keeping cut flowers fresh is "hardening." This means placing the freshly cut material in large, deep containers of cold water in a dark, cool place for several hours—preferably overnight. Arrange in containers which hold enough water to immerse at least several inches of stem; change water often.

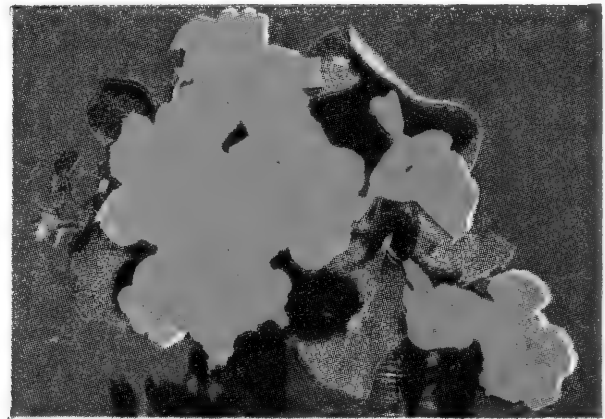


CELOSIA Golden Fleece

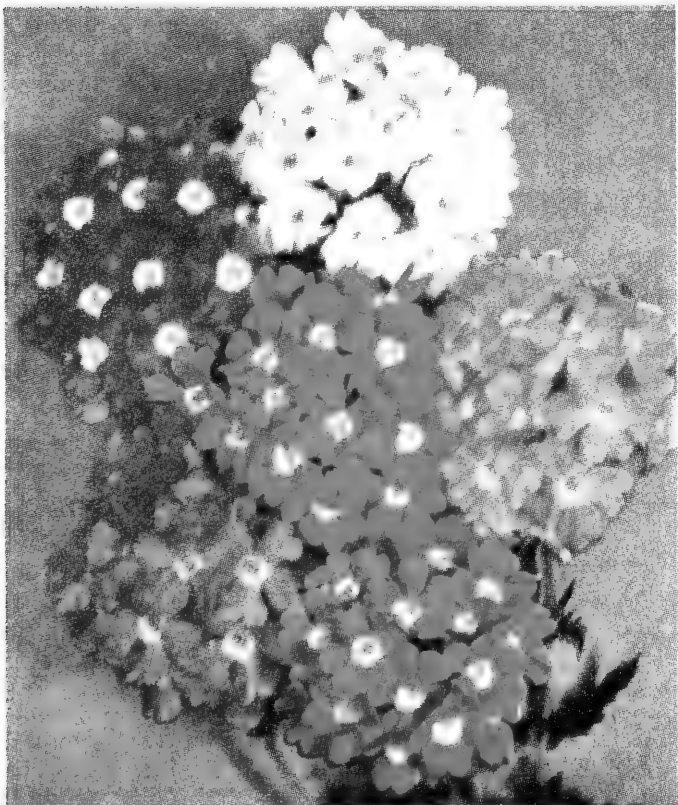
MULTI-COLOR GARDENS



PETUNIA Ballerina



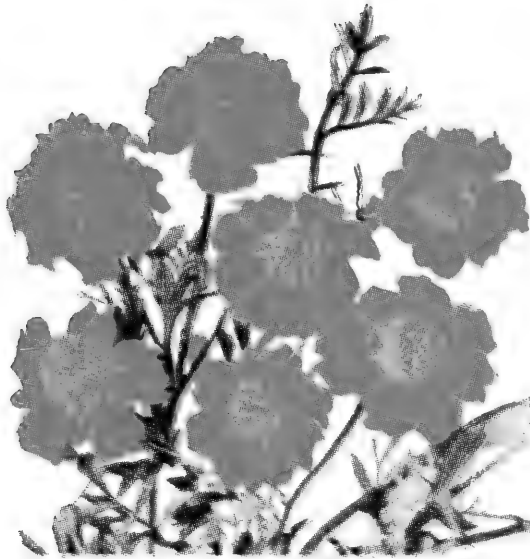
NASTURTIUM Golden Gleam



VERBENA, Grandiflora Mixed

ZINNIA Dahlia Flowered





MARIGOLD, Red Head



Use Fast Growing Dependable, Fragrant Annuals for Color Bright as a Summer Day

Summer with its blazing skies and brilliant greens, demands the vivid splashes of color that only bold plantings of annuals can supply. Annuals are easy to grow and they bloom all summer providing cut flowers by the armfuls. They will grow nearly anywhere in practically any kind of soil.

You'll get the biggest, brightest flowers when your plants get direct sunshine for

about half the day. For best results, use plenty of plant food.

Include zinnias, snapdragons, cosmos, marigolds, ageratum, or any of the favorites. Zinnia BLAZE makes uniform plants to 3 feet high that produce innumerable long-stemmed orange-scarlet flowers—huge, shaggy and theatrical. The new aster POWDERPUFF provides more color in the border per square foot having as many as twenty blooms per plant.

**Tithonia
(Golden Flower of the Incas)**

(a) Culture I, 4'

TORCH—Blooms from July until frost with quantities of long stemmed single flowers 3 to 4 inches across resembling single dahlias of intense fiery red. 15c.

Verbena

(a) Culture I, 8"

BLUE SHADES—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds. 15c.

LAVENDER GLORY—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. 15c.

SCARLET—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 15c.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

(a) Culture III, 15"

MIXED—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade and under most conditions.

Wild Flower Mixture

(a) Culture II or III, 1/2-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers which will give a "wild" garden look.

Zinnia

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 18-2'

RED RIDING HOOD—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

PERSIAN CARPET—Bi-colored. Rich deep tones of red and gold along with sunset shades. Medium-sized blooms on good cutting stems. Pkt. 15c.

LILLIPUT PASTELS—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

PUMILA SUNSHINE TINTS—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of delicate, soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

TOM THUMB MIXED—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2 1/2'

BLAZE—Giant hybrid, fiery red and orange. True to color and flowers are bigger than the dahlia flowered zinnias. Pkt. 25c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

FLORADALE SCARLET—Very uniform and true to type and color. Deep scarlet, slightly smaller than dahlia-flowered, with fluffy, but not twisted petals. Pkt. 15c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, MIXED—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest zinnias of all. Pkt. 15c.

PEPPERMINT STICK—Bi-colored. Basic red flowers, white or yellow stripes. 15c.

Complete list of perennials will be found on pages 18-19

Perennials ON PARADE

Achillea

(hp) Culture IV, 1-1½'

PTARMICA (The Pearl)—Clusters of pure white flowers bloom abundantly all summer. Fine for cutting. 12-18 inches.

Alyssum

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

SAXATILE (Gold Dust)—Hardy, compact growth. Produces golden yellow flowers.

Anemone

(hp) Culture II, 1'

CORONIA, ST. BRIGID—An improved strain bearing more brilliant and larger flowers. Remains in bloom longer. Pkt. 25c.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

(hp) Culture VI, 2½'

McKANA'S GIANT—Larger flowers and longer spurs, as well as richer and more beautiful colors than other columbines. The strong, bushy plants reach three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are well supported on wiry stems. 50c.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPUR

RED—Large colorful blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Arabis (Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

Armeria (Thrift)

(hp) Culture VI, 3"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and has dense globular flowerheads.

Aubrietia (Purple Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs. Purple shade.

Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis)

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. Ideal flower for beds.

CULTURE

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information which will be found on page 30.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

CUP AND SAUCER—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed colors. June.

DOUBLE—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white. All mixed. Good in beds.

SINGLE—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. All mixed.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

PERENNIAL GIBRALTARICA—Lilac-pink blooms. Needs protection in the winter. Prefers hot, dry location. 10".

SEMPERVIRENS—The perennial white Candytuft. Most desirable perennial for borders, rock gardens. Is evergreen. 25c.

Carnation

(hp) Culture or VI, 18"

CHABAUD'S GIANTS—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Profuse bloomers.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Coreopsis

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

SUNBURST—Large, double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower and dependable, 2'. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia

(hp) Culture I or II, 14"

UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Comes in many colors.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Colorful. Blooms June. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(p) Culture I, 1'

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED—Fine mixture of colorful, scented pinks.

Foxglove (Digitalis)

(b) Culture VII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink, rose, and purple. Beautiful blooms second year. 3' high. Pkt. 15c.

PERENNIAL MONARCH MIXED (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow. 1½ to 2 feet high.

Geum

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

MRS. BRADSHAW—Glowing scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Double 20c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

PERENNIAL WHITE (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting. 1½-3' tall. Pkt. 15c.

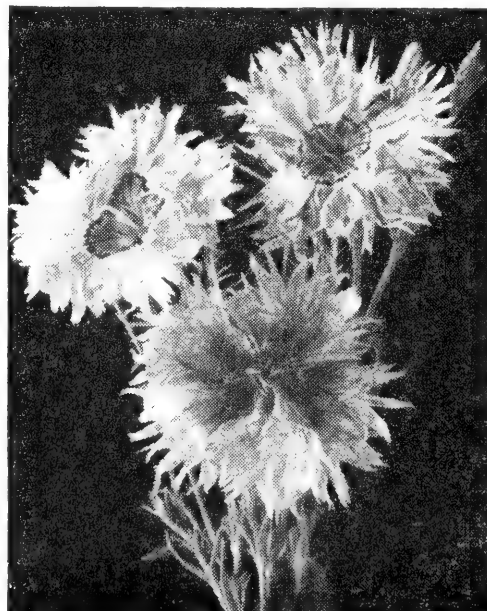
Heuchera

SANGUINEA HYBRID—A fine, hardy perennial bearing rich colored flowers in graceful spikes. Good cutting flower. 25c.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

GIANT MIXED—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants.





GYPSOPHILA

Hollyhock

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. 15c.

Lavender

VERA—Hardy perennial grown largely for its fragrance. Lavender-blue flowers.

Linaria (Baby Snapdragon)

(hp) Culture I, II, IV or VI

NORTHERN LIGHTS—About 15" high. Brilliant colors. Excellent quick-growing, cutting flower. Attractive border slant.

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)

Handsome border plant of intense scarlet. 3 feet. Useful easily grown flowers. 25c.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"-8"

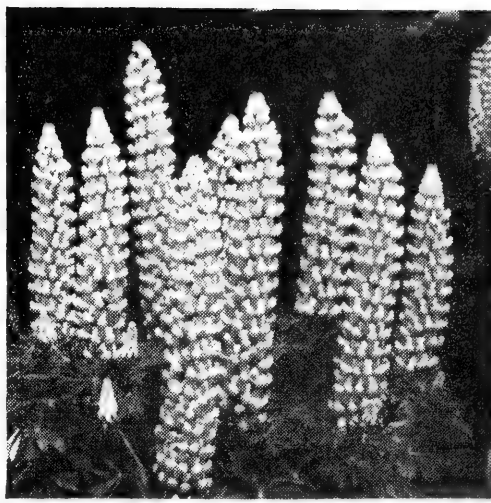
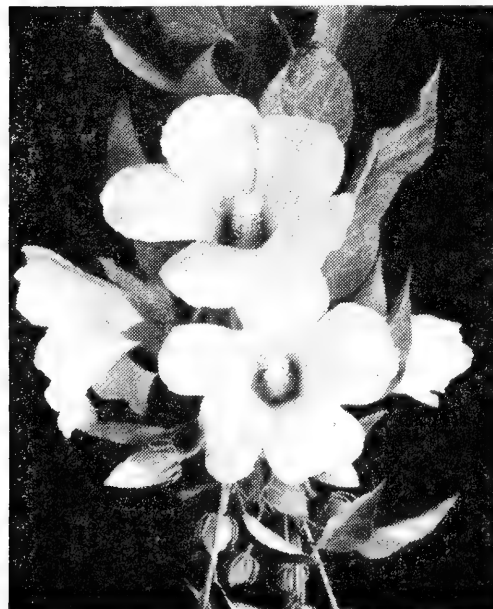
PERENNIAL BLUE—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to midsummer. Small, clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lupin

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Finest of all the lupines. Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes symmetrical closely packed. 15c.

HIBISCUS



RUSSELL LUPINES

Phlox

(hp) Culture VI, 8-12"

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown.

BEAUTY MIXED—The finest large flowered Dwarf Phlox. The shades are clear and soft. Blue, Pink and White. Pkt. 15c.

GIGANTEA ART SHADES—A strain with flowers 1½" in diameter, in a remarkable variety of soft color tones. Pkt. 15c.

Start Them From Seed

Starting perennials from seed is not only money-saving but a satisfying experience. With just a little care a packet of seed will give you many plants for border and garden and even to give away. See instructions on page 30 for starting from seed.

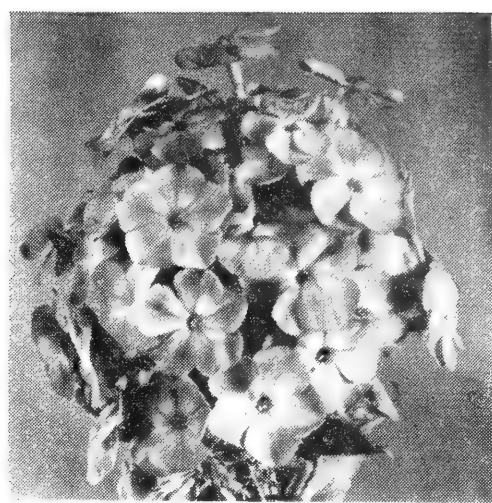
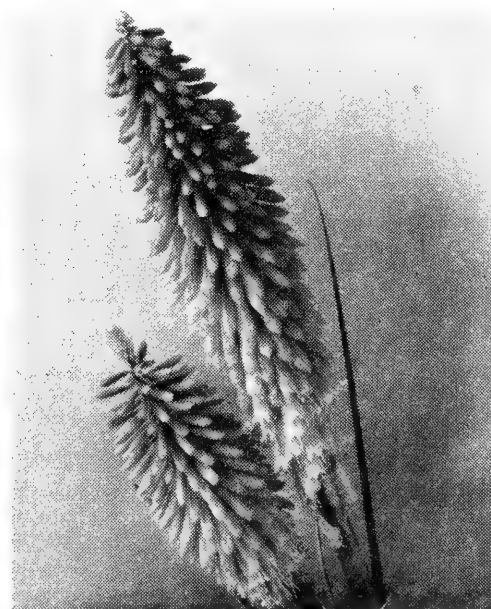
Poppy

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2"

ICELAND MIXED—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage. Forms neat compact tufts.

ORIENTAL SCARLET—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Flower profusely.

TRITOMA



PHLOX

Primula (Primrose)

(hp) Culture VI, 6-10"

ENGLISH PRIMROSE (Vulgaris)—Creamy yellow. 6-10" high. Pkt. 25c.

POLYANTHUS, GIANT MIXED—Handsome clusters, wide range of colors. 25c.

Shasta Daisy

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

ALASKA—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers yellow centers. 2'.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

DOUBLE—Double flowers crowd the heavy heads of many colors. 1½-2'.

SINGLE—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting. 1½-2' high.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

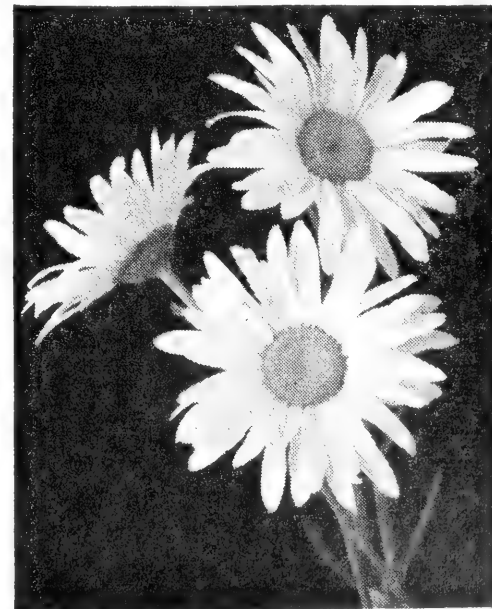
CHOICE HYBRIDS—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful greasy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. For border and cutting.

Viola (Tufted Pansies)

(hp) Culture VI, 6'

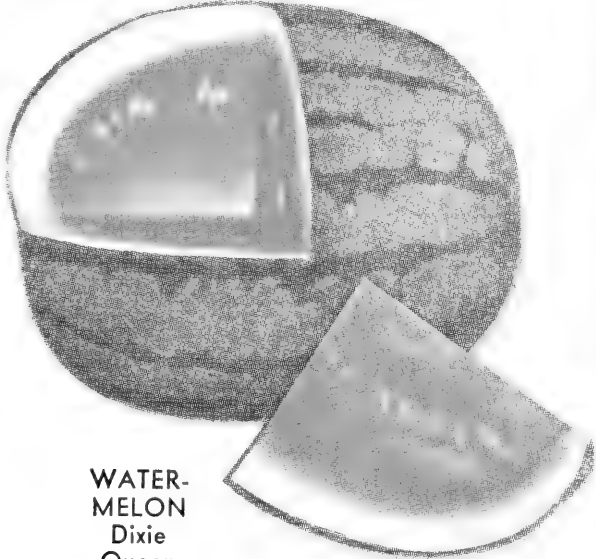
MIXED—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Good in low borders. 6"

SHASTA DAISY (single)



Carrot, **Gold Pak** shown at right is the only vegetable to win an award by the 1956 All America Selections Committee.

Gold Pak has slender, long roots, smooth, slightly pointed and tapered, nicely rounded shoulders, small indistinct cores and a deep orange skin. The flesh is rich orange colored and roots range from 8½ to 9¾ inches in length.



WATER-
MELON
Dixie
Queen



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE

For the world's greatest bargain, grow your own vegetables. You get dollars for pennies, with a lot of healthy fun thrown in free when you grow your own vegetables. Where else can you get so much for so little?

And besides, no vegetables you buy at the store ever taste so good—or are so good for you, because vegetables begin to undergo a change, almost as soon as they are picked. Inevitable natural processes quickly alter their flavor, texture and vitamin content. That's why there's no substitute for garden-fresh vegetables.

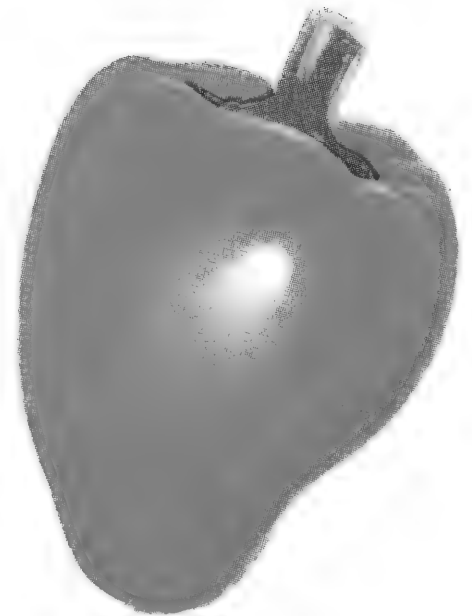
KEY POINTS

Divide your garden into three sections if possible.

Root vegetables, leaf vegetables, fruit vegetables.

On level ground you can run rows either east and west or north and south. If east-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. On sloping ground, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all of your plant food will go down the hill when it rains.

Plan to use your garden full time. To do this, you'll need catch crops, intercrops (companion crops) and succession crops.



PEPPER Pimiento

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.
Toledo 4, Ohio

All Vegetable Seed

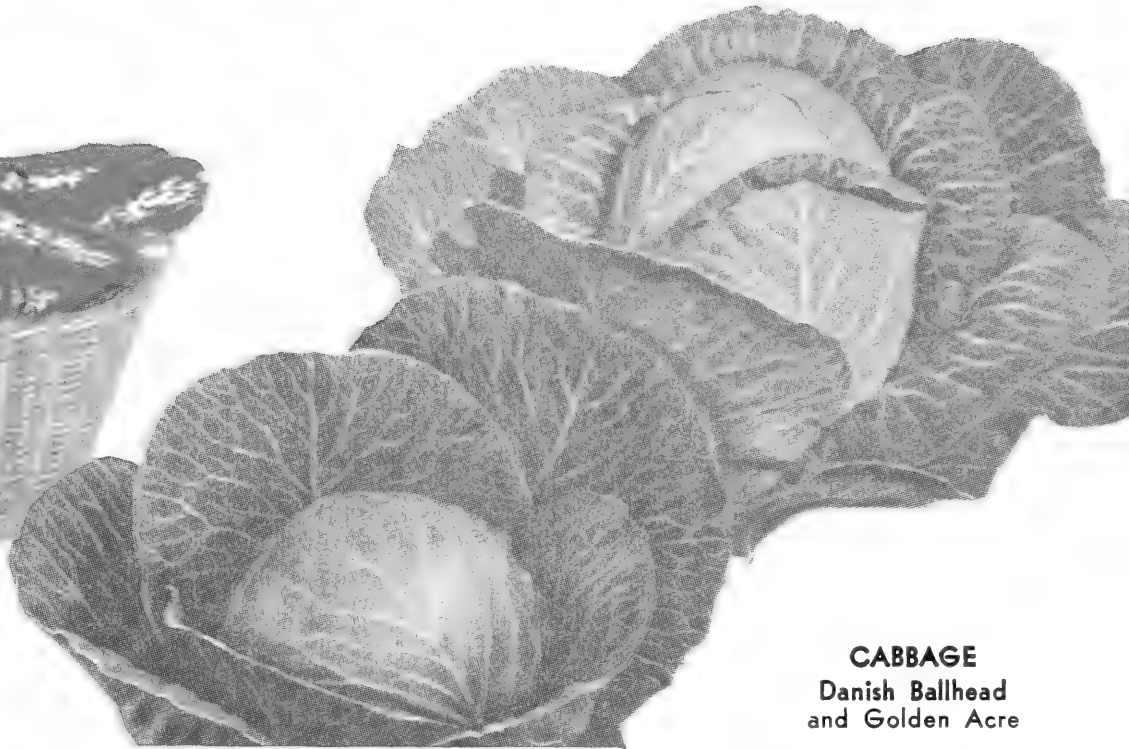
15c

Unless Otherwise Noted

"Taste Tested" Seed



SQUASH
Early Prolific Straightneck



CABBAGE
Danish Ballhead
and Golden Acre

TASTE OF HOME GROWN VEGETABLES

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

CUCUMBER
Long Green



Asparagus

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to 1/2" depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant to well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year.

MARY WASHINGTON (fr)—Highly rust resistant. Heavy yielder, producing early large shoots of rich, dark green color with tightly closed tips.

Beans

Sow in rows 2 1/2' to 3 1/2' apart. Plant seed 1 1/2" to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

BOUNTIFUL (fr)—48 days. The earliest flat pod variety used extensively by home and market gardeners. Pods are flat, clear light green, stringless, brittle and tender.

PLENTIFUL—53 days. Stringless, tender, good flavor. Does best in heavy soil.

SEMINOLE—New, disease-resistant, deep apple green, round-podded bush snap-bean. An all-purpose bean for home, market, canning and freezing. It is stringless and has a good "beany" flavor.

TENDERGREEN (fr)—52 days. Good sized bush with long round pods of medium green color. Pods are straight and stringless. The leading all purpose round pod bean. Heavy producer.

TOPCROP—50 days. Very hardy and dependable cropper. Mosaic resistant. 5 1/2 to 6 inches long. Round, medium light green pods, completely stringless.

WADE—53 days. Excellent quality and heavy yielder. Judged to be the finest all purpose green pod bush bean yet produced. Stringless, smooth and of a distinctive dark green color. Resistant to common mosaic and powdery mildew.

Give Your Garden A Head Start!

This year treat your family to earlier vegetables by starting your garden with our Selected Plants. These are big, healthy, strong plants that will grow and thrive, and produce abundantly the vitamin-rich, healthful vegetables everyone craves and needs.

We can supply you with most every type of thriving vegetable plant ready to set out. They are all husky specimens . . . hardy and full of growth. This year have earlier and more vegetables by setting out plants.



BEANS, Plentiful

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

CHEROKEE—50 days. Vigorous, prolific, uniform with long, straight and meaty golden yellow oval pods of good quality.

PENCIL POD WAX (fr)—54 days. Popular wax pod in home and market gardens. Highly dependable and productive.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX (fr)—50 days. Superior to the old Improved Golden Wax. Very productive and compact plant. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, thick, flat, light golden yellow. Stringless and tender.

Beans (Pole)

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—65 days. The leading pole bean, the best known and most widely used. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage. Kept picked, they will bear all season.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX (fr)—68 days. Unsurpassed among the wax-podded pole varieties. Heavy producer, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless.

SCARLET RUNNER—65 days. A short podded strain which is highly productive. Large beautiful scarlet blossoms make it an outstanding bean for ornamental purpose. Also used as green shell beans.

Lima (Dwarf or Bush)

CANGREEN (fr)—65 days. Productive green seeded bush Lima. Plant growth is similar to Henderson but beans retain fresh green color long after Henderson has turned white. Excellent flavor.

FORDHOOK BUSH 242 (fr)—73 days. Plant large, heavy producer. Seeds are large, white, very thick and plump.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (fr)—65 days. Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens. Productive, high quality, disease resistant.

Lima (Pole)

KING OF THE GARDEN (fr)—88 days. Outstanding pole lima for heavy production and climbing ability. Numerous large pods filled with 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality.

Beans, (Shell)

RED KIDNEY—95 days. Flat large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor.

WHITE NAVY—95 days. Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking.

Beets

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (fr)—55 days. Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet.

DETROIT PERFECTED (fr)—60 days. Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep oxblood red. Sweet and tender.

EARLY WONDER—54 days. Outstanding early variety. Tops medium size, uniform medium green tinged with red. Roots flattened globe, uniform, small tap roots. Dark red with purplish red flesh. Fine quality and flavor.

Beets, Stock (Mangel Wurzel)

MAMMOTH LONG RED—110 days. Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red flesh with rose tinge.

Broccoli

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (fr)—70 days. Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others.

DE CICCIO (fr)—70 days. An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with a fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by a good crop of side sprouts.

Brussels Sprouts

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—90 days. Plant dwarf and compact, 20" tall, producing solid, round, cabbage-like balls of 1½" which mature in succession.

Cabbage

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

MARION MARKET—78 days. Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER—105 days. Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ballhead. 7 to 9-in., 8 to 9-lb. heads.

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—68 days. Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days. Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs.

Late or Winter Varieties

CHIEFTAN SAVOY—88 days. Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD—105 days. Special strain of Danish Ballhead. Heads almost globular. Excellent winter keeper and high yielder. Good for kraut.

Red Variety

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 7 to 8 lb. heads.

Chinese Cabbage

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

CHIHILI—70 days. One of the most popular sorts of Chinese Cabbage. Early in season and dependable. A distinct, long, straight, pointed type head. At the edible stage it is very firm, well balanced, crisp, tender, and of sweet flavor.

WONG BOK—75 days. A short, blocky, solid, sure-heading variety, good for market or home use. The light green outer leaves are tightly folded, blanching the inner part into a solid, crisp, tender, white head of fine quality.

Carrots

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (fr)—70 days. Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days. Sweet, tender roots. 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing.

GOLD PAK—1956 All America Bronze Medal. Short, erect. Roots long, slender smooth, slightly tapered and pointed. Small indistinct cores and deep orange skin with rich orange colored flesh. Roots range from 8½ to 9¾ inches in length. Matures about two weeks earlier than Emperor Long Type.

IMPERIDA—77 days. A brand new carrot with a long, slender root, and a short strong top. The roots are a deep orange and from 7" to 8" long.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—77 days. Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots taper to semi-blunt.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS (fr)—70 days. Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, practically coreless.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—72 days. Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet.

Cauliflower

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying well at top.

EARLY SNOWBALL (fr)—55 days. Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter.

Celeriac

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—120 days. (Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick.

Celery

Start in shaded hotbed 60 days before needed. Cover seeds ¼". Transplant when 6" high. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather. If chilled, plants are likely to go to seed. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool autumn.

GIANT PASCAL—140 days. Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF—115 days. Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanching readily.

GOLDEN PLUME—112 days. Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanching early to golden yellow.

Collards

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high, or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—75 days. An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil.

Sweet Corn

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as the best for your garden—the finest that can be produced anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—73 days. An especially valuable early variety because of its good quality, yield, disease resistance, attractive appearance and color. 12 to 14 rows of golden yellow kernels.

IOANA (fr)—83 days. Ears 7½" to 8", well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt.

IOCHIEF—83 days. A yellow hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender—stays prime longer.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (fr)—80 days. Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Resistant to Stewarts disease. 25c.

MARCROSS (fr)—64 days. An early, wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6" to 7" long, with 12 to 14 rows of large sweet kernels.

Open (Pollinated)

BANTAM EVERGREEN—(Yellow) variety maturing about 10 days after the Golden Bantam and a week earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen white. It has an ear 3 times the size of Golden Bantam and runs 12, 14 and 16 rows to the ear. The stalk is about 6 feet tall and is perhaps 1 foot shorter than Stowell's Evergreen and 2 feet taller than Golden Bantam. The Bantam Evergreen has the tender and sweet qualities of the Golden Bantam and combines the quality of the Golden Bantam with the productiveness of Stowell's Evergreen. As a table variety it is unexcelled. Pkt. 25c.

BLACK MEXICAN—83 days. Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7" to 8" long, 8 straight rows. Pkt. 25c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or SHOE PEG (fr)—92 days. Prolific late variety favored by canners. Irregular kernels, deep. 25c.

GOLDEN BANTAM (fr)—79 days. The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull. Pkt. 25c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—93 days. White, large ears about 8" long. Very sweet. Good late variety. Pkt. 25c.

Cucumber

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

A AND C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, rounded at ends.

CUBIT—68 days. Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered ends, good color. Pkt. 15c.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—70 days. Black spined, good pickling. 10-12".

MARKETER—68 days. Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy white flesh 7¼-in. long.

NATIONAL PICKLING—55 days. Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best pickler.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—68 days. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green.

SURE CROP HYBRID—A true hybrid Cucumber of great vigor and amazing yield. Fruits are slender and intensely dark green throughout. 8 inches. Pkt. 25c.

Dandelion

Sow early in the spring in rich soil in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, cover lightly and firm soil.

IMPROVED TRICK-LEAVED—A distinct variety unsurpassed in thickness of leaf and deep green color. It grows compactly forming a regular tuft.

Eggplant

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY (fr)—83 days. Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keeps well. Early maturing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID—78 days. Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low.

Endive

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Even moderately warm weather causes the plants to produce seed stalks. Plant very early. For late fall, sow early in middle autumn. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Plant in shallow drills with rows spaced 18" apart. When 4 inches tall, thin out to stand 6 inches to a foot apart. To blanch gather the outer leaves together and tie with soft twine. Do this when plant is nearly grown. Strings should be untied after a rain to permit leaves to dry.

FULL HEART OR BATAVIAN—90 days. A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC—90 days. Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshly.

Herbs

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen)

ANISE—75 days. An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic-flavor.

BASIL—SWEET—85 days. Annual; Ht. 12" to 18". Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days to maturity.

BORAGF—80 days. Annual; Ht. 12-18". Young tender leaves are used as salad and also used to flavor lemonade.

CARAWAY—70 days. Biennial; Ht. 18-24". Seeds used for flavoring. Young leaves shoots used for flavoring salads.

CORIANDER—75 days. Annual; Ht. 24-30". Seeds used for flavoring in candy and to mask taste of medicine.

CHIVES—80 days. Perennial; Ht. 6". Tops, finely chopped for adding mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads, etc.

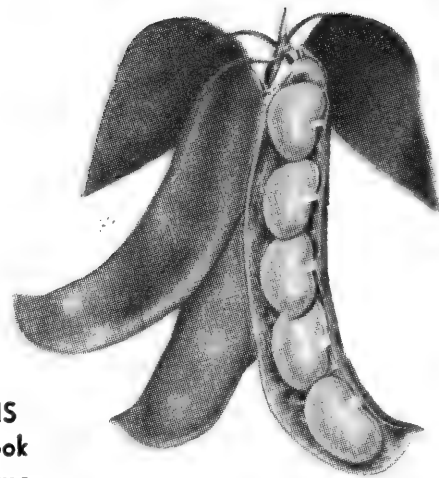
DILL—70 days. Annual; 2' to 3'. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET—60 days. Biennial; Ht. 2' to 4'. Leaves are used for garnishing, fresh stems tender, eaten raw like celery or in salads. Seeds used for flavoring.

MARJORAM, SWEET—70 days. Annual; Ht. 1' to 2'. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried.



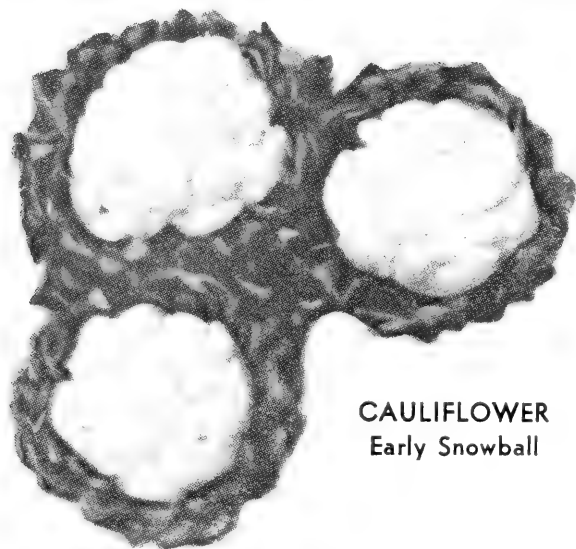
MUSKMELON Pennsweet



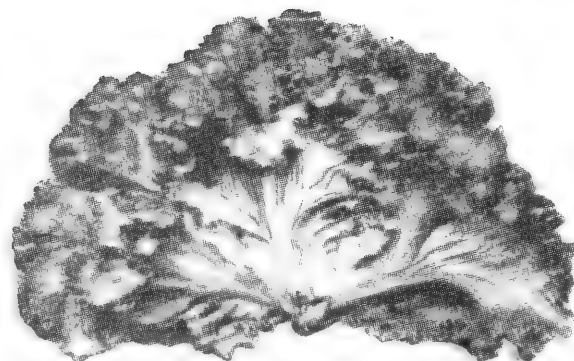
BEANS
Fordhook
Bush Lima

YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

Nature offers rich rewards to home gardeners. So-called "fresh" vegetables from the market can't compare with home grown straight from the garden.



CAULIFLOWER
Early Snowball

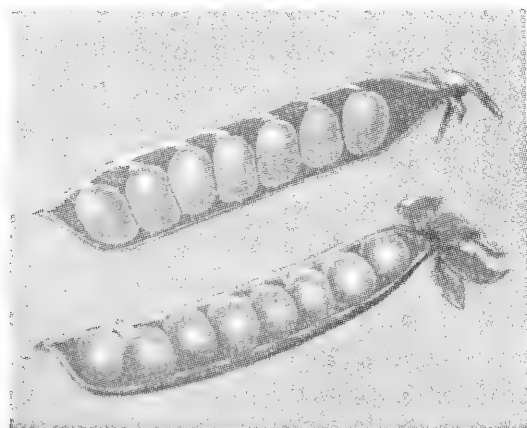


LETTUCE, Early Curled Simpson

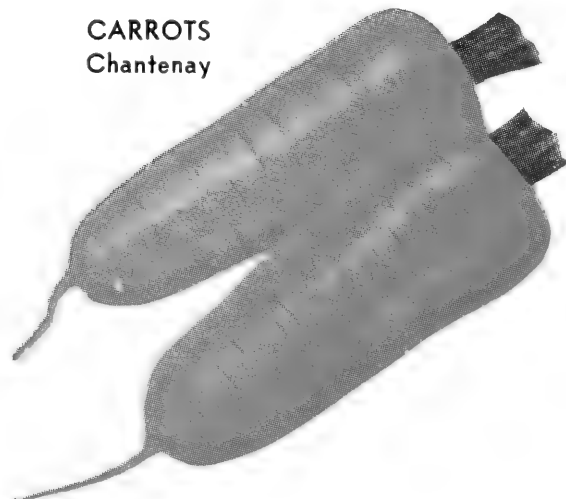
ARE BETTER TASTING

Anyone who has never enjoyed sweet corn fresh from the garden just can't imagine the sweeter taste and the difference it makes. Try some this year.

PEAS, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton

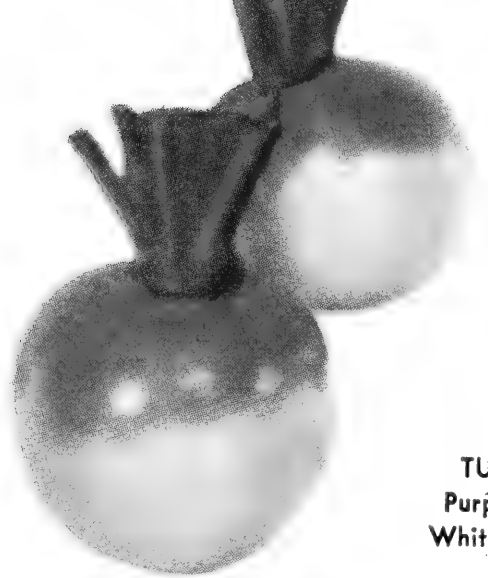


CARROTS
Chantenay





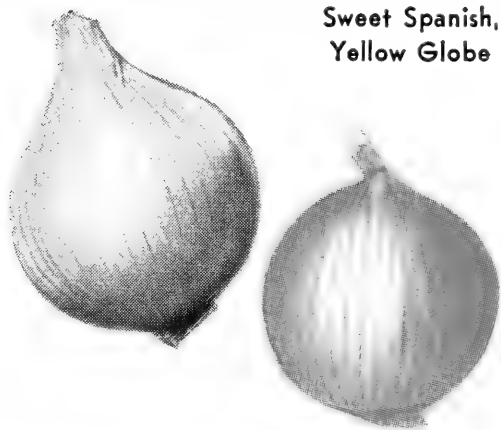
BEETS, Detroit
Dark Red



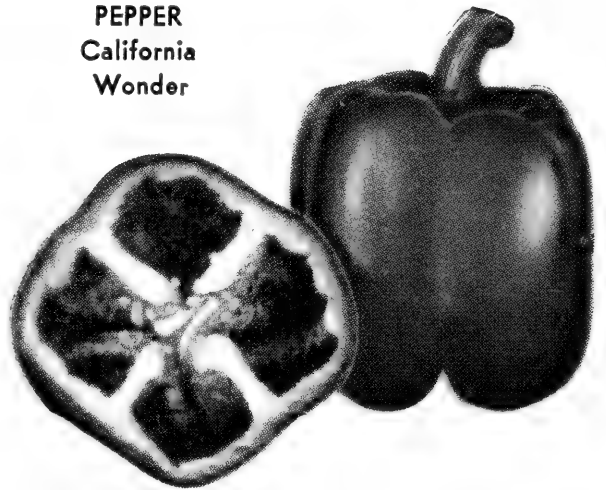
TURNIP
Purple Top
White Globe

Garden vegetables begin to undergo a profound change almost as soon as they're picked. In a few hours, flavor and vitamin content are considerably altered.

RIGHT FROM THE GARDEN



ONIONS
Sweet Spanish,
Yellow Globe



PEPPER
California
Wonder

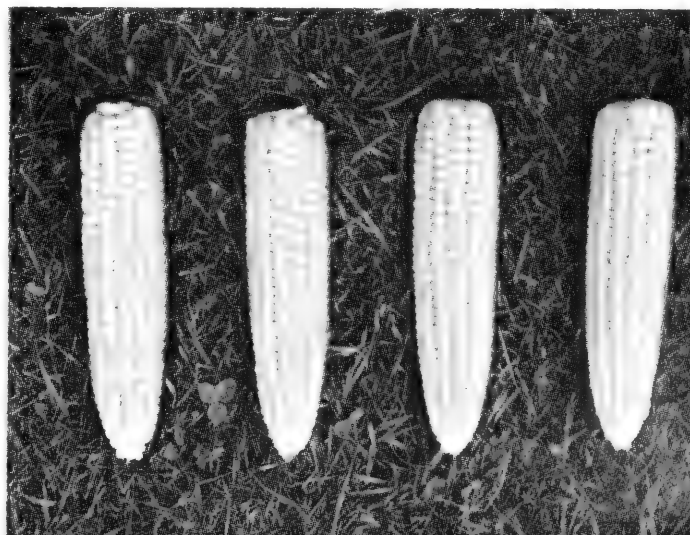
For health, for taste, for savings, there's no substitute for garden fresh vegetables—they taste so much better and are so much better for you and all your family.

PACKED WITH VITAMINS

EGGPLANT
Black Beauty



SWEET CORN, Golden Beauty



ROSEMARY—Perennial used as annual; 2' to 4'. Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, acceptable seasoning.

SAGE—Perennial; Ht. 14" to 16". Used for seasoning either fresh or dried.

THYME—85 days. Perennial; Ht. 8" to 12". Aromatic foliage used as seasoning.

Kale or Borecole

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—55 days. Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable and for ornament.

Kohlrabi

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. Planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather. Must be used when young. Woody when old.

WHITE VIENNA EARLY (fr)—55 days. 8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh.

Lettuce

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rooted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

Heading or Cabbage

BIBB—54 days. Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to yellow.

BIG BOSTON or MAMMOTH BOSTON—75 days. Popular for cold frames forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact, heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown.

GREAT LAKES—83 days. An outstanding Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads solid.

IMPERIAL NO. 847 (FLORIDA ICEBERG)—83 days. Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather, and resistant to tip burn. Hardy.

NEW YORK NO. 12—85 days. The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall.

WHITE PARIS COS or TRIANON—66 days. Medium large self-folding dark green leaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior.

Loose Leaf Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—46 days. Light green, frilled and crumpled.

GRAND RAPIDS—43 days. Erect, compact plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting.

OAK LEAF—43 days. A popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather.

SALAD BOWL—44 days. Delicious bowlful of rich green leaf lettuce.

Melons

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—85 days. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed hard greenish-yellow skin.

HALE'S BEST—86 days. Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew, 4 lbs.

HEARTS OF GOLD or IMPROVED HOODOO—94 days. Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, salmon flesh, tender sweet. A fine melon.

HONEY ROCK or SUGAR ROCK—85 days. Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor.

PENNSWEET—85 days. A very early muskmelon with small size fruit. A good yielder of high quality, sweet, thick flesh. Recommended for short season areas.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN—85 days. Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size.

ROCKY FORD—88 days. Fruits small with rather large red cavities. Nearly round. 2½ lbs. No ribs. Flesh thick and green with golden tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelons, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

CONGO—90 days. Oblong, blocky dark green fruits faintly striped lighter. Resistant to Anthracnose.

DIXIE QUEEN—85 days. Very prolific. Bright-red, crisp, splendid quality.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET or WONDER-MELON—85 days. Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—78 days. Icebox size, very good flavored strawberry red flesh. The best midget so far produced and recommended for short season areas.

STONE MOUNTAIN—85 days. Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich, scarlet, fine grained, sweet.

TOM WATSON—92 days. Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical.

Mustard

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens.

FORDHOOK FANCY—50 days. Upright growing, mild variety. Bright green leaves, plume-like and fringed.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—40 days. Large, frilled and crumpled.

TENDERGREEN—35 days. Wholesome, quick growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

Okra or Gumbo

seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

CLEMSON SPINELESS—55 days. Pods are rich green, straight, uniform ridged and of best quality.

DWARF LONG POD—65 days. Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH—68 days. Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated.

Onions

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When the plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for larger bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

Yellow Varieties

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH—112 days. Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh.

YELLOW GLOBE EARLY—95 days. An oval shaped straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper.

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—115 days. Best of the whites, Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained.

WHITE BUNCHING—95 days. A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—100 days. Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler.

Red Varieties

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—110 days. Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive.

Onion Plants

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

Onion Sets

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant set right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Parsley

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter.

MOSS CURLED or DOUBLE CURLED—70 days. Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine cut.

PARAMOUNT—70 days. The best looking, finest and most uniformly curled. Dark green leaves, tall strong stems.

Parsnips

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Rows should be 15" to 18" apart. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press down soil. Thin out to 4" when plants have made a good start. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

HOLLOW CROWN—125 days. The most generally grown kind. Roots $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned.

Peas

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

Early and Second Variety

ALASKA—57 days. Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight light-green. 3-in. pods. Pkt. 25c.

FREEZONIAN (fr)—60 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods with 8 or 9 medium sized peas. Pkt. 25c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS (fr)—62 days. Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 25c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—62 days. Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium, light green tender peas. 25c.

THOMAS LAXTON (fr)—60 days. Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Retains flavor and sweetness. Pkt. 25c.

Later Varieties

ALDERMAN or DARK-PODDED TELEPHONE (fr)—74 days. Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 25c.

Can and Pickle Your Extras

You can have good meals the year round if you plan on planting enough for winter use. In addition to canning, you may like to freeze some foods, and to dry, pickle and store others.

Your canning will be more successful if you can in small lots.

Don't attempt too much in one day. Your work not only will be more pleasant, but it will be of a higher quality.

If you can small quantities, it is easier to keep the canner's golden rule "Two hours from the garden to the can." Put only high quality, garden-fresh products into your cans. Make a food preservation budget at the beginning of the canning season. The budget will help you decide how much of each food your family will need.

When making your canning and pickling budget, consider the number in your family, their needs and preferences, and the availability of fresh, frozen and stored foods.

It's easy to fight the rising costs of food the year-round, if you plan on canning or freezing and pickling to make the most of everything in your garden.

HUNDREDFOLD or LAXTONIAN—62 days. Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green. Rather coarse vines. Straight pointed, well-filled $2\frac{1}{2}$ " pods. Pkt. 25c.

Edible Podded or Sugar

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—72 days. Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, eshy. Contains 7 peas. Pkt. 25c.

Peppers

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do no plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

CALIFORNIA WONDER IMPROVED—74 days. Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkable thick walls, tender, sweet.

PIMENTO or PERFECTION—79 days. Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long.

RUBY KING—70 days. Bred for size and uniformity. Dark green turning to bright deep red fruit. Thick flesh sweet.

SWEET BANANA—58 days. The pointed fruits measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, with a banana yellow color turning to a brilliant red at maturity. The flavor is sweet and appealing, and the flesh is thick for a peper of this type.

WORLD BEATER—70 days. One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, thick flesh.

Hot

HUNGARIAN WAX—65 days. Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long turns red when ripe. Very hot.

LONG SLIM CAYENNE—70 days. The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering.

Pumpkin

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3' to 4" long) store in warm, dry place.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—120 days. Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—120 days. Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weight 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—115 days. Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh.

Radish

CHERRY BELLE—22 days. A popular short-topped type for both forcing and outdoor garden use. Round, smooth and red, with crisp firm white flesh.

COMET—25 days. Round, bright scarlet skin and tender white flesh which remains crisp for a long time. Ideal for home and market gardens.

CRIMSON GIANT—28 days. Large round, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—26 days. Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild.

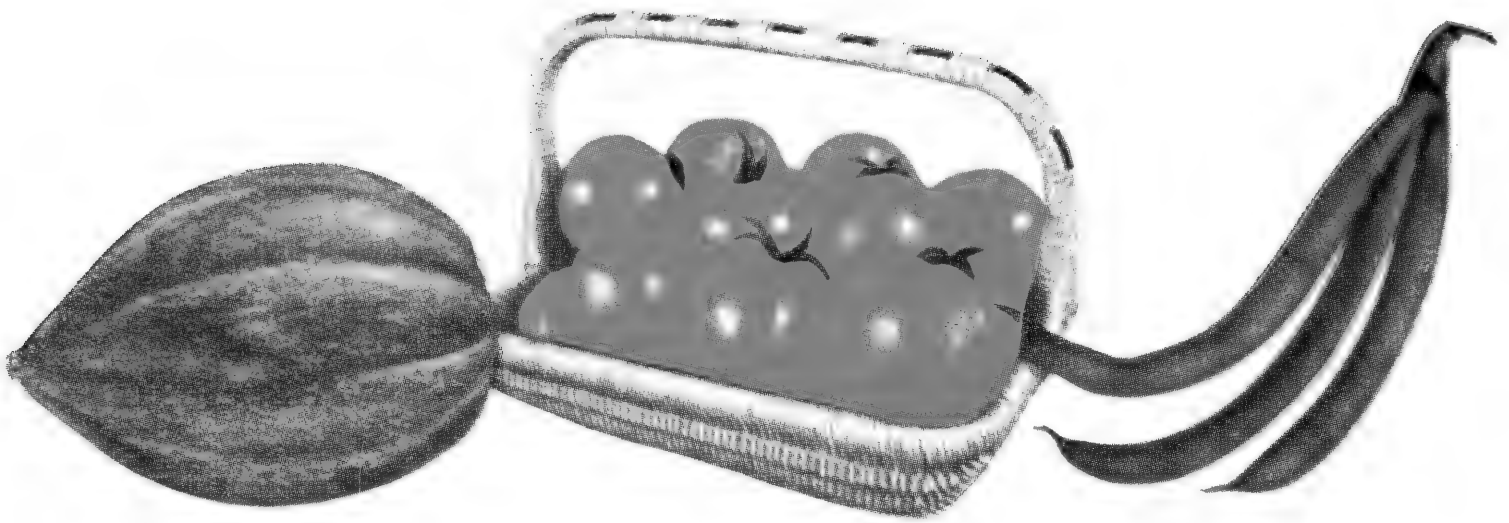
FRENCH BREAKFAST—25 days. Roots thicker toward bottom. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Dull scarlet, white-tipped.

ICICLE—27 days. Tapering roots 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. White, mild flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—50 days. White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8' long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—56 days. Top-shaped. 3' to 4'. Flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor.



SQUASH Uconn

TOMATOES Rutgers

BEANS Topcrop

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

AMERICAN PURPLETOP—90 days. Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh.

Salsify

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

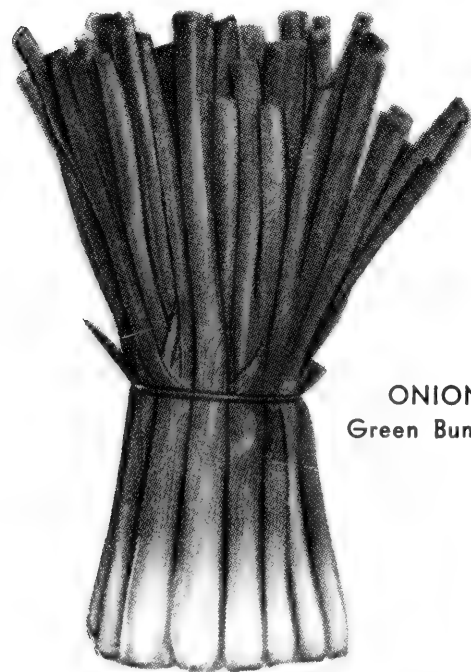
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—150 days. A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor similar to oysters.

Spinach

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

AMERICA—45 days. The best long-standing, heat-resisting, heavy-yielding, savoy-leaved spinach. 6 to 8 inches high and spreads 10 to 12 inches.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—44 days. A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer.



ONIONS
Green Bunching

GIANT NOBEL—43 days. Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves.

NEW ZEALAND—65 days. Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked.

Squash

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

CRYSTAL BELL—52 days. Fruits deep bell-shaped. 7 in. across and 5 to 6 in. deep when matured. Deep scallop.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—50 days. Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—52 days. Pale green fruits changing to creamy white. Milk-white delicious flesh.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—56 days. Prolific bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—56 days. 3½" long, 9" in diameter. Retain their white color at later stages.

ZUCCHINI—60 days. Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 3 to 5-in. through 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-grey. Delicate flavored flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

BANANA—115 days. Cylindrical and pointed at blossom end. Thin, gray rind. Thick flesh, fine grained, yellowish orange and of sweet flavor.

BUTTERNUT—80 days. Dry sweet yellow flesh of superb texture and excellent flavor. Has only a small seed cavity. Is tasty baked or boiled. Easy grown.

BLUE HUBBARD—112 days. Blue-gray, slightly ridged fruits. Shell is rough and very hard. Keeping quality excellent. Flesh bright yellow-orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Desirable for freezing.

LONG SEASON

One section of your garden should be devoted principally to root crops of a long growing season. These should be planted in rows 2 feet apart to allow for cultivation. This distance also makes possible the growing of a crop of extra early vegetables between the long season root crops early in the spring. For instance, BEETS, CARROTS and PARSNIPS have very small tops when young. During May, June and early July, such vegetables as RADISHES, LETTUCE or GREEN ONIONS may be grown between the rows.

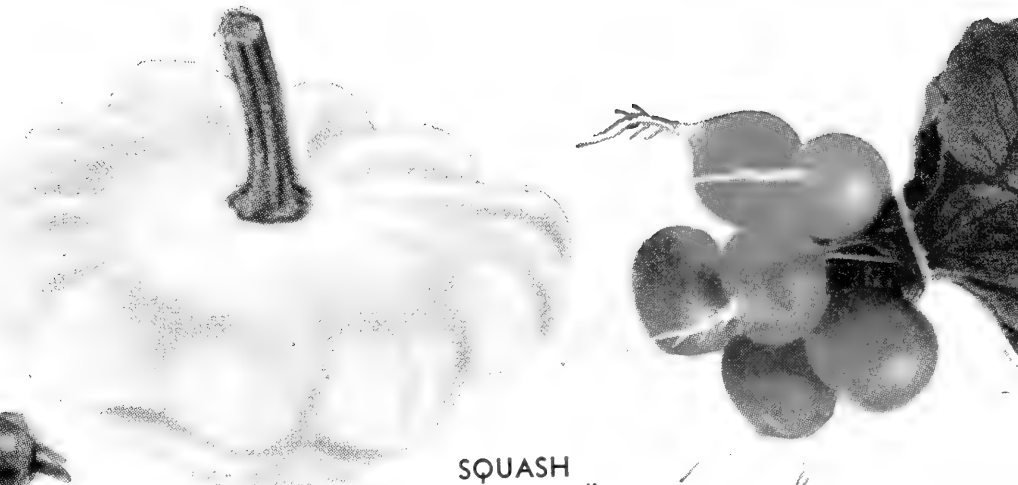
Another section of the garden should contain the greatest variety of crops, because part of them will occupy the ground all season, like SWISS CHARD, BRUSSELS

WE HANDLE ONLY THE VERY BEST AND TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS

OKRA
Perkins Mammoth



SQUASH
White Bush Scallop



GOLDEN HUBBARD—102 days. An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end moderately warted. Deep orange.

TABLE QUEEN or **DES MOINES** or **ACORN** (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking.

UCONN—70 days. A highly productive squash of the "Table Queen" or "Des Moines" type. Bushy plants that do not have the rambling characteristics of most squashes. An excellent keeper. Dark green shell with golden flesh.

Tomatoes

BEEFSTEAK—96 days. Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use.

BONNY BEST—70 days. One of the most popular second-early tomatoes. Fruits smooth, solid, bright scarlet red, borne in cluster of 3 to 5 medium size.

EARLIANA—64 days. Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick; smooth fruit.

FIRESTEEL—68 days. Scarlet red. Medium size, almost globular, smooth small core. Fleshy and firm.

JUBILEE—80 days. Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season.

MARGLOBE—75 days. Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth.

OXHEART—90 days. One of the largest pink tomatoes, often weigh 1 lb. Interior is solid with thick, firm walls and small cavities with few seeds.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER—75 days. Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity. A good home canner.

RUTGERS—80 days. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, white thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity.

STOKESDALE—70 days. An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

STONE IMPROVED—86 days. Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor.

VALIANT—70 days. Large-fruited early tomato, vigorous, medium size plant.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive for preserves.

Turnip

GOLDEN BALL or **ORANGE JELLY**—60 days. Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—55 days. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF—45 days. Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

COLIAGE TURNIP—Seven top. Winter greens of excellent quality.

VEGETABLES

SPROUTS and CABBAGE. Crops like PEAS and LETTUCE will occupy space between the rows during early spring and summer to make room for TOMATOES and PEPPERS. Still other crops like SWEET CORN will not be planted until the middle of June and then in a selection of varieties which will mature in succession.

To get the most out of your garden, plan to plant and replant certain crops for successive yields.

BUSH SNAPBEANS—every two weeks until the middle of August. BUSH LIMAS—two plantings. First, after all danger of frost and second first week in June. POLE SNAPBEANS—early and late. Two plantings.



Reference to

FLOWER CULTURE



The numbers I to VIII, found with flower listing refer to the following cultural notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed indoors in seed beds or flats.

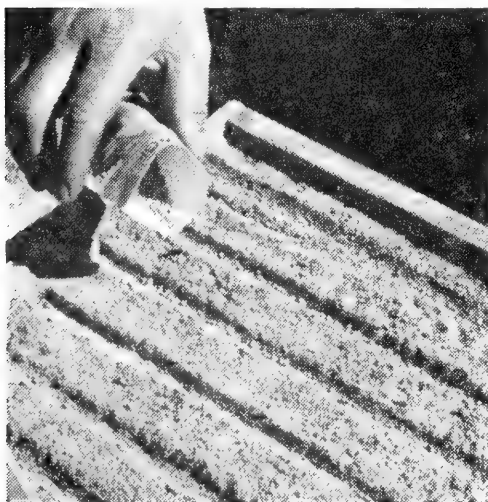
Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in uncovered.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom. Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. *Otherwise the culture is the same as II.* Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in *Culture VIII.*

Start the seeds in a seed box



Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in the fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. *For garden use, handle as in Culture II.* For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat moss. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

Cultivating gives beautiful flowers



As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, *Culture I may be used.* Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. *Otherwise Culture is the same as I.* The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat moss or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will *draw* moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year, then die.

This means that a continuing show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace ones flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom.

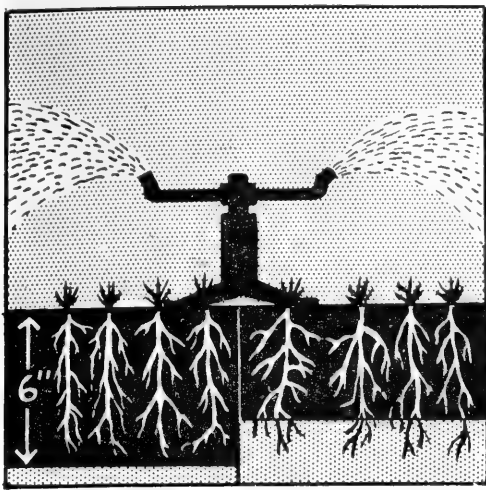
Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extreme temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

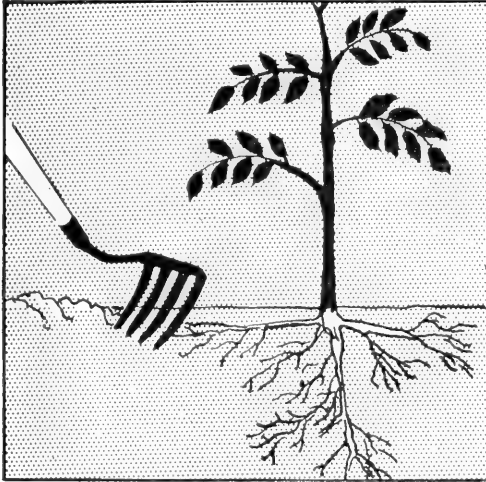
FOR FLOWER GARDEN PLANNING

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column follows:

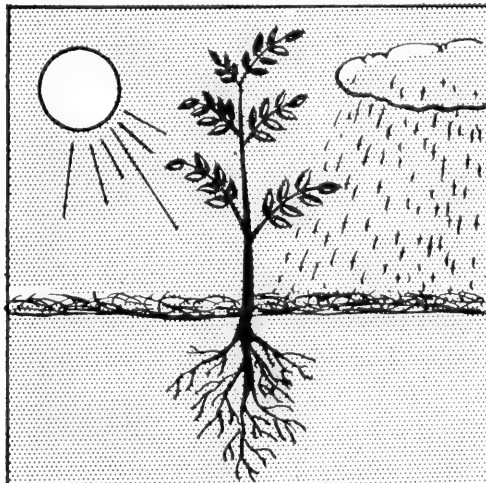
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A—For dry, hot locations | E—For edging. | I—For their fragrance. |
| B—For a succession of blooms. | F—For the rock garden. | J—For porch or window boxes. |
| C—For shady locations. | G—For their foliage. | K—Climbing vines. |
| D—For poor soil. | H—Everlasting for winter bouquets. | L—For backgrounds. |



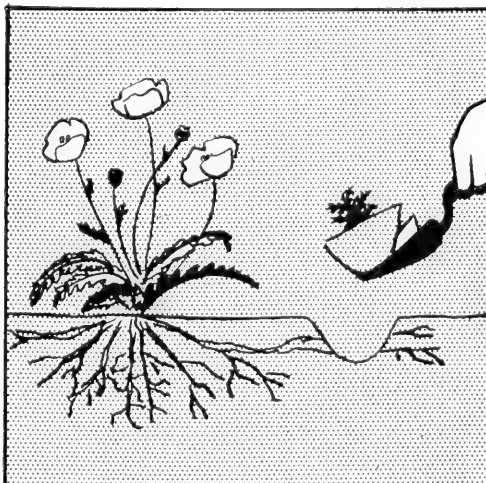
Early morning watering is best. Late watering is risky as the plants dry slowly.



Restrict your hoeing to the top inch and don't disturb the root growth.



Use plenty of grass clippings or leaves as a mulch to keep down weeds.



Remove seedlings from phlox, petunias, Oriental poppies and hollyhocks for continuous bloom.

| Height (Inches) | Suitable for | Average Days to Germinate | Approx. Time of Bloom | Shape of Plant |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------|-------|------------|-----------|
| Ageratum | 4-12 | EFJ | 5-10 | 10 Wks. | bushy |
| Alyssum, Sweet | 2-12 | BCDEFIJ | 5-10 | 6 Wks. | spreading |
| Antirrhinum | 12-60 | CIL | 20-25 | 3-4 Mos. | bushy |
| Aquilegia | 18-36 | CEF | 15 | 3 Mos. | branchy |
| Balsam | 14-20 | AE | 10-12 | 6 Mos. | erect |
| Calendula | 12-36 | D | 10-14 | 12-14 Wks. | bushy |
| Campanula | 18-24 | F | 8-15 | 10-12 Wks. | bushy |
| Candytuft | 6-18 | BFI | 5-10 | 8-10 Wks. | bushy |
| Centaurea | 18-36 | ABCDEIJ | 5-20 | 3-4 Mos. | erect |
| Chrysanthemum | 24-36 | AE | 5-20 | 8-10 Wks. | bushy |
| Celosia | 12-36 | DEH | 20-25 | 10 Wks. | bushy |
| Cosmos | 36-60 | A | 5-15 | 10-12 Wks. | bushy |
| Coreopsis | 18-36 | ABD | 10-20 | 4-5 Mos. | bushy |
| Dahlia, Dwarf | 14 | F | 10 | 3-4 Mos. | bushy |
| Delphinium | 36-72 | L | 15-21 | 3-4 Mos. | tall |
| Digitalis | 30-48 | F | 10-20 | 3-4 Mos. | erect |
| Dianthus | 4-15 | FI | 5-10 | 12 Wks. | bushy |
| Eschscholtzia | 10-12 | CDF | 5-12 | 12-15 Wks. | bushy |
| Four O'Clock | 24-30 | AD | 5-10 | 3-4 Mos. | bushy |
| Gaillardia | 18-30 | D | 15-20 | 2-3 Mos. | bushy |
| Godetia | 12-24 | CD | 15-20 | 2 Mos. | erect |
| Gypsophila | 18-36 | BH | 15-20 | 8-10 Wks. | branching |
| Helichrysum | 24-36 | H | 5-10 | 3 Mos. | bushy |
| Hollyhock | 48-84 | L | 5-20 | 10 Wks. | slender |
| Kochia | 30-36 | AB | 15-18 | Foliage | bushy |
| Larkspur, Annual | 30-72 | L | 15-20 | 10-12 Wks. | tall |
| Lathyrus | 60-72 | IK | 25-40 | 2-3 Mos. | vine |
| Lobelia | 4-8 | EJ | 10 | 10-12 Wks. | bushy |
| Marigold | 8-36 | BJ | 5-8 | 6-8 Wks. | bushy |
| Mignonette | 10-12 | BI | | 3-4 Mos. | erect |
| Moon Flower | 12 ft. or more | IK | 5-8 | 4-5 Mos. | vine |
| Morning Glory | 12 ft. or more | AK | 5-8 | 3-4 Mos. | vine |
| Nasturtium | 12-36 | DEFK | 8-15 | 2-3 Mos. | bush.vine |
| Nigella | 10-18 | BF | 10-15 | 10-12 Wks. | bushy |
| Nicotiana | 30-48 | I | 20-25 | 10-12 Wks. | branchy |
| Pansy | 4-8 | CEF | 10-15 | 10-12 Wks. | clump |
| Petunia | 10-24 | DEFJ | 18-20 | 10-12 Wks. | bushy |
| Phlox | 10-18 | ABCFIJ | 20-25 | 8-10 Wks. | bushy |
| Poppy | 18-36 | B | 20 | 12-15 Wks. | erect |
| Portulaca | 4-6 | ADEFJ | 18-20 | 6 Wks. | spready |
| Salvia | 12-42 | A | 15-25 | 3-4 Mos. | bushy |
| Scabiosa | 18-30 | I | 18-20 | 2-3 Mos. | bushy |
| Stocks | 12-24 | I | 5-15 | 12-14 Wks. | bushy |
| Schizanthus | 18-36 | CE | 20-25 | 6-8 Wks. | bushy |
| Sweet Pea | 36 or more | K | 15-20 | 10-12 wks. | vine |
| Sweet William | 12-24 | F | 10 | 12 Wks. | bushy |
| Verbena | 6-12 | EFJ | 8-10 | 12 Wks. | spready |
| Wallflower | 12-18 | I | 5-12 | 2-3 Mos. | bushy |
| Zinnia | 12-36 | AF | 5-10 | 6-8 Wks. | bushy |



Astoria Bent

Produces numerous root stocks which spread underground and throw up new shoots, making a very thick turf. This Bent has a good color and is excellent for lawns and putting greens. Does not require as much cutting as needed with Creeping Bent.

Seaside Bent

A true creeping Bent. The plant is dwarf, and multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions. With proper watering and care, it makes a strong, enduring turf. If damaged it will heal over promptly.

Chewing Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways.

Red Top

Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where Blue Grass fails — and therefore makes an excellent supplement for it.

Merion Blue Grass

This new wonder grass is low growing, needs less frequent mowing and thrives under close mowing. It forms a dense, well-knit, hardy, deep green turf, highly resistant to crabgrass and of very fine texture. It resists disease and tolerates heat and drought. One pound is enough to sow 700 sq. ft.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Produces a deep dark green lawn of close thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, and plants are hardy growers.

Seed For Lawns

The least expensive item in any lawn is the seed. Time, labor, fertilizer and care can all be wasted if the right seed is not used. Why waste time on doubtful unadapted seed from unknown sources which may contain grasses unsuited to this territory when the best is right here in our store, all selected for local use?

In addition to the best in grass seed your lawn will need intelligent care in applying the right fertilizer at the proper time, in using the best weed controls to keep out undesirable growth, and in getting the best tools for cutting, raking, edging, watering and all other operations in maintaining your lawn. Make our store your headquarters for all of the tools and supplies needed to make and maintain a beautiful green lawn. Come in and see us soon.

Domestic Rye Grass

A quick-growing annual, valuable in lawn mixtures as a nurse crop, to keep lawn green while better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. It succeeds on any soil.

Other Grasses

Besides the lawn grasses listed here, we can also supply just about any other grasses you may need. We carry a complete line of all varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country. Just tell us what you want! We can supply you.

White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Succeeds best it will produce results anywhere that on moist ground or in wet season.

Our Special Shade Mixture

Our shade lawn mixture is a scientifically developed blend of top quality shade enduring grasses and clovers. We've been getting excellent results with it for years and believe grass can be made to grow easily.

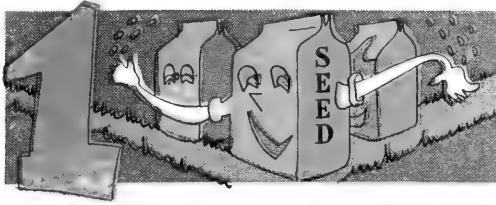
THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

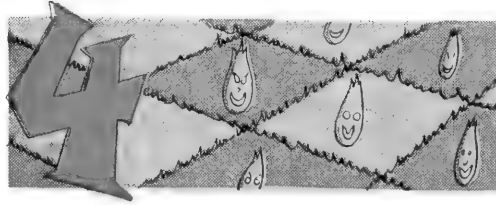
Toledo 4, Ohio

Like the carpet on the floor, a home is unfurnished and unfinished unless your landscaping is built on a fine lawn. There's only one kind of good lawn—the kind that grows rich and green in every spot you want it. Cheap lawn seed is no bargain. It's the kind of seed and the proportions of the mixture that count in determining a dependable lawn seed value. In most cases, properly blended grass mixtures are best for year round growth. Lawn mixtures contain some expensive and inexpensive seed.

HOW TO MAKE A YARD INTO A LAWN



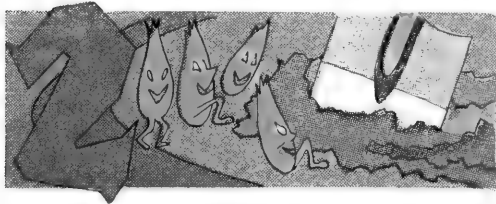
The most important step in building a beautiful lawn is the selection of the proper seed to suit special conditions. We have seed selected to grow in sunny spots, shady lots or for special needs, such as playground areas which receive hard usage. Cheap lawn seed is no bargain. It's the kind of seed and the proportions of mixture that count in determining a dependable lawn seed value for you.



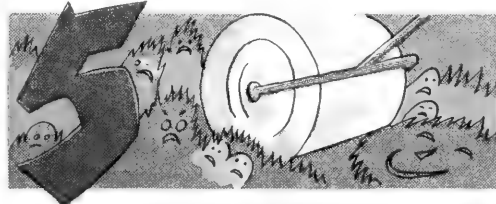
If the soil has been rolled or is packed hard by rains, go over it again with the steel rake before sowing. The easiest way to sow seed on small lawns is to broadcast it, preferably in the morning of a still day. Sow plenty of seed, at least 3 pounds to each 1000 square feet, but don't sow too thickly. Sow half the seed lengthwise and half crosswise. This insures proper distribution of the lawn seed.



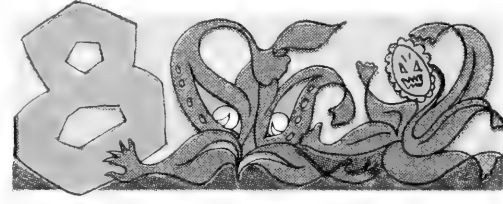
Mowing the new lawn should be carefully done. Put your mower to about 2 inches high and in shady areas, raise this 2½ to 3 inches. Established lawns do best when mower is kept to 1½ inches especially in hot, dry weather. Cut frequently enough so that the clippings are not too long to remain on the turf. Re-seed the thin places in the turf caused by summer or winter damage.



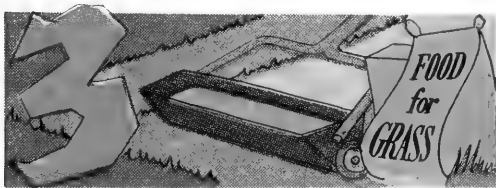
If you are building a new lawn, it requires exacting preparation and subsequent care. Spade in or plow the area to an 8 or 10 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. Have the soil tested to see if addition of lime is necessary and how much. Prepare the seedbed several weeks in advance so that it will have time to settle. Smooth down the surface to finished levels with a steel rake.



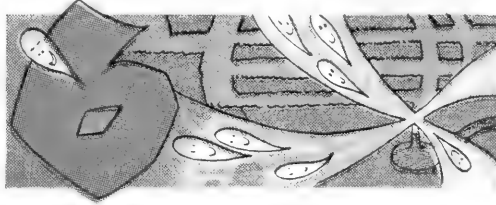
Roll the lawn to imbed seed and insure perfect contact between seed and soil. This is a very important step in establishing a good lawn. A tamper or wide board can be used on small areas when a roller is not available. This is a very important feature of lawn care and should not be neglected. Clay soils require less rolling and should be rolled with a lighter weight roller than for others.



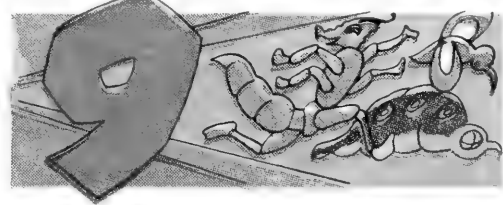
At the first sign of weeds spray with one of our selected weed killers. Get them before they get big since young weeds are easiest to kill and the weeds take up life giving nutrients from young grass and crowd it out. When given an opportunity for vigorous growth, turf grasses offer very severe competition to weeds for the space, moisture and nutrients. Weed controls start in very early spring.



Apply a complete plant food and any necessary lime and mix them with the top six inches of soil by digging in at least a week before sowing. Be sure to apply evenly in order to avoid any spottiness when the grass comes up. To avoid weeds, work in peat moss, about a bale to each 1000 square feet. Spread top soil, rake well and remove all stones and heavy clods of earth. The seed bed should be smooth. Take care to spread all fertilizers uniformly over the seedbed surface.



Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Continue to water daily until seed germination is complete. Three to four weeks, then water as needed, but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots. During a drought lawns are very often injured from the lack of moisture in the soil. Proper artificial watering is essential at this time. Soak well to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Early morning or early evening are better than watering in late evening.



Japanese beetle grubs attack lawns in the spring cutting roots. Spray or dust your lawn with chlordane or DDT. Either kills the beetles and grubs it hits. A vigorous turf with strong root systems is a vital part of the program of fighting insects. Earthworms injury consist primarily in the casts which worms leave at the lawn surface, thereby making the surface bumpy. Use arsenate of lead for the most satisfactory control and use as directed for white grubs.

BUGS and INSECTS

To know HOW to fight insect pests you first have to recognize them. The pictures below will help you in identifying the various sucking and chewing insects which will attack your garden.

Insects are spread over the season and in different stages of life from the egg, larva to the bug itself. Their methods of attack vary in two ways—either chewers or suckers. The wide variety of harmful insects in their varied stages of life require in some cases some vastly different chemicals to meet the immediate requirements. We have the right insecticide to eliminate these pests.



Proper dusting to control the Mexican bean beetle. Care is taken to hit the underneath of the leaves.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN ENEMIES

SUCKING INSECTS



GLADIOLUS THRIP, 1/16"



BEEF LEAF HOPPER, 1/8"



MELON APHID, 3/32"



TARNISHED PLANT BUG, 1/4"



CABBAGE APHID, 1/32"



RED SPIDER MITE, 1/60"



SQUASH BUG, 5/8"



CHINCH BUG, 3/16"

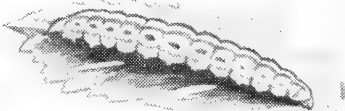
CHEWING INSECTS



ASPARAGUS BEETLE, 7/32"



ROOT MAGGOT, 1/3"



CABBAGE WORM, 1"



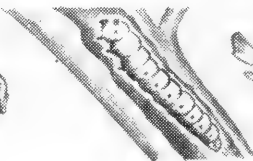
STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE, 1/4"



SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE, 1/4"



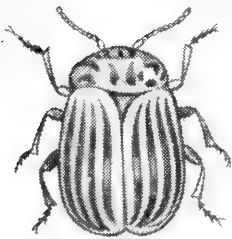
CUT WORM, 3/4" - 1"



SQUASH VINE BORER, 1/2"



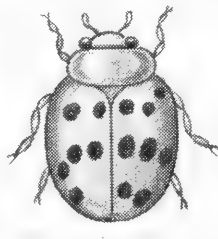
TOMATO HORN WORM, 3" - 4"



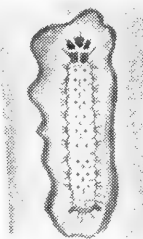
POTATO BEETLE, 3/8"



FLEA BEETLE, 1/16"



MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE, 5/16"



CORN BORER, 1"



CODLING MOTH, 1/2" - 3/4"



CABBAGE LOOPER, 1 1/2"



CARROT WEEVIL, 1/4"



CORN EAR WORM, 1/4" - 1 1/2"

What They Do

APHID—Sucks. Colors and sizes varied. Found on under side of leaf and on stems. Soft-bodied, wingless—also with long, narrow transparent wings 3 times as long as its body. Causes discoloring or curling of leaves.

ASPARAGUS BEETLE—Gnaws shoots and feeds on foliage.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE—Chews. 8 black spots on each wing. Spiny larvae skeletonizes leaves.

CABBAGE WORM—Velvety green with yellow stripes. Chews holes in leaves.

CABBAGE LOOPER—Pale green with white stripes along sides. Chews.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—Lays yellowish orange eggs in groups of 20-30 on underside of leaves. 5 yellow and 5 black stripes on each wing. Chews.

CUCUMBER BEETLE—Yellow with 3 black stripes on back. Chews.

CUTWORM—Cuts off plants at soil level. Found within 8"-10" radius of plant, about an inch below ground surface. Dull colored, variably-striped. Curled up. Chews.

CARROT WEEVIL—Chews. Legless, brown headed grub. Tunnels into crown of plant, filled with a sawdust like material or sealed up with black exudate to hide eggs.

CODLING MOTH—Pinkish white, brown-headed worms eat holes from side or blossom end of apple to core.

CORN BORER—Chews. Found on under side of leaves. Flat masses of pearly white eggs, overlapping like scales and pinkish worm 1" long with dark heads.

CORN EAR WORM—Chews. Green to brownish, with white stripes along sides. Found in silk end of ear.

FLEA BEETLE—Chews. Shiny, black, round beetle. Chews sieve-like holes.

LEAF-HOPPER—Sucks. Found on under side of leaves. Pale green. Slender winged, wedge shaped. Gives leaf tips scorched appearance, puckering.

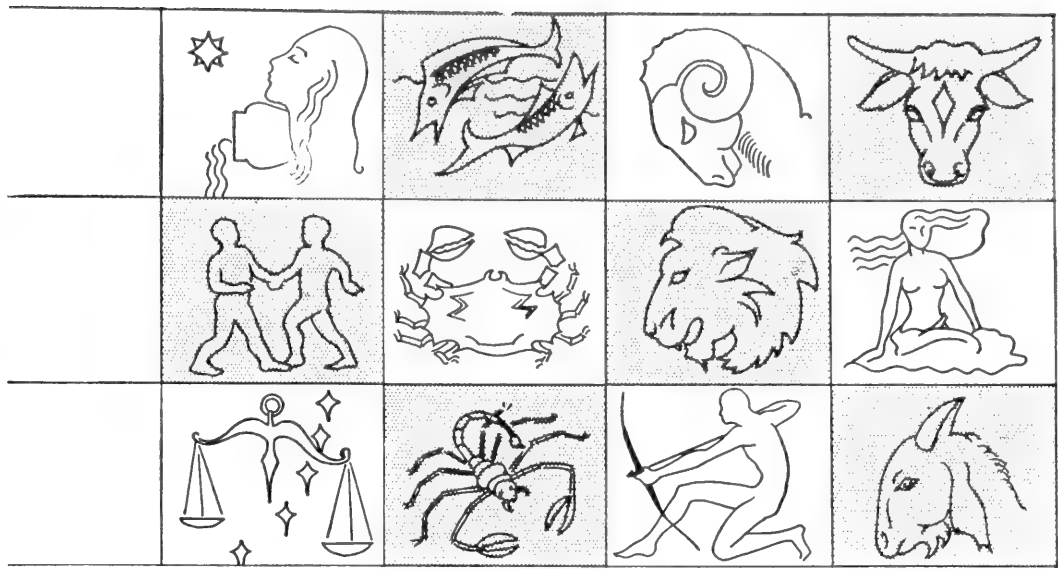
TOMATO HORN WORM—Chews. Large green worm with yellow markings and prominent horn-like projection at rear.

THRIPS—Sucks. Tiny yellow or brownish slender bodied, pointed at both ends. Narrow plume-like wings. Nymphs wingless, same size and shape, but watery white with bright red eyes.

RED SPIDER MITE—Sucks. Found at apple blossom time on under side of leaves. 8 legged, very tiny, reddish, whitish, greenish mite. Causes yellow or brown blotches on leaves with powdery appearance on under side.

SQUASH OR STINK BUG—Sucks. Egg clusters of 25-50 reddish brown eggs found on under side of leaves. Bug flat, brownish and stinking.

Moon PLANTING Guide



Signs of the Zodiac and Their Accepted Influences

♈ **ARIES:** Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating.

♉ **TAURUS:** Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbs.

♊ **GEMINI:** Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER:** Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO:** Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots.

♍ **VIRGO:** Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating.

♎ **LIBRA:** Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO:** Next to Cancer in productivity. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS:** Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN:** Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS:** Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES:** Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive.

When to Plant

The table shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time).

● **1st QUARTER, MOON IN-CREASING**—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Aspara-

gus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye.

☾ **2nd QUARTER, MOON IN-CREASING**—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes.

☾ **3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, etc.

☾ **4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—In the 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths.

| JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 ♀ .11:35a | 2 ♀ .7:34a | 3 ♀ .2:11a | 1 ♀ .10:38p | 1 ♀ .7:27p | 3 ♀ .1:01a |
| 3 ♀ .4:13p | 3 ♀ .4:16p | 5 ♀ .2:32p | 4 ♀ .11:23a | 4 ♀ .7:15a | 5 ♀ .7:21a |
| 6 ♀ .0:03a | 7 ♀ .3:29a | 8 ♀ .3:19a | 6 ♀ .10:33p | 6 ♀ .4:00p | 7 ♀ .10:07a |
| 8 ♀ .11:34a | 9 ♀ .7:49p | 10 ♀ .2:08p | 9 ♀ .6:47a | 8 ♀ .9:19p | 9 ♀ .10:41a |
| 11 ♀ .0:34a | 12 ♀ .6:52a | 12 ♀ .10:23p | 11 ♀ .12:00n | 10 ♀ .11:58p | 11 ♀ .7:57a |
| 13 ♀ .1:17p | 14 ♀ .3:45p | 15 ♀ .4:31a | 13 ♀ .3:29p | 13 ♀ .1:21a | 13 ♀ .0:07p |
| 16 ♀ .0:46a | 16 ♀ .10:46p | 17 ♀ .8:57a | 15 ♀ .6:14p | 15 ♀ .2:52a | 15 ♀ .4:04p |
| 18 ♀ .10:15a | 19 ♀ .3:49a | 19 ♀ .0:46p | 17 ♀ .9:01p | 17 ♀ .5:39a | 17 ♀ .11:05p |
| 20 ♀ .5:07p | 21 ♀ .6:50a | 21 ♀ .3:30p | 20 ♀ .0:18a | 19 ♀ .10:27a | 20 ♀ .8:56a |
| 22 ♀ .8:01p | 23 ♀ .8:10a | 23 ♀ .5:54p | 22 ♀ .4:38a | 21 ♀ .5:29p | 22 ♀ .8:44p |
| 24 ♀ .10:17p | 25 ♀ .9:07a | 25 ♀ .9:02p | 24 ♀ .10:46a | 24 ♀ .2:48a | 25 ♀ .7:23a |
| 26 ♀ .10:07p | 27 ♀ .11:24a | 28 ♀ .2:21a | 26 ♀ .7:28p | 26 ♀ .2:13p | 27 ♀ .9:52p |
| 28 ♀ .10:20p | 29 ♀ .4:51p | 30 ♀ .10:58a | 29 ♀ .2:55a | 29 ♀ .2:51a | 30 ♀ .8:41a |
| 31 ♀ .2:44a | | | | 31 ♀ .3:07p | |
| Changes | Changes | Changes | Changes | Changes | Changes |
| ☾ 3 .4:47p | ☾ 3 .10:29a | ☾ 4 .5:53a | ☾ 3 .2:05a | ☾ 2 .8:50p | ☾ 1 .1:10p |
| ● 12 .9:01p | ● 11 .3:38p | ● 12 .7:36a | ● 10 .8:39p | ● 10 .7:04a | ● 8 .3:29p |
| ☾ 20 .4:54p | ☾ 19 .3:20a | ☾ 19 .11:13a | ☾ 17 .5:29p | ☾ 16 .11:18p | ☾ 15 .5:56a |
| ☾ 27 .8:40a | ☾ 25 .7:41p | ☾ 26 .7:11a | ☾ 24 .7:40p | ☾ 24 .9:26p | ☾ 23 .0:13a |
| JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER |
| 2 ♀ .4:20p | 1 ♀ .5:14a | 1 ♀ .5:11p | 1 ♀ .2:24a | 1 ♀ .4:28p | 1 ♀ .6:59a |
| 4 ♀ .8:20p | 3 ♀ .7:32a | 3 ♀ .5:21p | 3 ♀ .4:40a | 3 ♀ .11:00p | 3 ♀ .4:39p |
| 6 ♀ .9:17p | 5 ♀ .7:27a | 5 ♀ .6:08p | 5 ♀ .7:20a | 6 ♀ .8:24a | 6 ♀ .4:16a |
| 8 ♀ .8:42p | 7 ♀ .6:50a | 7 ♀ .9:32p | 7 ♀ .1:50p | 8 ♀ .8:21p | 9 ♀ .4:55p |
| 10 ♀ .8:38p | 9 ♀ .7:53a | 10 ♀ .4:46a | 9 ♀ .11:50p | 11 ♀ .8:49a | 11 ♀ .4:36a |
| 12 ♀ .10:59p | 11 ♀ .0:25p | 12 ♀ .3:47p | 12 ♀ .0:28p | 13 ♀ .7:32p | 13 ♀ .1:10p |
| 15 ♀ .4:57a | 13 ♀ .9:04p | 15 ♀ .4:27a | 15 ♀ .0:22a | 16 ♀ .3:11a | 15 ♀ .6:01p |
| 17 ♀ .2:39p | 16 ♀ .8:49a | 17 ♀ .4:31p | 17 ♀ .10:33a | 18 ♀ .7:43a | 17 ♀ .7:49p |
| 20 ♀ .2:40a | 18 ♀ .9:36p | 20 ♀ .2:46a | 19 ♀ .6:04p | 20 ♀ .10:16a | 19 ♀ .8:12p |
| 22 ♀ .3:28p | 21 ♀ .9:45a | 22 ♀ .10:59a | 21 ♀ .11:26p | 22 ♀ .0:11p | 21 ♀ .8:59p |
| 25 ♀ .3:50a | 23 ♀ .8:27p | 24 ♀ .5:22p | 24 ♀ .3:22a | 24 ♀ .2:33p | 23 ♀ .11:42p |
| 27 ♀ .2:51p | 26 ♀ .5:22a | 26 ♀ .9:56p | 26 ♀ .6:27a | 26 ♀ .6:13p | 26 ♀ .5:09a |
| 29 ♀ .11:36p | 28 ♀ .11:56a | 29 ♀ .0:44a | 28 ♀ .9:09a | 28 ♀ .11:37p | 28 ♀ .1:22p |
| | 30 ♀ .3:46p | | 30 ♀ .0:12p | | 30 ♀ .11:38p |
| Changes | Changes | Changes | Changes | Changes | Changes |
| ☾ 1 .2:39a | ● 6 .5:25a | ● 4 .0:57p | ● 3 .10:24p | ● 2 .10:43a | ● 2 .2:12a |
| ● 7 .10:37p | ☾ 13 .2:49a | ☾ 11 .6:16p | ☾ 11 .0:45p | ☾ 10 .9:09a | ☾ 10 .5:57a |
| ☾ 14 .2:52p | ☾ 21 .6:38a | ☾ 19 .9:19p | ☾ 19 .11:24a | ☾ 18 .0:44a | ☾ 17 .1:06p |
| ☾ 22 .3:29p | ☾ 28 .10:09p | ☾ 27 .5:25a | ☾ 26 .0:02p | ☾ 24 .7:15p | ☾ 24 .4:10a |

All America Gladiolus

1956 marks introduction of the first All-America Gladiolus Selections. There are two outstanding colors and varieties for popular and flower show appeal. Both are large exhibition varieties.

"Royal Stewart" is a strong brilliant red, the only winning selection from the first year of trials three years ago.

"Appleblossom" the only winner from the second year trial entries, is a beautiful white with lushly suffused rich pink petal margins and a prolific propagator as well as bloomer. For the first time leading new glads are introduced at a reasonable price to appeal to the public. No more are top glads chiefly for rival specialists to obtain planting stocks or for wealthy enthusiasts to win flower show ribbons and prizes. Gladiolus are the most popular spring bulbs, easily grown and sure to bloom by most anyone. They are beautiful and long lasting as cut flowers as well as strikingly colorful planted in groups in the home garden.



© Selected Glads, Inc.

Bulbs---Roots And Tubers

Do you know the difference between true bulbs, corms and tubers? A true bulb is a bud, wrapped with fleshy scales which are the bases of leaves.

Each bulb must have a period of dormancy, during which time the new plant—in all its details of leaves, petals, stamens, and pistils is formed.

Corms resemble true bulbs in appearance, but the embryo flowers are not formed within the heart of the corm itself. They are developed rather by the corm's hoarded supply of nourishment. The corm differs also from the true bulb, in that its life is for one season.

Tubers differ from true bulbs in that they are underground stems with eyes or buds on the surface. While some tuberous roots exhaust their energy in one season, and leave the newly developed roots to carry on, others rebuild their energy, increase in size and give bloom the next season. Forming a sort of halfway link between tubers and perennial roots are rhizomes. A rhizome consists of solid tissue (stem tissue), but instead of being rounded in shape, like a tuber, it is elongated and often branching.

Another characteristic of most rhizomes is that the roots develop along the lower surface, while the leaves and flower stalks rise from buds (eyes) on the upper surface.

Bulbs, like other types of plants, require the three essential elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—and the minor trace elements, which are available in most soils.

All-America Gladiolus Appleblossom and Royal Stewart

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|--------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1" | | | | | | | | | |
| 2" | | | | | | | | | IRIS |
| 3" | ANEMONE | BULBOUS IRIS | CROCUS | SNOW DROP | GRAPE HYACINTH | | | | PEONY ROOTS |
| 4" | | | | | | | | | |
| 5" | | | | | TULIP | | | | |
| 6" | | | | | | HYACINTH | DAFFODILS | LILLIES | |
| 7" | DAHLIA | | | | | | | | |
| 8" | | GLADIOLUS | | | | | | | |

NARCISSUS



Plant

BULBS FOR SUMMERTIME



DOUBLE PEONIES

We especially recommend these carefully selected varieties of bulbs and tubers for spring planting. Every one is a good investment that will pay dividends in beauty year after year and multiply in value. Plant them for a beautiful, colorful summer.

Gladiolus

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, very fine for exhibition. Opens 6 to 8 immense blooms at a time. Popular for the home garden.

BIT 'O HEAVEN—Orange with yellow throat. 9 to 12 immense blooms.

BLUE BEAUTY—Medium blue, shading to edges of petals lined with violet blue.

BURMA—Deep reddish rose. Heavily ruffled blooms on a fine straight spike.

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—Large mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. The best beautiful lavender.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—Crystal clear white shading into a light cream throat. Opens up to 8 beautifully ruffled florets on a well balanced flowerhead.

GENERAL EISENHOWER—A brilliant Begonia pink shade. Extremely large blooms on a tall spike with a large number of them opening at the same time.

KING LEAR—Clear deep reddish purple with silver line right on edge of petals.

LANTANA—Orange. Shading through orange-salmon with a light golden throat.

LEADING LADY—Cream white. Very large florets on fine straight tall spikes.

MARGARET BEATON—Huge white florets, small vermilion blotch. Tall, sturdy.

MISS WISCONSIN—Brilliant rose-pink. Opens to 8 large blooms. Truly beautiful.

PICARDY—Giant. Soft shrimp pink with a blotch of light flesh pink. Ruffled, waxy.

RED CHARM—Deep sparkling scarlet, deeper in the throat. 7 to 8 fine blooms.

ROSA VAN LIMA—Light rose pink with lavender markings. Excellent grower. Tall.

SNOW PRINCESS—New fine white of good size and form. Stems never crook.

SPIC and SPAN—Tall ruffled deep pink. Salmon shading. Quite tall. Strong.

SPOTLIGHT—Large. Clear deep yellow with small flaming scarlet blotch.

TIVOLI—Soft rose-pink, lighter in throat.

VAGABOND PRINCE—Mahogany brown. Small blotch of glowing flame on lip.

VALERIA—Bright scarlet. Opens 5-7 large nicely ruffled blooms at same time.

YELLOW HERALD—Amber yellow, carmine in the throat. The large wide open flowers are beautifully faced and spaced.

Dahlias

(I.D.: Informal Decorative.
F.D.: Formal Decorative.)

A. D. LIVONI—(Show Type) Beautiful shade of deep pink, flowering variety.

AVALON—(F. D.) A fine garden variety. Rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

COMMANDO—(F. D.) Clear shade of deep lavender. One of the finest colors.

GALLANT FOX—(F. D.) Brilliant red.

JANE COWL—(I. D.) Lovely buff and old gold shading to a salmon center. Massive.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY—(F. D.) Glorious clear pink. One of the finest flowers.

ROYAL PENNANT—(I. D.) Royal purple, extra large. Stems are long and stiff.

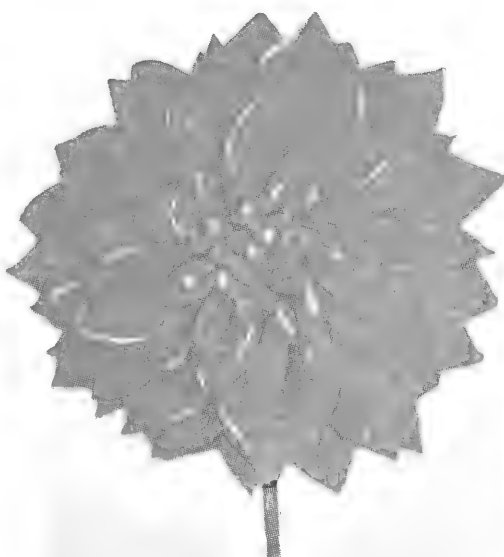
MRS. I. DE VER WARNER—(F. D.) A beautiful orchid pink. Lovely flowers.

MICHIGAN WHITE—(Semi-Cactus) Profuse blooming cutflower. Pure white.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Lovely 3 to 4 inch blossoms just like the largest ones.

POMPON DAHLIAS—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care.

DAHLIA



Cannas

KING HUBERT—(Orchid-Flowering). Orange-scarlet with bright red markings.

THE PRESIDENT—Bright red clusters.

HUNGARIA—Large dainty rose-pink.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—Vivid scarlet.

Caladium

FANCY-LEAVED—Rich ornamental leaves marked, veined white, pink and red. Nice in pots or shady places.

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Huge green leaves.

Tuberous Begonias

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—Scarlet, pink, yellow, salmon, and white. Top size and top quality. Plant in semi-shade.

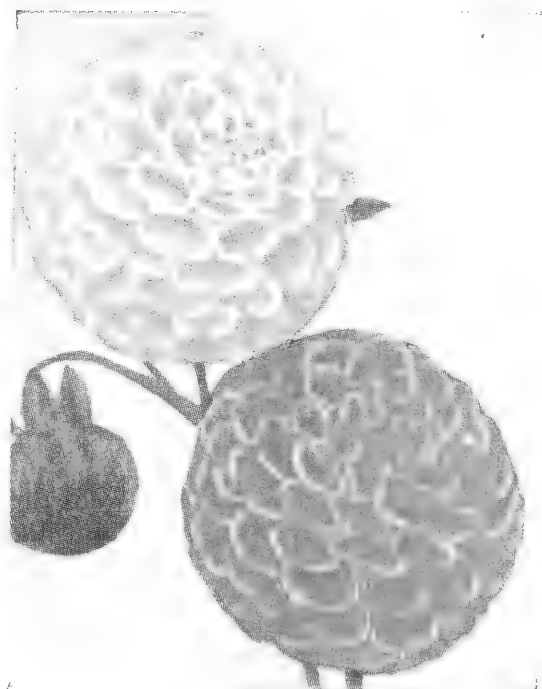
Lilies

Few flowers provide such regal beauty as lilies, and few are as hardy. Let us suggest the varieties that will thrive best.

Tuberose

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of white blooms. Long lasting.

POMPOM DAHLIAS



WEEDS AND WEED CONTROL

Garden TOOLS

CRABGRASS—Annual. Spread by seeds. Mow often at 1½ inches. Hand pick young seedlings. Feed lawn heavily in the fall.

BROAD LEAVED PLANTAIN—Perennial. Use hormone-type weed killer in late summer or drop acid or gasoline in centers of rosettes.

YELLOW FOXTAIL—Annual. Must be cultivated frequently. Use chemical weed killer.

DANDELION—Annual. Spread by seeds and from the crown. Cut below crowns any time of the year. Drop gasoline in crowns. Spray with hormone-type weed killer.

LAWN PENNYWORT—Perennial. Seeds are distributed by lawnmower and rake. Must be dug out and ground reseeded or sodded.

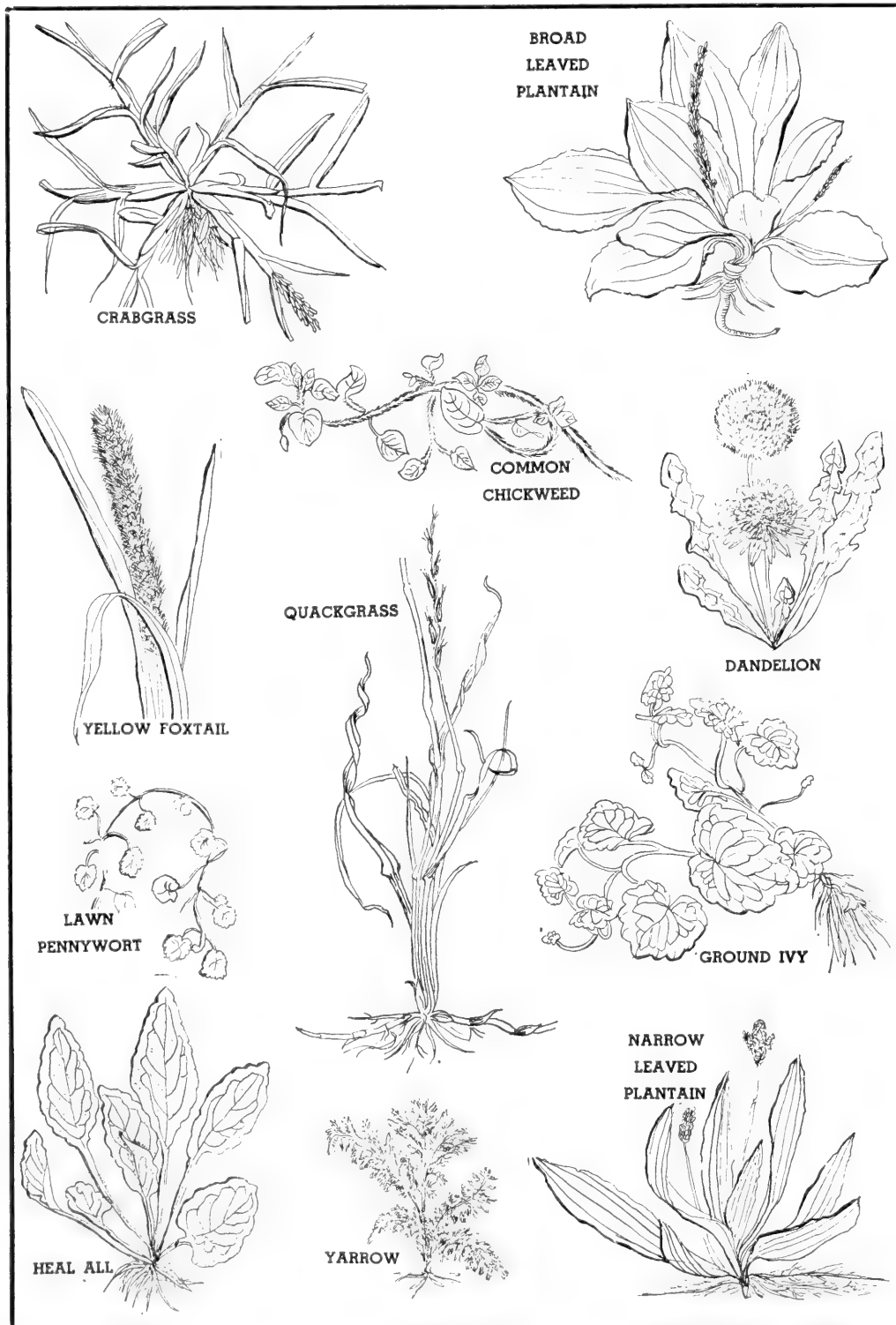
QUACK GRASS—Perennial. Spreads by creeping, jointed rootstalks. Smother with mulch or remove all visible shoots three times a week as long as they show.

GROUND IVY—Perennial. Dig out or spray with a sodium chlorate solution.

HEAL-ALL—Perennial, especially bad in shady lawns. Roots at nodes and spreads by seeds. Cut out by hand or spray with hormone-type weed killer after bluegrass is dormant.

YARROW—Perennial. Cut back repeatedly or dig out. Spray lawn with sulphate of iron.

NARROW LEAVED PLANTAIN—Perennial. Prolific seeder. Cut off tops, pierce a hole in the crown of the root and apply a few drops of carbolic acid or sodium chlorate.



A well kept tool makes any job easier and gives better results. Dirty, rusty spades and hoes don't slide into the soil or make clean cuts. It is also important to keep these and similar tools with a sharp cutting edge throughout the season. Any tool which comes in contact with the soil should be cleaned after each job, since soil will adhere to a dull and rusty tool. An oily rag may be run over the blades and handles and the metal parts rubbed dry with a rag. Hang tools up, each in its place when not in use. Handles are roughened and edges dulled if tools are not placed in special racks. Brooms and brushes soon become crooked if allowed to rest on the bristles.

A great deal of damage is done to the garden hose by allowing water to stand in it, especially during the hot summer months. The most harmful treatment a hose can receive is to be left in the sun. When the water gets hot, the rubber rots and hardens on the outside, which shortens its usefulness.

All sprayers must be washed out with clean water after use, and the nozzle should be examined to get out any particles of grit which are bound to choke it.

If you use a rubber bulb syringe spray, examine it frequently for grit and keep it away from hot sun or steam pipes. In the spraying equipment, the leather washer in the pump needs frequent attention. Remove this washer, clean and oil it frequently. Examine all the attachments to the sprayer to be sure that they don't leak air.

The maximum for every gardner should be 'buy the best tools and always keep them clean and in the best condition.'

PRICES

Subject to change

As is usual in seed catalogs, we must notify you that prices are subject to change without notice. We shall of course, make every effort to maintain our listed prices.

GARDEN SUPPLY ITEMS NOT PREPAID

While prices quoted on garden seed include our shipping costs, this is not the case on our other lines. So, when ordering garden supply items by mail, please remember shipping costs are EXTRA.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEGINNERS

Starting Seed Indoors

For starting seed indoors, use a shallow box. Place pieces of broken clay pots over drainage cracks to prevent clogging, then spread some soil lumps over the bottom before you fill the box with a mixture of equal parts of sand, soil and peat moss. Pile high in the box. Press down firmly on the sides with your hands. Scrape off surplus soil with a board or tamper. Firm loose soil until it is spread evenly about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top of the seed box. Then, mark off straight rows about 2 inches apart. Sow seeds uniformly thick, just so they don't touch. Use an old kitchen sieve to screen soil over the top after the seed are sown. Do not cover with more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. Use the tamper to firm the soil over the seeds. Water soil after firming. Place a strip of burlap over the box and pour water over it. Never pour water on the bare soil. Another effective way of watering is to place the box in a pan of water. Cover the box with newspaper or a piece of glass to prevent fast drying. Keep moist.

When seedlings appear, remove the newspaper. If you are using glass, leave it on a little longer, but slide it over a bit to give air. As soon as the seedling makes its second leaf, it must have attention or it will become weak and spindly. Use a pointed stick to transfer the young plants to flats. This is known as "pricking out."

Flats should be made about 3 in. deep, 14 in. wide and 24 in. long. This is a good size to handle and will accommodate 42 plants spaced 2 x 3 inches. The soil for flats should be reasonably fine and sifted only to remove stones and large lumps and be only a little lighter than the plants will ultimately need.

Prepare the Border

A good border needs a well prepared sub-soil. Dig deep and condition the sub-soil once and you needn't bother about it again for many years. To do this, break up heavy sub-soil with sand, peat moss, humus, or lime. Top this off with fine loam.

Preparing the Soil

The spade and the spading-fork are tools used to dig the soil in preparation for sowing and planting. The chief objects are to bury weeds and manures; to fine and aerate the soil and increase its porosity; to bring plant foods from lower levels nearer to the surface and to provide deep, loose friable soil. If there is any slope to your garden, start at the lower end, as the natural tendency is for soil to work down grade.

There's a trick to spading for best results. Drive the spade or spading fork straight down. Dig a trench and lay the soil from the trench aside at the end. Now spade with the blade not parallel to the trench, but at right angles to it. Lift it up and turn the spade over so that the top-soil, humus and plant food which you have added are dropped underneath and into the trench you have spaded previously. When the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench. If the good soil is deep, spade to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. If the top soil is shallow, avoid digging up the subsoil. Pulverize the soil, breaking up the clods with an iron rake and remove stones or trash. Just before planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before laying out the rows.

If you must plow, be sure the soil is right. Many good plots have been ruined by plowmen who insist on working when the soil was too wet. Before you decide on machine work, consider this: by working only an hour a day for five days, a man of average strength can dig a good-sized garden and leave the soil in better condition than the ordinary tractor job, worked with farm equipment usually too heavy for garden use.

A Seed Bed for Transplants

If you don't have a cold frame, you can prepare a special bed for starting seedlings and transplants. This bed will serve some of the important uses of the frame and can be quickly made, involving little or no expense.

The three essentials are good drainage, soil rich in humus and protection from heavy rains.

Select a site, preferably in the full sun, that is sheltered from the north and northwest winds by a building, a hedge or shrubbery.

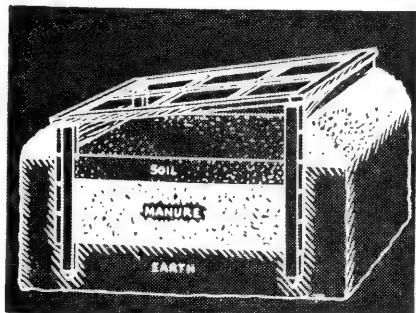
Avoid a low spot, where water is likely to stand after heavy rains. However, if you don't have such a spot, drainage can be provided by raising the bed six inches, with sloping sides.

If the soil is naturally heavy and wet, dig it out to a depth of 8 inches and fill in about 3 inches of cinders or coarse gravel. Use the soil removed to fill the bed.

If your seed bed soil is not fine and full of humus, mix it with about one-third its bulk in peatmoss and add enough sand to give it a granular texture. Mix these by shoveling them through a screen of one-half to one inch mesh. A convenient width is 4 feet, so that seeding, thinning and transplanting can be done from the sides. Narrow boards, held by stakes along the sides afford extra protection and can be used as supports for crosspieces over which murlap bags or similar shading material can be stretched while seeds are germinating or small transplanted seedling get established. This seed bed is good also for starting biennials and perennials to be sown in the late summer. Properly shaded it is also a good place to root cuttings.

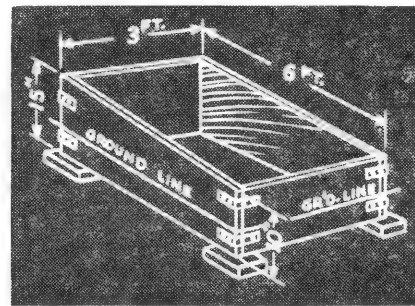
More Cut Flowers

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between the rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.



**HOT
BEDS**

The hotbed should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day. Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh strawy horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and all around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat. As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees.



**COLD
FRAMES**

A cold frame is the same as a hot bed without manure or other source of artificial heat. It depends upon the sun for heat and must be covered with hot bed mats to conserve this heat at night and in coldest weather. Most important spring use for the frame is the hardening off of seedlings started indoors.

The bed in your cold frame should consist of a 2" layer of gravel for drainage, 1" sand, and 4"-5" of good garden loam. Sand under the soil makes transplanting easier. Always water in the early morning.

Feeding Tips for Better Lawns and Gardens



Beautiful, healthy lawns and gardens don't just happen. Plants must be fed a complete plant food to do their best. Feeding plants is easy today with one complete, balanced plant food such as Vigoro Plant Food, Golden Vigoro Lawn Food, Vigoro Complete Rose Food or Instant Vigoro water soluble plant food. Vigoro takes care of all the vital nutrient needs of plants, regardless of the soil's natural fertility level.

However, while most plants have the same general nutritional requirements, not all should be fed in the same way. Here are a few suggestions to keep in mind when feeding:

LAWNS: A complete lawn food, such as Golden Vigoro, is the best. Golden Vigoro won't burn grass when used in recommended amounts. It's the longest lasting complete lawn food that you can use—one feeding lasts for months. Golden Vigoro proved its outstanding qualities on 2¾ billion square feet of lawn last year; it is made specifically for lawns to provide all the nutrients grass needs from the soil.

GARDENS: A complete, balanced plant food such as regular Vigoro is the most effective to use on your plant and flower beds. Apply at the rate of 3-lbs. Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. before seeding and work it well into the soil. For established plants,

apply around plants or between rows every six to eight weeks.

A water soluble plant food, such as Instant Vigoro, feeds through both leaves and roots. A water soluble plant food is excellent for transplanting because it greatly reduces the shock in handling tiny seedlings. Use two tablespoons of Instant Vigoro to a gallon of water and pour one cup of this solution around each transplant.

Used for supplemental feeding on established plants, Instant Vigoro gives excellent results.

TREES: Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or pointed stick under drip of the branches. Measure tree diameter four feet above the ground, then feed three pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a mixture of half regular Vigoro, half soil or sand. A complete plant food can be spread in the drip area under the tree at the same rate as above to feed it.

GENERAL: Plant food is extremely important to growth of all plants, but protection from insects, diseases and weeds must also be a part of the program for a beautiful lawn and garden. Use End-o-Pest Pesticides and End-o-Weed weed killers to protect your "investment in beauty."

To Grow the Best—Use

THE VIGORO FAMILY OF GARDENING AIDS



PROTECT YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN WITH THESE PRODUCTS



A Home For the Insect Catcher



Birds are good neighbors and they need understanding on your part to turn in the best job for you. Give them food, water, safety, and nesting materials and they'll make your garden their home. When erecting a bird house, take into consideration the size of the bird, nesting habits, the distance from the ground and the locale they like.

The **ROBIN** likes a sheltered shelf open on three sides with an inside space 6" x 8" wide and 8" high. Place the bird house at least 10 to 15 feet above ground.

The **PURPLE MARTIN** seems to be the only one which does well in an apartment. 6" x 6" x 6" with the entrance 1 inch above the floor and about 2 1/2 in diameter. Place the house 15 to 20 feet above ground and equally as far from any buildings and trees.



The **HOUSE WREN** will build in almost anything, but prefers his house 6 to 10 feet above ground with the inside 4" x 4" x 8" high. The entrance 1 to 6 inches above the floor hole with the entrance no larger than 7/8" in diameter.

A **BLUEBIRD** will build in a swinging house and his worst enemy, the sparrow will not, so this is an important point to remember. Make his house 5" x 5" x 8" inside, with an entrance 6" above the floor 1 1/2" in diameter and at least 5 to 10 feet above ground.

Herbs For Spice

Herbs are again becoming an important crop in many gardens. Originally they were grown because every home needed the flavorings, medicine, and perfume which the herb bed provided. Now that modern science has eliminated the necessity for these uses, the herbs are grown for beauty and choice flavorings.

When herbs were a necessity they were grown in beds or in a special garden. Herb gardens depended more on design for their effectiveness as most of the plants are green or grayish color with unattractive flowers. Some people are making small herb gardens or herb beds today.

Chives are an excellent low border plant. Attractive foliage is crowned with showy purple flowers in spring. The leaves are tasty in salads, cheese, and egg dishes. Sage is an interesting plant for the garden. The crinkled gray foliage is attractive, and the pale lavender flowers are interesting. The leaves are famous for use in dressings.

Basil, marjoram, thyme, and rosemary are pleasing as border plants, while parsley is superb for edgings. Every garden has a place for several of the herbs, and many gardens can have quaint herb beds or gardens.

A Program for Garden Sanitation

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables. Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow into your garden.

Apply insecticides to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening unpleasant.

The regular use of weed killers will keep down all of the weeds without danger of poisoning animals or children. When using your weed killer around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill as the weeds.

D.D.T. for pest control has changed the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift to those not to be dusted.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

Quick-Figuring Chart for Dilutions

• With Liquid Materials •

| For Strength | Use to make 1 qt. | Use to make 1 gal. | Use to make 5 gals. | Use to make 25 gals. |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1-100 | 2 1/2 tspns. | 10 tspns. | 12 tblspns. | 1 qt. |
| 1-200 | 1 tspn. | 5 tspns. | 6 1/4 tblspns. | 1 pt. |
| 1-400 | 1/2 tspn. | 2 1/2 tspns. | 3 tblspns. | 8 oz. |
| 1-500 | 1/2 tspn. | 2 tspns. | 2 1/2 tblspns. | 6 oz. |
| 1-600 | 1/3 tspn. | 1 3/4 tspns. | 2 tblspns. | 5 oz. |
| 1-800 | 1/4 tspn. | 1 1/4 tspns. | 6 tspns. | 4 oz. |
| 1-1000 | 1/4 tspn. | 1 tspn. | 5 tspns. | 3 oz. |

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspns. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

| Rate per 100 gals. | Use to make 1 qt. | Use to make 1 gal. | Use to make 5 gals. | Use to make 25 gals. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb. | 1 tspn. | 1 tblspn. | 4 tblspns. | 4 oz. |
| 2 lb. | 1 3/4 tspns. | 1 3/4 tspns. | 8 tblspns. | 12 oz. |
| 3 lb. | 2 2/3 tspns. | 2 2/3 tblspns. | 2 1/2 oz. | 1 1/4 lb. |
| 5 lb. | 4 1/2 tspns. | 4 1/2 tblspns. | 4 oz. | 1 1/2 lb. |
| 6 lb. | 5 1/3 tspns. | 5 1/3 tblspns. | 4 3/4 oz. | 8 oz. |

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less.

Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

VEGETABLE PLANTING Guide

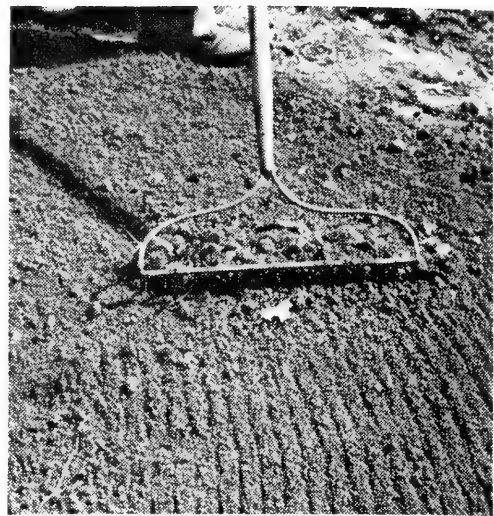
WHAT...WHERE HOW and WHEN

KEY—For "Time to Plant" in fifth column below.

A—As soon as soil can be worked.
B—Two weeks before last spring frost.
C—Week before last spring frost.

D—After all danger of frost.
E—When danger of hard freeze is over.
F—In time to allow maturity before freeze.

| | Seed Needed for 50 ft. of row | Space Between Rows (inches) | Space Apart In Row (inches) | Depth to Plant (inches) | Time to Plant | Days Growing Period | Edible Period | Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| ARTICHOKE | 1/8 oz. | 48 | 48 | 1/4 | A | | | |
| ASPARAGUS | 1/2 oz. | 24 | 20 | 1/2 | A | 2-3 yr. | 4-5 wk. | 25 lbs. |
| BEANS, BUSH | 1/2 lb. | 24 | 4 | 1 1/2 | C | 50-70 | 4-5 wk. | 20 qts. |
| BEANS, LIMA | 1/2 lb. | 24 | 3 | 1 | C | 60-90 | 3-4 wk. | 32 qts. |
| BEANS, POLE | 1/2 lb. | 36 | 8 | 1 1/2 | C | 60-90 | 6-8 wk. | 30 qts. |
| BEANS, POLE LIMA | 1/2 lb. | 48 | 8 | 1 1/2 | C | 88 | 3-4 wk. | 1 1/4 bu. |
| BEETS | 1/2 oz. | 24 | 3 | 1/2 | A | 55-100 | 4-6 wk. | 1 1/4 bu. |
| BROCCOLI | 1/8 oz. | 24 | 24 | 1/2 | A | 80-120 | 8-10 wk. | 25 head |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS | 1/8 oz. | 24 | 18 | 1/2 | A | 70-110 | 6-8 wk. | 15 qts. |
| CABBAGE | 1/4 oz. | 24 | 12-24 | 1/2 | A | 75-130 | 4-6 wk. | 35 head |
| CHINESE CABBAGE | 1/2 oz. | 24 | 12 | 1/2 | F | 75-85 | 4-6 wk. | 40 head |
| CARROTS | 1/4 oz. | 16 | 3 | 1/2 | A-F | 65-85 | 6-8 wk. | 24 qts. |
| CAULIFLOWER | 1/4 oz. | 24 | 20 | 1/2 | A-F | 65-90 | 1-2 wk. | 25 head |
| CELERY | 1/8 oz. | 24 | 6 | 1/4 | E | 100-140 | 6-8 wk. | 100 stalk |
| COLLARDS | 1/4 oz. | 30 | 18 | 1/2 | F | 24-36 | until fall | 3 bu. |
| CORN, SWEET | 4 oz. | 36 | 9 | 1 | B | 65-100 | 1-2 wk. | 100 ears |
| CORN, POP | 3 oz. | 34 | 8 | 1 | B | 115 | | |
| CUCUMBER | 1/2 oz. | 48 | 36 | 1/2 | D | 60-100 | 4-6 wk. | 100 fruit |
| EGGPLANT | 1/8 oz. | 36 | 24 | 1/2 | D | 110-150 | until fall | 75 fruit |
| ENDIVE | 1/2 oz. | 18 | 12 | 1/2 | A | 80-100 | 3-4 wk. | 50 head |
| KALE | 1/2 oz. | 32 | 22 | 1/2 | A-F | 70-100 | until fall | 50 plants |
| KOHLRABI | 1/4 oz. | 24 | 6 | 1/2 | A-F | 55-75 | 2-3 wk. | 1 bu. |
| LETTUCE | 1/4 oz. | 18 | 12 | 1/4 | B | 90-120 | 3-4 wk. | 50 head |
| MUSKMELONS | 1/2 oz. | 60 | 48 | 3/4 | D | 90-120 | 3-4 wk. | 50 fruit |
| MUSTARD | 1/4 oz. | 24 | 9 | 1/2 | A-F | 28 | until fall | 1 bu. |
| OKRA | 1 oz. | 36 | 15 | 1 | D | 50 | until fall | 450 pods |
| ONIONS | 1/4 oz. | 18 | 4 | 3/4 | A | 110-140 | 4-8 wk. | 1 bu. |
| ONION SETS | 1 pt. | 12 | 6 | 1/2 | A | 50-100 | 4-8 wk. | 60 bun. |
| PARSLEY | 1/4 oz. | 12 | 6 | 1/2 | E | 90-120 | until fall | 45 bun. |
| PARSNIPS | 1/2 oz. | 18 | 4 | 1 | A | 100-150 | until fall | 1 bu. |
| PEAS | 3/4 lb. | 24 | 2 | 1 | A | 50-70 | 1-2 wk. | 1 bu. |
| PEPPERS | 1/8 oz. | 30 | 20 | 1/2 | D | 100-140 | until fall | 300 fruit |
| PUMPKIN | 2 oz. | 96 | 60 | 3/4 | D | 90-120 | until fall | 25 fruit |
| RADISH | 1/2 oz. | 12 | 2 | 1/2 | A | 25-30 | 1-2 wk. | 50 bun. |
| RHUBARB | 1/2 oz. | 48 | 48 | | | | | 100 stem |
| RUTABAGA | 1/8 oz. | 24 | 6 | 1/2 | | | | 1 bu. |
| SALSIFY | 1/2 oz. | 18 | 2 | 1/2 | A | 130-150 | fall | 300 roots |
| SPINACH | 3/4 oz. | 18 | 5 | 3/4 | A-F | 40-60 | 1-3 wk. | 1 1/2 bu. |
| SPINACH, N.Z. | 1/2 oz. | 36 | 18 | 1 | E | 70 | until fall | 50 lbs. |
| SQUASH, BUSH | 1/4 oz. | 48 | 48 | 1 | D | 60-80 | until fall | 60 fruit |
| SQUASH, WINTER | 1/4 oz. | 72 | 72 | 1 | D | 100-140 | fall | 35 fruit |
| SWISS CHARD | 1/2 oz. | 18 | 15 | 1 | A | 50-60 | until fall | 25 lbs. |
| TOMATOES | 1/10 oz. | 40 | 36 | 1/2 | D | 100-150 | 6-12 wk. | 2 bu. |
| TURNIPS, ROOTS | 1/4 oz. | 18 | 4 | 1/4 | A-F | 50-70 | 1-3 wk. | 1 bu. |
| TURNIPS, GREENS | 1/2 oz. | 12 | 4 | 1/4 | A-F | 50-60 | | 1 1/2 bu. |
| WATERMELONS | 1/2 oz. | 12 | 4 | 1/4 | D | 90-130 | 3-4 wk. | 20 fruit |



A good seedbed is carefully raked



Furrow-irrigate with hose and board



Proper staking for space conservation



Most delicious—beans straight from the garden.

Insecticides & Fungicides

With the remarkable advances that have been made in the past several years in modern pest control chemicals, it is easier than ever for you to grow a bigger, better and more beautiful garden.

Thanks to modern scientific research, such potent chemicals as DDT, TEPP, chlordane, methoxychlor, 2,4-D, and 2,5-T, and others are now available to help home gardens. Actually, the insecticide makers have combined and blended them for you in various ways, so that one formula will serve many purposes.

We have these modern, multi-service insecticides in a range that takes care of just about any garden need. Ask us about them.

ACME PESTICIDES

ACME FRUIT TREE SPRAY

Perfect Fruit for the Table



Professional harvest from home orchards can be had by simple spray program using this modern and high-effective multi-purpose spray concentrate. 12 ounce package makes 9 gallons dilute spray enough to cover 48 to 60 young trees with one spraying. 12 oz.—\$1.45. 2 lb.—\$3.25.

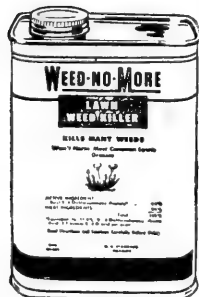
ACME ROSE DUST

A Rose Lovers' Dream

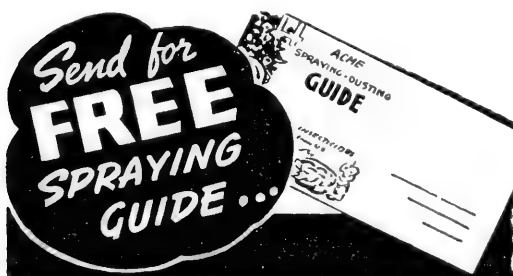


An effective insecticide-fungicide combination—most modern science can combine. Controls black spot, powdery mildew, aphids, trips, red spider, rose chafer, Japanese beetles, caterpillar—all major pests besetting roses. Dust or spray. 8 oz. gun—\$1.10. 2 lb.—\$2.10.

WEED-NO-MORE



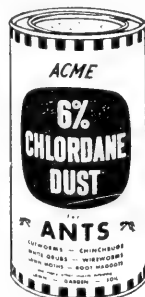
2,4-D. Rids lawns of ugly weeds such as dandelion, plantain, chickweed, ragweed, poison oak and any others without injury to common lawn grasses. Don't dig—spray the weeds away! A handy applicator fits a gallon or half gallon jug for easy spraying. 8 oz. bottle covers average size lawn \$1.00; quart \$2.98; applicator 49c or free with purchase of quart size.



ACME 6% CHLORDANE DUST

A Sure Ant Killer

Easy application — just sift on lawns or in gardens. Controls many soil borne pests. In lawns — ants, chinch bugs, chiggers, sod webworm; in gardens — cutworms, earwigs, sowbugs, wireworms, white grubs, and root maggots. 1 lb.—\$0.69 ea. 4 lb.—\$1.75 ea.



ACME GARDEN GUARD

America's Favorite Rotenone Dust



Has many uses in vegetable and flower gardens. Kills most common garden insects of the sucking and chewing types. Safe to use on edible portions of plants right up to picking time. Shake from the sifter package hitting insects to be controlled. 1 lb.—\$0.60 ea. 4 lb.—\$1.50 ea.

ACME ALL ROUND SPRAY

Spray or Dust Powder

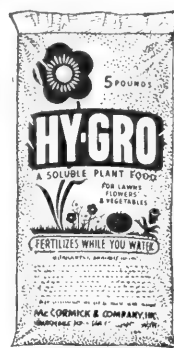


A fruit spray—a flower spray—useful on vegetables—truly an All Round Spray. Combining two insecticides and two fungicides, one or more of which are at work at all times. Helps eliminate the problem of picking special controls for specific problems. 1 lb.—\$1.20 ea. 3 lb.—\$2.30 ea.

ACME TOMATO DUST

Tomatoes Need Special Treatment

Formulated to avoid injury to plants caused by some common insecticides and fungicides. Controls early and late blight as well as hornworm, fruit worm, and flea beetle. 8 oz. gun—\$0.79. 1 lb.—\$0.69—4 lb.—\$1.75.



Feed your plants and flowers a "square meal" for beauty, for strength, bigger blooms.

HY-GRO

SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD
HY-GRO CORP., BALTO. 1, MD.

All-Round Spray (Acme)—Multi-purpose formula for roses, shrubs, fruit trees. This one spray does the job.

Arsenate of Lead—Has no superior for fluffiness and bulkiness. A favorite for the control of most chewing insects damaging shade trees, vegetables, berry bushes, vines, etc. It does not burn the foliage and has the greatest sticking power of the entire list of arsenicals.

Bordeaux Mixture —Repels leaf-hopper and flea beetle, also prevents blight from gaining a foothold in the injuries to the leaf surface. The best fungicide known for potato vines, vegetables, flowers and ornaments.

Chlordane Dust—For dusting in gardens and on lawns to control ants, cut-worms, chinch bugs, chiggers, earwigs, slugs, snails, sowbugs, sod web-worms, wire-worms, white grubs, including Japanese beetle grubs, root infested maggots and many others. In the home for cockroaches, silverfish, carpet beetles, crickets, etc.

Lime Sulfur—Liquid — (Calcium Polysulfide). Year round insecticide Fungicide for Powdery Mildew, Peach Leaf Curl, San Jose Scale, Red Spider and Leaf Blister Mites, and Apple and Pear Scab.

Lindane Spray (5% Acme)—New super-killing insecticides gives fast control of a large range of insects.

Paris Green—For control of chewing insects, particularly potato bugs.

SYFONeX®

BRASS SIPHON MIXER

Applies soluble fertilizers, weed and pest control chemicals accurately mixed and automatically as you sprinkle. Attaches to faucet, between hose lengths or behind nozzle, draws chemical concentrate from container in proportion of about 1 part concentrate to 16 parts water.

Gives Quick, Easy Care of Lawns, Gardens . . . SYFONeX assures safe, easy feeding and care of lawns, gardens, shrubbery without danger of burn-outs.

—Retailers: \$2.50 ea.





Dependable Grasses and Grains Selected for Use In Our Area

Farm Seed

ALFALFA—The No. 1 soil builder and restorer. We carry a full range of varieties adapted to this territory.

MILLET—An excellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder and hay plant. Chokes out weeds.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—Highly recommended for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. Makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant early spring in moist soil.

SORGHUM—An excellent soiling crop furnishing succulent feed for milch cows. A large yielding fodder crop. A good range of varieties.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains for dairy ration.

VETCH—A great producer for hay, pasture or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. Needs only moderate moisture, grows in almost any soil.

**Ask for our latest
COMPLETE LIST
of varieties and prices
including many not listed
here.**

Clovers

ALSIKE—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. Good bee plant.

MEDIUM RED or JUNE—The most valuable of the clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil but enriches it.

MAMMOTH RED—Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. Grows large and coarse, often used for plowing under to enrich soil.

WHITE DUTCH—A very hardy creeping clover, adapts itself to great variety of soils and climates. Good pasture for sheep or cattle; fine for bees.

WHITE SWEET (Biennial)—Excellent for pasture, hay and a soil improver. Drought-resistant.

Grasses

KY. FESCUE—New all purpose, all-location grass. Highest yielding grass for pasture-hay-silage. Grows on wet or dry, acid or alkali soil. Takes a year to establish but lasts 20 years or more.

BROME GRASS—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Very early, and stays green late in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Excellent for pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy. Roots form tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so often sown in mixtures with other grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Will grow in shady places.

REED CANARY GRASS—Especially suited to swampy, over-flowed lands; but thrives on uplands where moisture is abundant. Makes splendid pasture, very early; lasts to late fall.

RED TOP—Valuable for most soils. A good permanent grass. It should be grazed close. Grows successfully on alkali lands where other grasses fail.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC—Fast growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

RYE GRASS, PERENNIAL—A good pasture grass. Grows quickly and withstands drought reasonably well.

SUDAN GRASS—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is warm.

TIMOTHY—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suitable for permanent pasture. Should not be cut too early or pastured too late in fall.

Seed Corn

Our selection of seed corn is built on an intimate knowledge of the kinds that do best in this locality. We have the best kinds for our particular soil and climate.

More and more, the problem of seed corn is becoming localized as new hybrids are released. It is important to have those hybrids best fitted to your growing conditions.

We have the right hybrids for you! Ask about our selection . . . especially adapted to this region.

Field and Grass Seed per Acre Hard Bushel Weight

| | Lbs. per Bu. | Lbs. per Acre |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Alfalfa | 60 | 15 to 20 |
| Barley | 48 | 96 |
| Brome Grass | 14 | 15 to 20 |
| Buckwheat | 50 | 50 |
| Clover, Alsike | 60 | 8 to 10 |
| Clover, Medium Red | 60 | 10 to 12 |
| Clover, Mammoth Red | 60 | 8 to 12 |
| Clover, Sweet | 60 | 12 to 15 |
| Clover, White | 60 | 5 to 8 |
| Cow Peas, broadcast | 60 | 60 to 90 |
| Flax, broadcast | 56 | 25 to 30 |
| Grass, Kentucky Blue | 14 | 20 to 30 |
| Grass, Orchard | 14 | 22 |
| Kaffir Corn, broadcast | 56 | 40 to 50 |
| Millet, for hay | 50 | 50 |
| Millet, for seed | 50 | 30 |
| Oats | 32 | 64 to 96 |
| Rape, broadcast | 50 | 6 to 8 |
| Reed's Canary Grass | 32 | 4 to 6 |
| Rye, broadcast | 56 | 56 to 84 |
| Sorghum, for fodder | 50 | 50 to 60 |
| Soy Beans, broadcast | 60 | 30 to 45 |
| Soy Beans, in drills | 60 | 60 to 90 |
| Sudan Grass, broadcast | 40 | 20 to 25 |
| Sudan, Grass, in drills | 40 | 8 to 10 |
| Timothy | 45 | 10 to 12 |
| Vetches, broadcast | 60 | 50 to 60 |
| Wheat | 60 | 90 |

Seed Treatment

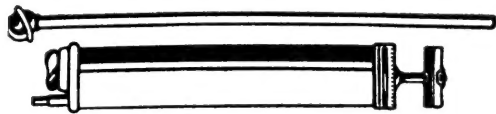
More and more the coating of seed with stimulating bacteria is gaining favor with production-wise farmers. We highly recommend seed treatment for higher yields, faster germination and growth. Be sure to ask us about it the next time you stop in.

Seed Potatoes

Our certified stocks are the most economical you can plant. They reduce your hazards to a minimum and give you bigger production with fewer culls.

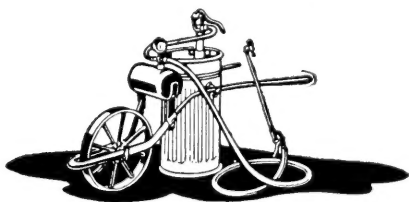
Sprayers and Dusters

Dusters



Various models, made to handle any powdered insecticide, with any desired discharge from a very fine to a very heavy cloud. Heavy duty models for truck farms, orchards, etc. Lighter models for the garden.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers



Heavy duty portable outfits for orchard, farm and industrial work. Consult us about models available.

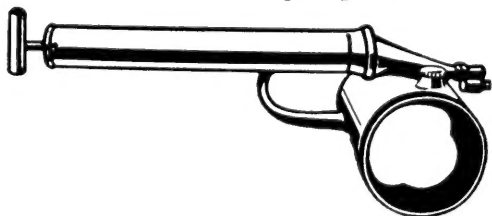
Bucket Spray Pumps

Bucket or barrel types for whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, caustic mixtures, etc. See our selection of models.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers

Open top or funnel top, 2 to 4 gallon sized, for all types of farm and garden spray work, whitewashing, etc. Easy to fill, easy to clean.

Continuous Sprayers



Convenient, efficient sprayers for insecticides, fly oils, deodorants, fly repellants, stock sprays, etc. For farm, gardener, poultryman.

Light Hand Sprayers

The right models for the back yard, garden, chicken house, etc.

Cheap sprayers are never a bargain. They do not last and they waste material. They do not give the fine mist necessary to coat economically. They do not have enough force for the use of contact sprays.

That's why you need good sprayers and dusters—built to do the work thoroughly, and to last.



Ask us about PLANT FEEDING

The difference between a good lawn—or garden—and a poor one, more often than not, is A MATTER OF FEEDING. The best grass in the world can't give you a good permanent lawn unless the soil is fed, regularly and correctly. Same way with flowers, vegetables, shrubs, trees.

We want to help

That's why we say, "Talk it over with us!" We don't just sell plant foods. We want to help all we can to make sure you get results.

Whether it's window box or a hundred acres to be fed—we have the right food and the "know-how" and the desire to help!

Whenever you buy plant foods, remember that the safe place to buy them is at our seed store.

PLANT FOODS

Aluminum Sulphate—Use in creating acid soils need for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc.

Hyponex, Plant Food—Can be used in dry or liquid form; teaspoonful makes 1 gallon. Contains Vitamin B1.

Lime (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash and deodorizing.

Peat Moss—Fine winter protection for lawns; also used as a mulch on strawberry,

perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus.

Plantabbs—Clean, white odorless plant food tablets for indoor or outdoor use.

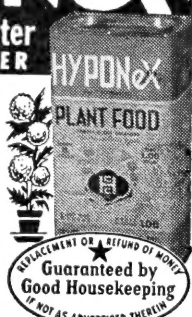
Plant Marvel—A scientific balanced plant food which you dissolve in water for liquid feeding.

Rose Food—A balanced combination of organic ingredients, selected for the particular "make up" and sequence availability that roses need. Improves the color and size of your roses.

HYPONEX

Grows Better Plants Faster
In SOIL, SAND or WATER

Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs or lawn. Produces stronger plants, more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for starting seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Clean, odorless. Won't burn foliage or roots if used as directed. Contains all nutritional elements complete and balanced—plus vitamin B1—Instantly available. Results sure.



| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| 1 oz. pkt..... | 10c | 7 oz. can..... | 50c |
| 3 oz. can..... | 25c | 1 lb. can..... | \$1.00 |
| 10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals..... | 8.00 | | |
| 25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals..... | 15.00 | | |
| 50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals..... | 25.00 | | |
| 100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals..... | 40.00 | | |

IT'S EASY to Prevent Weeds before they grow

with

CRAG

Trade-Mark
HERBICIDE-1



THE ANSWER... TO HEALTHIER PLANTS

PLANT MARVEL

"feed as you water"

African Violets bloom!

All plants respond instantly to pure rich Plant Marvel solution. Guaranteed to give new life, gorgeous blooms, and stronger roots without burning. You'll be delighted. Ideal for Roses, annuals, perennials or any blooming plant.



PURE PLANT FOOD RICH
For Foliar and Root Feeding

Garden Supplies and Tools

Many of your garden chores can be made much easier—if you use the new, improved garden tools.

Modern designers have discovered numerous ways to improve the old tools—to make the work easier and to improve results. We have these newer tools for you, together with a good assortment of the standard designs. Next time you're in our store, be sure to look them over!

Garden Gloves

Garden Gloves — Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, in sizes for men and women.

Garden Hose

Visit Our Store for our newest offerings. Garden hose is now available in good quality and quantity.

Labels

Pot or Garden Labels (Wooden)—Used for marking plants in pots or seed flats, 4 inch, 12 inch.

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden labels equipped with wires for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling dahlia tubers.

Plant Bands

Square bands hold almost twice the number of plants as round pots of the same size.

2 in. size; packet of 30, 25c. (Ask for prices on larger sizes and quantities.)

Plant Supports

Bamboo Stakes—Green, pencil-thickness. 2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft.

Cave-Man Gardeners Get Cave-Man Results

If you have a garden just for the sake of the exercise you get out of it, this won't interest you.

But if it's results you're after—if you want better flowers and better crops with less labor, then consider—

Many of the garden tools now being used by home gardeners are about as out-of-date as the plows made of deer antlers and the spades made from great animals' shoulder blades which the cavemen used.

You may not have noticed it—but garden tool design has moved ahead almost unbelievably in the last decade. Some of our recently developed garden tools let you do as much in one hour as you formerly did in five! Others make play out of jobs that have always been back-breakers. Hoeing, cultivating, weeding have been streamlined and speeded up amazingly.

When we say we can cut your "hard labor" time in half, we're being conservative. Ask us to prove it!

Dahlia or Garden Stakes — Wooden — Painted green. Strong and durable. Almost rot-proof. Will last several seasons. For supporting dahlias, young trees, etc. 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft.

Pots and Saucers

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. Many sizes, from 2½ in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers. 3 in. to 12 in.

Red Paper Pots. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. 2¼ in. to 6 in. diameter.

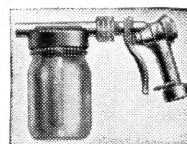
Bird Houses and Feeders

Window Bird Feeders—Provides an opportunity to study your bird companions from your window. Ideal for shut-ins and a real companionship for any bird lover.

Bird Houses—A great deal of pleasure can be derived from the birds that will be attracted to your yard by putting out a bird house or two. We carry many types and styles for bird lovers to choose from.

TRI-CON LAWN FERTILIZING UNIT

\$5.75
Cheaper
Faster



**The NEW and EASY way
To FERTILIZE
LAWNS—GARDENS**

- Fertilize while you sprinkle
- assured ratio of soluble fertilizer
- no adjustment required
- no possible failure
- long service and dependability
- a three type spray with sprinkler base
- 3 units in one—Fertilizer Applier-No. 100
Nozzle—Sprinkler

TRI-CON ALL PURPOSE NOZZLE

**4-WAY
WATER
RELEASE
\$2.50**



**Complete with nozzle and
sprinkler base**

The only nozzle with the high-velocity reversible cap

Strong stream—full flow
Trigger control (it's in the cap!!!)

Does over 100 jobs BETTER

Wild Bird Seed Mixture

Feed your feathered friends the year round with this tempting mixture. All types of wild birds relish this seed. Don't forget to give them plenty in the winter months.

Tools

The next time you get into your tool shed or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over! Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. Then — if you want a real thrill — come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you!

Here is a very brief outline of tools now available. But, better yet, come in and see for yourself.

Cultivators, Speedy—4 sharp curved tines, 4 1/3 ft. handle.

Norcross—Adjustable steel teeth.

Hand Cultivator Weeders—3 or 5 prong.



Forks, Spading—4 tines, D handle, light and heavy weight.

Hay Fork—Bent handle, 3 or 4 tines.

Hooks, Grass (Sickles)—Various styles, well balanced designs. Wood handles.

Potato Hooks—4 broad tines, tumbled.

Shears, Grass—Pinch-proof handles.

Hedge Shears—8 or 9 inch blades.



Hoes, Field or Garden—Various styles.

Onion Hoe—Square top pattern.

Scuffle Hoe—8 inch blade; straight handle.

Warren Hoe—Pointed steel head.

Knives, Asparagus — 10" with V-shaped point.

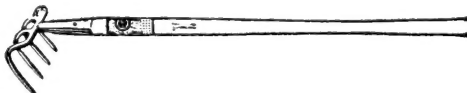
Budding, Propagating and Pruning Knives. See our selection.

Edging Knife—Half-moon blade.

Scythes, Grass, Weed and Bush — Best crucible steel. Visit our display!

Shovels, Square Point—Long and D handles.

Round Point Shovel—Long D handle.



Rakes, Steel, Curved Tooth — Straight handles; teeth on head 1/4" thick.

Steel, Straight Tooth Rakes—Level head.

Wood Rakes—Rigid and strong.

Bamboo Rakes — Fan shaped, strongly made.

Steel - Broom - Rake — Flat, spring-steel teeth.

Pruners, Tree—8 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft.



Pruning Shears—Again available in several styles.

Flower Gathering Shears—They cut the stem and hold the flower for you.

PICK A PORTER PRUNER for best results

They make pruning so easy—work so well—cost so little—and last so long.

8A DURACUT PRUNER

This anvil type pruner with rugged sharp blade makes pruning easy and fast. Blade won't slip by anvil. Plastic Comfort Grips and positive thumb lock. Length 8", weight 12 oz.

13S IN-B-TWEEN PRUNER

Two-hand power to do 90% of all round-the-house pruning. Easy to use! Light in weight! Two sharp blades. Cushion grip handles. Length 13", weight 15 oz. Cuts up to 3/4" green wood.

28S LOPPING SHEAR

New in design, perfectly balanced. Stout hickory handle can be cut to any desired length. No slots to weaken handle. Narrow alloy steel cutting head. Length 28", weight only 2 lbs. Cuts up to 1 3/16" green wood.

\$295

\$495

\$645

FOR HEAVY PRUNING OF BRUSH AND TREES... let us show you the PORTER HEAVY DUTY BRUSH CUTTER. Designed for all-around cutting and pruning. Two sizes—2FO cuts 1 1/2" green wood; 3FO cuts 2" green wood. The rugged QP Pole Pruner with SHORT ARM AND PULLEY cuts up to 1" green wood. See the complete line of Porter Pruners or write for Catalog.

H.K.P. H. K. PORTER, INC.
Somerville, Mass.

Hotkaps*



FROST CAN'T HARM PLANTS

FLOWERS & VEGETABLES
3 WEEKS EARLIER!

Give your favorite flowers and vegetables an earlier SAFE start! *Glastex* HOT-KAPS provide individual HOTOUSES for seedlings and for young plants, give positive protection against frost, storms, sun, insects.

†GLASTEX specially processed material Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BIG GARDEN PACKAGE of 25 only 95¢—Setter Free
Larger Pkgs. of 100, 250, 1000 for Commercial Growers

'TWIST-EMS'*



Handy! Speedy!
PLANT TIE

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

Box of 200, 4-inch size, 25¢. Box of 100, 8-inch size, 25¢.
Box of 100, 16-inch size, 50¢. Pkg. of 50, 8-inch size, 15¢.
Pkg. of 35, 8-inch size, 10¢. 250 ft. continuous roll, \$1.00.

TRAIN-ETTS*



Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like string, nor burn tendrils like wire. 3 sizes.

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

Nuggets of Nourishment



for house plants,
bigger flowers
and vegetables

Clean, odorless tablets! And so easy to use. 25c and up.

PLANTABBS
PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Plantabbs Corp., Balto. 1, Md.

How... When... Where on Garden Tools

Every gardener needs a good hoe, and preferably two. While the regular field hoe has millions of friends, the square top onion hoe will do more types of work, weighs less, and still do everything the field hoe will.

The steel shuffle hoe is a tool preferred by professional gardeners for weeding and mulching.

A matter of necessity

For deeper cultivation, the five-pronged garden cultivator with long handle will do practically everything a wheel hoe cultivator will, though not as rapidly. It is a tool every small gardener needs.

How long is a shovel?

Those who have not used the long-handled, round pointed shovel should try this tool. It gives greater leverage, can be used for shoveling loose soil, or for spading and turning over the soil.

Flat-head vs. bow end rakes

While more costly than the flat-head rake, the bow end rake is much more efficient. It has the weight balanced better, so it is easier to use.

Two trowels better than one!

A good trowel is an essential tool. A cheap trowel is money wasted; it will bend and break. If you have only one trowel, it should be wide enough to dig a good sized hole. If much transplanting is to be done, the narrow bladed trowel is useful.

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio

Springtime Greetings from YOUR Seed Store

Spring is the most wonderful season of the year. Spring is the time of the year when Nature, stirring after winter's long sleep, awakens refreshed and eager to begin again the magic cycle of plant growth and loveliness.

But Spring is not the only season during which we serve garden lovers—ours is a year-round responsibility to provide expert, reliable garden advice and offer a complete and all-inclusive garden supply service every month in or out of the normal gardening season.

This means that whether it's seeds or a spade, plants or a pruning shear, trees or a trellis, al-

ways come to our store where you are assured of highest quality garden goods—timely and reliable garden guidance.

Why gamble on the outcome of your garden—the quality of your vegetables—the beauty of your flowers? Don't waste all of the energy, efforts and interest you put into your garden this year—simply because you took a chance on the seeds you bought. We are seed specialists, thoroughly qualified to advise you when, where, what and why on selecting seed for your garden. And we can advise you all along the way on special care and tested methods. Come in and see us soon.

Rose Circus

New multicolor Floribunda and only winner of A. A. R. S. Award for 1956. The predominant color is yellow with the tight buds richly marked with red. As the blooms unfold the fully opened flowers put on a finishing flourish of bright scarlet. Medium height, bush handsomely foliaged. Very fragrant.

