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Bartelders
SEEDS

1946

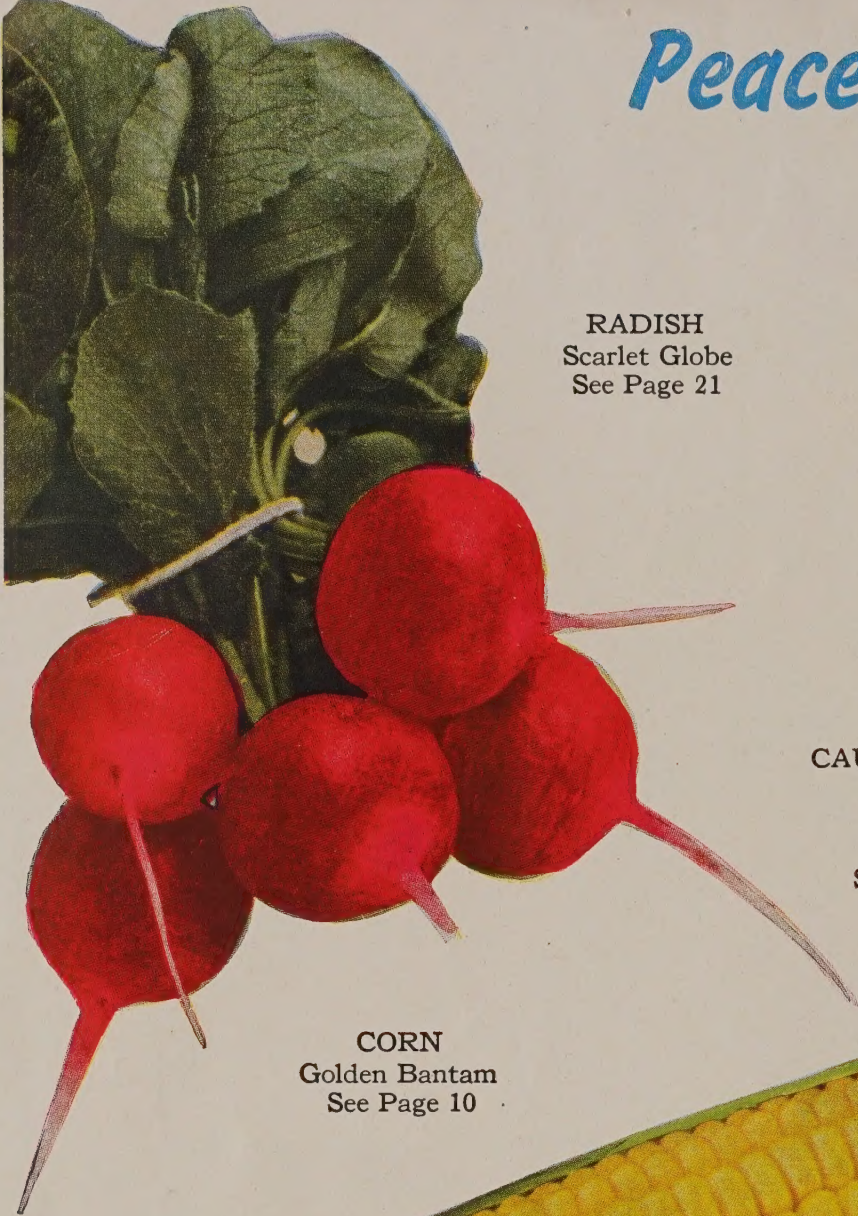
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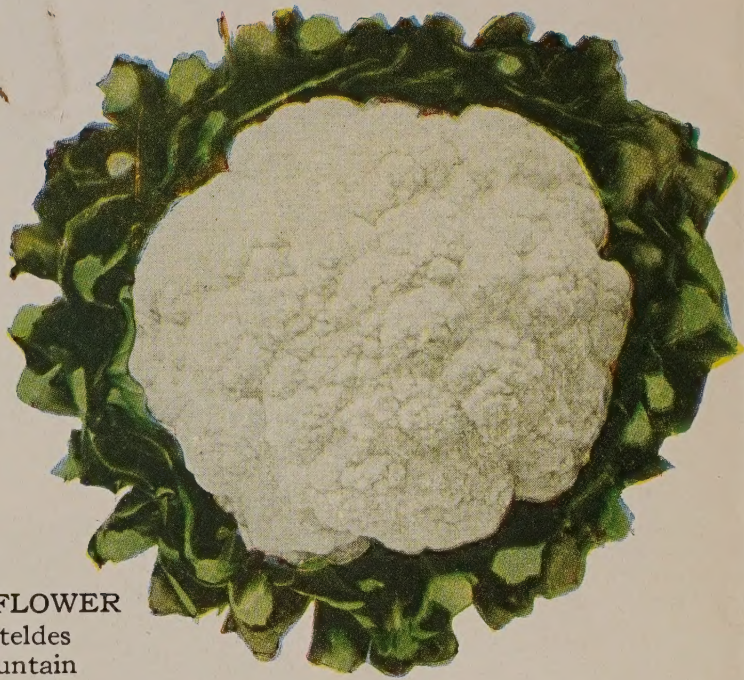
Our 79th Year

GLEAM HYBRID NASTURTIUM

Peace with Plenty



RADISH
Scarlet Globe
See Page 21



CAULIFLOWER
Barteldes
Mountain
Snowball
See Page 11

CORN
Golden Bantam
See Page 10



CARROT
Danvers
Half Long
See Page 11



**We Recommend
These Varieties**



BEANS, Burpee's
Stringless Green-Pod
See Page 4

FOR PEACE, AS FOR VICTORY



***Grow Your Own* GARDEN**

Victory Gardeners, first enthused by patriotism, have now learned that the home garden promotes better health and better nutrition.

And the housewife has experienced the pleasure and economy of serving vegetables fresh from her own garden.

We urge you to continue your interests in gardening. It promotes neighborhood friendliness, good health and saves you money.

But—when you plan your garden, remember that good seeds are the foundation of a good garden.

Insist on Barteldes Seeds. They have been producing fine vegetables and beautiful flowers for 79 years.

THE BARTELDES SEED COMPANY

Lawrence, Kansas

Denver, Colorado

LAWRENCE

HOME GARDEN BUDGET

Home-Grown Vegetables	How to Preserve	Amount to Plant Per Person Based on Average Yield	
		Spring	Fall
Tomatoes	Canning	15 plants	
Cabbage Chinese Cabbage	Kraut; fall planting by pit storage	15 plants	10 plants
Lettuce	Use fresh	8 feet	4 feet
Greens: Spinach, New Z. Spinach Beet Tops Wild Greens	Freezing; canning	15 feet	
Carrots Turnips Kohlrabi Beets Parsnips Onions	Pit storage; canning if small Pit storage; kraut Pit storage; canning if small Pit storage Cool, dry storage	12 feet 7 feet 8 feet 12 feet 15 feet	15 feet (broadcast) 7 feet
Beans (Green): Limas, Snap, Cowpeas, Pinto, Soybeans Beans (Dried): (See Beans, Green) Asparagus Okra Peppers	Canning; freezing Dry Canning; freezing Canning; drying Use fresh		100 feet 100 feet 5 crowns 5 feet 5 plants
Peas Corn	Canning; freezing; drying Canning; freezing; salting	25 feet	75 feet
Squash	Dry, warm storage	3 plants	

ASPARAGUS

Packet, 5 Cents . . . Ounce, 15 Cents . . . ¼ Pound, 50 Cents

Planting Instructions *Can be grown in any soil which is not too wet. The seed should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered with a layer of soil ½ to ¾-inch deep. When the seed is up the plants should be thinned out. The permanent bed should be prepared by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill this one-third full of well-rotted manure. Half fill the remaining space with good soil and transplant the clumps one foot apart. Cover to surface. The stocks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

*More vigorous than the Mary Washington, being bred to resist rust diseases. Productive, uniform type. Shoots large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips.

MARY WASHINGTON

The most extensively grown variety. Also rust-resistant.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One Year Old. We can furnish WASHINGTON roots at 25c per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

PLANTING DATES FOR KANSAS

Radishes, lettuce, spinach, peas, turnips—as soon as ground can be worked after Feb. 20.
Onion sets, beets, carrots, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage plants—oat-planting time—March 1 to 31.

Tomato plants, pepper plants, beans (snap), okra—corn-planting time—or frost-free date.
Squash, sweet potatoes, beans—after soil is warm, week to 10 days after frost-free date.

PLANTING DATES FOR OKLAHOMA will be about a week or two earlier, AND FOR COLORADO about three weeks later.



ASPARAGUS

BEANS

... the most profitable garden crop

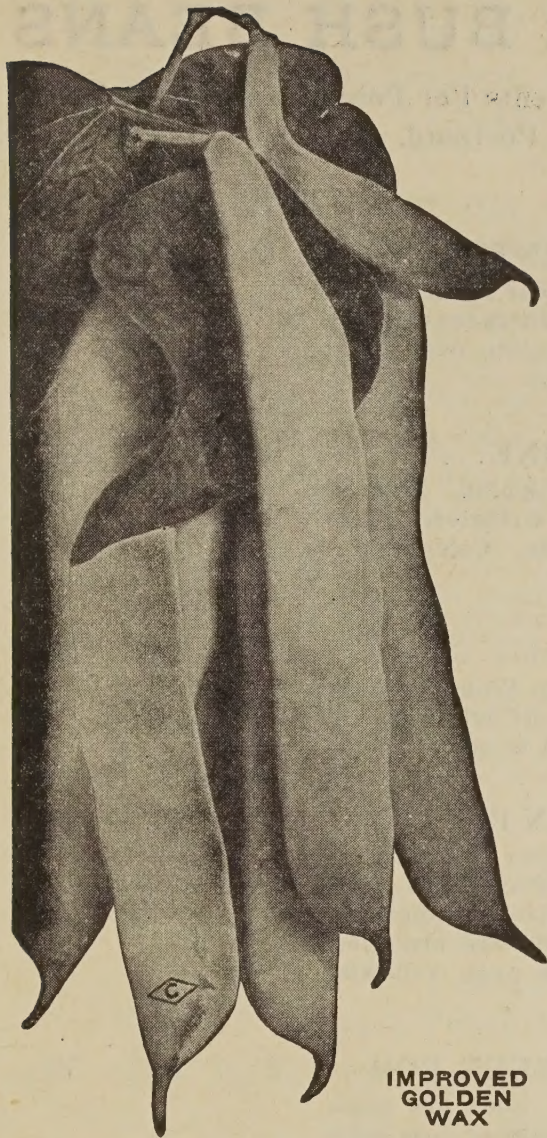
And one of the most satisfactory and productive vegetables. Easy to grow, and may be canned or frozen for winter use. Garden Beans fall into two distinct classes, namely Bush and Pole Beans. Each of these classes is again subdivided into Kidney and Lima Beans. The Kidney Beans of the bush type are either Wax Podded or Green Podded in character, as are also the Pole Beans of this class. Lima Beans are either of the Bush or Pole Type.

Important . . .

DAYS TO MATURITY—Although different conditions and locations make it impossible to predict the exact number of days required to mature any given vegetable, we have, for your convenience, listed the approximate number of days required to mature these varieties in the Middle West.

QUICK FREEZING of Vegetables is increasing in importance in our daily supply of foods, both for home and market use. We recommend the varieties which have been found adapted to this purpose.

*Designates Varieties Recommended for "Quick Freezing."



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

It Pays
to Plant
Pure Seed



Planting Instructions BUSH BEANS are planted in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, 1½ to 2 inches deep. Thin out to three or four inches between each plant. Cultivate frequently, but not while soil is wet.

DWARF LIMAS are only partly dwarf and should be given more space than the green and wax. Plant all Limas after ground is warm.

POLE BEANS are planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart and supported on stakes.

WAX BEANS . . . Bush Type

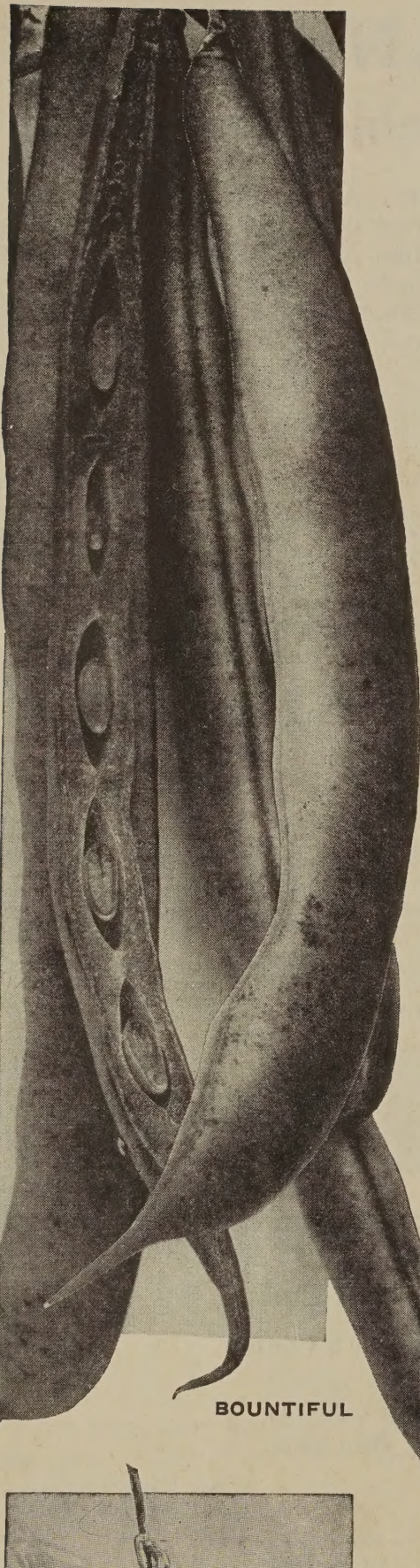
25 Cents Per ½ Pound . . . 40 Cents Per Pound . . . Packet 5 Cents.
Prices Postpaid.

The maturity periods listed after the names should be classified as follows: In the Wax and Green Pod classes the figures indicate the number of days required to produce snap pods. In the Lima Class the number of days required to produce green shell beans.

	Length of Pod	Height of Plant	Days to Maturity
IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX	4"	14"	48
Plants are small, compact, erect and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid, with wax-like texture. A good shell bean for winter use. Seeds oval, white with purplish eye.			
*ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX	5½"	15"	52
Also called BRITTLE WAX. This is the best yellow wax bean on the market. Absolutely stringless. Plants make a strong growth and are very productive. Seed, kidney-shaped, white with black eye.			
*PENCIL POD BLACK WAX	6"	16"	54
Plants are very productive, with straight pods of light golden yellow color, round, meaty, deeply creasebacked, extremely brittle and without fiber. An excellent quality for home and market gardens. Seed black.			
SURE CROP WAX	6"	16"	53
Classed as an early variety, suitable for home and market. Flat pods are clear amber yellow and stringless at all stages of development. Seed black, egg-shaped.			

Green Podded BUSH BEANS

25 Cents Per 1/2 Pound . . 40 Cents Per Pound . . Packet 5 Cents.
Prices Postpaid.



BOUNTIFUL



TENNESSEE GREEN POD

	Length of Pod	Height of Plant	Days to Maturity
*STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE	6"	16"	50
This bean is prolific, hardy and heat resisting, and is finding favor with market gardeners for shipping. Pod is darker green than Red Valentine, oval, slightly curved and absolutely stringless.			
STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE	4"	15"	54
Very good for home garden or shipping. Pods almost round, somewhat curved and stringless. Somewhat later than the Black Valentine. Color of seed is red mottled.			
TENNESSEE GREEN POD	8"	14"	52
Sometimes called Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. Pods are flat, broad, almost straight, stringless in the snap stage. Seed yellowish brown in color.			
*GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD	6"	17"	54
Bears for about a month and is very desirable for home use and for the market. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Recommended for freezing preservation. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages. Seeds oval, yellowish brown in color.			
*BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD	6"	18"	50
Very popular and widely grown. Pods are somewhat variable in size, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod. Recommended for preservation by freezing. Seed color coffee brown with black eye-ring.			
TENDERGREEN	6"	16"	53
All American Award of Merit, 1933. New and distinct green-podded bush bean of very high quality. Pods absolutely stringless and fibreless, fleshy, nearly straight and round. Recommended for freezing. Seed is brownish-black, mottled tan.			
BOUNTIFUL	7"	16"	48
The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to rust. Immense pods are rich green, thick, broad, uniform in shape, stringless but slightly fibrous. Make excellent snap beans. Color, straw yellow with dark brown eye-ring.			
*FULL MEASURE	6"	17"	54
Not a new variety, yet is recognized as one of the most desirable. Pods are absolutely stringless, and remain tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Seed reddish brown, buff field.			
KEYSTONIAN	7 1/2"	18"	53
Developed to replace Full Measure for canners' use but is also a fine variety for the home garden. Has dark foliage, sturdy, pods straight, slender and stringless. Seeds are medium to dark brown.			

Maturity Period Indicates Number of Days Required to Produce Snap Beans.

POLE BEANS

Packet, 5 Cents; 1/2 Pound, 25 Cents; 1 Pound, 40 Cents.

Prices Postpaid.

Length of Pod	Height of Plant	Days to Maturity	
8"	5'	65...	*KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods scimitar curved, extremely brittle. An excellent bean for canning and recommended for quick freezing. Seed brown.
6"	5'	73...	LAZY WIFE Very prolific. Vine dark, heavy; pods are broad, much bulged at seeds, light green, brittle, stringless, crisp. Desirable for snaps, green, and dry shelled beans. Seed white.
4"	6'	73...	CUT SHORT or CORN HILL Largely used for planting among corn. Pods are short, very straight, decidedly bulged at seeds, crisp when young. Seed drab and red.
6 1/2"	5'	70...	EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX Moderately branched vine, of large growth and good climbing habit, productive and long bearing. Pods straight, flat, smooth surface. May be used as either snap, green, shell or dry beans. Seed white.
5"	12'	65...	SCARLET RUNNER (Flowering Beans) Used either for ornamental purposes or green shell and snap beans. Flowers are bright scarlet. Splendid for covering trellis or fences. Pods are broad, flat, deep green. Seed purple mottled violet.

LIMA BEANS Bush Type

Prices Postpaid.

Packet, 5 Cents; 1/2 Pound, 25 Cents; 1 Pound, 40 Cents.

4"	19"	75...	BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA Plant large, thick stemmed with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size. Very large for dwarf limas. Seed greenish white.
3"	12"	66...	*HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (Baby Lima) Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing. Pods in numerous clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to West and Middle West. Seed white.
3"	14"	67...	SPECKLED BUSH LIMA One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods rather short and flat. Seed mottled.
4"	15"	75...	*FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA Vines strong, erect, keeping bean pods off the ground. Bears immense crop of large pods, which contain three to five beans. Seed white.

LIMA BEANS Pole Type

Packet, 5 Cents; 1/2 Pound, 25 Cents; 1 Pound, 40 Cents.

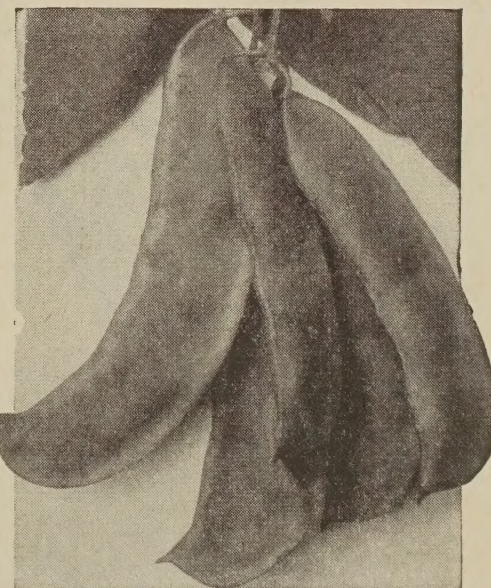
Prices Postpaid.

4"	5'-8'	88...	LARGE WHITE LIMA or BUTTER BEANS Large seeded, vigorous; a good climber and quite productive. Pods are dark green, curved, very wide. Seed greenish-white.
4"	5'-8'	88...	KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA Largely grown and a valuable general purpose bean. Plant much branched, late, long-bearing. Seed white.
3"	5'-8'	76...	SMALL CAROLINA or SIEVA Small type of pole lima, good winter bean, matures quickly, and is very productive. Green shell beans of excellent quality. Seed white.
3"	5'-8'	77...	POLE SPECKLED LIMA (Florida Butter) Vine heavy, bears profusely through season. Small beans, are of good quality either in green or dry state. Seeds buff mottled with brown.

*Recommended for "Quick Freezing."



KENTUCKY WONDER



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA

ALL LEADING
VARIETIES

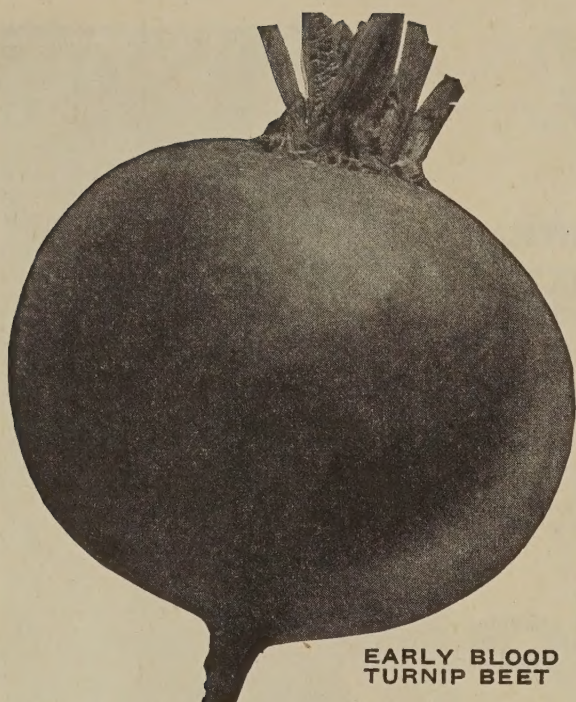
BEETS

FOR
FAMILY USE

TABLE BEETS

Packet, 5 Cents . . 1 Ounce, 20 Cents . . ¼ Pound, 60 Cents.
Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Garden Beets—Beets are sown where crop is to grow, in open ground, as soon as spring frosts are over, 1 inch deep in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, for convenience in hoeing; and young plants are thinned out, with a greater or less space between them, usually about 4 inches, according to size of variety grown. The thinnings from crop make excellent greens. They thrive in well enriched soil, with plenty of sunshine.



EARLY BLOOD
TURNIP BEET



DETROIT DARK RED



SWISS
CHARD

Days to
Maturity

BARTELDES' EARLY BLOOD TURNIP 55

Carefully selected strain used by truckers, produce shippers and canners. Very early, fine quality, sweet and tender. Roots globular with small tap root, flesh dark red with indistinct lighter red zones.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP 58

The old popular standard variety. Good for home and market garden and for canning. Excellent for winter storage. Roots nearly round, of medium size, dark red. Interior bright red with zones of lighter shades.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN 50

Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white.

DETROIT DARK RED 55

It has a round, somewhat ovoid root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN 50

Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color.

EARLY WONDER 50

One of the earliest Beets. Tops medium small, erect with small collar or crown. Roots blood red, flattened globe with small tap root. Flesh purplish red zoned lighter shades.

LONG BLOOD RED 70

Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red.

SWISS CHARD BEET 50-55

Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and mid-ribs may be prepared like asparagus.

SUGAR BEETS and MANGELS

1 Ounce, 15 Cents . . . ¼ Pound, 45 Cents.

Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Stock and Sugar Beets—Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are four inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

WHITE KLEIN WANSLEBEN SUGAR 90

Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as 5 inches apart and 2 feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar and is also used as a winter feed for cows.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL 105

Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding.

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL 90

The large size Mangel combined with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. Roots are gray white below the ground with white flesh, and of bronze shade above.

All Prices on This Page Postpaid.

BORECOLE or KALE

Packet, 5c; Ounce, 20c; 1/4 Pound, 60c; 1 Pound, \$1.75.

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

Planting Instructions Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed 1/2-inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

Days to Maturity

55. DWARF GREEN

Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring.

60. TALL GREEN CURLED or SCOTCH

Stems straight, grows 3 to 5 ft. high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy; severest winters will not kill.

BROCCOLI

These types of green-sprouting Italian Broccoli resemble a green-headed cauliflower. Small heads grow after the main head has been cut.

Planting Instructions Like Cauliflower, a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Generally considered more hardy than Cauliflower. Seed is sown in frames early in spring. Culture same as Cauliflower.

Pkt., 10c; 1 Ounce, 40c; 4 Ounces, \$1.25.

60. ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING

A distinct variety for the home garden. Plant forms a central head, fairly compact cluster of flower buds resembling cauliflower, except that it is green in color. This variety has become very popular not only because of its green color and greater vitamin content, but because there is less grief in its culture. Nevertheless, the same favorable soil and climatic conditions favor the full development of sprouting broccoli. The seeds are usually planted indoors about ten weeks before planting in the spring, or sown in the open for a fall crop. The home gardener can well consider broccoli ahead of cauliflower, since he will find the tender leaves about the stem, as well as the secondary flower clusters which develop after the first cutting, a good substitute for other greens. Center head can be cut about sixty days after planting and smaller heads on side branches throughout the summer. Delicious and healthful. Pkt., 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Same as late Cabbage or Cauliflower.

90. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Another member of the cabbage family. "Buttons" or small heads along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out crown of the plant after the buttons have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. Pkt., 15c.

Pkt., 15c; 1 Ounce, 75c; 4 Ounces, \$2.25.

CHIVES

An unimportant member of the onion tribe. Pkt., 15c.

CHICORY

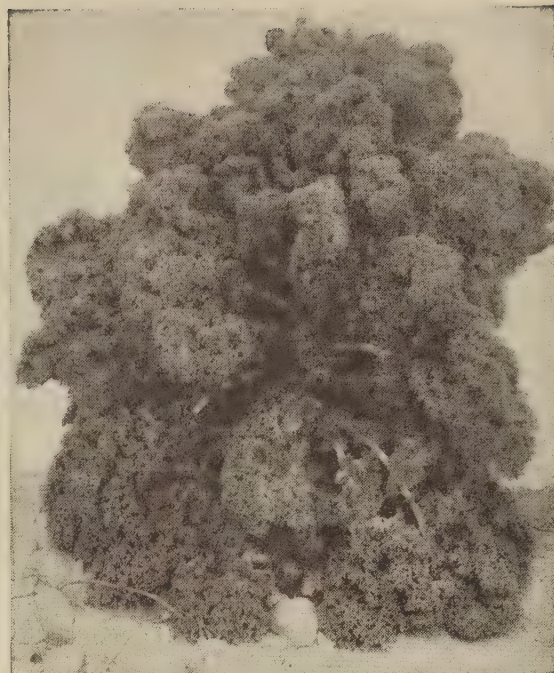
120. LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE

Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall, roots may be taken up and dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt., 10c.

COLLARDS

80. GEORGIA SOUTHERN or CREOLE

Forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves on tall stem. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 28c; 1 lb., 90c.



TALL GREEN SCOTCH KALE

CORN SALAD

BROADLEAVED

Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Pkt., 15c.

GARDEN CRESS

FOR GARNISHING

Crisp, pungent leaves used as a condiment and for garnishing. Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Pkt., 10c.

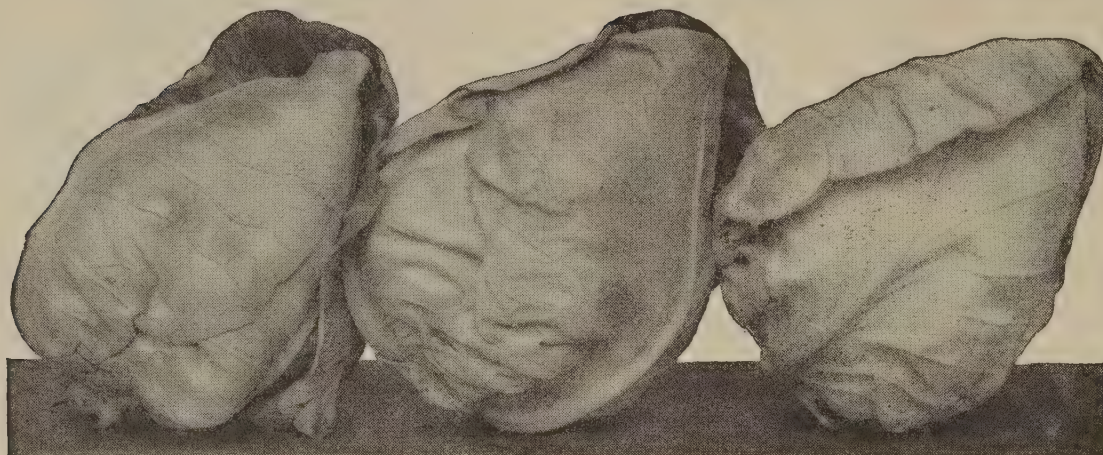
WATER CRESS

This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet, but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 15c.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

YOU CAN ENJOY CABBAGE ALL YEAR 'ROUND



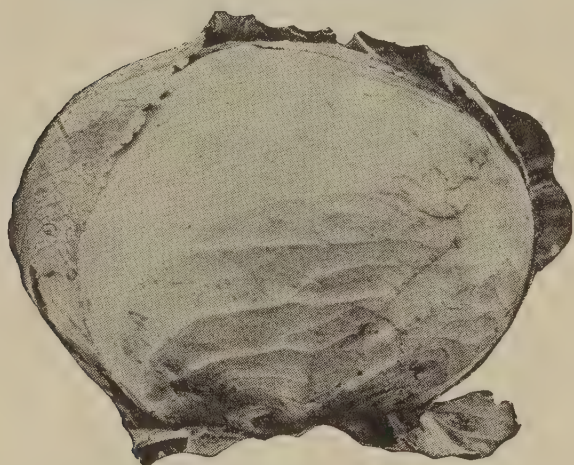
WAKEFIELD

Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects.

Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Except varieties specially priced—

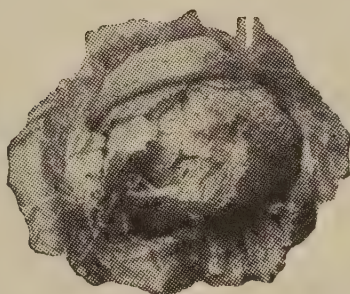
All Pkts., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; 1/4 Lb., \$1.20.
Prices Postpaid.



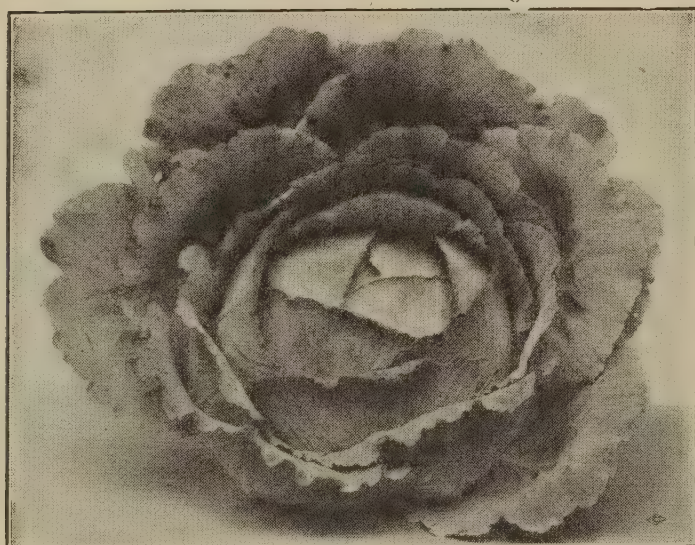
FLAT DUTCH



GOLDEN ACRE



DANISH BALLHEAD



THE GLORY

Planting Instructions

The different kinds of cabbages vary so much that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool, moist climate has been proven the most suitable of all for culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep. Early varieties may be set as close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop.

Early Varieties

	Days to Maturity
COPENHAGEN MARKET	80
Very early, round headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper. 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.	
TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD	75
Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Head very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper.	
GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE	68
A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head. 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.	
CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD	71
One of the best early varieties for southern home gardeners to plant. The plants stand frost with little harm. The heads are large and conical. Ready for use about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield.	
STEIN'S EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH	90
A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch.	

Second Early or Round Head Varieties

THE GLORY	90
Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size.	
ALL SEASON	85
If planted in spring will mature in 85 days; about 80 days when planted in July. Leaves and head are of fine clear green color. Head thick and broad, very much depressed and quite flattened on the top. Good for both winter and summer use.	
EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH	100
Popular because of its heat-resisting qualities. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top.	

CABBAGE

This Page
All Packets, 10 Cents
Except Varieties
Specially Priced
½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c;
¼ lb., \$1.50.
Prices Postpaid



COPENHAGEN MARKET

Days to
Maturity

Main Crop Varieties

110. .SUREHEAD

Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well and is a splendid shipper.

115. .LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH

A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid.

110. .DANISH BALLHEAD

A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Yellows-Resistant Varieties

70. .JERSEY QUEEN

Exceptionally resistant to Yellows. Heads are of conical form, with broad base and pointed top. Compact plants and very productive. One of the first resistant varieties to mature, but is somewhat later than Jersey Wakefield from which this strain was developed. 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

80. .MARION MARKET

Resembles Copenhagen Market but is later in maturing. Head is nearly round, yields heavily, and is excellent for kraut. Can be grown on yellows infested soil. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

RED CABBAGE

120. .MAMMOTH RED ROCK

Violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. 1 oz., 45c; 4 oz., \$1.50.

SAVOY CABBAGE

110. .DRUMHEAD SAVOY

Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad, thick, compact head, which is flat on top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well.

CHINESE CABBAGE or CELERY

PE TSAI—WONG BOK, PEKIN
About 65 days. Sow last half of July or first of August for best results in this section. When matured this plant resembles Cos lettuce more than cabbage. Used in salads or may be cooked like cabbage or asparagus. Plants should be banked as they grow, or the leaves tied up over the center to produce celery-like form. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



CHINESE CABBAGE



SUREHEAD

SWEET CORN

Planting Instructions

EAT IT FRESH . . .

. . . CAN IT FOR WINTER

The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant. One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

HYBRIDS

Corn Packets, 5 Cents.

All Prices on This Page Are Postpaid.

	Days to Maturity	Length of Ear	Number of Rows
*GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (Yellow)	82	8"	12
A hybrid cross of two inbred strains of Bantam. Developed by the Purdue Experiment Station. Matures about 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Better adapted to a wider range of conditions and less susceptible to Stewart's disease 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c.			
HYBRID COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (White)	90	7"	..
Greatly superior to the standard variety of Country Gentleman although the resemblance is marked. Very uniform in size, has fine deep kernels, a heavier root system, and yields heavily. 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c.			
HYBRID EVERGREEN (White)	90	8"	12-16
Plant similar to Evergreen, but more uniform, higher yielding, higher sugar content, and more tender than the open-pollinated variety. Grains semi-narrow, plant dark green. 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.			

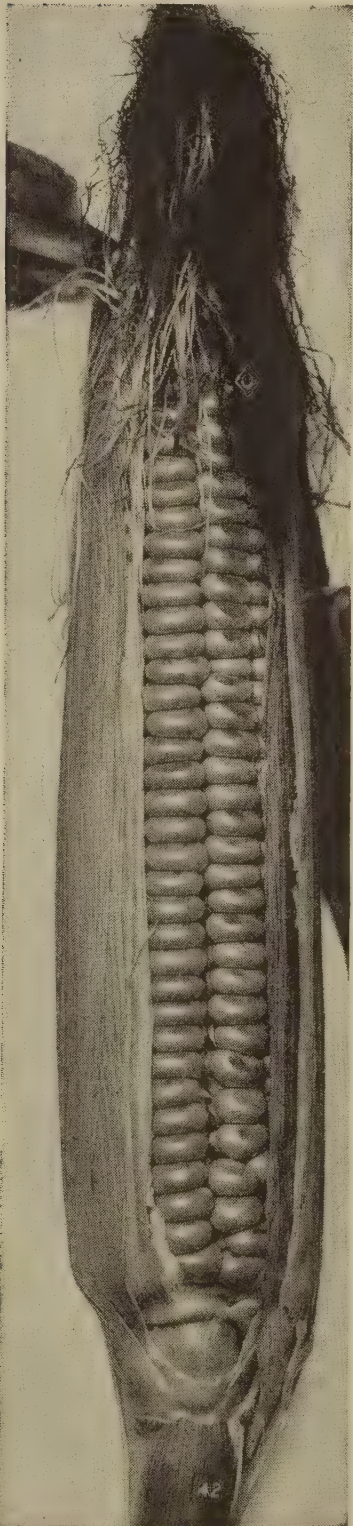
White Varieties

OPEN-POLLINATED

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS	80	6"	12
This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort of sugar corn. 1 lb., 30c.			
HOWLING MOB	85	8"	10-14
This corn is of good size, but early and has the excellent flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are strong, vigorous, about 5 feet in height and bears two ears. 1 lb., 40c.			
TRUCKER'S FAVORITE	85	7 1/2"	12-14
Best Roasting Ear—not a true Sugar Corn. Ears are of medium length and thickness, average 7 to 8 inches. Long, tight husks protect the ears from worms and the corn is very tender when in the roasting ear stage. 1 lb., 30c.			
EARLY MINNESOTA	75	6 1/2"	8-12
A favorite early variety. 1 lb., 40c.			
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN	94	7 1/2"	14-20
This is the standard main-crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is exceptionally tender and sugary. 1 lb., 40c.			
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (Shoe Peg)	90	8"	..
A very fine variety for canning, home and market. Ears large, kernels small but deep and without any row formation. It matures late. 1 lb., 40c.			
EARLY EVERGREEN	84	8"	14-18
Similar to Stowell's Evergreen, only about ten days earlier. It retains the fine sugary flavor and tenderness of kernel that have made the Evergreen popular. 1 lb., 40c.			

Yellow Varieties

GOLDEN GIANT	88	6 1/2"	12-16
A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties. Deep orange in color and extremely juicy and sweet. 1 lb., 40c.			
*GOLDEN BANTAM	78	6 1/2"	8
Rather early variety, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. Matures early and is comparatively free from worms. 1 lb., 40c.			



GOLDEN BANTAM CORN

CARROTS for Table Use

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Ounce, 15c; Ounce, 25c; 1/4 Pound, 75c.

All Prices on This Page Are Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible, and in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Cover not more than 1/2-inch deep. When the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and 4 inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

Days to
Maturity

72.. IMPERATOR

All American Selection 1933. Seven to 8 inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, tender, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper.

70.. *CHANTENAY or MODEL

A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety.

75.. DANVER'S HALF LONG

Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end.

80.. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milk cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper.

72.. OXHEART or GUERANDE

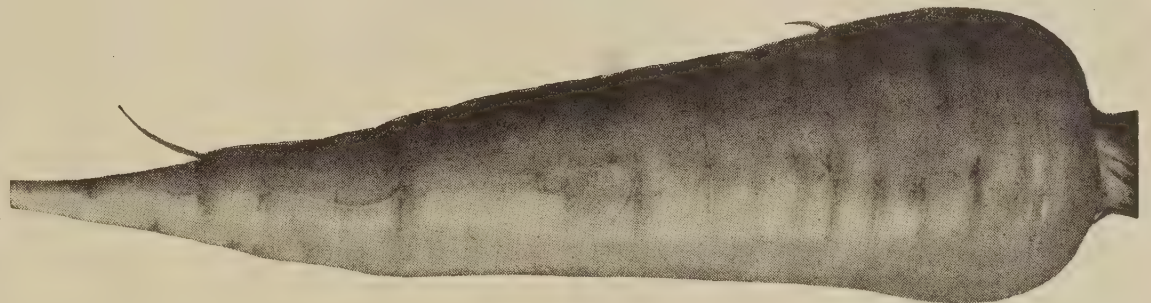
One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange red, paler at the center.

68.. *RED CORE CHANTENAY

A fine early half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Color deep orange red, core of deeper color. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2 to 2 1/2 inches thick at the crown.

70.. NANTES HALF LONG, STUMP ROOTED

One of the best table carrots, very tender and delicious. The flesh is orange red, fine grained and free from hard fibre or core. Roots grow from 6 to 7 inches long, holding their thickness throughout the entire length of the root and end abruptly into a thin, small tail.



IMPERATOR



DANVER'S 1/2 LONG

No home garden would be complete without a goodly supply of carrots planted for a succession, which can be achieved both by planting at different dates and by a choice of varieties.

Although light, sandy loam soils produce the smoothest and straightest carrots, all deep loam soils (except the heaviest clays) will produce satisfactory crops. Enormous yields are produced on muck soils. The home gardener is interested in growing the tender and, so far as possible, the coreless varieties.

Carrots are remarkably free from insects and plant diseases.

CARROTS for . . . STOCK FEEDING

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c;
1/4 Lb., 80c.

LARGE WHITE or BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop.

55.. *EARLY SNOWBALL No. 16

Very early. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. Finest on the market. Pkt., 25c; 1/4 oz., 70c; 1/2 oz., \$1.20; 1 oz., \$2.25.

58.. *BARTELDES MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL

This variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. Pkt., 25c; 1/4 oz., 75c; 1/2 oz., \$1.35; 1 oz., \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Planting Instructions

Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads" to be kept white and tender, must be protected from



EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL

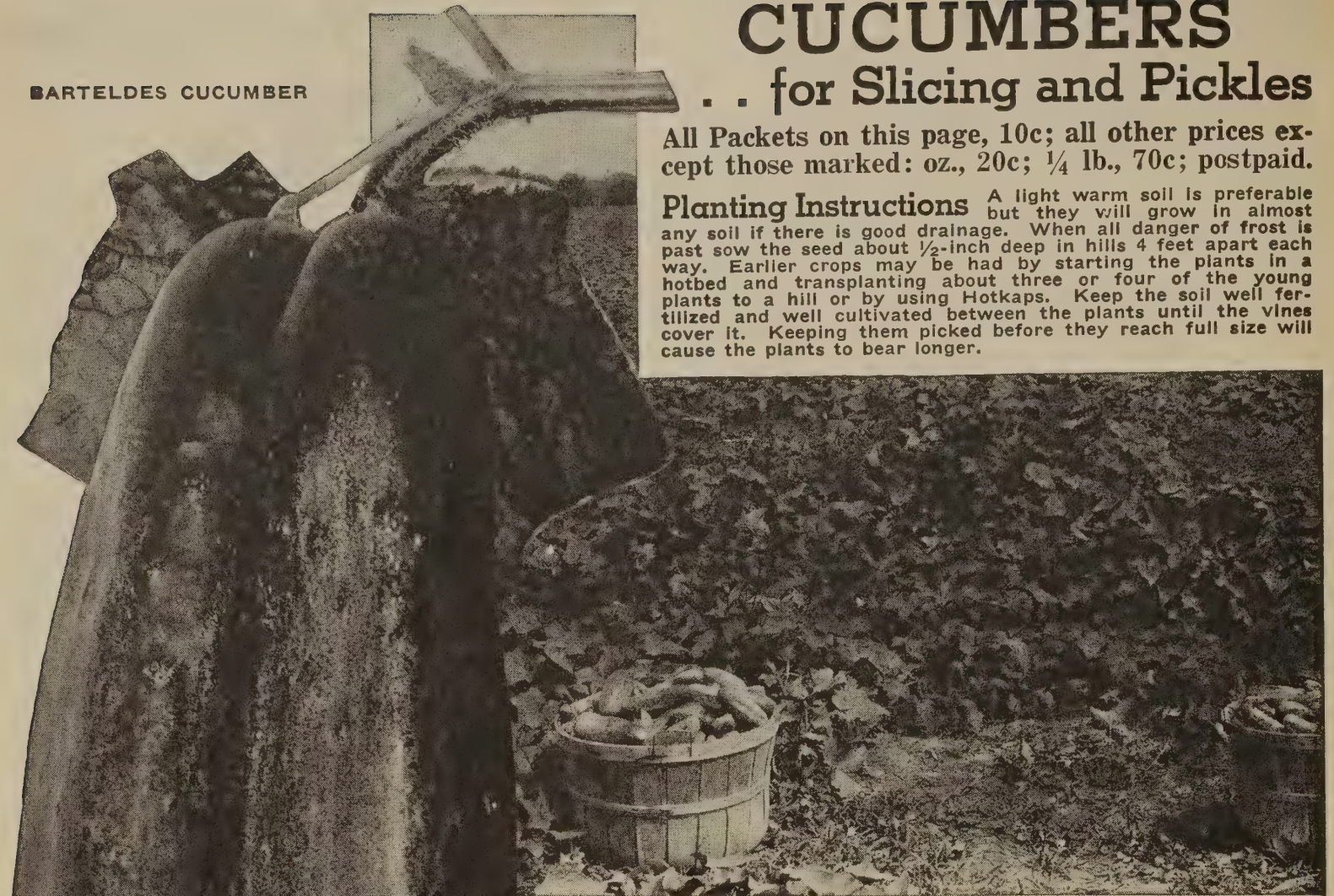
BARTELDES CUCUMBER

CUCUMBERS

... for Slicing and Pickles

All Packets on this page, 10c; all other prices except those marked: oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about 1/2-inch deep in hills 4 feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.



DAVIS PERFECT **65**
 Well bred selection of White Spine type, slim in shape, 9 inches long, dark green color changing to white. Very crisp.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN **68**
 The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp. The fruit is slender, about 10 to 12 inches long, and remains dark green in color until ripe. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

THE BARTELDES CUCUMBER, Winner of "Award of Merit" **65**
 In the All American Selections of Vegetables for 1934. Description: Often called Barteldes Long Green in the South. A fine white spine variety, smooth dark green wax-like outer skin, crisp white flesh. Size 10 to 12 inches long by 3 inches thick. Particularly valuable to the shipper and market gardener because it keeps its color and fresh appearance long after it is picked. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER **55**
 A very popular early cucumber producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Length of fruit about 5 inches, skin prickly.

EARLY WHITE SPINE **62**
 Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive. When young they are green, short, stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines. Fruit about 8 inches long.

CHICAGO or Westerfield Pickling **56**
 Well known and very popular. The fruits are about 6 1/2 inches long. Set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for pickling.

BOSTON PICKLING **58**
 A smooth-fruited variety about 6 inches long, bright green, and is much used for pickling.

EARLY FORTUNE **63**
 Largely grown by market gardeners. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts.

PRICKLY or West Indian Gherkin **60**
 A creeping and very branching plant. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1 inch in diameter.

STRAIGHT EIGHT **66**
 A Gold Medal Winner of 1935. One of the best for slicing. About 8 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical. An excellent size for slicing and of a deep green when ready to use. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

COLORADO (A&C) **66-68**
 Fruits 9 to 11 inches long, slight taper at both ends, dark green, and hold up well in shipping. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

NATIONAL PICKLING **55**
 One of the best all around pickles. Pickles are dark green, cylindrical, and blocky at both ends.

CELERY

All Prices on This Page Are Postpaid.

Planting Instructions For this climate sow celery in May or early June, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about 1/4-inch deep. When ready to transplant thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row, and leave growing until July or August when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants but do not let any earth get into the heart.

Days to
Maturity

135. .GIANT PASCAL

A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

125. .GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

120. .WHITE PLUME

This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY



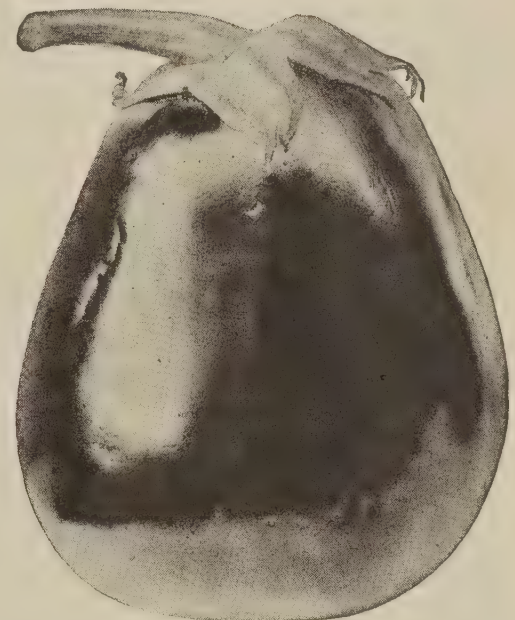
CELERIAC

Planting Instructions

Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds 1/4 of an inch. Thin out to about 1 inch apart in the row and transplant into rows 1/2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

Uses—Served as a salad with French dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.60.



BLACK BEAUTY

EGG PLANT

Packets, 10c; 1/2 Ounce, 25c; 1 Ounce, 45c; 1/4 Pound, \$1.60.

Planting Instructions Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 to 4 inches each way and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth.

Days to
Maturity

90. .BLACK BEAUTY

The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, lustrous purplish-black.

92. .NEW YORK IMPROVED, Large Purple Spineless

Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching, and of a gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear shaped and slightly flattened at both ends.

ENDIVE

Packet, 5c; 1 Ounce, 20c; 1/4 Pound, 60c

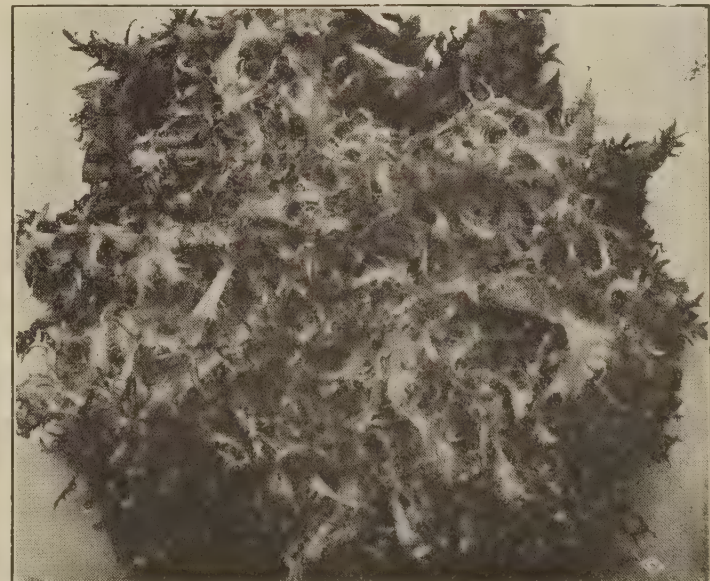
Planting Instructions Same as Lettuce. Fine salad plant. Also used as "balled Greens." Can be grown the year round. To blanch, tie the leaves together 2 or 3 weeks before gathering.

90. .BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN

Bright green leaves, which are broad, twisted and waved. White midribs. Crisp and tender. Used in soups, stews and salads.

94. .GREEN CURLED

Best for general use. Leaves finely cut, having a mossy appearance. Pungent flavor.



GREEN CURLED

GARLIC

All Prices on This Page Are Postpaid.

The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather, Lb., 70c.

KOHL-RABI

Packet, 10c; 1 Ounce, 30c; 1/4 Pound, \$1.10.

Planting Instructions Sow in the spring in rows 3 to 8 inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the cabbage and turnip.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA..... **60**
 Days to Maturity

The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months from time of sowing.

LEEK

Planting Instructions For those who prefer milder onions, the leek deserves consideration. The home gardener will find its culture not at all difficult, since uniform stands from early seedlings result in luxuriant growth, especially in rich soils reinforced with fertilizer. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows about a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows.

Culture The production of tender sheaves of leaves which constitute the edible stalk is accomplished by either hilling or setting the seedlings in trenches. Leek may be stored for winter use in outdoor trenches or in sand in cool cellars.

LARGE LONDON or SCOTCH FLAG..... **90**

Long, broad stem, leaves are rather dark green color, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.



SCOTCH FLAG LEEK



TALL OKRA

OKRA or GUMBO

Packet, 5c; 1 Ounce, 10c; 1/4 Pound, 35c; 1 Pound, \$1.00.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

Planting Instructions Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are 3 inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC..... **60**

It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short.

TALL..... **62**

Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1-inch in diameter.

WHITE VELVET..... **65**

Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. Pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance.

MUSTARD

Packet, 5c; 1 Ounce, 15c; 1/4 Pound, 45c.

Planting Instructions Mustard greens or mustard spinach is an acceptable substitute for spinach and can usually be depended upon for satisfactory growth, even in poor soil. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, or if wanted for a fall crop, in late July or early August. In the South the crops are often started in the fall for early spring salad. Seed is sown in drills about twelve inches apart, and the plants thinned to five or six inches in the row. Mustard has an especial appeal for the home gardener who has a fondness for "greens."

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED..... **35**

Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet.

CHINESE..... **40**

Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach.

WHITE ENGLISH..... **35**

The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAVED..... **40**

Exceptionally large, thick, bright green, smooth leaves with toothed edges; a quick grower.

MUSTARD SPINACH

TENDERGREEN..... **28**

A quick growing plant similar to foliage turnip but producing a crop of leaves in much shorter time. Earliest and quickest growing green. Very popular everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED MUSTARD

LETTUCE

Price of All Lettuce Except Those
Priced: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c.
POSTPAID.

Planting Instructions Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from ¼ to ½-inch. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. One ounce will sow a row 150 feet long; 3 pounds to the acre.

Days to
Maturity

Loose-Leaved Varieties

45. GRAND RAPIDS (Black Seed)

The best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long, curly and wrinkled leaves.

40. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together.

40. EARLY CURLLED or WHITE SEEDED SIMPSON

Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, dense cluster of leaves.

HEAD LETTUCE

60. ICEBERG (White Seed)

A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp, white interior. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

45. EARLY PRIZE HEAD (White Seed)

Forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head, bright green crimped leaves tinged with red.

60. MAY KING (White Seed)

The best Butterhead lettuce for forcing as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early.

75. NEW YORK or WONDERFUL (White Seed)

A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

73. NEW YORK No. 12

An early improved strain of New York for spring and summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color, more desirable for general planting. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

85-88. GREAT LAKES LETTUCE

Imperial type that really stands up and produces heads in hot weather. Heads are large, deep green, with thick crisp leaves. Resistant to tip burn. Can remain in the field longer than other varieties before cutting. Pkt., 15c; 1 oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

83-86. IMPERIAL 847

Heads are medium large and solid. Does fairly well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Black seeded. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

82. IMPERIAL 44

Heads medium large, slightly flattened and compact. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

70. BIG BOSTON (White Seed)

A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety.

65. HANSON (White Seed)

Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well branched head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted.

..PARIS WHITE COS

The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head. Large size plant with medium green leaves, well blanched and compact. Excellent for either home or market.



GRAND RAPIDS

PARSLEY

Packet, 5c; 1 Ounce, 15c; ¼ Pound, 45c.
Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep.

Days to
Maturity

70. MOSS or TRIPLE CURLLED

In this variety divisions of leaves are deeply cut, and each small segment is turned back on upper side, giving the whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

90. TURNIP ROOTED

In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips. Used mostly for flavoring soups.

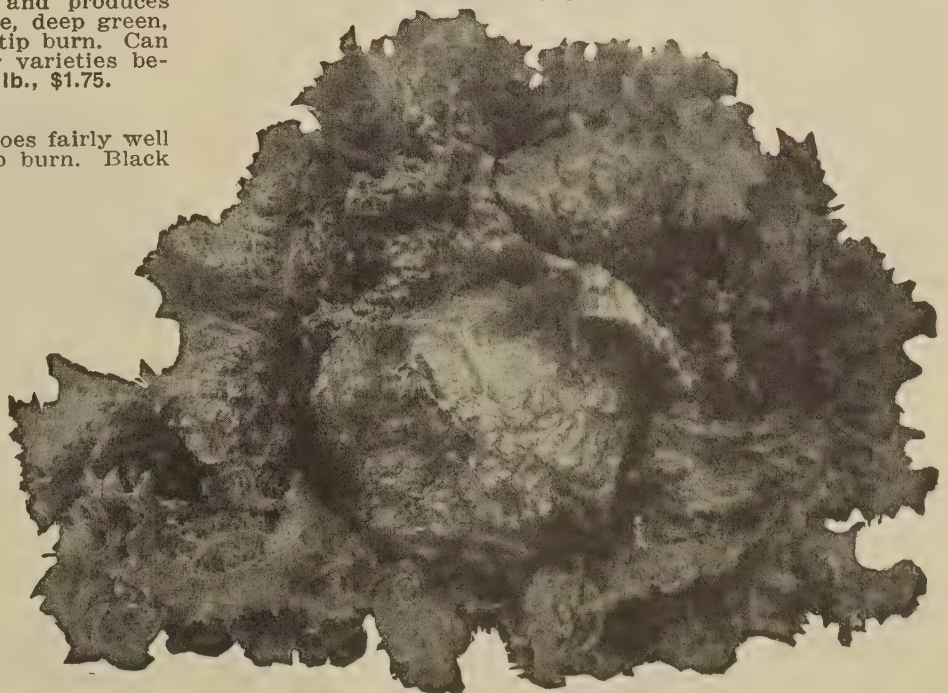
PARSNIPS

Packet, 5c; 1 Ounce, 15c; ¼ Pound, 45c.
Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier.

95. HOLLOW CROWNED or SUGAR

The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive.



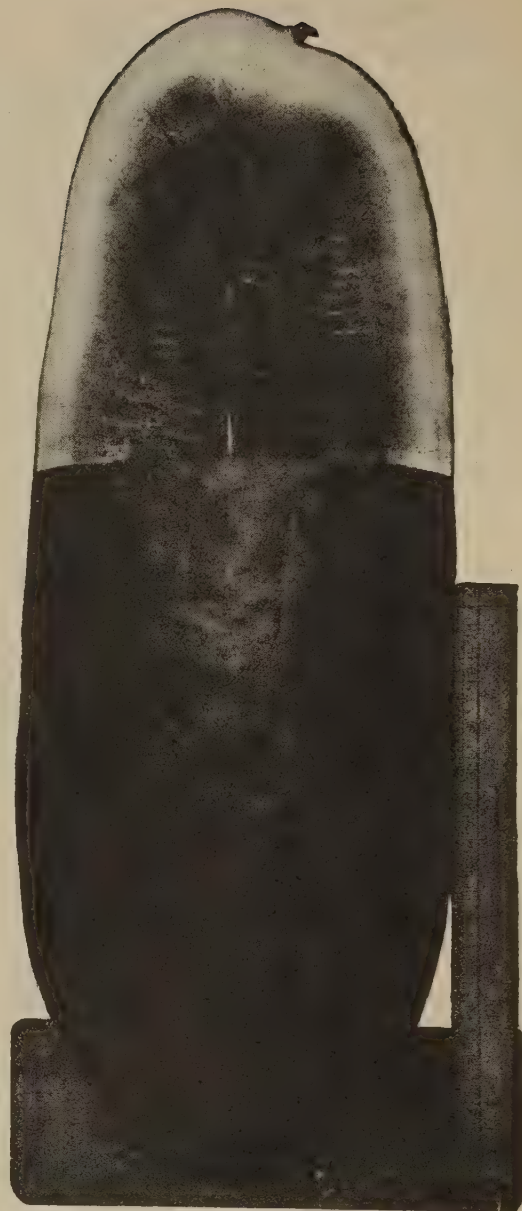
NEW YORK or WONDERFUL

WATERMELONS

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; except as noted.
Prices Postpaid.

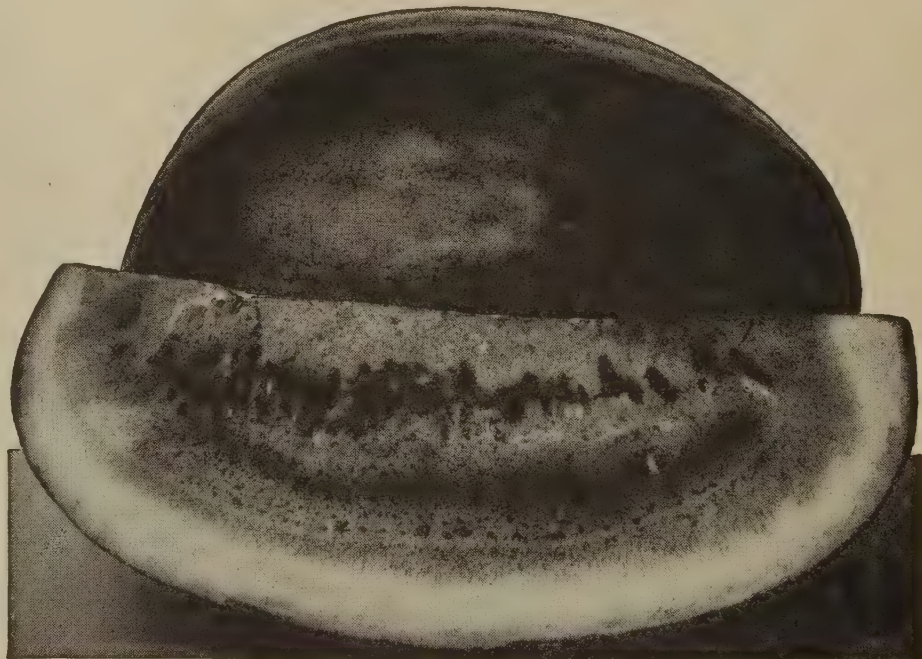
Planting Instructions The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.

	Days to Maturity
IRISH GRAY	90
Free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days. Greenish gray color; does not sunburn. Seed white.	
TOM WATSON	90
Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. Reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping. Seed white, spotted with brown.	
HALBERT HONEY	85
The melons are oblong in form, skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use they are excellent. Seed creamy white, black tipped.	
KLECKLEY SWEET	86
Well named, for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart.	
RED RUSSIAN or EARLY KANSAS	82
Fruits large, oval, striped, with bright red flesh. Very sweet and of fine flavor. Rather hard shell makes it a good shipper. Seed reddish brown.	
STONE MOUNTAIN	88
A very fine melon, especially popular in the southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. Seed white.	
"KING and QUEEN" WINTER WATERMELON	85
Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter watermelon in the world. Seeds black. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.	
DIXIE QUEEN	85
A new melon, a favorite for home or market garden or shipping. Flesh is bright red, rind thin, but tough; heavy yielder. Outer skin is light green splotched and striped with dark green. White seed. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.	
KLONDIKE	85
A wonderful variety for local markets. Fruit is oblong, 16x10 inches, and weigh about 25 pounds. Flesh is deep red and the rind is dark. Sweet and firm. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c. STRIPED KLONDIKE. Similar to Klondike except rind has irregular dark green stripes on light green background. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.	
WONDER	90
A large and long melon resembling the Tom Watson. It is thicker, usually grows larger and heavier, the color is a dark solid green, seldom shows any hollow waste. Seed white.	
SWEETHEART	89
Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet. Seed black.	



**TOM WATSON
FLORIDA GIANT**

A melon which is becoming very popular throughout the central west and southern districts. Makes a vigorous vine growth, does not sunburn as easily as many varieties; develops unusually attractive enormous fruits. Fruit large oval shape, very dark green color with blush bloom; flesh bright red and of very sweet delicate flavor. Seeds dark brownish black.
Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.



STONE MOUNTAIN

MUSKMELONS

Easy to Grow Your Own . . . and Good to Eat

Packets, 10 Cents . . . 1 Ounce, 20 Cents . . . ¼ Pound, 75 Cents.
Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Muskmelons will grow on nearly any garden soil, but they will do best and mature earlier on a rich, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant eight to ten seeds in hills about 5 feet apart each way, and cover to a depth of ¾ inch. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four strongest plants per hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

Days to
Maturity

Green Fleshed Varieties

95. .ROCKY FORD

It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than 2¼ pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet.

110. .HONEY DEW MELON

The Honey Dew melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; retaining the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the Casaba. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs 5 to 6 pounds. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind.

88. .EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

An improved and earlier variety of Hackensack. Medium size, weigh from 3 to 6 pounds, and heavily ribbed. Fine for light, warm, sandy soils.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

90. .IMPROVED PERFECTO

Melons are almost spherical and from 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Mature early, in from 80 to 85 days. Cream colored when ripe and solidly netted. Very thick meat of fine quality and flavor.

85. .HALE'S BEST No. 36

Very early. Fruit oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted.

90. .QUEEN OF COLORADO

90. .HEARTS OF GOLD or Improved Hoodoo

Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed. Flesh is very firm, of a deep orange color, fine grained, of remarkable sweetness and spicy flavor.

95. .BURRELL'S GEM

It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about 1½ to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter.

105. .BANANA MUSKMELON

A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best.

92. .OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM

Luscious spicy flavor, perfect shipping qualities. Skin is very thin and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind.

90. .GREELEY WONDER

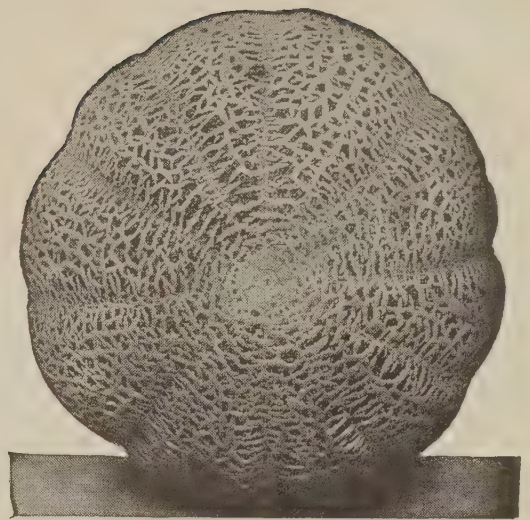
It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford melon.

95. .SALMON TINTED POLLOCK 10-25

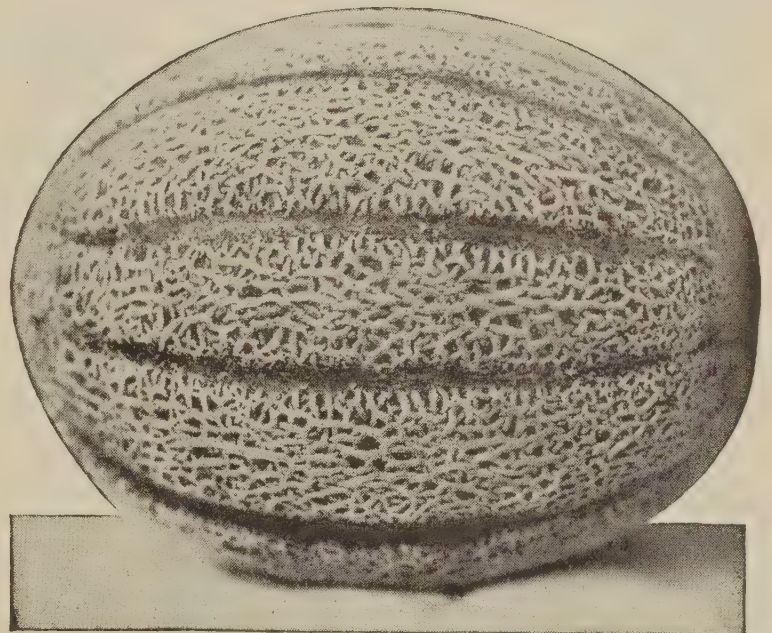
Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper.

86. .IMPERIAL 45 or HALE'S BEST 45

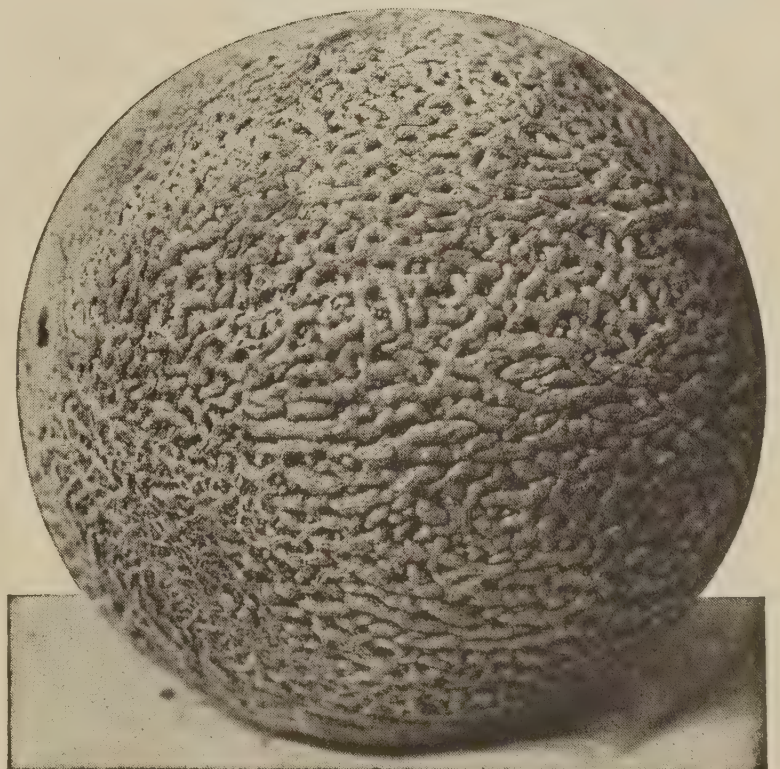
Mildew resistant, oval shaped, medium size, with heavy net. Flesh deep salmon, thick and with small seed cavity.



HALE'S BEST



BURRELL'S GEM



IMPROVED PERFECTO

ONIONS

Easy to Grow . . . Good to Eat . . . Fine Keeper

All Onions: Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 55c; 1/4 Lb., \$1.75.
Prices Postpaid.



LARGE SWEET SPANISH

Planting Instructions Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. The seed is sown early in the spring in drills. If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation it takes 4 1/2 pounds of seed per acre and if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation 1 1/2 pounds to the acre. Onions must be cultivated frequently and also hand weeded to keep the weeds out.

Days to Maturity

SWEET SPANISH (Utah Strain) 110

One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; flesh clear white, tender and sweet and mild flavor.

WHITE SWEET SPANISH 108

The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking.

PRIZETAKER 104

The true type is a large globe, very handsome, of a bright clear straw color, with white flesh, which is firm and solid and of very mild and delicate flavor. The large onions grow the first year from seed sown in the spring.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS 112

Globular shape, flesh white, mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. A good paying onion for general crop. Good size, a good keeper, and very productive.

MOUNTAIN DANVERS 110

Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. Small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early; good keeper.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE 120

A fine medium early or main crop variety; skin is deep red and the bulbs are globe shaped, smooth surface, small neck and reach full size within 110 days. Strong flavor, very firm and superior quality.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD 110

The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The skin is thick and of a deep red color.

WHITE SILVERSKIN or PORTUGAL 100

Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. An excellent medium early sort.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE 112

Bulb is silvery white, with a diameter of from 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 inches, firm, and keeps remarkably well.

BARTELDES EARLY GRANO 85

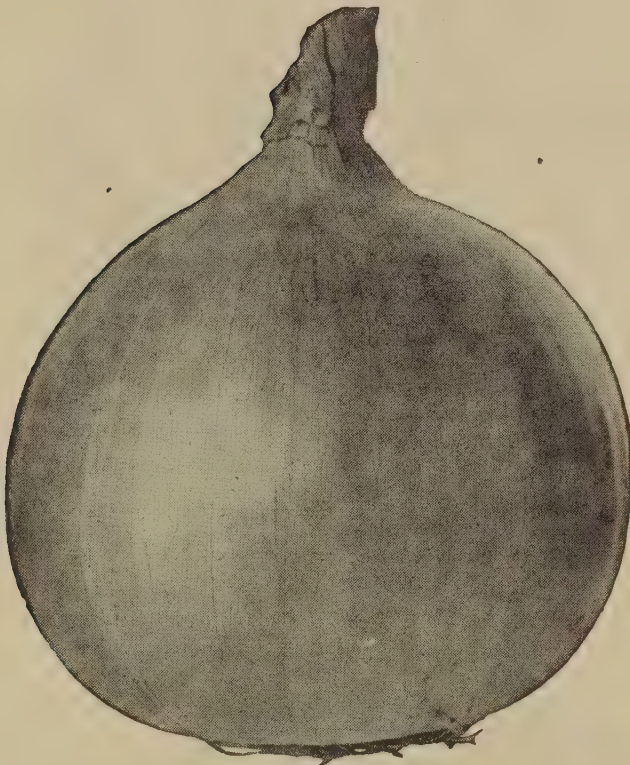
This is an excellent, new onion which is becoming very popular wherever used, due to the fact that it is a heavy yielder, a good keeper and shipper, and in some sections of the Southwest matures as much as 30 days earlier than the Sweet Spanish. Globe type, top-shaped, of light straw color, and very sweet and mild in flavor.

WHITE BERMUDA 90

They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, very large size and of extremely mild, pleasant flavor.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX 90

This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS



CRYSTAL WHITE WAX ONION

ONION SETS

Extra Fine

Red Bottom Sets . . Yellow Bottom Sets . . White Bottom Sets.
The bottom sets weigh 32 pounds to the bushel.

ASK FOR PRICES.

PEAS

Packet, 5c . . . ½ Pound, 25c . . . 1 Pound, 40c.
Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Peas can be grown in every garden, but for earliest varieties a light, warm, moderately rich soil is best. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until about two of three weeks later. Sow in single or double rows from 1½ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches.

Early Smooth Varieties

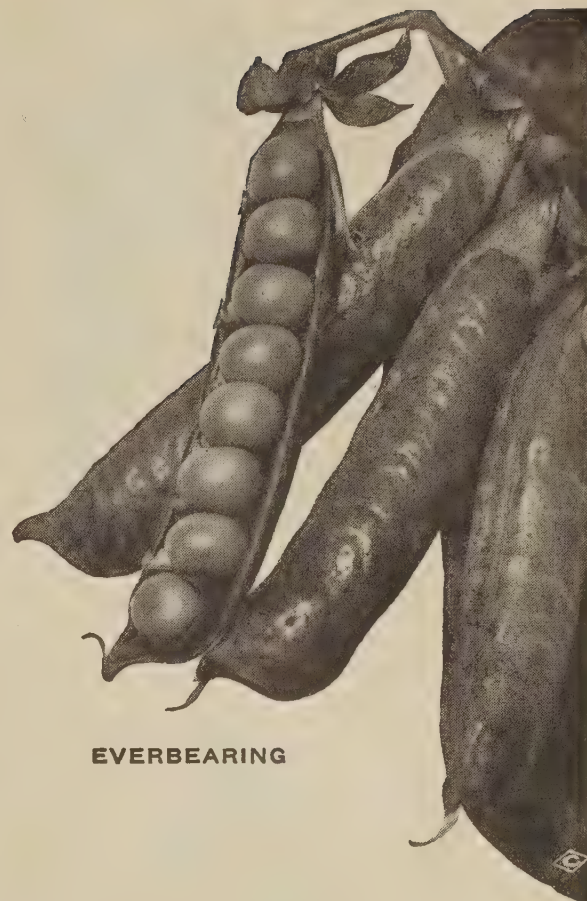
Length of Pod Length of Vine Days to Maturity

2½" 2½' 52... **ALASKA**

A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Pods round, straight and square ended, containing 6 light green peas. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial.

2¾" 2½' 54... **FIRST AND BEST**

Not quite as early as Alaska, but is prolific and hardy, producing well filled pods.



EVERBEARING



ALASKA PEAS

Early Wrinkled Varieties

Length of Pod Length of Vine Days to Maturity

4" 18" 58... ***LAXTONIAN**

Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging 4½ inches long, straight and pointed, containing seven to eight large peas.

2¾" 28" 63... **PREMIUM GEM**

A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor; pods well filled to ends; early in maturing.

3" 26" 60... **NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**

This variety is very popular in the West and Central West. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting.

2½" 16" 57... **AMERICAN WONDER**

Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance; pods are straight, well filled to the ends.

3½" 30" 60... ***THOMAS LAXTON**

Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety, producing an abundance of large, well filled pods.

3" 18" 60... **BARTELDES LITTLE MARVEL**

An early dwarf variety of excellent quality; extensively used for shipping and local marketing.

3½" 20" 62... **IMPROVED MARVEL**

The Improved Marvel Pea is a very fine variety for home gardener and the market gardener, being very similar to the Little Marvel except that it grows slightly taller and produces pods about an inch longer.

Main Crop Varieties

5" 48" 70... ***TALL TELEPHONE or ALDERMAN**

Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size.

4" 2' 74... **DWARF TELEPHONE**

This variety was obtained by crossing the Stratagem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Stratagem.

4" 2½' 73... **EVERBEARING**

Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkable branching habit; will do well without sticks or brush.

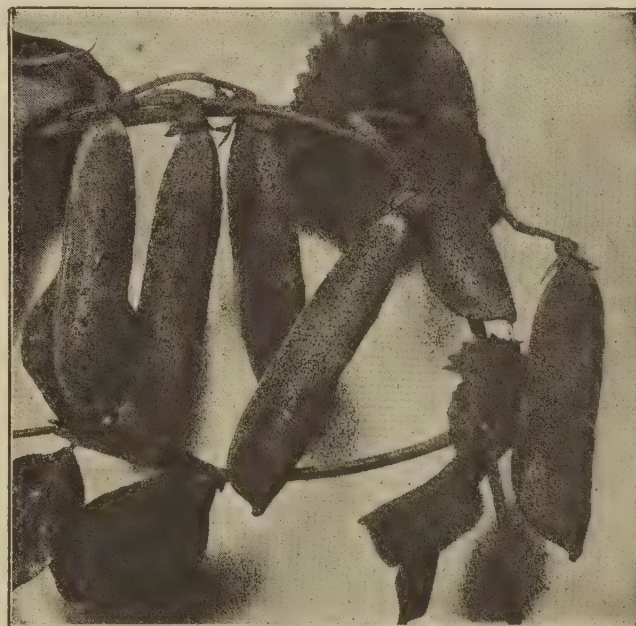
4" 20" 60... **LAXTON'S PROGRESS**

A good variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as smooth pea varieties.

2-3" 2½' 66... **DWARF GRAY SUGAR**

A dwarf plant, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce.

*Recommended for "Quick Freezing."



LITTLE MARVEL PEAS

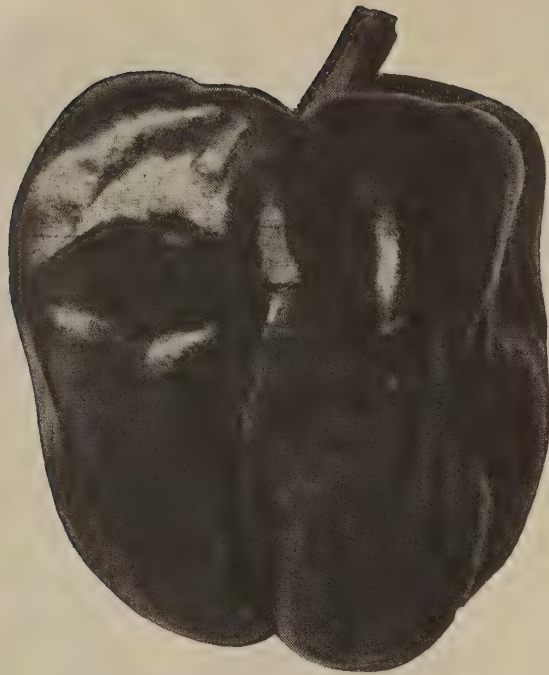
PEPPERS

Packet, 10c; 1/2 Ounce, 30c; 1 Ounce, 55c; 1/4 Pound, \$1.65.

Except those specially priced.

All Prices on This Page Postpaid.

Planting Instructions They thrive best in a warm, deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. They should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.



RUBY GIANT PEPPER



LONG RED CAYENNE



SMALL SUGAR PUMPKIN

SWEET VARIETIES

	Days to Maturity
BARTELDES RUBY GIANT	75
A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color; matures early.	
CALIFORNIA WONDER	76
This new introduction of sweet pepper has strong, thick walls which are crisp and juicy. Similar to the Chinese Giant, but considered superior because of the thick walls, and is larger. Fruits are about 4 1/2 inches long and 3 1/2 inches in diameter. 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$2.00.	
RUBY KING	70
A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 4 or 5 inches long, by about 3 inches through. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped.	
LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE	60
A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff; fruit has four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored.	
CHINESE GIANT	80
A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$1.80.	
PEPPER PIMENTO	75
Very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. Delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions.	

"HOT" VARIETIES

LONG RED CAYENNE	70
Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and about 1-inch thick. Very hot to the taste.	
SMALL RED CHILI	82
Appearance very distinct from other kinds. Long tapering seed vessels, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot.	
LARGE RED CHILI	84
Larger than the small red Chili. Fruit is very bright red, very hot. Used for making chilli.	

PUMPKINS

Packet, 5 Cents.

Planting Instructions They require the same general culture as melons and squashes. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation.

SMALL SUGAR	112
Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c.	
CONNECTICUT FIELD	120
The well known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Generally grown for feeding dairy stock. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c.	
CHEESE	108
A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c.	
KENTUCKY FIELD	120
A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Excellent for canning. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c.	
KING OF MAMMOTH or GENUINE MAMMOTH ...	120
The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c.	
CUSHAW or CROOKNECK	115
Sometimes called White Crookneck Squash. Has a hard white or green striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. It is a good pie pumpkin. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c.	

GROW YOUR OWN . . . RADISHES . . . SOW SEVERAL KINDS

Packet, 5c; Per Ounce, 15c; ¼ Pound, 45c.
Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. If the soil is stiff add sand or ashes. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as possible in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. It is of great importance that they be thinned as often as necessary.

Days to
Maturity

EARLY VARIETIES

20. .BARTELDES SPARKLER. The Best of the Round White Tipped Varieties

A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip.

30. .CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE

When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce; their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor.

26. .EARLY SCARLET TURNIP

Root very round, of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp, and very pleasant to the taste.

25. .EARLY TURNIP RED WHITE TIPPED

The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown.

23. .EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

The root not as long as the olive-shaped sorts. Flesh is white and tender.

25. .FRENCH BREAKFAST

A market garden radish. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, exceedingly crisp and tender.

23. .BARTELDES GLASS

Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Flesh is always crisp and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center.

SUMMER VARIETIES

39. .WHITE STRASBURG

A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to 5 inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender.

LONG VARIETIES

27. .WHITE ICICLE

An entirely distinct, long, white variety. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Superior to any of the red varieties.

24. .EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP

Root extremely long and slender, 5 to 6 inches in length, and only about a half-inch in diameter. A standard variety for both home and market garden use.

WINTER VARIETIES

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August.

62. .LONG BLACK SPANISH

Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact.

60. .ROUND BLACK SPANISH

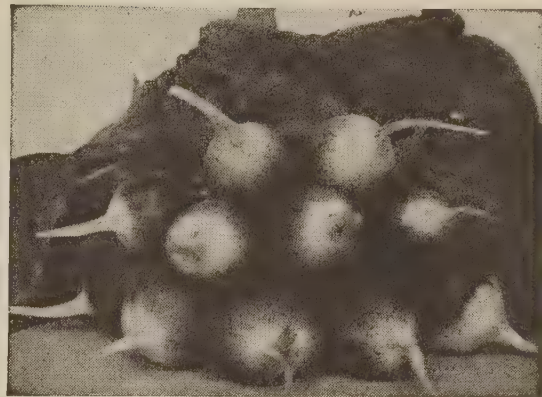
Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish.

60. .WHITE CHINESE or CELESTIAL

A beautiful, large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored.

53. .ROSE CHINA WINTER

Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types.



BARTELDES SPARKLER

RHUBARB

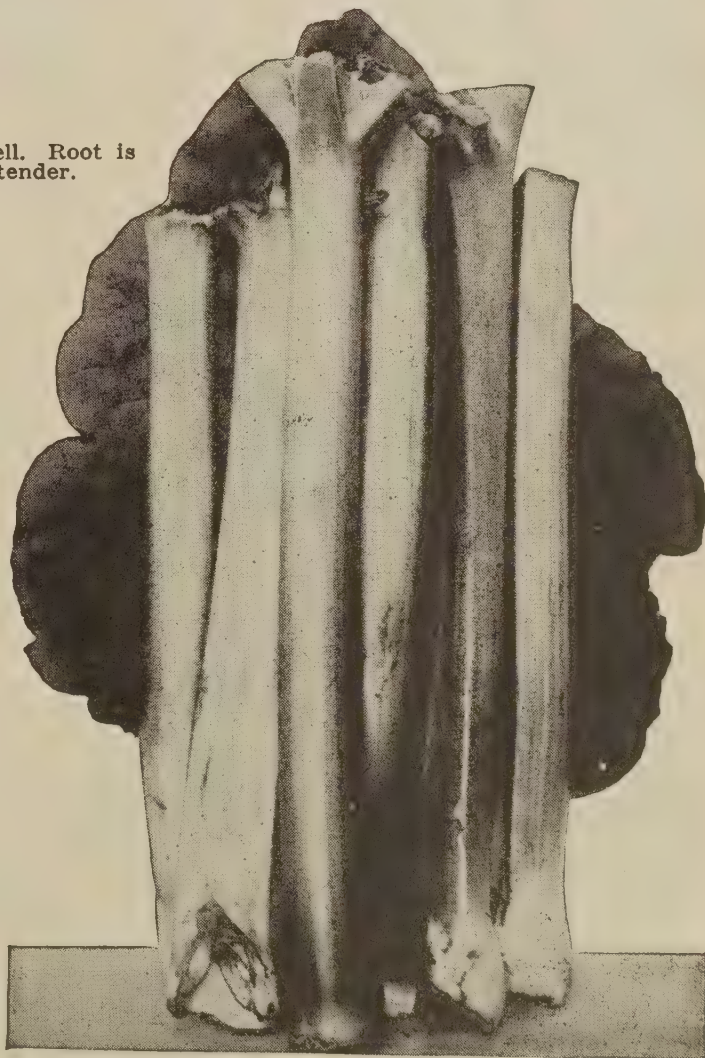
Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.
Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

VICTORIA. A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

Rhubarb Roots

Linnaeus and Victoria. Ask for prices.



VICTORIA RHUBARB

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT



MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY

Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c;
1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

All Prices on This Page
Are Postpaid.

Planting Instructions Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. This vegetable, when cooked, resembles the oyster in flavor, is comparatively easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. Less liable to branch than most varieties.



SPINACH

Days to
Maturity

Pkt., 5c . . . 1 Ounce, 10c . . . 1/4 Pound, 35c.

Planting Instructions Sow the seed in furrows, 1/4-inch deep, with 8 to 12 inches between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart helps in growing a quality product. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of three weeks, from March to August.

SAVOY LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE 39

A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING 42

Similar to the older type, but leaves are thicker, more rounded, and glossy. The new selection will remain a long time in condition for use without bolting, even in hot dry weather. Ready for cutting in about 40 days. Very good for successive sowings.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY 44

A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted.

GIANT NOBEL or GAUDRY 42

A heavy yielder, a fast grower, and produces the largest spinach. The leaves are very large, thick, broad, slightly crumpled. Arrow shaped with a rounded top, are medium green in color, very crisp and tender. Remains in good condition for a long time and is highly recommended for both the home garden and the market.

NEW ZEALAND 70

Not a true Spinach, but a variety that thrives in hot weather. A large, freely branched, spreading plant that produces a succession of small, very thick and fleshy, pointed leaves on round fleshy stems. The leaves and tips of branches are picked for cooking like Spinach.

Oz., 20c . . . 1/4 Pound, 65c.

SQUASH

Pkt., 5c . . . 1 Ounce, 20c . . . 1/4 Pound, 75c.

Planting Instructions The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart. Squashes are heavy feeders and it is therefore beneficial to put two or three forkfuls of manure in each hill. Plant from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but when the plants are of fair size thin them down to three plants in the hill.

WINTER SQUASHES

DELICIOUS 105

This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. For table use it cannot be excelled.

HUBBARD 100

One of the best of the winter Squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. Flesh is rich, yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor.

WARTED HUBBARD 100

Of extra fine quality. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warted; flesh is dry and sweet.

GOLDEN HUBBARD 90

A very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green.

TABLE QUEEN 58

Also called Acorn and Des Moines. A small squash 6 to 8 inches long by 3 inches in diameter. Shaped somewhat like an acorn with sides scalloped. Color of rind deep green, turning to orange when ripening. Matures early and is very prolific.

Bush or Summer Squashes

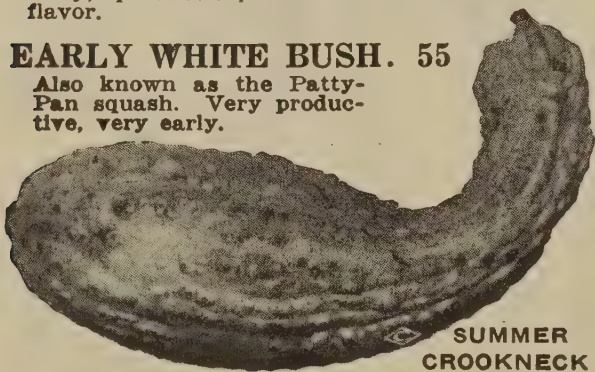
Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK 50

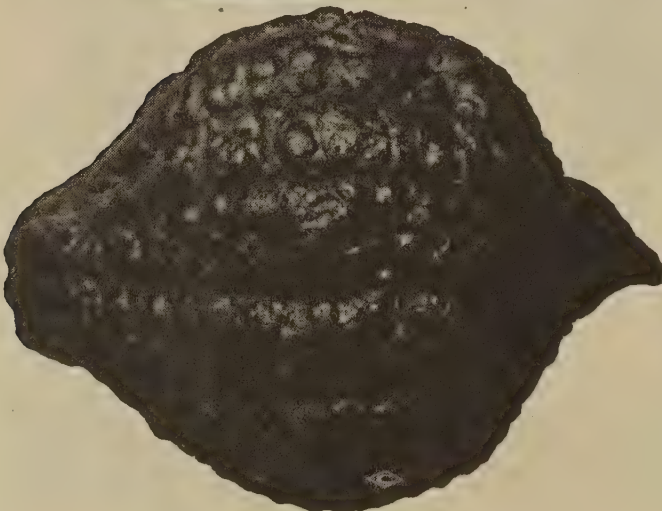
A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. 55

Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early.



SUMMER CROOKNECK



HUBBARD

Easy to Grow Anywhere . . . TOMATOES . . . Good to Eat Anytime

Planting Instructions For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and 1/2-inch deep. They should have frequent shallow cultivation.

Days to Maturity

Postpaid Prices.

78. .PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER (Wilt Resistant)

The type known as self-topping. Fruits are large, smooth, globe shaped, very solid with small seed pockets and no core. Mid-season late and a very heavy cropper. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.35.

72. .RUTGER'S

Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.35.

75. .JUNE PINK

As early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

77. .MARGLOBE (Wilt Resistant)

The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well. 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

66. .EARLIANA

Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

66-75. .STOKESDALE

Fruit is bright scarlet and almost globe shaped. Vines hold up well. Does best on deep fertile land with plenty of moisture. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

70. .CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.35.

86. .NEW STONE

A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

82. .GREATER BALTIMORE (The Great Canning Tomato)

On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

68. .BISON

An extra early self-topping variety. Fruits are scarlet or red, medium size, thin cell wall. Vine is dwarf, vigorous and a heavy producer. Recommended as an early variety. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

88. .PONDEROSA

Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed in size. The immense fruits often weigh 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. 1/2 oz., 50c; 1 oz., 85c; 1/4 lb., \$3.00.

70. .BREAK O'DAY (Wilt Resistant)

A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about one week earlier. Promises to be very popular. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

90. .OXHEART

Extremely large purple fruits shaped like an oxheart. Popular with the home gardener. 1/2 oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; 1/4 lb., \$2.75.

84. .GOLDEN QUEEN

A yellow tomato, of medium size, ripens rather early; of attractive appearance and a distinct flavor all its own. Many consider this tomato of better flavor than the red varieties, as it is claimed to be less acid. 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$2.25.

65. .FIRESTEEL TOMATO

Fruits are scarlet red, medium size, almost globular, smooth, small core, very fleshy and firm. Practically no cracking. 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.



BISON



YELLOW PEAR

SMALL TOMATOES

1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$2.25.

YELLOW PEAR

Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

HUSK TOMATO or GROUND CHERRY

Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about 1/2-inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.

All Packets
on this
Page
10 Cents



GREATER BALTIMORE TOMATO

TURNIPS

Pkt., 5c . . . 1 Ounce, 10c . . . ¼ Pound, 30c.

Above Prices Apply to All Varieties Except Milan.

Prices Postpaid.

Planting Instructions For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. If one good seed is dropped to every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory.

White Fleshed Varieties

The earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of 2 to 3 inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. Very flat, medium size, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. A free-growing rough leaved sort used for both table and stock. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

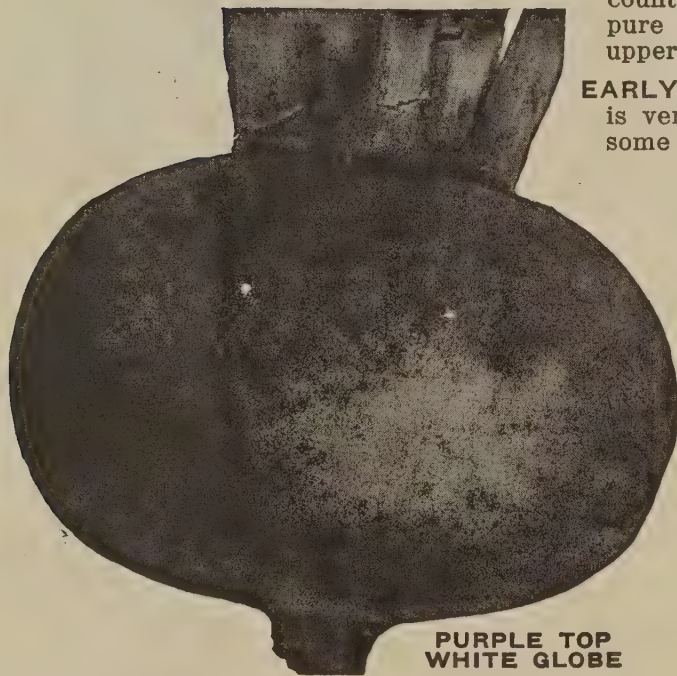
AMBER GLOBE or STRAP-LEAVED. Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary.

SEVEN TOP. The salad turnip. When sown in the early spring it produces greens very quickly.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive, flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored. Rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth than the turnip.



AMBER GLOBE



PURPLE TOP
WHITE GLOBE

TOBACCO

Pkt., 10c . . 1 Ounce, 45c . . ¼ Pound, \$1.50.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

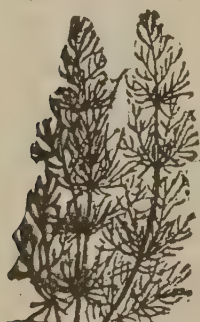
MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

WHITE BURLEY. A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

HERBS

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Anise | Dandelion (Loew-enzahn) | Sage |
| Balm | Dill | Savory |
| Borage (Gurkenkraut) | Horehound | Sorrel |
| Caraway | Hyssop | Sweet Basil |
| Catnip or Catmint | Lavender | Sweet Fennel |
| Chervil, annual | Rosemary | Sweet Marjoram |
| Coriander, annual | Rue | Sweet Thyme |
| | | Wormwood |



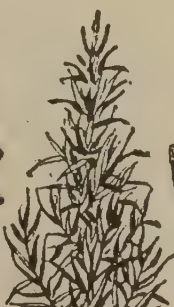
FENNEL.



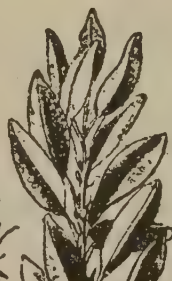
LAVENDER.



MARJORAM.



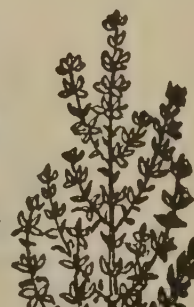
ROSEMARY.



SAGE.



SAVORY.



THYME.

All Herbs

15c

Per Packet

PLANTING GUIDE for HOME and MARKET GARDENS

Quantity of Seed Required for 100 Feet of Row and Per Acre

Crop	Required for 100 feet of row		Depth for planting seed	Distance apart			Amount of seed planted per acre
	Seed	Plants		Rows		Plants in the row	
				Horse cultivation	Hand cultivation		
Asparagus.....	1 ounce...	75	Inches 1 -1½	Feet 4 -5	1½ to 2 feet...	18 inches.....	5 lbs.
Beans:							
Lima, bush.....	1 pint.....		1 -1½	2½-3	2 feet.....	3 to 4 inches.....	60 lbs.
Lima, pole.....	do.....		1 -1½	3 -4	3 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	30 lbs.
Snap, bush.....	do.....		1 -1½	2½-3	2 feet.....	3 to 4 inches.....	60 lbs.
Snap, pole.....	½ pint.....		1 -1½	3 -4	do.....	3 feet.....	30 lbs.
Beet.....	2 ounces...		1	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	6 lbs.
Beet, Mangel.....							5 lbs.
Broccoli:							
Heading.....	1 packet..	50- 75	½	2½-3	2 to 2½ feet...	14 to 24 inches.....	.....
Sprouting.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	2 oz.
Cabbage.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	do.....	do.....	4 oz.
Cabbage, Chinese.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches.	8 to 12 inches.....	.....
Carrot.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	2 lbs.
Cauliflower.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	2 to 2½ feet...	14 to 24 inches.....	1 oz.
Celeriac.....	do.....	200-250	¾	2½-3	18 to 24 inches.	4 to 6 inches.....	.....
Celery.....	do.....	200-250	¾	2½-3	do.....	do.....	4 oz.
Chard, Swiss.....	2 ounces...		1	2 -2½	do.....	6 inches.....	.....
Chervil.....	1 packet..		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	.....
Chicory, Witloof.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches.	6 to 8 inches.....	2½ lbs.
Chives.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches.	In clusters.....	.....
Collards.....	do.....		½	3 -3½	18 to 24 inches.	18 to 24 inches.....	4 oz.
Corn Salad.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches.	1 foot.....	5 lbs.
Corn, Sweet.....	¼ pint.....		2	3 -3½	2 to 3 feet....	Drills, 14 to 16 inches; hills, 2½ to 3 feet...	12 lbs.
Cress:							
Upland.....	1 packet..		¾- ¼	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	.....
Water.....	do.....		¾- ¼	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches.	4 to 6 inches.....	.....
Cucumber.....	do.....		1	6 -7	6 to 7 feet....	Drills, 3 feet; hills, 6 ft..	2 lbs.
Eggplant.....	1 packet..	50	½	3	2 to 2½ feet...	3 feet.....	4 oz.
Endive.....	do.....		½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches.	12 inches.....	2 lbs.
Garlic.....	1 pound...		1 -2	2½-3	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	.....
Horseradish.....	Cuttings..	50- 75	2	3 -4	2 to 2½ feet...	18 to 24 inches.....	.....
Jerusalem Artichoke.....	1 to 2 qts..	25- 35	2 -3	3 -4	2 to 3 feet....	2 to 3 feet.....	.....
Kale.....	1 packet..		½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches.	12 to 15 inches.....	1 lb.
Kohlrabi.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches.	5 to 6 inches.....	1 lb.
Leek.....	do.....		½-1	2½-3	do.....	2 to 3 inches.....	4 lbs.
Lettuce.....	do.....	100	½	2½-3	do.....	15 inches.....	3 lbs.
Muskmelon.....	do.....		1	6 -7	6 to 7 feet....	Hills, 6 feet.....	2 lbs.
Mustard.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches.	12 inches.....	1 lb.
Okra.....	2 ounces...		1 -1½	3 -3½	3 to 3½ feet...	2 feet.....	8 lbs.
Onion:							
Plant.....		400	1 -2	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	22 crates
Seed.....	1 packet..		½-1	2 -2½	do.....	do.....	4 lbs.
Sets.....	1 quart...		1 -2	2 -2½	do.....	do.....	12 bu.
Parsley.....	1 packet..		¾	2 -2½	do.....	4 to 6 inches.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, turnip-rooted.....	do.....		¾- ¼	2 -2½	do.....	2 to 3 inches.....	.....
Parsnip.....	do.....		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches.	do.....	3 lbs.
Peas.....	1 pint.....		2 -3	2 -4	1½ to 3 feet...	1 inch.....	60 lbs.
Peppers.....	1 packet..	50- 70	½	3 -4	2 to 3 feet....	18 to 24 inches.....	2 oz.
Pumpkin.....	1 ounce...		1 -2	5 -8	5 to 8 feet....	3 to 4 feet.....	4 lbs.
Radish.....	1 ounce...		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	1 inch.....	10 lbs.
Rhubarb.....		25- 35		3 -4	3 to 4 feet....	3 to 4 feet.....	5 lbs.
Salsify.....	1 ounce...		½	2 -2½	18 to 24 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	8 lbs.
Spinach.....	1 ounce...		½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	3 to 4 inches.....	8 lbs.
Spinach, New Zealand.....	do.....		1 -1½	3 -3½	3 feet.....	18 inches.....	.....
Squash:							
Bush.....	½ ounce...		1 -2	4 -5	4 to 5 feet....	Drills, 15 to 18 inches; hills, 4 feet.....	4 lbs.
Vine.....	1 ounce...		1 -2	8 -12	8 to 12 feet....	Drills, 2 to 3 feet; hills, 4 feet.....	2 lbs.
Sweet Potato.....	5 pounds..	75	2 -3	3 -3½	3 to 3½ feet...	12 to 14 inches.....	.....
Tomato.....	1 packet..	35- 50	½	3 -4	2 to 3 feet....	1½ to 3 feet.....	2 oz.
Turnip Greens.....	do.....		¼- ½	2 -2½	14 to 16 inches.	2 to 3 inches.....	.....
Turnips and Rutabagas.....	½ ounce...		¼- ½	2 -2½	do.....	do.....	1 lb.
Watermelons.....	1 ounce...		1 -2	8 -10	8 to 10 feet....	Drills, 2 to 3 feet; hills, 8 feet.....	2 lbs.

Plant BARTELDES Seed and Buy Them from Your Local Dealer

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Flower seeds are divided into three classes: Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

ANNUALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

PERENNIALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM—Annual. (Height 12 inches.) The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like blue flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM—Annual. (Height 6 to 12 inches.) This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rock-work and for cutting. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots.

Dwarf (Carpet of Snow)—Very small, with pretty white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Alyssum—Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS—Annual. (2 to 5 feet.) These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Cruentus—Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy. Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Alyssum as Border.

Barteldes Giant Aster—It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters. Mixed colors, Pkt., 20c.

Giant Crego Aster—These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems, have appearance of Chrysanthemums; 30 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September. Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Quilled Aster—One of the popular Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

Comet or Branching Asters—A medium, tall variety, excellent for cutting, flowers very large, petals long, twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Good Mixed Asters—This splendid mixture is unequalled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Centaurea Cyanus)—Annual. (2 feet.) Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Excellent for cutting. Reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)—Annual. (Height, 2 feet.) The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. Tender annuals, should be started indoors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camelia-Flowered (fine.) Pkt., 5c.



Snapdragon

Barteldes
SEEDS

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—Annual. (Height 12 to 24 inches.) Flowers the first year. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July and August and then continually until frost. Coral Red, Bright Red Color with White Throat. Pkt., 5c.

Queen of the North—Snow White. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Asters

ASPARAGUS FERN (Plumosus Nanus)—Feathery foliage; used for hanging baskets. Pkt., (15 seeds), 15c. House plant.

ASTERS—Annual. The Aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)—Perennial. (6 inches.) The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink, and variegated.

Longfellow—Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Snowball—White. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

BRACHYCOME—Annual. (6 inches.) A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. Pkt., 5c.

THE FLOWER GARDEN



COCKS COMB



Coreopsis



Single Cosmos

BURNING BUSH or SUMMER CYPRESS (Kochia Trichophylla)—Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Makes fine annual hedge. Pkt., 5c.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS (Pot Marigold)—(18 inches.) This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in form and size the finest asters. Of straw color it blooms profusely from July till frost. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)—Annual. (2 feet.) One of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Flowers from August until frost. Pkt., 5c. Annual.

CAMPANULA MEDIA (Bell Flower)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The fine bell-shaped flowers are large enough to attract attention by themselves. Pkt., 5c. Perennial.

CANDYTUFT—Annual. (1 foot.) Plants are about a foot high and very bushy. Various colors. The white flowers are very fragrant. White—Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Tom Thumb, mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Many Colors, mixed—Pkt., 5c.

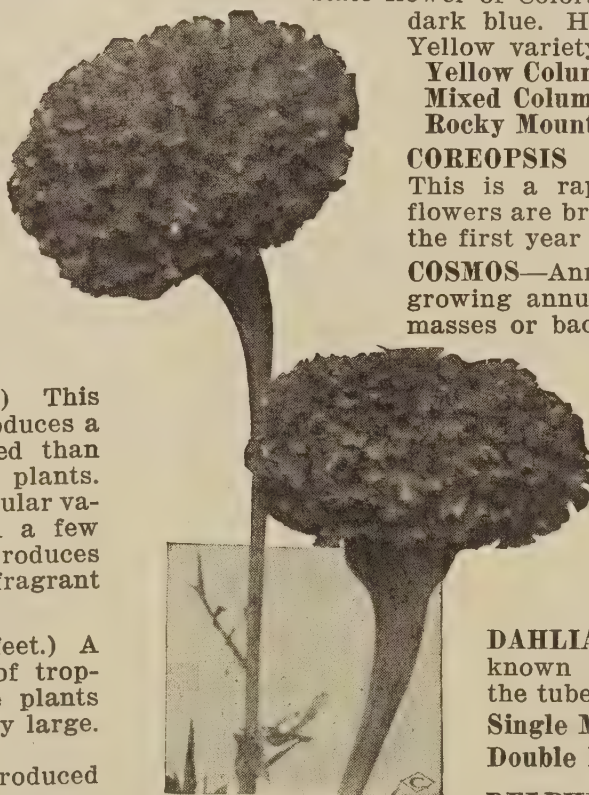
CANNA—Annual. (3 feet.) Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 5c.

CARNATION—Annual. (18 inches.) This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants. **Marguerite Carnation**—The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CASTOR BEAN—Annual. (6 to 10 feet.) A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large. **Sanguineus**—Large red. Pkt., 5c. **Zanzibariensis**—A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA—Annual. **Centaurea Candidissima (Dusty Miller)**—(1½ to 2 feet.) Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white. Pkt., 5c. **Centaurea Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultan)**—The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Early Annual **Chrysanthemum**. Annual. A beautiful double variety of easy culture. If the plants are pinched back until July 15th they will be more branching. Pkt., 5c.



Marigold

wiry stamens resembling the spider. Hardy, and excellent for tall borders, since they reach a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 5c.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia)—Annual. (2½ feet.) There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Tall Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

Giant Empress Cockscomb—Flowers of enormous size. Pkt., 5c.

Feathered Cockscomb—Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS—The leaves are of many shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 25c. House plant.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia Coerulea)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The state flower of Colorado. The colors range from light to dark blue. Hardy perennial. We can also offer Yellow variety. Perennial.

Yellow Columbine—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Columbine—Pkt., 10c.

Rocky Mountain Columbine—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

COREOPSIS (Lanceolata)—Perennial. (2 feet.) This is a rapid growing hardy perennial. The flowers are bright yellow; very attractive. Blooms the first year from seed. Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS—Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

Early Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Late Flowering—In White, Pink, Crimson, Yellow, and Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double or Crested Cosmos—These double crested flowers are of decided improvement over the single flowers and are just as easily grown. Pkt., 10c.

DAHLIA, Half Hardy Perennial—These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM (Perennial Larkspur)—(3 to 4 feet.) Seed sown early in the

spring will bloom in August. Splendid for planting in hardy borders.

Delphinium Formosum—Dark Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium Belladonna—Light Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—All, pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Perennial. (1 foot.) The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks. Hardy. Fine for rock gardens. Pkt., 5c.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—Annual. (1 foot.) The state flower of California. Finely cut foliage and bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS—Annual. (18 inches.) A fine mixture of the straw-flowered varieties. Will retain their color all winter. Pkt., 5c.

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria Capensis*)—Perennial. (3 feet.) A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis Alpestris*)—Perennial. (6 to 8 inches.) They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. Should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa*)—Annual. (3 feet.) It blooms during late summer and autumn, opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*)—Perennial. (3 to 5 feet.) Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. Hardy. Pkt., 5c.

FUCHSIA—House plant. A well known greenhouse plant, which will bloom from seed the first year if planted early. Pkt., 25c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—Perennial. (1½ feet.) A splendid showy perennial; very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well. Pkt., 5c.

GERANIUM—House plant. Popular plants, easily raised from seed. Pkt., 15c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena Globosa*)—Annual. (10 inches.) A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors. Pkt., 5c.

GYPSOPHILA—Annual. (1 foot.) Small white and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long feathery stems. Blooms from first of July till frost. **Elegans Pink**—This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

HELIANTHUS or SUNFLOWER—Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets.

Helianthus Globosus (Double)—Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c.

RED SUNFLOWER—Annual. Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have now come very near it, red flowers tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt., 10c.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM—Annual. (18 inches.) Good shape, size and of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red, and crimson. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE—House plant. Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.



Columbine



Larkspur



FOUR O'CLOCK

HOLLYHOCKS—Perennial. (5 feet.) They require a deep rich soil. Hardy. Double. Pkt., 5c.

ICELAND POPPY (*Papaver Nudicaule*)—Perennial. (1½ feet.) Dwarf, neat habit, forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 5c.

ICE PLANT (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*)—Annual. (6 inches.) A dwarf plant of trailing habit. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun. Pkt., 5c.

JOB'S TEARS (*Coix Lachrymae*)—Annual. (3 feet.) Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Beads are sometimes strung from the seeds. Pkt., 5c.

LANTANA—Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. House plant. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium Ajacis* Annual)—Annual. (2 to 3 feet.) The annual varieties include the rocket hyacinthe-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes. Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax)—Annual. (18 inches.) The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA—Annual. (6 inches.) Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD—Annual. Bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow marked with maroon and brown. They are about 1½ inches in diameter.

Dwarf Double French—Pkt., 5c.

Guinea Gold—A distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit. Guinea Gold produces a compact plant literally covered with blossoms often measuring 2½ inches across that somewhat resemble



Sunflower

THE FLOWER GARDEN

a large carnation. The color is a brilliant golden orange, and quite free from the usual Marigold odor. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double African—Pkt., 5c.

Tall Orange Prince—A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda Odorata)—Annual. (1 foot.) Fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

Sweet Grandiflora—Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 5c.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow color. Pkt., 5c.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa Atropurpurea)—Annual. (18 inches.) These hardy annuals show a great variation of color, and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

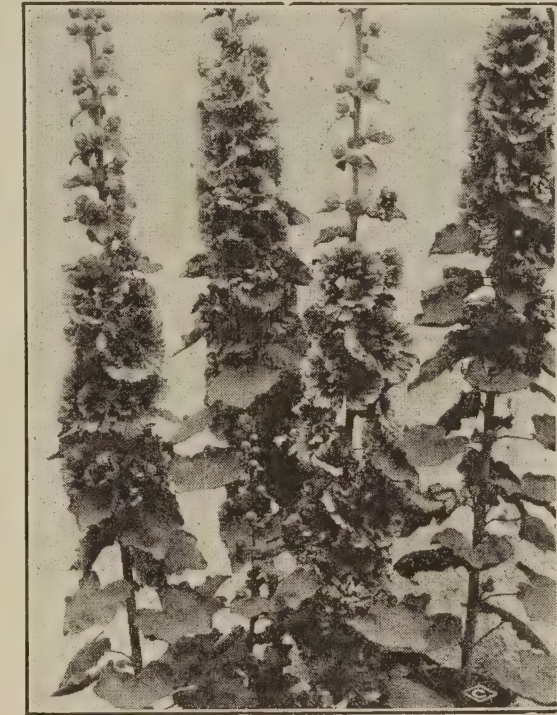
NASTURTIUMS—Annual.

Scarlet Gleam—Dazzling in color, delightfully sweet scented, superior in type, extra large flowered. The doubleness is caused by an overlapping of small petals toward the center. Pkt., 10c.

Gleam Hybrids—New double sweet-scented Nasturtium. The flowers are large and practically 100% double. Plants are semi-dwarf. Stems are long and bear the flowers well above the foliage. Color ranges from cream yellow to scarlet and deep maroon, with some spotted varieties. Pkt., 10c.



Nasturtiums



Hollyhocks

Golden Gleam—Golden Gleam is maintaining its position as the best known and most popular novelty of the past few seasons, becoming more popular as time goes on. Flowers are large, double, sweet-scented, of brilliant golden yellow, and borne on large stems well above the bright green foliage of the dwarf, bushy plants. They are ideal for any garden. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Nasturtiums—(Average height 5 feet.) Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot plants for winter-flowering, hanging baskets and vases. **Tall Mixed, All Colors, Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.**

Dwarf Nasturtiums—(1 foot.) These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders. They bloom constantly throughout the season. **Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 5c.**

NICOTIANA AFFINIS—Annual. (2½ to 3 feet.) Belongs to the tobacco family. Plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. Blossoms trumpet shaped, on tall stems in colors of blue, red, and rose. Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana Sanderae—(2 feet.) A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush)—Annual. (2½ feet.) Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Colors are blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

ORIENTAL POPPY (Papaver Orientale)—Perennial. (2 to 3 feet.) Unequaled for brilliancy of color. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet to deep maroon. Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Annual. These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. **Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.**

PANSIES—Annual.

Barteldes Giant Market Pansies—This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt., 15c.

Good Mixed—A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX—Perennial. For permanent beds in the garden, and borders. Bear immense flowers. Pkt., 5c.

PETUNIAS—Annual. All of the single-flowered varieties of Petunias can be easily grown from seed.

They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

Rosy Morn—Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c.

Pink Glory—Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.

Royal Purple—Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.

Single—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double—Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 30c.



Pansies

THE FLOWER GARDEN



Portulaca

PETUNIA—Giants of California—Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 20c.

Striped and Blotched—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—Annual. (1 foot.) The Phlox Drummondii is sometimes called the flame flower. Very easily grown, gives a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox Alba—White. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox, Star or Quedlinburg—Flowers are star-shaped and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

PINKS (Dianthus)—Annual. (1 foot.) A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Blooms constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again the second season.

Chinensis (Double China)—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Laciniatus (Double Imperial.) Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

POPPIES—Annual. They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted.

Single and Double Poppies—Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley Poppy—The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 5c.



Shirley Poppy

SALPIGLOSSIS—Annual. These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. Pkt., 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS—Annual. (18 inches.) Flowers are dainty, often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 5c.

SHASTA DAISY—Perennial. (15 to 18 inches.) Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower. Pkt., 15c.

SMILAX (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides)—The hard texture of the small green leaves of this plant makes it valuable for cutting as the long delicate sprays of the foliage will keep several days after cutting. Elegant for table decorations. Seed germinates very slowly. House plant. Pkt., 5c.

SPRENGERI (Asparagus)—Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. House plant. Pkt., (12 seeds), 15c.

STOKESIA CYANIA (Cornflower Aster)—Perennial. (1½ to 2 feet.) Flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. Pkt., 5c.



Salpiglossis

P O R T U L A C A (Moss Rose or Sun Plant) — Annual.

These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. Round flat flowers with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink, and white. Fine for massing in beds, edging and rockwork. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM—Annual. A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 5c.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Insect Powder Plant)—Perennial. (2 feet.) Hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers. The colors are rose, pink, white, and crimson. Pkt., 5c.



Daisy

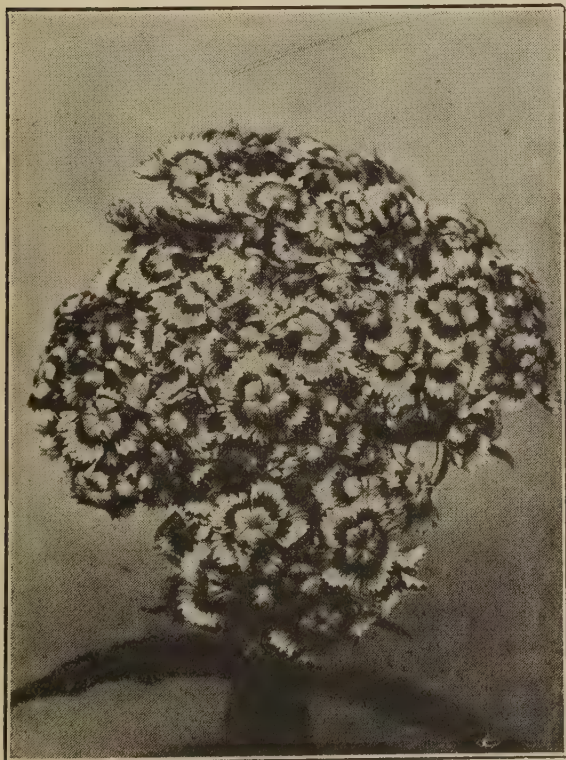
SWEET PEAS

ANNUAL



The vine or plant of the Sweet Pea succeeds best in moist, yet well drained, cool soil. For longest possible blooming season, the seed must be planted early. Using the best mode, the trench method, the trench should be 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and filled nearly to the surface with a mixture of well rotted manure and rich soil. Fill in the top with 6 inches of soil. Germination will be hastened if the seeds are soaked in water over night. Seeds should be inoculated with Nitragin. Sow the seed two inches deep at the rate of one ounce per twenty feet. When the weather is dry, soak the ground thoroughly once or twice a week. The earth should be kept loose two inches deep around the plants at all times. In the evening, during hot weather, a light spraying of the vines will be found beneficial. Sweet Peas should be cut early in the morning, and there will be longer period of bloom if they are cut closely. If allowed to produce any great amount of seed, the plant will wither quickly. Spray thoroughly to prevent infection from insects.

Barteldes Best Mixed—A fine mixture of all popular varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.



Sweet William

Mixed Early Flowering

Spencer Sweet Peas—This variety is noted for the unusual duplexness and extra frilliness of the flowers. The blooms are large, waved and ruffled, giving them a very attractive and distinct appearance. These are in bloom three weeks before the Standard Spencers, and although do not grow quite as tall, they still have the same long stems and large flowers and long season of bloom.

Packet, 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 75c.

Late Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas—A splendid mixture of the best Spencer variety. Growing a little taller than the Early Spencer, they have long, strong stems with blooms of ruffled and waved flowers that appear almost double.

Packet, 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c.

SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea Moschata*)—Annual. (2 feet.) The flowers are exquisitely fringed, 3 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. In bloom from July until October. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatius*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) It does not flower until the second year from seed; commences blooming in early summer and continues to flower for several weeks. Pkt., 5c.

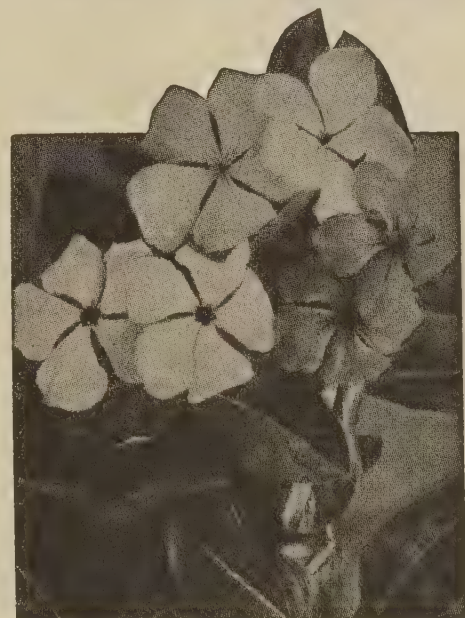
TEN-WEEKS STOCKS (*Cut and Come Again*)—*Cheiranthus Mattiola*)—Annual. (1 to 2 feet.) The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and the flowers are of all colors. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENAS—Annual. One of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers are of very bright colors produced from June until frost. Pkt., 5c.

VINCA (*Periwinkle or Old Maid*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter. Pkt., 5c.

VIOLET—Perennial. (5 inches.) They bloom sooner than most other flowers and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER—Perennial. The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect. Fine for indoor culture. Double, Pkt., 5c; Single, Pkt., 5c.



Vinca

ZINNIAS

ANNUAL



Barteldes Colossal Zinnia

Barteldes Colossal Zinnia—Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, white, yellow, pink or mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Fantasy—Award of Merit in the All American Flower Selections for 1935. The medium size chrysanthemum-like flowers are composed of shaggy ray-like petals that are borne on long stems. They come only in mixtures, but cover a wide range of color from the brightest red and orange to the popular pastel shades of pink and cream. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Zebra Zinnia—Striped. Like Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia—This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others, but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, yellow, white, pink or mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Pompon or Miniature Zinnia—A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed Zinnias—Extra double flowers; good producers. Pkt., 5c.

Victory Quilled Zinnias—The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The twisting of the petals reflects the colors in a pleasing manner. Pkt., 5c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER—(2 feet.) The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c.

CLIMBERS

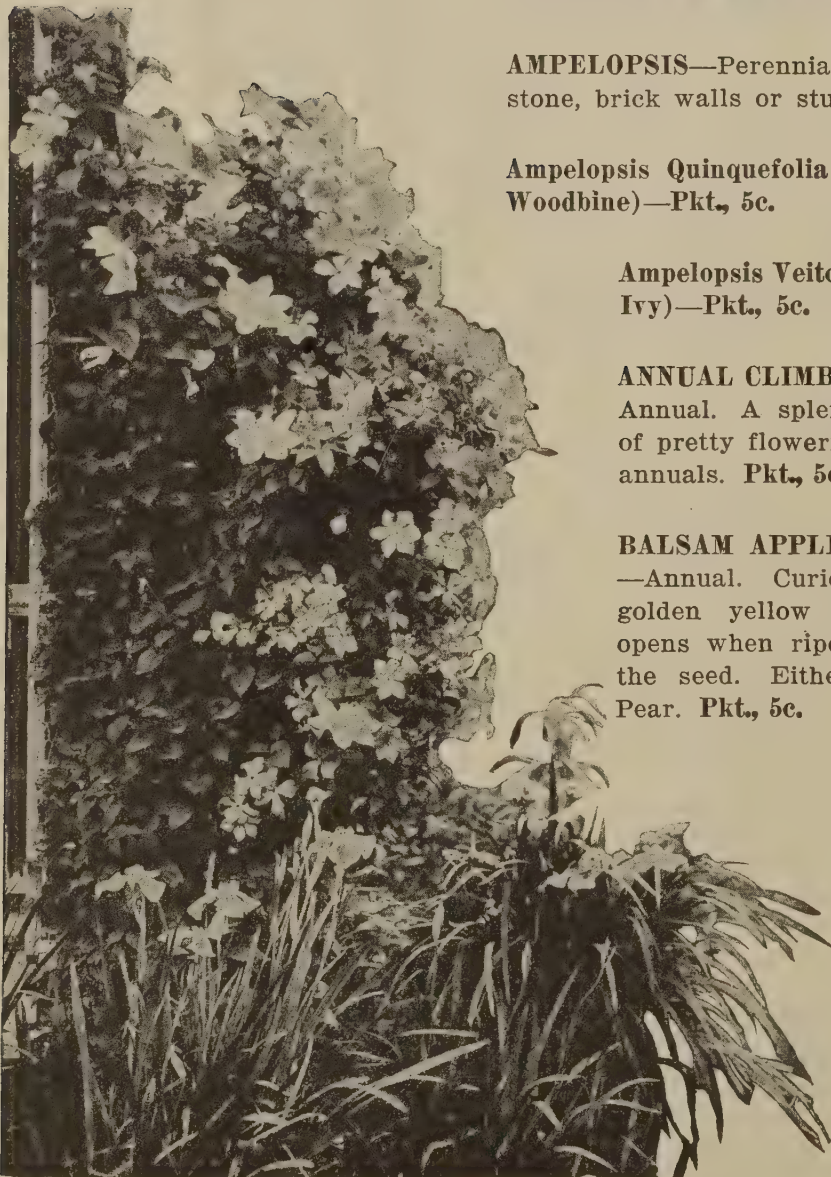
AMPELOPSIS—Perennial. Clings to stone, brick walls or stucco.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American Woodbine)—Pkt., 5c.

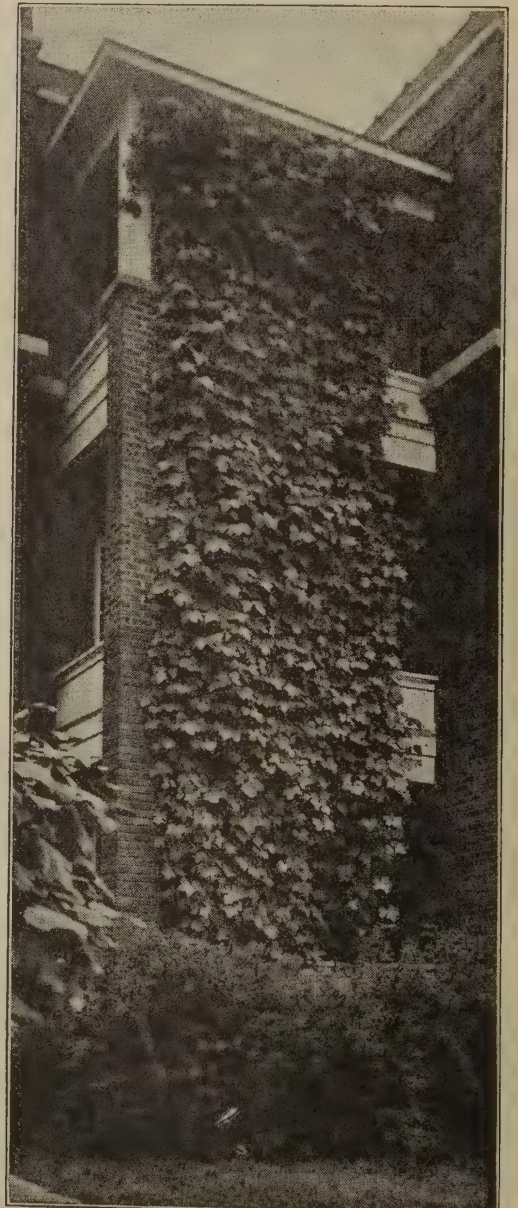
Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy)—Pkt., 5c.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS—Mixed. Annual. A splendid mixture of pretty flowering, climbing annuals. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM APPLE and PEAR—Annual. Curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed. Either Apple or Pear. Pkt., 5c.



Clematis



Kudzu Vine

CLIMBERS

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Vine)—Perennial. One of the handsomest hardy climbing plants; bears large clusters of orange red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—Annual. Well known climbing annual with elegantly fringed bright yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Annual. Has beautiful fern-like leaves and is covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

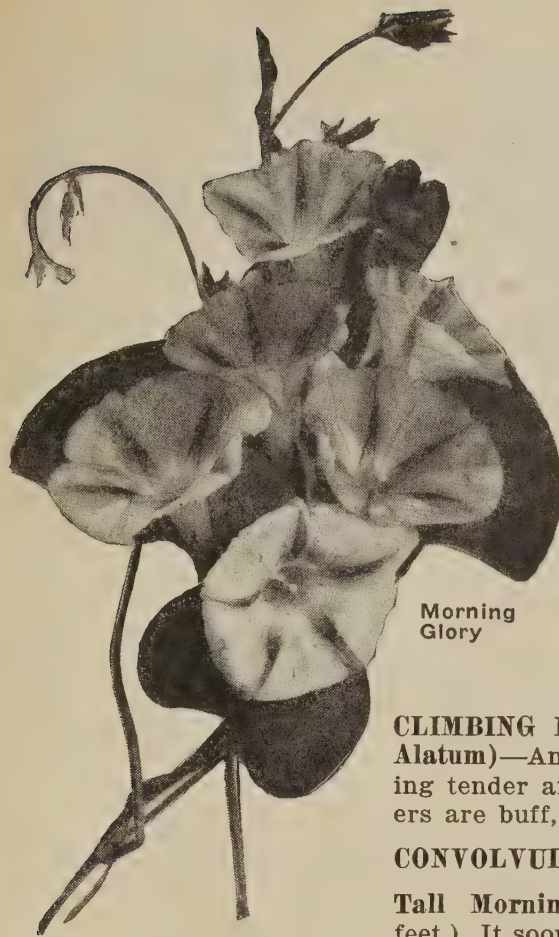
CLEMATIS—Perennial. Usually grown from roots, but can also be started from seed. Pkt., 5c.

CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN (*Thunbergi Alatum*)—Annual. (4 feet.) Beautiful free flowering tender annual twiner of rapid growth. Flowers are buff, white and orange. Pkt., 5c.

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory)—Annual.

Tall Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*)—(10 feet.) It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Morning Glory—The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty.



Morning Glory

Blooms from July until frost. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Blue Morning Glory—Beautiful large blue flowers which make a wonderful display when in bloom. Pkt., 15c.

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)—Annual. (15 feet.) Very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS—Perennial. A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. Pkt., 5c.

GUORDS—Annual. (10 to 20 feet.) Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit.

Dipper—A round gourd with a long neck, making an excellent dipper. Pkt., 5c.



New Guinea Bean

Nest Egg—White, egg-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Thick shell makes fine dishes. Pkt., 5c.

Dish Rag—When shelled and seeds removed, inside makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules Club (Also called New Guinea Bean)—The fruit is a long club-shaped gourd. Pkt., 5c.

Calabash Pipe—A rapid growing climber from South Africa. The calabash pipes are made from this fruit. Pkt., 10c.

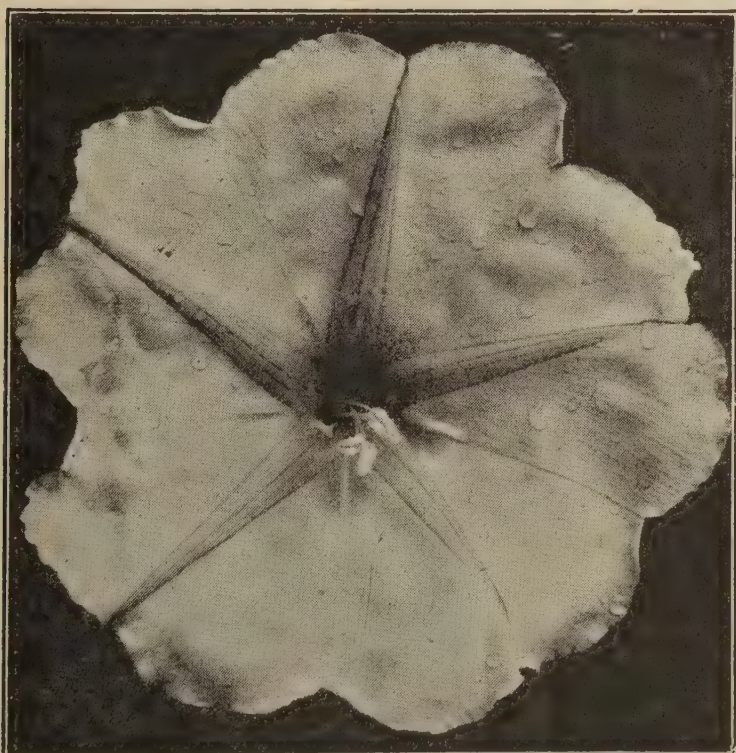
Mixed Gourds—All kinds mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos Lablab*)—Annual. (Usual height 10 to 20 feet.) Splendid climbers with abundant cluster spikes of purple and white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)—Perennial. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. Leaves resemble those of a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea Mexicana*)—Annual. Beautiful waxy flowers open at night and on cloudy days, and their fragrance is delightful. Either white flowered or blue flowered. Pkt., 5c.

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora Coerulea*)—Annual. Attractive purplish blue flowers, blooming profusely for several months. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. Pkt., 5c.



Moonflower

Barteldes

LAWN GRASS

When you make a lawn you expect to enjoy it for years to come, so do the job right and you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Always reliable. The standard grass seed in America for lawns and pastures. One pound should be sown for every 150 square feet, or for every plot 10x15 feet. Sow 30 pounds to the acre for pasture.

"MAGIC CARPET"

This mixture contains well proportioned quantities of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Dutch Clover, Domestic Rye Grass, and Red Top seed. The Rye Grass and Red Top provide a fine green covering in a very short time and thereby serve as protectors for the slower growing Kentucky Blue Grass. The latter is considered the permanent base for the lawn and, being thriftier, will eventually crowd out the Rye and Red Top.

SUNFLOWER LAWN MIXTURE

Made up principally of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover with some other grasses which will grow rapidly and make a showing quickly. However, the other grasses will soon be driven out by the Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover and the combination of these two insures a perfect lawn.



"KENTUCKY MANOR"

Selected first quality straight Kentucky Blue Grass, packed in attractive one-pound packages.

"QUICK GREEN"

A fine mixture of Kentucky Blue Grass, Rye Grass, and White Clover. Makes a fine showing very quickly and makes a good permanent lawn. One pound to a plot 10x12 feet.

SEASIDE BENT

Makes a splendid lawn of bright green color. Forms a thick, dense turf, and keeps out dandelions and other weeds admirably. Also fine to use in thickening up old lawns. Plant same amount as Creeping Bent. Is proving itself to be especially adapted to Middle Western conditions.

ASTORIA BENT GRASS

Lighter green color than Seaside. Sow same amount as Seaside. Our seed is certified and of the very highest quality.

BARTELDES ALFALFA

Don't Put Weeds Back on Your Land. Buy Only Pure Seed From a Reliable Dealer.

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP on the FARM

Alfalfa seed has been grown in Kansas since 1868, and the Barteldes Seed Company was the first to offer this for sale in this part of the country.

SEEDING

In the first place, be sure that your seed is pure, free of Dodder, Russian Thistle and other noxious weeds. Sown either in spring or in the fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

We are always glad to send samples; quote prices, give tests and origin.

KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA

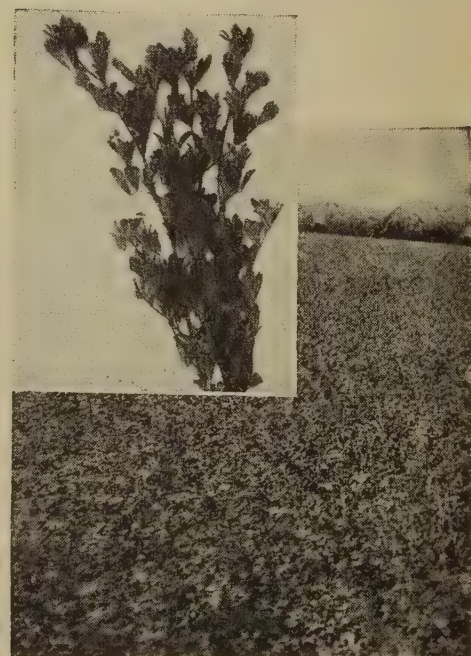
In buying Alfalfa seed be sure that you get seed which is adapted to your climatic condition. We recommend Kansas Grown Seed for the Middle West with Oklahoma Seed and Utah Seed for second choice. Our best grades of Alfalfa Seed are Kansas grown and Oklahoma grown. NOTE: For Colorado, we recommend Colorado seed first and Utah second.

INOCULATION

Inoculated Alfalfa adds greatly to the fertility of the soil, but Alfalfa without inoculation is the biggest soil robber of all crops. Your Alfalfa may become naturally inoculated by the bacteria in the soil, but to insure inoculation we advise artificial inoculation of the seed. This is inexpensive and very helpful to your crop of Alfalfa. We suggest Nitragin.

Ask Your Dealer
for
BARTELDES ALFALFA

●
Know
What
You
Are
Buying
●



ALFALFA

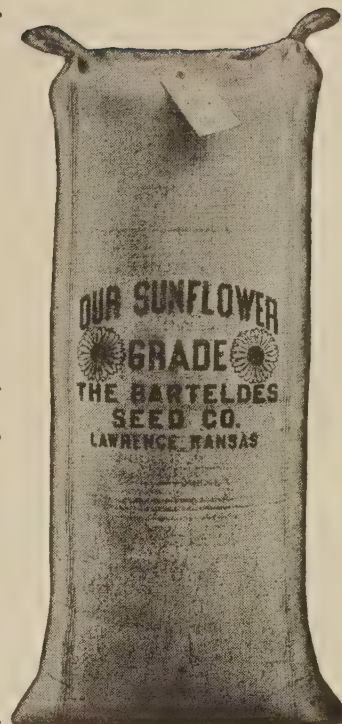
CLOVERS

Good Seed Is Always the Cheapest.



A FIELD OF SWEET CLOVER

Look for this bag at your dealer's store. "SUNFLOWER GRADE" is our Highest Quality of ALFALFA ALL CLOVERS BLUE GRASS MILLETS SUDAN GRASS and all other GRASSES



PACKED IN SACKS LIKE ABOVE

Sweet Clover

The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places, it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover and by sowing scarified seed.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

(*Mellilotus alba*.) A biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, vigorous grower, extremely hardy and produces abundant pasturage and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

(*Mellilotus officinalis*.) This is also a biennial, about two weeks earlier than the white, not quite as tall. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

A plant similar to clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over alfalfa and sweet clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed. Korean Lespedeza can be grazed all spring and summer and hay can be cut or seed taken from the crop in the fall. Agriculturists state their "belief" that this Lespedeza is the "coming legume."

One reason for its value in feeding is because it is said it never causes bloating.

Red Clover

(*Trifolium Pratensis*.) Red Clover is the most important of all leguminous forage crops, both on account of its high value as feed and from the fact that it can be so well employed in rotations.

Red Clover is not a particularly exacting crop in regard to its soil requirements, excepting that it be well drained. It succeeds better as a rule on clayey soils than on loams and better in loams than in sandy soils.

Red Clover makes an excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, and may be sown either with or without nurse crop.

Be careful to select seed which does not contain Buckhorn. You can depend on our Sunflower and Columbine Brands of Red Clover.

MAMMOTH SAPLING or PEA VINE CLOVER
A rank grower which makes it a valuable fertilizer.

White Clover

(*Trifolium Repens*.) White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass, both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. Very hardy and a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.

Alsike Clover

(*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Very valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. It is very hardy, withstands drought and will not winter kill. Makes an excellent crop of hay. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine, it should be covered only slightly.



LESPEDEZA GROWING ON UNTREATED SOIL.

PASTURE GRASS SEEDS

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

(*Festuca Pratensis*.) Meadow Fescue is a tufted, deep rooted, long-lived perennial, and is especially adapted for permanent pasture. Even if cut for hay or seed it produces a good amount of aftermath. It should be cut for hay just as it comes into bloom, and for seed as soon as the field shows a yellowish brown color and the heads begin to droop from the weight of grain.

It is adapted practically to the same area as Timothy, will thrive on poor soils, except where the soil is very sandy. It should be sown on a thoroughly firmed seed bed at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre for seed, and 20 to 25 pounds per acre for pasture. The best time to sow is in late summer or early fall.

Meadow Fescue is also used in lawns where quick growth is desired. A fine mixture is two-thirds Meadow Fescue and one-third Kentucky Blue Grass.

RED TOP GRASS

(*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) Sometimes known as Herd's Grass. The third most important grass in the United States, and one of the best native grasses. It is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands, which are liable to overflow, and on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses. When mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. About ten pounds are sown to the acre. When cut for hay it should be in full flower.

Red Top is also an exceedingly good grass for lawns if sown with Kentucky Blue Grass and kept closely mowed, under which conditions the leaves are fine and the turf dense.

TIMOTHY

(*Phleum Pratense*.) The most important hay grass. Greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. The time recommended for cutting Timothy hay is shortly after the blooms have fallen and while the seed is still in the dough stage, because at this time it contains the largest amount of digestible protein. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

Grown principally in Washington and Oregon. Much better than the imported Rye Grass. Is used extensively for polo fields and fairways.



TIMOTHY

REED CANARY GRASS

Although naturally a grass of moist or wet land, often on river or lake banks subject to periodic overflows, it succeeds splendidly on high well-drained land even in regions of rather low rainfall. In its broad relations to moisture it is not unlike Redtop.

Reed Canary Grass is a coarse species, growing 4 to 7 feet tall, but the leafy stems are stout and never lodge. The grass tends to grow in bunches 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Sow 6 pounds per acre.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

It is drought resistant and once the plant gets started, it shows uncanny ability to come through long periods of drought and start growth immediately when moisture is made available.

It is adapted to a wide range of soil types and is a long-lived crop. Best results are obtained when no nurse crop is used. Sow ten pounds to the acre, either drilled or broadcast.

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan is a tall, leafy annual grass of the Sorghum family. Sudan Grass may be sown broadcast, drilled or in cultivated rows. Where there is sufficient moisture, broadcasting or drilling is preferable; otherwise the grass is likely to be coarse. In seeding this way, three pecks to the acre should be used. In cultivated rows three feet apart, three pounds of seed to the acre are sufficient. Sudan makes a large crop of hay; used as summer pasture.

BROME GRASS

(*Bromus Inermis*.) No other cultivated perennial grass has shown a higher degree of drought resistance, and it endures winter cold remarkably well. Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than Brome Grass. Cattle graze on this grass in preference to Blue Grass, and it is especially adapted to pasturage, due to the fact that it begins its growth early in the spring and continues growing until late fall. Sow about 14 pounds to the acre.

BERMUDA GRASS

(*Cynadon Bactylon*.) Bermuda is a long-lived perennial with marked ability to withstand close grazing, or close clipping, and on this account is much used as a lawn grass. Bermuda Grass lawns stay green all summer without artificial watering. For lawns sow one pound to 500 square feet, for pasture 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

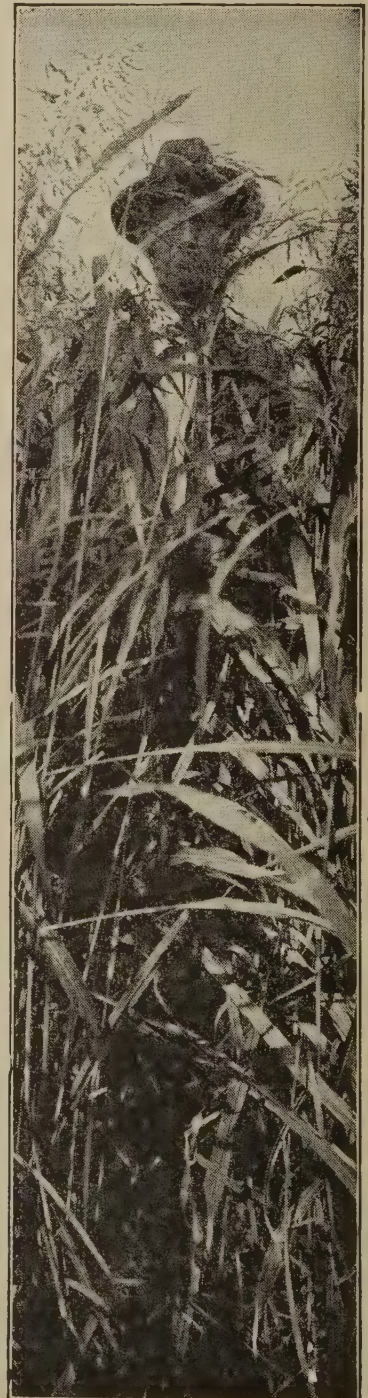
ORCHARD GRASS

(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) A typical bunch grass, withstands a great amount of heat, does well in the shade. It is best adapted to clays and loams, not averse to wet soils, but prefers a moderate amount of moisture. Good results can be had also where the rainfall is rather scanty.

Orchard Grass should be used in pastures wherever possible, because of its ability to grow in cool weather, and furnishes the earliest and latest pasture during the season. It is good pasture for cows. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.



MEADOW FESCUE



SUDAN GRASS

SWEET SORGHUMS

Popularly recognized by reason of their sweet sap or juice from which syrup and sugar are made. They are of tall leafy growth, branching only sparingly, and the seed head varies from the club head to the widely spreading head.

HONEY-DRIP. Stems tall, very juicy, sweeter than any other variety, and considered one of the very best for making syrup. Leaves 14 to 16; panicles erect, very loose and open hulls reddish, nearly smooth, and about equal in length to the dark red-brown grains. Late.

SOURLESS. A western Kansas variety. It resembles Orange, but is less sweet and juicy. It derives its name from the idea that the juice in the stems will not ferment as quickly as that of other varieties.

KANSAS ORANGE. Differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks, and larger and more abundant leaves. Hulls are reddish to black, two-thirds as long as the reddish yellow grains, which become paler when fully ripe. This variety is very valuable for making syrup.

RED TOP or SUMAC. One of the sweetest and leafiest of the Sorgho group. It has compact, cylindrical, dark red heads with a somewhat flattened top. Dark red seeds are small, set on very short branches, which protrude beyond the hulls, giving the whole head a red color. Does not readily cross-pollinate.

BLACK AMBER. One of the oldest of the forage group, characterized by slender stalks and narrow leaves.

ATLAS SORGHO

A new variety. Cross between White Kaffir and Sourless Cane. Plants reach a height of 7 to 10 feet and require from 120 to 130 days to mature. Has a sturdy leaf stalk abundantly juicy and sweet. Heads fairly compact, short branches filled with white seeds, similar in size and shape to kaffir.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

HEGARI (Dwarf). This greatly resembles the Dwarf Blackhulled White Kaffir, but the heads are larger, the stems thicker and more juicy. Grows 4 to 4½ feet tall, matures in 85 to 100 days. Enormous yield and the earliness combine to make a wonderful variety.

**BUY BARTELDES
LAWN GRASS SEEDS
A Grass for
Every Type of Soil
Page 34**



KAFFIR CORN

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR. Grains are nearly white with black hull. Characterized by stout, short-jointed stems, numerous broad, stiff leaves, cylindrical or oblong leaves, square at the tip. This is the old standard variety.

PINK KAFFIR. An intermediate between the black hull and the red. It will grow in wetter soil and will stand more dry weather than the white. Stalk is slender, but the plant has as many leaves and will make as much fodder as other kaffirs. Seed pinkish white, head cylindrical, 10 to 14 inches long.

RED KAFFIR. Grows somewhat taller than the White, maturing in 100 to 130 days. Heads are long, slender, compact, and grow very erect. Seed is light red and slightly smaller than the seed of Blackhull, and are rather hard and brittle. Does well on poor land.

DARSO. A new grain sorghum with a low-growing, sweet, juicy stem, with 12% to 13% of sugar in the juice. It is early, a heavy yielder, grows very dwarf. Seeds dark brown. A sure cropper.

DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE. A vigorous grower, will stand a great deal of drought. Milo is planted, cultivated, and handled like kaffir, but should be planted a little later. When grown in rows, it is ordinarily harvested with a corn binder and put in shocks to cure, and can then either be threshed for grain or fed as fodder. Ordinarily grows from 4 to 6 feet, depending upon the amount of moisture. Seeds are pale reddish yellow with the red-brown sub-coat.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO. Resembles the ordinary dwarf milo, but is earlier and rarely reaches a height of more than three feet.

GROHOMA

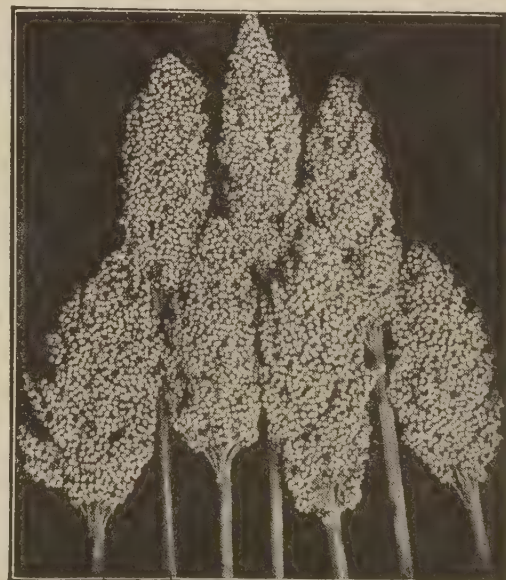
Midseason to late variety 4 to 6 feet tall with stout stems moderately juicy and slightly sweet. It tillers freely and branches abundantly. Heads are from 8 to 15 inches long and may or may not be well exerted from the upper leaf sheath or boot. Botanical origin is uncertain, but believed to be a cross between Feterita and some variety of sorghum.

BROOM CORN

BLACK SPANISH. The leading standard variety. Glumes are dark brown to black. Favored by growers because of early maturity and tendency to produce finer, straighter brush with less reddening than the older type.

STANDARD DWARF EVERGREEN. This variety produces a fairly long brush, grows 6 to 8 feet tall, making it easier to pick than the tall varieties. Plant 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This Broom Corn grows about 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush.



FETERITA

SOY BEANS

A. K. SOY BEANS

Plants erect and fairly bushy with medium sized stems and branches. Flowers are both white and purple, pods range from gray to brown. Seeds of medium size, straw-yellow in color. Matures in from 100 to 120 days. Good for seed and hay.

ILLINI

A selection from the A. K., but is an earlier variety. Seed is more rounded. Very good for either seed or forage.

DUNFIELD

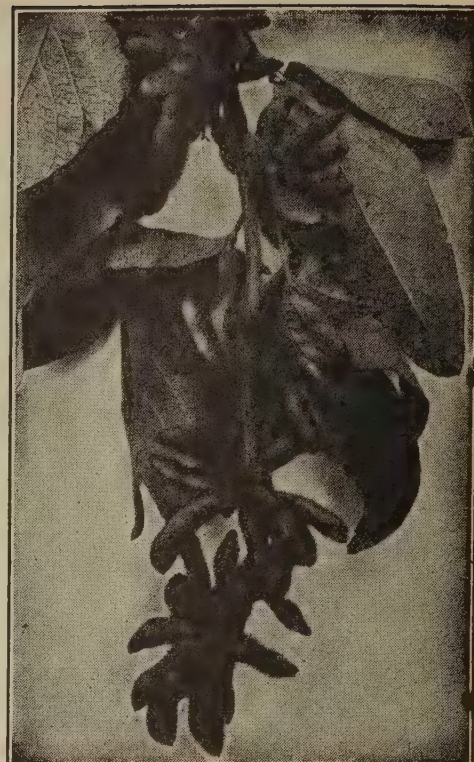
An early maturing yellow-seeded variety that is especially well adapted to the northern half of the soybean producing area. Good hay and grain yield.

VIRGINIA

Mainly a hay variety. Very good for poor soils. Flowers purple, pods brown, seeds medium small, flat, olive brown in color.

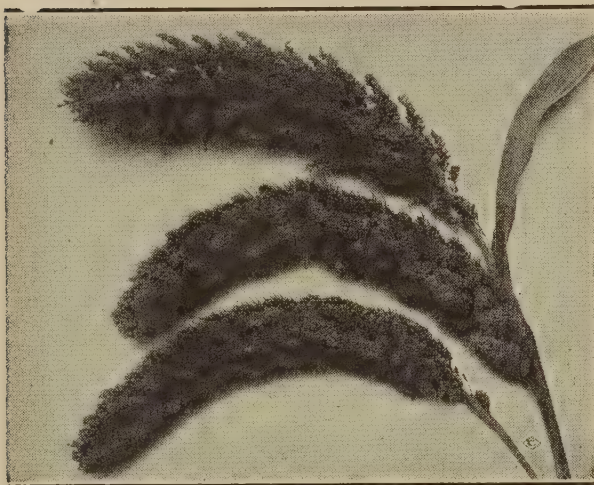
HONGKONG

A yellow-seeded variety of Soybeans that produces a good yield of both hay and grain. It is a medium maturity variety, but ripens more uniformly than the A. K., otherwise they are about the same.



SOY BEANS

MILLET



SOW 60 TO 90 POUNDS PER ACRE

WHITE WONDER MILLET. The heads of this variety will run from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Foliage is very heavy.

SIBERIAN MILLET. Early, hardy, withstands drought.

VICTORY MILLET. Enormous heads, heavy yield of seed and fodder.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

FLAX SEED. Largely grown in Kansas for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushels to the acre.

CANARY SEED. As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture, 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

CASTOR BEANS. Should be planted in rows so that they can be cultivated. One bushel to 15 acres.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. Endures cold weather and lasts after ordinary pasture is gone.

BARLEY—SIX-ROWED. Sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow 2 to 2½ bushels per acre.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed. The best egg-producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.

SAND VETCH—(Vicia Villosa). Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. Valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. Makes good hay, ensilage and pasture, and the yield of green fodder is immense.

KANOTA OATS—(Kansas Fulghum). Especially valuable for its earliness and ability to yield large crops.

LARGE KERNEL BUCKWHEAT. It is early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other variety.

FIELD PEAS. Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. White seeded.

FIELD BEANS—WHITE NAVY. Standard variety of white beans. Medium size. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. For table use.

Peanuts

Very popular for dry land farming and are now grown as far north as Iowa with success. Good feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with Milo. A peck and a half of shelled peanuts will plant an acre.

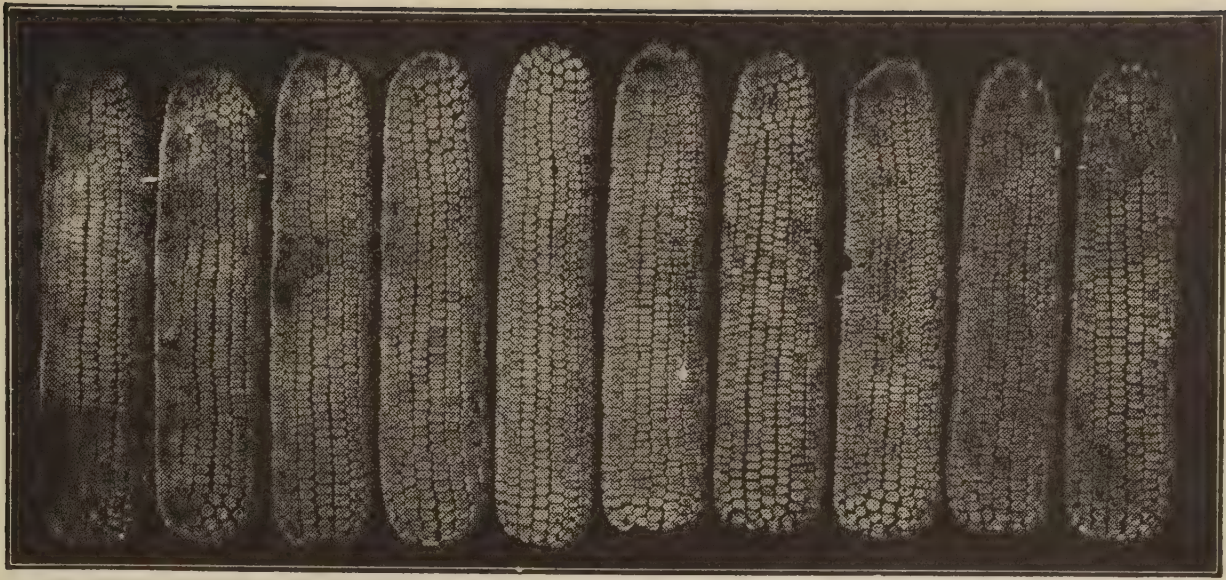
WHITE JUMBO. Standard variety for roasting. Three times as large as the Spanish.

SPANISH. Very early, pods small but remarkably well filled, and yield is very large.

TENNESSEE RED. Best yielder. Pods contain four or five nuts.



Inoculated Peanuts Make a Larger Yield.



HYBRID CORN

Hybrid Corn is really corn that is "made-to-order". It is produced by crossing inbred lines.

The first requisite of a hybrid corn program, therefore, is to develop inbred lines. These lines are obtained by self-pollinating the plant for several generations. Self-pollination is accomplished by applying pollen from a plant to the silks of the same plant. These inbred lines are of little value until they are crossed with another unrelated inbred line which produces the hybrid.

The hybrids produced are markedly superior to the original varieties.

Despite the newness of Hybrid Corn, yield comparisons in many corn belt states have demonstrated the superiority of certain hybrids over the best standard open-pollinated varieties.

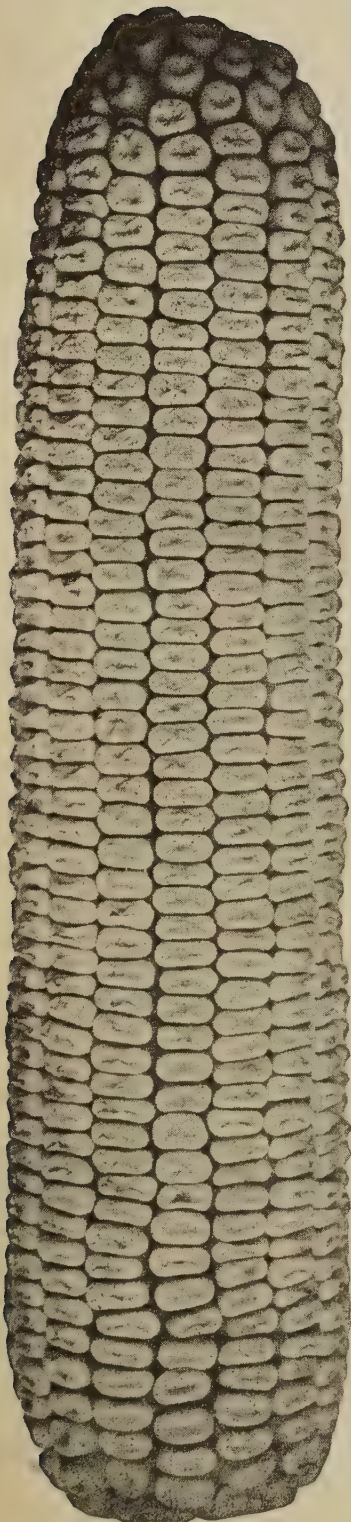
Every grower is interested in obtaining large acre yields, and Hybrid Corn does yield more. The net profit from growing a bushel of corn is the difference between the

cost of production and the selling price. Costs of producing an acre of corn are relatively constant, regardless of yield. The cost per bushel, therefore, is materially reduced with large acre yields.

Hybrids have a narrower range of adaptation to climatic conditions than the standard varieties, therefore when you purchase your Hybrid Corn it is important that you get corn which is suited to your location.

U. S. 13

Smooth, deep-kerneled ears which have a bright orange tinge. Responds to good soil fertility, is wilt-resistant, stalks medium height. Recommended for eastern half of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Southern Iowa. Matures late. Price per bushel, Medium Flats, \$7.00.



U. S. 13

Open POLLINATED SEED CORN

Our seed is selected in the ear, then tipped, butted, shelled and cleaned. Above all, it is tested for germination and we put the germination on the bag.

GRADED CORN. This takes out nearly all of the uneven kernels. The cost of this is 25c per bushel extra.

Yellow Varieties

KAW CHIEF

The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, ears large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18 and 20 rows to the cob. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn. Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields from 75 to 80 bushels per acre.

REID'S YELLOW DENT . . . 100 Days

Ears medium size, remarkably uniform, a bright yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH . . . 90 Days

This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 2. A light orange color.

IMPROVED LEAMING . . . 90 Days

This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. Orange yellow color and red cob.

IOWA GOLD MINE . . . 90 Days

It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER . . . 105 Days

This is the largest medium yellow corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It matures in 100 to 105 days. Stalks grow about eight feet in height, and are very leafy and furnish large quantities of fodder.

White Varieties

PRIDE OF SALINE

Pride of Saline is a medium late, about like Silver Mine and Reid's. The ears are of medium size, the corn is pearly white, medium short, quite rectangular in shape and rather hard. In variety tests at Manhattan it outyielded every other variety for three straight years. If you want to fill your corn crib, plant Pride of Saline.



WHITE VARIETIES

(Continued)

BOONE COUNTY WHITE . . . 100 Days

Medium late, ears large, well proportioned. This variety yields well, even in a dry season.

IOWA SILVER MINE . . . 90 Days

The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length, 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small cob.

HICKORY KING . . . 110 Days

It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel of ears than any other variety.



Barteldes

**OWN FAMOUS
PRODUCT . . .**

Known from Coast to Coast . . .

Pop it yourself for flavor, freshness, and economy. T. N. T. is the finest-eating pop corn produced anywhere, and it is guaranteed to pop!



Look for the
Red
Package

SIZES AVAILABLE AS LONG AS CAN BE OBTAINED
THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

DU PONT SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN BEL for Seed Potatoes. Controls such seed borne diseases as scab, rhizoctonia and black leg, and prevents the seed piece from rotting, improves the germination and produces a bigger crop of better quality. 2-oz. envelope, 30c; 1-lb. tin, \$1.65; 4-lb. tin, \$5.70.



DU PONT DEENATE, DDT-50W. A powder that mixes with water for spraying crops, animals and farm buildings. 1 to 2 pounds to 100 gallons of water on crops. Effective against codling moth, cabbage worms, Japanese beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, psyllid, lygus bug, leaf rollers, corn earworm, corn borer, thrips. For dip or spray on large and small animals, 1 pound to 30 gallons of water for lice and horn flies and 1 pound to 3 gallons of water on ticks and stable flies. For spraying walls for "residual" control of flies and mosquitoes, 1 pound to gallon of water. Use 1 pint to each 250 square feet of wall surface. **PRICES:** 1-lb. can, \$1.00; 5-lb. can, \$4.50; 25-lb. drum, \$21.90; 100-lb. drum, \$85.00.

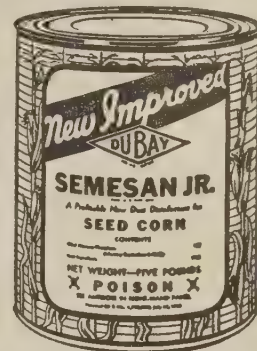


NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. A new low cost grain disinfectant. Costs only 17/8 to 2 1/2 cents per bushel. Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and stripe of barley, and oat smuts. Frequently improves the stand and yield of grain 1 to 5 bushels per acre. Easily and quickly applied by 20 revolutions of seed treater or three turnings with a shovel. Seed should be treated

24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rate nor damage drill. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats, or barley. 4-oz. tin, 30c; 1-lb. tin, 80c; 4-lb. tin, \$2.70; 8-lb. can, \$5.40; 25-lb. pail, \$15.00.

2% **CERESAN.** A dust disinfectant for cotton, flax, millets, peas, kaffir, milo and other sorghums. 1-lb. tin, 75c; 4 3/4-lb. tin, \$3.14; 25-lb. drum, \$14.50.

SEMESAN JR. for Field or Sweet Corn. Costs only 2 1/2c per acre to use. It is harmless to the seed but destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects it from rotting in cold wet soil, controls seedling blight and reduces root and stalk rots. 1 1/2-oz. envelope, 15c; 12-oz. can, 56c; 6 1/4-lb. tin, \$3.75; 25-lb. pail, \$12.50.



SEMESAN for Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Harmful disease organisms on vegetable and flower seeds may be killed with Semesan before planting. May be applied as a dust or liquid and is harmless to the seed. It is effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and cuttings. Full particulars in can. 1/3-oz. envelope, 10c; 2-oz. can, 40c; 12-oz. tin, \$1.88; 4-lb. tin, \$9.10.

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN ABOVE EVERY ACRE.
 THIS IS AVAILABLE FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU

CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

Inoculating by with

NITRAGIN

SINCE

1898

ALFALFA RED CLOVER SWT. CLOVER COWPEAS PEAS VETCH A. W. PEAS SOYBEANS LESPEDEZA PEANUTS BEANS ALL-LEGUMES

BUILD UP YOUR SOIL — Inoculate Your Legumes With NITRAGIN

Inoculate your Legume seeds even tho planted on fields that have been inoculated before. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

1946 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES. When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA
 Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers
 Size Retail
 1 bu. ea.\$.50
 2 1/2 bu. ea. 1.00

CLOVERS
 Medium & Mammoth
 Red, Alsike, Crimson &
 White Clovers
 1 bu. ea.\$.50
 2 1/2 bu. ea. 1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)
VETCHES (All Varieties)
 Size Retail
 100 lbs. (Inoculates up to
 100 lbs. seed) ea....\$.50
 1200 lb. size ea.... 5.70
 (12-100 lb. size cans)

LUPINES (All Varieties)
 100 lbs. (Inoculates up to
 100 lbs.) ea.\$.50

**BEANS—Navy, Pinto, Wax,
 String, Kidney, Gr. Northern**
 1 bu. ea.\$.35

LESPEDEZA
 Size Retail
 100 lb. size (Inoculates up
 to 100 lbs. seed)....\$.50

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

**PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS,
 COW PEAS**
 Size Retail
 Small (Inoculates up to
 120 lbs. seed)\$.30
 5 bu. ea..... .55
 25 bu. (one can) ea.. 2.50
 30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
 (Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

GARDEN SIZE
 Garden Peas and Beans
 Sweet Peas, Lupines and
 Edible Soybeans
 Enough for 8 lbs. seed
 Retail Price 10c each.

NITRAGIN — the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

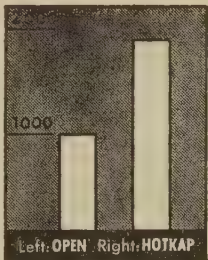
Market Growers:
Germaco
Hotkaps
Help You Have SURE CROPS
3 Weeks Earlier!



Germaco HOTKAPS—strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18% to 51%, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen crops 3 weeks earlier—bring you highest prices. Quick, easy to set. Premium profits pay for them many times over. 100 million used by successful growers. Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS Protection is cheap!

Write for Free Book

1,000 lots, \$11.00; 5,000 lots, \$10.75 per M; 10,000 lots, \$10.50 per M; 25,000 lots, \$10.25 per M; 250 Pkg. with Fibreboard Setter, \$3.50; 100 Pkg. with Fibreboard Setter, \$1.95; 25 Home Garden Pkg. with Setter, 50c; Steel Setters, \$1.35; Fireboard Setters, 15c.

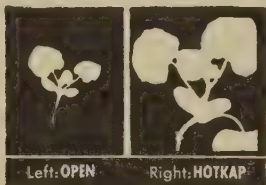


Scientific PROOF of Earlier Yield!

Scientific tests, by Agricultural Experiment Station of a leading University, over three-year period show that the average yield per acre of early marketable crops with HOTKAPS is nearly twice as great as without HOTKAPS.

Since early-to-market means high out-of-season prices, HOTKAPS return you a handsome profit!

This Chart, reproduced from Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, shows comparative size of plants grown under identical conditions, except plant at left grown in open, plant at right grown under HOTKAP!



feed . . .
GAINES DRY DOG FOOD

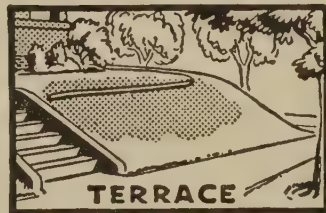
Keep Your Dog Alert and Healthy

● He'll go for Gaines! It contains Vitamins A, B₁, B₂ (G), D, E, plus proteins, cereals, minerals. May save you up to 50%, too! It's DRY food. No moisture to pay for. To feed, just add water.



Dog Meal— 2 lbs., \$0.25	Krunchons.....2 lbs., \$0.28
Dog Meal— 5 lbs., .55	Krunchons.....5 lbs., .60
Dog Meal—10 lbs., 1.10	Krunchons.....10 lbs., 1.20

SOIL---SOAKER



The Soil-Soaker is a canvas tube open only at one end and screws to the end of the water hose. When the water is turned on, Soil-Soaker fills with water—and normal pressure forces water through the pores of the entire surface, uniformly, without spray. It is like an all-night rain, avoids water waste, prevents soil washing and reduces water bills because of the fact that it puts the water where it does the most good. Comes in four sizes, all 2-in. diameter.

	Each
No. 0—12 feet.....	\$1.40
No. 1—18 feet.....	1.90
No. 2—30 feet.....	2.90
No. 3—50 feet.....	4.75

PLANTABBS



provide the growing elements plants need to make them healthy and beautiful. They supply food plus Vitamin B₁, thereby doing double duty. Use them on potted plants, flower boxes and in the garden with equal success.

Box of 12 Tablets, 10c.
Box of 30 Tablets, 25c.
Box of 75 Tablets, 50c.
Box of 200 Tablets, \$1.00.
Can of 1,000 Tablets, \$3.50.

SPRAYING **ACME** MATERIALS

Write for Free Spraying Guide



Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

Is an ideal insecticide for the home garden. Dust or spray. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and warm blooded animals. Acts both as contact and stomach poison against a wide range of insects.

- 1-lb. sifter carton.....\$0.38
- 1-lb. pump-gun pkg......62



Acme Red River Potato Mix with DDT

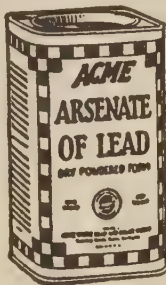
DDT has been added because of its superior control of leaf hopper and psyllid. Widespread tests have shown that the addition of DDT increases the quantity and quality of the yield.

- 1-lb. bag.....\$0.45
- 4-lb. bag..... 1.35

Acme Arsenate of Lead

Is the widest used arsenical insecticide. Safe on tender foliage for the control of chewing insects on fruit trees, vegetables, tobacco, and many other plants. Controls grubs in lawns.

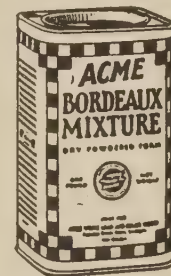
- 1 lb.....33c
- 4-lb. bag.....72c



Acme Bordeaux Mixture

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, etc. Stimulates plant growth, increasing the harvest. Almost every kind of vegetable, fruit and shrub can be improved by Bordeaux spraying.

- 1 lb.....32c
- 4 lbs.....69c



Acme DuraDust No. 25

Is a new DDT product for general agricultural spraying in controlling leaf hoppers, plant bugs, Japanese beetle, rose chafer and codling moths on crops, cattle, barns, etc.

- 1-lb. carton.....\$0.60
- 4-lb. bag..... 1.95

Acme Lime Sulfur

A standard 33° Baume lime and sulphur converted into a dry powder having all the effectiveness of a liquid product when dissolved in water. For dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl and twig borer. For summer spraying against scab, soot, blotch, red spider and mite.

- 1 lb.....37c
- 5 lbs.....\$1.53

Acme Tomato Dust

Is especially prepared to control blight and worms preying on tomatoes. While specifically designed for tomatoes, it also is equally effective in the control of leaf chewing insects and blight on many other vegetables such as potatoes, cucumbers, beans and cabbage, also many flowers as roses, azalea, evergreens, asters and hollyhocks.

- 1-lb. sifter carton.....\$0.35
- 1-lb. pump-gun pkg.55
- 4-lb. bag80
- 50-lb. bag 9.00

Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur

Is an improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Controls red spiders on evergreens, mildew, leaf spot, black spot, and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations and certain other foliage. 98% passes through a 325 mesh screen. An excellent chigger chaser.

- 2-lb. sifter carton.....30c

Acme Paris Green

Strongest and quickest-acting of all arsenical insecticides. Used on hardy foliage such as potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and in insect baits where extreme measures are necessary.

- ¼ lb....18c
- 1 lb....52c
- 5 lbs....\$2.35

Acme Garden DuraDust

A ready to use garden DDT dust mixture also containing a copper fungicide. It should be on hand to control certain hard-to-kill insects such as leaf-hopper, plant bugs, rose chafer and many other insects where present controls are inadequate. DDT acts both as a stomach poison and a contact poison. When the insect comes in contact with DDT, the DDT dissolves in the oily surface on the insect's legs and body, penetrating the vital parts.

Do not use on melons or other vine crops as plant injury may result.

- 1-lb. sifter carton39c
- 4-lb. bag85c

Acme Weed Killer

Destroys weeds and all vegetation. The kind to use on driveways, clay courts, paths, etc. Also widely used in spotting out dandelions, plantain, and other noxious lawn weeds by application undiluted, using a weed cane or squirt-bottom oil can.

- Pint...35c
- Quart...55c
- Gal...\$1.60

Acme Bait-M with METALDEHYDE

(Offered only in territory west of Rocky Mountains.)

Is an attractive insect bait for plant protection. Contains metaldehyde, the marvelous new discovery for control of snails and slugs. Also contains Calcium Arsenate, effective against cutworms, sow bugs, grasshoppers and certain other insects which migrate on ground.

- 1 lb...25c
- 2½ lbs...50c
- 10 lbs...\$1.75

Acme Dawg-Gone

Protect that evergreen—keep dogs away. Remove cap and hang tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the point of approach. Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone. The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance—replaces unsightly wire screens or mechanical contrivances.

- Tubes25c each

Rotenone Garden Spray (NNOR)

Containing Rotenone. Kills most common garden bugs of both sucking and leaf eating types. You've got to wet them—to get them. NNOR penetrates the waxy or hairy covering brings the tremendous power of Rotenone into action.

- 1 oz.....\$0.35
- 6 oz.....\$1.00
- 16 oz..... 2.15
- Gal.....13.50

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE



Natural Cryolite is now available for the Victory Garden Grower.

It is fatal to many chewing insects but not acutely poisonous to human beings. Does not injure plants, keeps its strength, will not poison the soil, and gives excellent coverage.

Use it in ridding your garden of beetles, tomato and cabbage worms, hornworms, caterpillars and leaf rollers.

SPRAYING

Straight Kryocide, when used as a spray, is generally mixed 1½ ounces to three gallons of water.

DUSTING

For application as a dust, dilute with one to two parts by weight of finely pulverized talc, clay, or wheat flour. **DO NOT USE LIME.**

1 lb., for spraying or to be mixed for dusting, 35c each.

Kryocide D-50

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

(NATURAL CRYOLITE WITH SULPHUR)

A Ready Mixed Dust



KRYOCIDE D-50 is natural Cryolite mixed with sulphur, ready to use.

Big growers have used both Kryocide and Kryocide D-50 Dust for many years for field-protecting crops, but this year it is offered to the small Victory Gardener. There is no scarcity of Kryocide.

KRYOCIDE D-50 is both an insecticide and fungicide.

A special pulverizing process is used in the manufacturing of this dust and now it is extremely fine and covers foliage effectively. Repeated tests have shown that Kryocide does not injure the foliage of plants, does not deteriorate in storage and will not change when exposed to sunlight.

D-50, for Dusting only: 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., 85c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

The old reliable SAFE, non-poisonous dust—used since 1875.

The safest, most effective, most economical general purpose non-poisonous insecticide dust. Use this finely milled dust on any flowering or vegetable plant. It is especially recommended for vegetable plants where poisonous materials should not be used.



Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills potato bugs, black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and egg-plants, cabbage, currant and gooseberry worms, aphids and green fly on roses, and is sure death to slugs on roses.

Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$5.50.

WEEDONE

The new internal weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Honeysuckle, Dandelion, other noxious weeds. Sprayed on leaves, it travels down and kills right out to the root tips. Sprayed on lawns, it kills dandelions and other weeds without hurting the grass. Non-corrosive, safe for humans and animals. Just mix with water and spray.

6-oz. bottle (covers 500 sq. ft.).....\$ 1.00
1-qt. can (covers 2,500 sq. ft.)..... 3.00
1-gal. can (covers 10,000 sq. ft.)..... 10.00

Larger quantities on request.

BLACK LEAF 40 (Nicotine Sulphate)



This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and woolly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphids and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green Aphis or Plant Lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Shrubs and Apple Trees. "Black Leaf 40" is excellent for dipping animals and controls sheep ticks and lice on sheep, cattle, hogs and other animals. "Black Leaf 40" painted on the roosts of your chicken house will release fumes which will penetrate the feathers of the birds and kill all body lice, without any interference with egg production nor any discomfort to the birds.

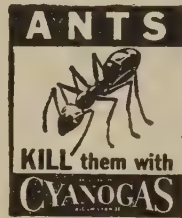
1-oz. bottle, 35c (makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray); 5 oz., \$1.05; 1 lb., \$2.42; 2 lbs., \$3.57.

CYANOGAS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CALCIUM CYANIDE

Cyanogas A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately. Kills Gophers, Moles, Rats, etc.



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can, 30c.

Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

Cyanogas A

Cyanogas Dusters

1 lb..... .75

Foot Pump..... 7.00

5 lbs..... 3.00

Mountain Copper Carbonate

For Wheat

MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE. Contains 20% metallic copper. Is applied at the rate of 3 oz. per bushel of wheat. Mountain Copper Carbonate is 15% lighter in weight, which means more bulk per pound, greater adhesion to the seed wheat and therefore a more thorough coverage. It is made specifically for the treatment of seed wheat. In 5-lb. paper bags. 5 lbs. for 75c.

All Insecticide Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

Harco Sprayer



This brand-new, efficient, easy to use **HARCO SPRAYER**, plus good liquid insecticide, means quick, certain death to garden-blighting insects and destructive fungus pests.

It Sprays Up, Down, Side-ways—Without Adjustment. The long extension rod makes it possible to send a penetrating cloud of spray onto tops of tall

shrubby, undersides of small plants, and into hard-to-reach places.

The pump is fool-proof. Nothing to get out of order. No leaks or drips to wet hands or stain clothing.

It is perfect for watering house plants and seedlings in flats. Grand for freshening up cut flowers, and for spraying potted plants and inside shrubs.

HARCO fits inexpensive, wide-mouth quart mason jars, making it possible to have several sprays on hand. Easily operated by squeezing the pump handles together.

Price: \$2.35 each.

Hayes Jr. Spray Gun



FOR "AVERAGE SIZE" GARDEN

Famous all-purpose sprayer makes 3 gallons of mixed spray material at a time. Sprays liquids and most wettable powders up, down, sideways. Light, easy to use. Just attach **HAYES JR.** to garden hose, turn on the hydrant, lightly press the conveniently long lever—and **HAYES JR.** sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. Operates on water pressure from 30 to 175 pounds. No moving parts to wear out or break—insures long life and satisfactory service.

Only \$5.95.

Hayes Ette Sprayer

FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

A compact little bantam-weight that efficiently does the work of many larger sprayers. Weighs just a little over a pound, filled.

Simply attach to garden hose, press lightly the No-Leak Thumb Button—that's all. Operates on 20 to 150-pound water pressure. Capacity 1½ gallons of mixed spray material. Sprays all modern liquid spray materials free from soaps. Ideal to use with spray kits. Price \$2.95 each.



CLIPPER SEEDS

AND GRAIN CLEANERS



We have used Clipper Cleaners in our own plants for over fifty years and can guarantee them in every respect.

Each mill is equipped with a set of 12 screens which separate virtually all kinds of seed based on difference in size, and the **VERTICAL AIR BLAST** blows out all light, shrunken grains, thus separating according to weight.

This year we can offer only the 2B Mill, subject to Government regulations, which have curtailed the production of these mills.

F. O. B. Lawrence

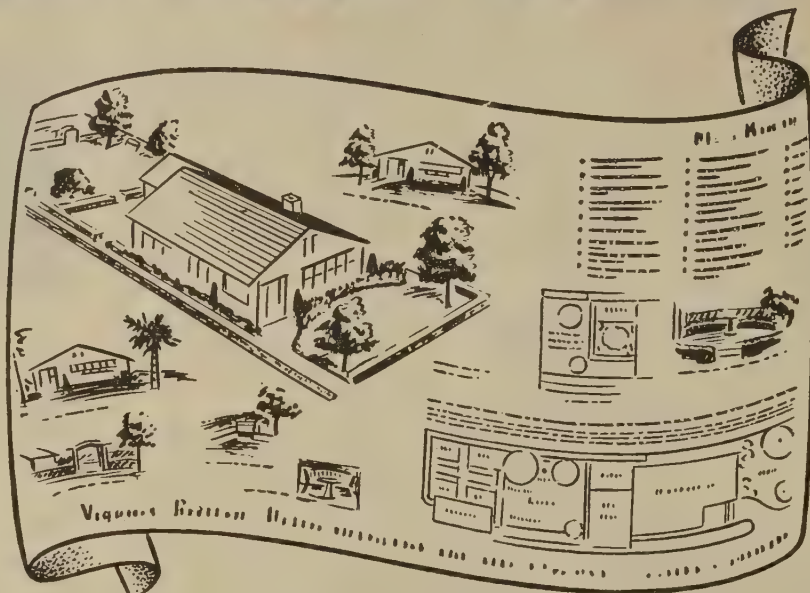
2B.....\$51.00

HAVE A PROFESSIONALLY PLANNED LANDSCAPE!

BEAUTY PLANS GIVEN...



Here's a chance to give your home the setting it deserves... striking arrangements of shrubs, trees and colorful flowers on a carpet of velvety grass... a professionally planned landscape! Follow the Vigoro Beauty Plans. Designed by one of America's outstanding architects, the plans give you over thirty planting arrangements and ideas... tell how to build and maintain a lawn, planting suggestions and other valuable hints. Get yours without extra charge with a 100-pound bag of Vigoro—complete plant food.



These big 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 24-inch plans are given with the purchase of one or more 100-pound bags of Vigoro. Illustrated in color for small, medium and large sized homes.



Lovlier Lawns, Flowers, Shrubs and Trees... Better Vegetables... Use Vigoro

To fully understand the remarkable growing power of Vigoro, you must realize that plants, like all living things, need food—and they need many different food elements in a well balanced proportion. Few soils can supply all of these vital food elements in the correct proportions. To assure gardening success—to be a better gardener—use complete plant food. Use Vigoro; it supplies, in scientifically balanced proportions, the vital elements plants need for vigorous growth. Ideal for lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees and vegetables.

VIGORO PRICES

100 lbs.....	\$4.00
50 lbs.....	2.50
25 lbs.....	1.50
10 lbs.....	.85
5 lbs.....	.45
1 lb.....	.10
Tablets, per box	.10



MILORGANITE

Natural All Organic Fertilizer

You can establish deep green grass, weed-free, of velvety texture of uniform color and growth through the proper application of Milorganite. Flower beds and window boxes can boast the beauty of better blooms, and new pride can be taken in superior quality garden vegetables. Milorganite is a natural unadulterated organic plant food, containing more of the "basic" fertilizer elements, and richer in the vital "trace elements" also.

Milorganite has the advantage over fertilizers that act quickly, because by too rapid assimilation of the fertilizer by the plant, the growth is shortened and plant structures weakened. Milorganite promotes steady, healthy, uniform growth as its water-insoluble organic nitrogen is released slowly, and is converted into available plant food as needed.

This fertilizer is free of weed seeds and harmful bacteria. Each particle is a distinct granule, not powder, therefore, does not cling to vegetation. It is clean, free-flowing and dustless too, hence, is easy to apply and will not blow away during spreading. Milorganite may be kept indefinitely and never hardens or cakes during storage, and does not rot the bag. Any amount not used immediately can be stored for future use. 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$3.45.



QUANTITY PRICE LIST

PRICES NOT POSTPAID

For Market Gardeners and Larger Growers

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.		1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
BEANS				ONIONS			
All Varieties .....	.38c	37c	35c	Sweet Spanish	6.50	6.40	...
BEETS				White Sweet Spanish	6.50	6.40	...
Garden Beets	1.70	1.60	1.50	Prizetaker	6.00	5.90	...
Sugar Beets and Mangels	1.35	1.25	1.15	Yellow Globe Danvers	5.00	4.90	...
CABBAGE				Mountain Danvers	5.00	4.90	...
Copenhagen Market	3.60	3.50	3.40	Red Wethersfield	5.00	4.90	...
True Jersey Wakefield	3.60	3.50	3.40	White Silver Skin	6.00	5.90	...
Golden Acre	3.60	3.50	3.40	Southport White Globe	6.00	5.90	...
Marion Market	5.00	4.90	4.80	White Bermuda	5.00	4.90	...
Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	3.60	3.50	3.40	Crystal White Wax	5.00	4.90	...
Chinese	3.00	2.90	2.80	PARSLEY			
The Glory	3.60	3.50	3.40	All Varieties	1.50	1.45	1.40
All Seasons	3.60	3.50	3.40	PARSNIPS			
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	3.60	3.50	3.40	All Varieties	1.40	1.30	1.25
Late Large Drumhead	3.60	3.50	3.40	PEAS			
Surehead	3.60	3.50	3.40	All Varieties .....	.38	.37	.35
Late Premium Flat Dutch	3.60	3.50	3.40	PEPPERS			
Danish Ballhead	4.50	4.40	4.30	Chinese Giant	7.00	6.90	6.85
Mammoth Red Rock	5.50	5.40	5.30	California Wonder	7.00	6.90	6.85
Drumhead Savoy	3.60	3.50	3.40	Other Varieties	5.00	4.90	4.85
CARROTS				PUMPKINS			
Table Varieties	2.40	2.30	2.20	Small Sugar	1.75	1.65	1.60
Stock Feeding Varieties	2.40	2.30	2.20	Connecticut Field	1.50	1.40	1.35
CELERY				Large Cheese	1.25	1.20	1.15
Golden Self Blanching	6.00	5.90	5.80	Kentucky Field	1.25	1.20	1.15
Other Varieties	5.00	4.90	4.80	King of Mammoth	2.50	2.40	2.35
SWEET CORN				Cushaw or Crookneck	1.75	1.65	1.60
Extra Early Adams .....	.25	.23	.22	RADISHES			
Golden Cross Bantam .....	.50	.48	.46	All Varieties	1.00	.95	.90
Trucker's Favorite .....	.25	.23	.22	RHUBARB			
Hybrid Country Gentleman .....	.60	.58	.56	All Varieties	3.00	2.90	2.85
Hybrid Evergreen .....	.55	.53	.51	SPINACH			
Other Varieties .....	.35	.33	.32	New Zealand	2.25	2.15	2.10
CUCUMBERS				Mustard Spinach	1.45	1.35	1.25
Improved Long Green	2.50	2.40	2.30	Other Varieties .....	.85	.80	.75
Barteldes	2.50	2.40	2.30	SQUASH			
Other Varieties	2.20	2.10	2.00	Bush or Summer Squashes	1.50	1.40	1.35
Colorado and Straight Eight	2.50	2.40	2.30	Winter Squashes	2.50	2.40	2.35
LETTUCE				TOMATOES			
New York Market, Iceberg, Imperial	3.40	3.30	3.20	Pritchard	4.50	4.40	4.30
Great Lakes	5.00	4.90	4.80	Marglobe	4.00	3.90	3.85
Leaf Varieties	2.10	2.00	1.95	Earliana	7.00	6.90	6.80
MUSKMELONS				Chalk's Early Jewel	5.25	5.15	5.10
All Varieties	2.25	2.15	2.10	New Stone	4.00	3.90	3.85
WATERMELONS				Greater Baltimore	4.00	3.90	3.85
Dixie Queen	1.85	1.75	1.70	June Pink	7.00	6.90	6.80
Klondyke	1.85	1.75	1.70	Beauty	6.50	6.40	6.35
Other Varieties	1.35	1.25	1.20	Break O'Day	6.50	6.40	6.35
Florida Giant	2.50	2.40	2.35	Oxheart	10.00	9.90	9.85
King and Queen	1.65	1.55	1.50	Golden Queen	8.00	7.90	7.85
MUSTARD				Small Tomatoes	8.00	7.90	7.85
All varieties	1.00	.90	.85	Rutgers	4.50	4.40	4.35
				Bison	6.75	6.65	6.60
				Ponderosa	10.00	...	...
				Stokesdale	6.00	5.90	5.85
				TURNIPS			
				Extra Early Purple Top Milan	1.25	1.15	1.10
				Extra Early White Milan	1.25	1.15	1.10
				Other Varieties .....	.90	.85	.80
				Rutabago	1.10	1.05	1.00



GERM KILLER

B-K (Bacili-Kil) is a powerful germ killer. It is not a poison, but is ten times more powerful as a germ killer than carbolic acid. Destroys germs instantly on contact. 4 oz., 30c; 10 oz., 50c.

B-K POWDER

9 3/8 Ounces, 75c Each; 1 3/4 Pounds, \$1.50 Each.

RAT-SCENT KILLS RATS

Rat-Scent is a specially prepared scented, sun-dried combination of grains which is the natural food of the rat and mouse.

It is harmless to chickens, there is no bait to mix, no odor from rats and mice killed with Rat-Scent.

Dogs and cats are not attracted to it, on account of it being a grain. 7-oz. pkg., 35c; 12-oz. pkg., 50c.

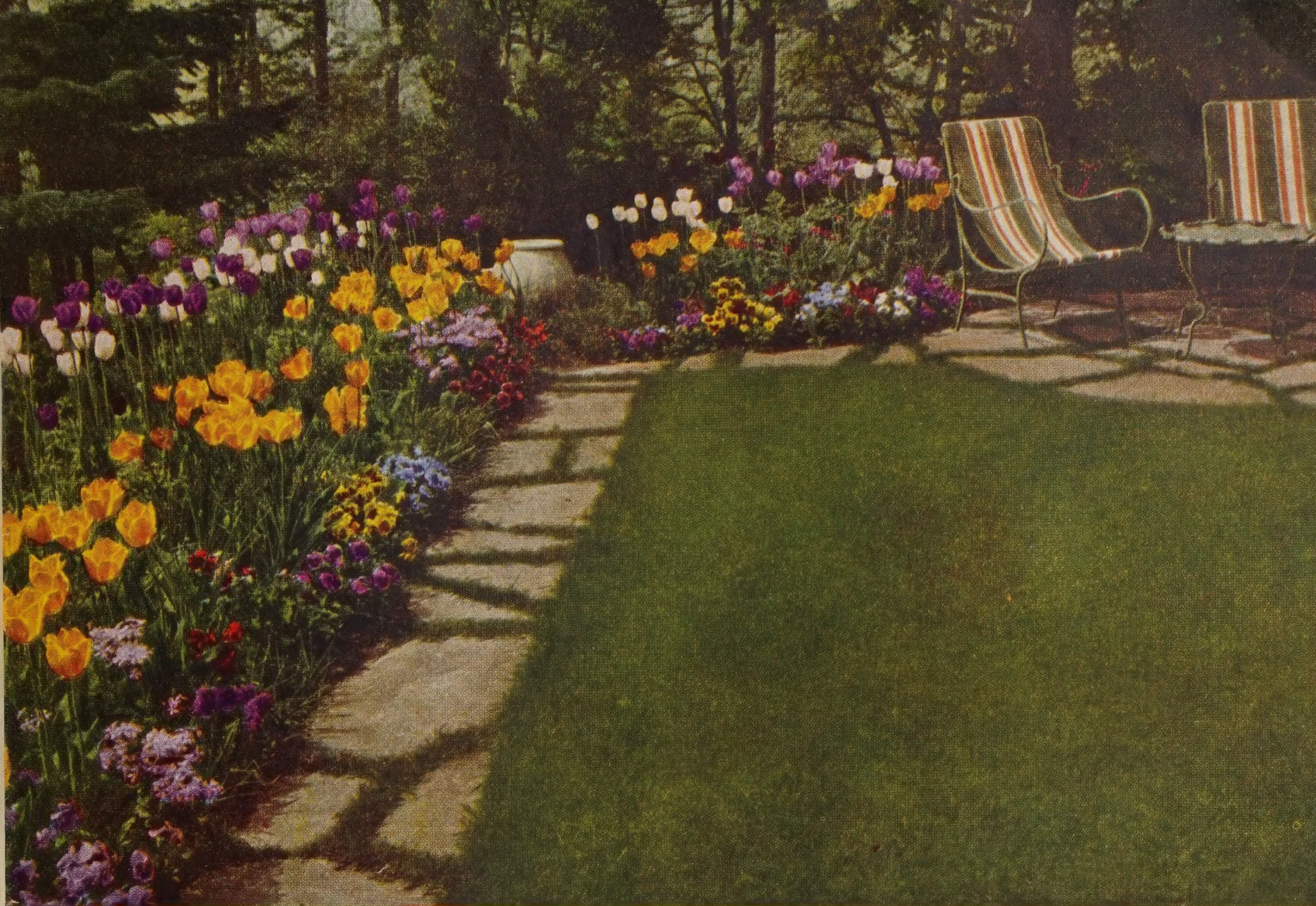


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Years and years are behind BARTELDES GRASS SEEDS. You rightly expect a lawn to last for years to come, and doing the job right brings ample reward.

There are three main rules to follow when making your lawn:

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