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LIVINGSTON'S

"True Blue" Seeds



**A
DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF
VEGETABLE
SEEDS**



THE LIVINGSTON SEED COMPANY

FAMOUS FOR QUALITY SEEDS SINCE 1850

COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

QUALITY LAWN SEEDS

Livingston's "Capitol Brand" Mixture

The ingredients are the choicest, extra fancy grasses suitable for making a beautiful, durable, lasting lawn. Withstands the intense heat of summer and the hard cold of winter. Contains high percentage of heavy, hardy seeds of perennial grasses with small amount of clover and annual nurse grasses. Makes thick turf of rich, velvety green. Your lawn, once established with "Capitol Brand," lasts for years. Owing to the high-grade seeds used in this mixture, one pound is sufficient to sow 300 square feet of new lawn.

Livingston's Shady Place Mixture

This mixture contains extra fancy heavy weight grasses which are especially adaptable to shaded places where it is difficult to get a stand. Contains high percentage of Chewing's Fescue, the most desirable kind for dense shade.

Livingston's Havalawn Mixture

Another quality mixture that we make and can highly recommend to those who want a good lawn at most reasonable cost. It contains the same kinds of grasses as Capitol above; will make a durable turf.

Fancy Mixed Lawn Mixture

A competitive mixture in price yet a good quality Lawn Seed which will give highly satisfactory results. Available in 2 lb. and 5 lb. fancy printed bags and in 100 lb. bulk bags.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Used more for lawns than any other grass. Slow to start, however, and should be mixed with other quick-growing dwarf grasses. Dark green in color; forms close, thick turf and is very hardy.

Red Top

One of the Bent grasses. Used on golf courses and in all good lawn mixtures. Does well in wet places. Drought-resistant.

Timothy

Generally used in mixtures as a nurse for the slower-growing grasses.

White Clover

Excellent for lawns when mixed with other grasses; tends to keep crab grass in check.

Domestic Rye Grass

Makes quick growth but not permanent lawn. Valuable where quick results are desired.

Creeping Bent

True creeping bent of high quality. Used on golf greens and in high grade mixtures.

Chewing's Fescue

A valuable grass. Especially good in shady places.

Livingston's "True Blue"

Descriptive List of *Garden Seeds*

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FOREWARD

For 100 years the term Livingston's "True Blue" Garden Seeds has meant something to the discriminating planter and grower. During this century of service to the public both in this country and abroad, "True Blue" seeds have built up a priceless reputation. They have become synonymous with terms: "dependability," "trueness of type," "vigorous growth," "honest germination" and "purity of strain."

Our policy now is truly a continuation of that policy which has been religiously followed by The Livingston Seed Co. this last century, to give to the public the very best seed that is possible. To that end, this descriptive catalogue is your guide in helping you select those varieties that are best suited to your locality, to your soil, and to your climate, realizing always that these factors play a vital part in the final harvest of any planting. Measurements of size, weight, shades of color and even lengths of maturity are variable and only approximate.

To our thousands of satisfied customers who have bought "True Blue" seeds over the years our heartfelt thanks and to our many new friends our pledge of continued honesty and fairness.

THE LIVINGSTON SEED CO.

COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

Asparagus

Culture—Sow seed early in spring about 2 inches deep in rows 18 inches apart. When one to two years old, transplant to permanent bed in rows 24 inches apart, placing them 8 inches deep and 18 inches apart in the row. Fertilize heavily in the fall and cultivate well in the spring.

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of drill. About 400 plants to the ounce.

Mary Washington. This variety is the last word in the rust-resistant sorts. It is very early, producing large shoots, even the second year from seed, sometimes an inch in diameter, with a tendency to be oval in cross-section. Its high-branching habit makes it possible to cut shoots, with good tight tip buds, as much as 2 feet long. Further, the tips do not "sprangle out" or "blow" prematurely. The seeds are large and tend to produce strong, thrifty seedlings right from the start.

Paradise. Sensationally new, early maturing, rust-resistant variety, producing normal crop one year earlier than others and a heavier crop throughout its life. Large, crisp, tender stalks with fine, mild flavor; 6 to 8 stalks make a pound. Fully as rust-resistant as Mary Washington. Ideally suited for freezing; excellent for commercial growers and shippers.

Broccoli

Culture—Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the same manner as for late cabbage, in May, and transplant in June or July, in very rich soil about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. About 2500 plants to an ounce.

Italian Green Sprouting. It forms a large head consisting of a cluster of bluish green flower-heads. When this central head is removed the plant develops numerous lateral sprouts, each of which produces a small head. These are cut, leaving about 6 inches of the stem, and are tied in bunches for market. Both stems and heads are cooked and served like cauliflower.

DeCicco. Extremely early strain producing heads ten days to two weeks ahead of above. Produces many side shoots excellent for bunching or for freezing. Plant medium tall, light green in color.

Brussels Sprouts

Culture—Start seed the same as Cabbage and transplant outside in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, placing plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as Cabbage. Can also sow seed in drills, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, outside in May and transplant.

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill. About 200 plants to the packet.

Long Island Improved Dwarf. Hardy, dwarf variety developing heads along the stem. These heads mature in succession from the base of the plant upward and should be harvested accordingly.

Table Beets

Culture—The soil best suited for the culture of the Beet is that which is rather light, well fertilized. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds and transplant; but for main crop sow in April, as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For succession later sowings can be made up to August. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown as late as June and

Table Beets (continued)

the seed covered 2 inches. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches in height, thin out so that they stand 2 to 3 inches apart. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing and hand-weeding if necessary. Before freezing weather sets in the roots may be stored in cellars or pits same as potatoes. Dry earth thrown over them before the straw is put on insures their keeping over winter.

One ounce will sow 50 feet, 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. Of handsome form, good size, fine quality, and rapid growth, with few small tops and very small tap-root. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian. Looks well even in early stages of its growth. It may be sown outside as late as July for successive crops. 45 days.

Detroit Dark Red. One of the most popular red Turnip Beets for market gardeners and canners. Its small top, early maturity and splendid shape and color have made it a favorite. Top small, upright growing; root globular and very smooth; color of skin, dark red; flesh bright red, zoned with a darker shade. 50 days.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip. Old standard variety with slightly flattened root. Recommended for late sowing for winter storage. 56 days.

Early Wonder. (Asgrow Type.) A turnip shaped variety selected from Crosby's Egyptian but slightly smaller, very uniform and always smooth. Flesh red and of excellent quality; tops are small and erect; therefore it may be planted closer than most other varieties.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. Nearly round, dark red, uniform variety; purplish red flesh. A good winter keeper. 57 days.

Extra Early Dark Red Egyptian. Blood-red, medium sized, early, flattened variety with small tops. Good for forcing for early market. 45 days.

Ferry's Light Crosby. 48 days. A good beet for early home and market. Used in some localities for transplanting. Roots deep turnip shaped, bright red. Flesh bright vermilion-red with faint zoning.

Perfected Dark Red. Selection from Detroit Dark Red. A superb market and canning variety. Globular in shape, with interior dark red. Practically no zoning. 60 days.

Mangel-Wurzel Varieties

Culture—Sow from April to July in rows 15 to 18 inches apart as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about 1 inch, making ground firm over the seed. When 4 inches high, thin to 8 inches apart.

Mammoth Long Red (Jumbo Mangel, Colossal, etc.). Large, well-formed, dark red. Big cropper, yielding 30 to 50 tons per acre; dairymen's favorite.

Sludstrup Yellow Giant. Roots long, oval, reddish yellow. Flesh white. Easy to pull. Of very high feeding value.

Beans

Green-Podded Dwarf

Culture—Dwarf Beans should be planted in rows 2½ feet apart with 3 or 4 beans in a hill about 10 inches apart in the row. If drilled, they should be placed 3 to 4 inches apart. Cover with 1 inch of soil and press down firmly to aid in germination. For a continuous supply, plant about May 15th and every ten days

Beans—Green-Podded Dwarf (continued)

until August. Do not cultivate deep after blossoms appear and never cultivate or handle when the vines are wet. Pick frequently to insure longer bearing.

One pound will plant a row 100 feet long; 60 to 100 lbs. to an acre.

Asgrow Valentine. A stringless Black Valentine. Pods are long, straight, oval, and completely stringless; plants, resembling Black Valentine, are sturdy and prolific. Long distance shipper. 55 days.

Bountiful. Best flat-podded or semi-round variety—valuable for early shipping. Light green, straight, stringless pod, 6 to 7 inches long. A hardy, productive early sort, bearing a long time. 51 days.

Fordhook Favorite. An excellent white seeded stringless green pod bean. Either a good marketer or canner. The white seed when mature can be used for soup or baking. 54 days.

Full Measure. Fine, stringless, green pod, about 6 inches long, straight, very fleshy, round, and crease-backed. 60 days.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. Pods 5 inches long, round, fleshy, extremely crisp, and absolutely stringless. Early and prolific; fine for canning. 56 days.

Hopkins Earliest Red Valentine. Fine strain of the old Red Valentine type. Nearly stringless when young. 54 days.

New Long Green. An outstanding new variety round pod, stringless and of the same excellent type as Tendergreen but will average at least a full inch greater in length, yielding heavy crops of attractive long, slender pods of the highest quality a day or two later than Tendergreen.

Stringless Green-Pod. Produces medium long, straight, round, saddle-backed pods which are stringless at all stages. For best results plant in rich soil. Very productive. One of the best general purpose varieties. 55 days.

Tendergreen. Gold Medal, A.A.S., 1933. New, tender, fine-flavored, early, dwarf-Bean. The pods are long, round, very meaty, of a light green color, and entirely stringless. Vines very vigorous and productive. 56 days.

Tennessee Green-Pod. A large, flat-podded variety, having strings, but of good quality. Hardy and productive. 52 days.

Dry Shell Beans

Dwarf Horticultural (Roman). Excellent for green shell use or snaps. Pods 5½ to 6 inches long. Dark green, flat, and stringless at snap stage. At green shell stage, greenish-yellow splashed with red. Plant thrifty and productive. Seed oval, spotted and splashed with red. 65 days.

French Horticultural. A fine green shell variety. Pods 6 to 8 inches long, straight, splashed with carmine in green shell state. Plants erect with short runners late in season. Productive, seed round, splashed carmine. 65 days.

Red Kidney. Standard commercial variety. Pods flattened, oval, tough and not edible. Plant erect, bushing, and very prolific. Seed, deep mahogany, kidney shape. 100 days.

Robust Pea (White Navy). The common white pea bean of commerce. Pods flat and not edible. Plant large, hardy, very prolific. Seed small, round, oval, white. 95 days.

White Kidney. A high quality bean for dry use. Pods flat, straight and non-edible. Plant erect, hardy, very productive. Seed, large white kidney shape. 100 days.

White Marrow. A well-known old variety used as a dry shell bean for baking. A good variety for home gardens. Vines 18 inches tall with short runners. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, flattened and not edible. Seed white, medium large, full oval shape. 100 days.

Wax-Podded Dwarf Varieties

Improved Pencil-Pod Black Wax. An improvement over the old strain. Pods are round, 6 to 7 inches long, stringless. Plants vigorous and productive. Good quality. 59 days.

Sure-Crop Wax. Considered the best semi-round wax bean. A thrifty, hardy, stringless variety with long, deep yellow pods. Less susceptible to rust than others. Valuable for shipping and market. 62 days.

Top Notch Golden Wax. Flat, 5 inch pods, clear golden yellow, fleshy and stringless; very productive. An excellent home garden sort. 54 days.

Brittle Wax or Round Pod Kidney Wax. Excellent for canning and for the home garden. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long, medium yellow, round, deeply creasebacked, entirely stringless, and very brittle. Seed white, kidney shaped with black eye. 52 days.

Pole or Running Beans

Culture—The Pole or Running Varieties are tender and should be sown a week later than Bush Beans. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with manure. Form hills 3 to 4 feet apart; plant three to six Beans in a hill, 1 inch deep; leaving space in center for the pole. When well started, thin to from 2 to 4 plants in the hill.

Two pounds will make 100 to 200 hills, according to size of Beans.

Early White Half Runner. Very prolific; light green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods containing 5 to 8 beans. Stringless when young and excellent as dry shell bean. 20 inches tall with short runners. 60 days.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. Old favorite. Long, fleshy, deeply saddle-backed green pods. Very prolific, producing fine, crisp Beans until late in the season. Slightly stringy, but of best quality. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Similar to the Kentucky Wonder, except light waxy yellow. Broad pod, stringless. 70 days.

King Horticultural. New variety noted for earliness and enormous yield. Pods are long, straight and entirely stringless; beans are exceptionally large. Will command attractive prices on market. 70 days.

Lazy Wife. Flat pods; stringless. 73 days.

Logan Giant. Light green podded snap beans of finest quality. 6 to 7 inch pod, broad, round and slightly curved, produced in clusters. 60 days.

McCaslan Pole. Excellent market variety for snap and dry shell beans. Pods 8 inches long, flat, medium green; almost stringless. Similar to Kentucky Wonder except seeds are white. 65 days.

Missouri Wonder. Vigorous productive variety; pods round, fleshy, 8 inches long, of good quality; fine for home garden or market, usually grown in corn. 65 days.

St. Louis Pole. A green-podded, white seeded sort, desirable for snaps when young. When fully developed becomes stringy and when dry and hulled makes a baking variety of highest quality. Round, 8 to 9 inch pods; fine quality. 65 days.

Speckled Cranberry (London Horticultural). A short snap period and dark green at snap stage. Changing to yellow splashed with violent red at shell stage. Dried beans remarkable for winter use. 72 days.

Pole or Running Beans (continued)

White Creaseback or White Cornfield. An old variety for the home garden. Vine 4 to 5 feet tall. Good climber, hardy, productive, and bears over a long period. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, medium green, stringless when young, round and of good quality. Seed white, oval; makes a good dry shell bean.

White Kentucky Wonder. High yielding type of Ky. Wonder, white seed. Round pod, stringless at early stage. Good for dry shelled as well as snap beans. 64 days.

Bush Lima Varieties

Culture—Limas are tender and must be planted after all danger of frost is over. (Not before May 15.) Make rows 2 to 3 feet apart and plant beans on edge with eyes down. Bush limas should be placed every 3 to 4 inches apart in the row; pole limas, 24 to 36 inches apart, placing 2 to 3 beans in each hill. Cover to depth of 2 inches. Cultivate well, only when they are dry and up until blossoms appear.

One pound will plant 100 foot row; 60 to 90 pounds to acre.

Burpee's Improved. Larger pods than the original Burpee's Bush Lima. Beans are thicker, and remain green even in the dry stage. The plants are very prolific, bearing pods in clusters of from five to seven. The individual pods average 5 inches long and contain up to six beans which are thin-skinned and of delightful flavor. 75 days.

Fordhook. Outsell any other Bush Lima. The strong, erect bushes branch freely and bear tremendous crops. The Beans are plump, remain green a long time, are closely packed in the pods and shell easily. Pods are borne in clusters of from four to six, average 4 to 5 inches long and usually contain four tender beans of a delightful flavor. 75 days.

Fordhook 242. New All America variety. Outyields standard Fordhook. Pods slightly smaller; plants larger and more vigorous. Produces better crops in hot dry weather than Fordhook and holds uniform size and shape throughout season.

Henderson's. Baby Lima; heavy and sure cropper; best flavored for dry winter use. Plants, 18 inches tall. 65 days. A popular commercial canning sort.

Magruder's Baby Fordhook. A new, dwarf Baby Lima that far surpasses any other in cultivation. Plants erect, about 18 inches tall; pods borne in two sets, 2 inches long with three plump potato-shaped green beans of high quality. 65 days.

Wood's Prolific. 65 days. Excellent for short season. Pods are $3\text{-}3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to inch wide and contain 3 or 4 beans each.

Pole Lima Varieties

One pound will plant 150 hills, 30 to 45 pounds to an acre.

Early Leviathan. Very early, of superior quality and wonderfully productive and attractive. Plant vigorous and prolific. Beans large and flat. 90 days.

Giant-Podded. The largest-podded Lima in cultivation. Pods measure 7 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad with extra large Beans of excellent quality. 90 days.

King of the Garden. Vigorous grower, pods containing five to six large, white, flat Beans, which are of fine quality. The vines grow strong and yield heavily. 88 days.

Carrots

Culture.—Sow in early spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, finally thinning the plants to 2 to 3 inches apart. Do not allow growth to be checked; water, if necessary. If sown early on moist soil, a half-inch is deep enough to cover the seed. The seed is slow to germinate. Keep clean by frequent hoeing and weeding. If neglected, the young plants are easily smothered, and the crop lost. Successive sowings can be made up to July.

One ounce sows 100 foot row, 4 pounds to an acre.

Chantenay, Long Type. An improved strain of Chantenay which is about an inch longer than the original, being about 7 inches. Tops medium size, neck small. The root tapers slightly and is decidedly stump-rooted. Color is deep orange red; flesh is fine grained, crisp and tender and of splendid quality. A heavy cropper. 69 days.

Chantenay Red Cored. Finer texture than Improved Chantenay, also roots slightly shorter. Good either for canners or Market Gardeners. Suitable for freezing. Tender and very sweet. 70 days.

Imperator. Award of Merit, All-American Selections, 1933. Bred for market and shipping; a fine buncher. 7 to 8 inches long, sloping shoulders and semi-blunt end. Rich orange color with indistinct core. 77 days.

Improved Danvers. Red cored. (Half-Long.) The best for general crop as it will yield the most per acre. Tops medium size; roots orange, large, but of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. 75 days.

Improved Long Orange. Deep orange color, good flavor; requires a deep light soil. 10-12 inches long, tapered, pointed. 80 days.

Morse's Bunching. An ideal market bunching variety. Tops are short and rather coarse but strong; roots are 8 inches long, cylindrical and well stumped; color is a deep orange. 77 days.

Oxheart. Early; intermediate in length and diameter. Adapted to shallow soils. Good keeper, much used for stock feed. Roots reddish orange, broad and blunt. Easily harvested. 74 days.

Strong Top Nantes. New strain of the popular Nantes having stronger tops making it easy to pull and ideal for bunching. Roots are 6 inches long, straight, almost without a core; fine grained and sweet flavored. Highly recommended for muck. 70 days.

Touchon. An improved Nantes, being slim and coreless with longer root but not so strong a top but sufficiently strong for bunching. A good basket carrot. Satisfactory on muck. 70 days.

Cauliflower

Culture—Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil. Sow the seed in the hotbed in February or March and transplant the plants 2 to 3 inches apart in boxes, or in another hotbed, until such time as they may safely be planted in the open ground. For fall crop, sow seed in June. Set the plants in the field 30 inches by 18 inches apart. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun.

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces to an acre.

Henderson's Early Snowball. One of the best for market purposes. Profitable to force under glass, and does well for late planting. It is a sure header. 55 days from trans.

Cauliflower (continued)

Super Snowball. An extra fine selection from Early Snowball. Medium large, compact, pure white heads. Fine on river bottom soil for late or main crop. Can be used for early on upland soils. 57 days from trans.

Snowdrift. New market variety. New Snowball type that produces larger heads without material loss in earliness. Heads under adverse conditions; resists "fuzziness" and "riciness."

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Used mainly by plant growers. 95 days from trans.

Cabbage

Culture—Cabbage does best in rich, mellow, well fertilized soil. For early, sow seed inside in a box or in hot-bed in late February or early March. Transplant into other boxes later and harden off by gradual exposure outside. Transplant outside in April, in rows 2 feet apart and 1½ feet in the row. Set plants down to the first leaf and do not cover the heart with soil. Cultivate often and deeply. For later Cabbage, sow seed outside in May and transplant in about four weeks. Maturities given are from date of transplanting.

One ounce produces 2,500 plants; 4 ounces to an acre.

Early Varieties

Allhead Early. Deep, flat, solid head, uniform in size, shape and color. Very compact and may be planted closely. 70 days.

Yellows-Resistant Allhead Early. Same as Allhead Early except is resistant to Cabbage Yellows. 73 days.

All-Season. (Yellows-resistant.) Heads very large, round, solid, and of fine quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Remarkable for its ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Does not head up all at once. 76 days.

Copenhagen Market. Early, large, round-headed strain averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor, and extreme earliness make it one of the most popular. 66 days.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Excellent second-early variety, producing fine large heads. Highly valued for its fine quality and ability to resist heat. Heads very solid, broad, round, flattened on top, tender and fine-grained.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Good early variety. Pyramidal in shape, with blunted peak; very sweet. Large heads for an early sort. 62 days.

Early Round Dutch. Same as Early Flat Dutch except head is round. 76 days.

Globe. (Yellow-resistant Enkhuizen.) Same as Glory of Enkhuizen in type and maturity, but has an unusually short core.

Glory of Enkhuizen. Larger and a week or 10 days later than Copenhagen Market, and quite round. A long-keeping sort. Dwarf and compact, allowing of close planting. Size ideal for marketing. 72 days.

Golden Acre. Earliest Standard Strain. Round, firm, uniform, medium sized heads with small outer leaves, permitting closer planting than ordinary; stands a long time without bursting. 55 days.

Jersey Queen. (Jersey Wakefield Yellows-resistant.) An improved strain of Jersey Wakefield selected for resistance to yellows. The earliest resistant variety to mature. The heads are solid, conical with a broad base and pointed top. Compact plant; very productive. 58 days.

Cabbage—Early Varieties (continued)

- Marion Market.** (Copenhagen Yellows-resistant.) Same type as Copenhagen. If you are unable to grow a satisfactory crop because of this disease, we recommend this variety. 69 days.
- Yellows-Resistant Golden Acre.** A yellows-resistant strain of Golden Acre. Same type and habits.

Late Varieties Cabbage

- Danish Ballhead Short-Stem.** (Hollander, Dutch Winter.) Most popular of all the late ballhead types. Well-known for its solidity, being very compact with medium core, weight and superb keeping qualities. Fine for storage. Will be appreciated by those who ship and sell by weight. 83 days.
- Livingston's Premium Flat Dutch.** The main crop, late variety. Because of its solidity and compact manner of growth it is a heavy yielder. The heads are large, white, crisp, tender, and sure to head. Grown largely for late market and kraut-making. 85 days.
- Penn State Ballhead.** Improved strain of Ballhead. Medium sized plants with short stems. Heavy yielding and very uniform. Recommended for growers who prefer the flatter type. 100 days.
- Yellows-Resistant Hollander No. 8.** A strain of Danish Ballhead. Originated where "Yellows" is very prevalent. 91 days.

Savoy Cabbage

- Chieftain.** Award of Merit, A.A.S., 1938. Early variety with crisp, large, firm heads; good quality; long standing habit.
- Improved American Savoy.** A late dark green, long-keeping variety which stays crisp and brittle in the fall.

Red Cabbage

- Mammoth Rock Red.** Large heads, deep red to center. 84 days.
- Red Hollander, Yellows-Resistant.** Resistant variety of Danish Ironball. 84 days.

Chinese Cabbage

Also known as "Celery Cabbage," "Odorless Cabbage," "Chinese Lettuce," etc.

Culture—Fine crop for muck land. Cannot be grown successfully as a spring crop as it bolts to seed, neither can it be transplanted well. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in July, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to stand 12 inches apart in the row. Use care in cultivating.

Chihili. Early and sure heading. This variety runs very true to type. Length of head is about 16 inches. Outer leaves dark bluish green, while the inside is creamy white and of fine quality.

Sweet Corn

Culture—The Sweet or Sugar Corn varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground should not be planted until May or when the soil has become warm and dry. For a full supply for the table during the entire season, plant every ten days or two weeks until the last week in July, in hills 2 by 3 feet apart for the early

Sweet Corn (continued)

kinds, and 3 by 3 feet for the large late sorts, using four or five grains to the hill. Give frequent and thorough cultivation all the season. A pound of Sweet Corn contains about 2,000 grains.

One pound will plant 200 hills, 12 to 16 pounds to an acre.

Standard White Varieties

Aunt Mary. Said to be the oldest and sweetest corn in the world, yet entirely new to today's grower. Most excellent quality, having unusually high sugar and starch content. Stalks regularly bear two ears, 7 to 8½ inches long and 8 to 10 rowed. Pure white, deep kernels. Highly recommended to market; home and roadside gardeners.

Black Mexican. Said to be the sweetest of all table corns. Stock 5½ to 6 feet tall. Pale green leaves, medium amount of foliage; ears 7 to 8 inches; 8 rows and often, two ears per stock. Kernel not deep. White when young changing to bluish black in later stage. A good corn for the home garden, as it remains tender over a long period. 83 days.

Country Gentleman. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties. Pearly white kernels, placed irregularly. Ears average 7 inches long by 2 inches in diameter. 96 days. A favorite canning sort.

Early Adams. A hardy table variety that can stand more cold, damp weather than regular Sweet Corn. While the quality is not as good as the regular Sweet Corns, it is much used because of its dependability and worm resistance. Ears 7 inches long; 12 to 14 rows. Kernels white and tender. 72 days.

Early Evergreen. Ears are about 7 inches long with 16 to 18 rows. 87 days.

Howling Mob. Medium early; ears are 7 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of pure white kernels of good sweet flavor. 80 days.

Livingston's Early Sugar. Very distinct and valuable early market variety. Compared with other earlies it has larger ears with more even, well-filled rows. Ears are 8 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of deep, sweet kernels. Stalks are almost sucker free and 60% carry 2 ears. Strong husks provide insect protection. 80 days.

Stowell's Evergreen. Considered by many the best late variety. Favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. Ears are 8 to 9 inches long with 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels. 92 days. Remains in good table condition a long time.

Whipple's Early White. Of the narrow-grained Evergreen type, but ready for use much earlier. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rows of pearly white grains. The chief distinction of this variety is that it is by far the earliest of the narrow-grained Evergreen types and has a large sugar content.

Standard Yellow Varieties Sweet Corn

Barden's Wonder Bantam. Same type, season and quality as Golden Bantam, but longer ear. Stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet high and have ears 8 to 10 inches long; 8 rows of rich golden kernels. 80 days.

Golden Bantam. Standard for high quality. 6 inch, 8 rowed, well filled ears. 78 days. Kernels rich golden yellow, tender and sweet.

Golden Evergreen. Combines good qualities of Bantam and Evergreen. 8 inches, 12 to 14 rowed. For canning or market. Kernels rich golden color of excellent quality. 90 days.

Standard Yellow Varieties Sweet Corn (continued)

- Golden Sunshine.** Originated in North Dakota and necessarily extra early. 12 rowed. Quality equal to Bantam. 74 days.
- Improved Golden Bantam.** A development from Golden Bantam, but with ears from 6 to 6½ in. long, having from 12 to 14 rows of tender, sweet, golden corn. Has a longer tender stage than regular Golden Bantam. 80-82 days.
- Whipple's Early Yellow.** This new variety is double the size of Golden Bantam, only a few days later, and fine quality. The ear is 7 to 8 inches long and has 12 to 16 rows of large kernels. 80 days.

Yellow Hybrids

- Big Eared Lincoln.** An early midseason Hybrid Yellow Corn, developed at Connecticut Exp. station. Ears are large, 8 to 9 inches long, tapering, well covered with husk; 12 to 16 rows of bright golden kernels of good quality. Tall grower, desirable for both home and market. 83 days.
- Improved Carmel Cross Hybrid.** A Hybrid of the Marcross type but 3 to 4 days later in maturity. The stalks resemble Marcross in size and vigor. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, well filled with 12 to 14 rows of deep yellow kernels; an ideal variety to come between Marcross and Golden Cross Bantam. 79 days.
- Golden Cross Bantam.** Sturdy stalks and broad leaves; withstands adverse conditions. Ears are 8 inches long and 10 to 14 rowed. Outyields other commercial varieties and matures all at the same time. 84 days.
- Golden Hummer Hybrid.** The largest, earliest, high quality hybrid strain. Ears 6½ to 7 inches long; 12 rowed; kernels golden yellow, deep, broad, containing a high sugar content. Very productive and very uniform. One of the best hybrids for the early, profitable market. 64 days.
- Ioana.** A cross originated at Iowa State College. Productive and highly resistant to wilt. Tall plants with broad leaves. Ears are 7½ to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of medium-narrow light yellow kernels of excellent flavor. Has proven more resistant to adverse conditions than Golden Cross Bantam. 85 days.
- Gold Rush (Corneli).** A remarkable early yellow Hybrid. Ears 8½ inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, filled clear to tip with tight husk. Succulent and sweet. Mostly two ears to stalk. 69 days.
- Marcross C-6-13.** A popular early Hybrid. Ears 7 to 8 inches long. 10 to 14 rows of kernels which are medium yellow in color and of good quality. A very desirable variety for an early yellow. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. Matures in approximately 74 days.
- Ohio Gold No. 1.** 84 days. Developed by Ohio State University. Excellent quality; finest flavor. Ears 7 to 7½ inches long with 12 to 14 rows of medium yellow deep kernels. Outyields most other varieties.
- Spancross C-4.13.** An extra early hybrid of good quality and somewhat resistant to Stewart's Wilt. The ears are about 6½ inches long, having plump, sweet kernels; plants are short, growing only 4 to 5 feet high. 69 days.

White Hybrids

- Country Gentlemen Hybrid 8x6.** Plants 6½ to 7 feet tall. Ears 8 inches in length; well filled with a zigzag pattern of very delicious deep narrow, ivory kernels. 98 days.
- Narrow Grained Evergreen.** New variety; very uniform and highly desirable for canning. Stalks sturdy, upright with no suckers; leaves wide, dark green. Ears uniformly tapered with 18 to 22 rows of deep, narrow kernels. 90 days.

White Hybrids (continued)

Stowells Evergreen Hybrid. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 14 to 18 rows of deep narrow kernels, which are tender and sweet; recommended for home or market garden and canning. Differs from open pollinated Stowells Evergreen in having a smaller ear, narrower and deeper kernels, and greater uniformity of maturity. 90 days.

Pop Corn

Hulless Japanese (Tom Thumb). A white, small, slender, pointed kernel type, short, stubby ears, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Erect, slender stalks. Kernels zigzag on cob with a high ratio of popping volume. Unusually tender, sweet, and pure white when popped. 85 days.

South American (Dynamite) (T.N.T.). A popular, widely adopted variety where the season is long enough for its maturity. The kernels are large, dark yellow, smooth. Ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with 12 to 16 straight rows. Very productive, high yield of shell corn per acre. When popped, it has a creamy appearance and expands to exceptional large size. 100 days.

South American Hybrid. This hybrid combines high yield with good expansion and excellent quality and has become one of the most popular of the three-way hybrids. The ears are medium to large (7-8 inches) with 14 to 16 rows of medium yellow kernels. In kernel size it is intermediate between the small type of Purdue 22 and the larger kernels of Purdue 3 and Purdue 38. The plants are six to six and one-half feet tall, hybrid will develop at least two good ears per stalk.

White Rice. A white pointed kernelled type, producing long, slender, 10 to 16 rowed ears. Ears about 6 inches in length. An old variety but a very good one. Popped corn is white and of good quality. 90 days.

Celery

Culture—Sow the seed in a hotbed or coldframe, or in the open ground, as soon as fit to work in the spring. Prepare the soil well before sowing, also keep quite moist until the seed germinates. Cut back to within 2 inches of the crown when 4 inches high. Transplanting of the early sorts should be done about June 15 and from that on to August 15, for the late varieties. Set plants in a single row, 6 inches apart, giving them a good watering. The rows should be 3 feet apart where boards are to be used for blanching, or 4 feet apart where soil is used.

One ounce produces 4000 plants, 10 to 12 ounces to an acre.

Cornell No. 19. A wonderful yellow or self-blanching type. The long stalks are smooth ribbed, deeply rounded, thick, tender and without strings. The entire plant is delicious to eat, and the flavor is finer than any other yellow celery. Adapted to both muck and upland soil. Recommended for main crop and storage.

Giant Pascal. Local market money maker. Very desirable, long keeping green winter variety. Hearts blanch to golden yellow and stalks to pearly white; crisp, solid and free from strings.

Golden Plume. A strain of Golden Self-blanching, having beautiful color and that rich, nutty flavor so much desired by Celery-lovers. Its superior quality, marked resistance to blight and rust, and early maturity, combine in making it a valuable sort for the market gardener. Care should be taken in outside sowings to have soil fine and well firmed. Comparatively new but is already one of the most popular Celeries.

Golden Self-Blanching. Tall and Dwarf. Of French origin. Heavy, compact plants that grow to good size. Very tender and crisp; of excellent quality

Celery (continued)

and beautiful golden color. The tall strain will be ready for market some days before the dwarf.

Summer Pascal. New early Green variety of superior quality. Plant is not tall but sturdy and robust; stems are 8 to 9 inches long to first joint, very thick and tender, making a very solid plant that blanches to a pure white but mostly sold in green stage. It has a rich full flavor, seldom found in celery. A popular commercial sort.

Utah Pascal. (Salt Lake). The Best Green Celery. Has received enthusiastic praise. A superior green variety for fall market and storage. Plant grows to a good height with a well developed and heavy heart. Individual stalks are very thick, of high quality and blanch more quickly than other green sorts.

Celeriac (Turnip Rooted Celery)

Culture—Sow the seed same as for Celery. Transplant into rows 18 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure good roots.

Smooth Prague. Large, smooth roots; free from side roots and has short top.

Cucumber

Culture—As soon as the weather has become settled and warm (about May 15), plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, with 8 to 10 seeds in a hill; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. Later, thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from June 1 to August 1. The fruit should be gathered when large enough for pickling, whether required for use or not; if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness.

One ounce plants 50 hills, 2 to 3 pounds to an acre.

A & C Special. Popular with growers because of the large yield of straight, smooth fruits, making a very fancy pack. 8 to 9 inches long by about 2 inches in diameter; very dark green. Vines are strong and healthy and very productive. 70 days.

Arlington White Spine. An early, very productive variety. Quite uniform; about 7 inches long and well rounded at either end; bright green color. Good slicer and fine for pickles when planted late. 63 days.

Davis Perfect. Popular variety of fine quality. Used quite often as a forcing variety but retains its rich, dark green color when grown outside and long after picking. 9 to 11 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering at both ends. Our stock of this variety has proven highly satisfactory. 68 days.

Early Fortune. Quite long, averaging about 9 inches in length, slightly tapering; vines very strong growing, disease resistant and productive. Popular both as a slicer and for pickles. A good shipper. 66 to 70 days.

Early Green Cluster. Small, short prickly pickles, borne in clusters of two and three. Fine for bottling. 53 days.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling. Uniform short, blunt ended, green variety, seldom too large for pickling; immensely productive. 53 days.

Improved Long Green. Fruits average 8 to 10 inches long; color, dark green; has few seeds. Vines are very strong growing and productive. Fine for slicing. A most popular home garden sort. 72 days.

Cucumber (continued)

Livingston's Extra-early White Spine. The most uniform and shapely variety of White Spine known. Good for first early as well as general crop purposes. A great bearer keeping green much longer than the yellow varieties. 60 days.

Longfellow. Ideal variety for "straight pack" shipping. Equally desirable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture; holds color well after picking. A long, slender, dark green variety, 12 to 14 inches long by 2½ inches diameter. Good, healthy, productive grower; fairly early. 74 days.

Marketer. A new variety producing very dark green cylindrical fruits, slightly tapered at ends. 7½ to 8 inches long. Vines prolific and vigorous white spined. 70 days.

National Pickling. Black spine, blocky type. Very uniform shade and size; very prolific. One of the best for high grade small pickles.

Straight "8". Gold Medal, All-American Selections, 1935. Quite straight, regularly 8 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter; rounded at ends, nearly ideal dark green and almost devoid of objectionable stripings and pale tips. Vines are vigorous and productive. 70 days.

White Wonder. A white spined white cucumber, staying white at all stages of growth. Long with rounded ends. Fruit crisp, tender and of distinctive flavor. 60 days.

Collards

One ounce produces 2500 plants; culture same as Cabbage.

Cabbage Collard. A heading variety with hard heads. Rich green with lighter veins. 60 days.

True Southern or Georgia. Endures heat. A non-heading type with loose cabbage-like leaves. Excellent for greens. 60 days.

Dill

Culture—Sow in April or May, thinly in rows about 1½ feet apart. Cover seed about ½ inch. Dill is used in large quantities for flavoring cucumber pickles and vinegar.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

Mammoth. Largely used for flavoring.

Eggplant

Culture—Sow seed ¼ to ½ inch deep in hotbed or window box in late March. Temperature should be about 75 degrees. When large enough to handle, transplant to other boxes; keep covered and warm, and occasionally water. Harden plants by gradual exposure to sun and air. Transplant outside in late May or June, into warm, rich soil, 2 to 3 feet apart each way. When about a foot high draw earth up to the stem.

One ounce will produce 1500 plants, 5 to 6 ozs. to an acre.

Black Beauty. 80 days. Earlier than the purple varieties, and therefore adapted to northern sections. Fruits rich, lustrous, purplish black, very attractive in appearance and entirely spineless, holding its color a long time after picking. Plants remarkably healthy and very productive, tall and erect.

Early Long Purple. 80 days. 6 to 8 inches long by 3 inches through; good quality and very prolific. Suitable for early market.

Livingston's Mammoth Purple. 86 days. Quite early for such a large sort, and a sure cropper. Plants are large, vigorous, productive. Fruit uniform.

Endive

Culture—For an early crop, sow in April in rows 15 inches apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and later thin the plants to stand 1 foot apart in the row. The main sowings are made in June and July. When nearly full grown, gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips to blanch the heart. Tie a few at a time as needed.

One ounce sows 150 feet of row, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Fine Green Curled, Green Ribbed. Smaller plant and more finely cut than Large Green Curled.

Full Heart Batavian. (Escarolle.) New, earlier strain of broad leaved, producing twice as many leaves as the old type. Large head with full heart blanching to light yellow. Leaves large, thick, and slightly wrinkled.

Golden Heart Summer. This variety is grown for early summer markets, it makes a very compact finely curled Endive, the center changing from a green to a beautiful creamy yellow, without tying up. Sow seed after danger of frost in 12 to 14 inch rows and thin to stand 8 inches apart.

Large Green Curled, Pink Ribbed. Hardy, vigorous growing; bright deep green leaves. Stands hot weather better than Green Ribbed and produces a full golden heart. Colored rib disappears when blanched.

Kale or Borecole

Culture—Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep about the middle of April, but can be sown as late as July. For wintering over, sow in late August. Thin or transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Does not form heads, but furnishes abundance of curled leaves. Will endure considerable frost without injury.

One ounce sows 200 feet of drill, 1 to 2 lbs. to an acre.

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch. Dwarf, spreading type with large, bluish-green leaves which are finely curled and of excellent quality. Hardy.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Dwarf and spreading. The leaves are beautifully curled and of a bright green color. Not as hardy as Blue Scotch.

Long-Standing Siberian. Slightly darker green and more curled than Siberian. Will stand from a week to ten days longer before shooting to seed in the spring.

Siberian. Dwarf growth; bluish green leaves. Sow in late August, in rows a foot apart, and cultivate the same as spinach. Very hardy.

Kohlrabi

Culture—Sow in hotbed in March and transplant in April or May, or sow outside in April or May. Make rows 18 inches apart, cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thin to stand 6 inches apart in the row. The bulb above the ground is the edible part. Fine for table when young; good for stock feeding when mature.

One ounce sows 300 feet of row, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Early Purple Vienna. 60 days. Very early, desirable sort. Plant small with purple leaves and stems. Bulbs globe shaped, purple in color, flesh white and of fine flavor.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. The most popular variety for forcing, home or market. Plant small, short leaves and stems, green in color. Bulbs globe shaped, light green in color, flesh white, tender and of fine flavor.

Lettuce

Heading Varieties

Culture—Head Lettuce requires a longer growing season than leaf lettuce but must reach maturity before hot weather and while the nights are relatively cool. Therefore, the secret of growing it is an extra-early start, quick and uninterrupted growth. This requires diligent cultivation and a constant and fairly high moisture content in the soil. It is best to start seed inside or in hotbed in March and transplant later in rows 15 inches apart. Plants should be 12 inches apart in the row. Seed can also be sown outside in early spring or late summer.

Maturities given are from transplanting date.

Bibb. 57 days. There seems to be unanimous agreement that the tenderest, most brittle of all lettuce leaves are found in the loose, dark green heads of this variety which chefs of luxury hotels and high priced food shops all over the country have begun to feature. In the garden it grows fast in the spring and fall, maturing its loose heads, as big as a fist, from seed sown in the open ground, with reasonable thinning. In hot weather it runs quickly to seed, so start it early and sow a fall crop in midsummer.

Big Boston. (White-seeded.) This selected Lettuce is a very desirable large variety for forcing in coldframes and for outdoor planting. Plants large, hardy, vigorous. Leaves broad, smooth, thin, of a light green color tinged with brown on the margins of outer leaves. Center buttery yellow. It forms good-sized heads and does particularly well during the cool fall and spring months. Superior quality.

Great Lakes. 60 days. A tight heading variety of the commercial New York type bred to produce mature heads in the hot summer weather of the middle west. It is slow to run to seed but needs fertile soil, and ample spacing in the garden row.

Iceberg. Beautiful large, curly leaves of light green, with a slight red tinge at the edges. Heads solid, crisp, tender, and of fine flavor. Do not confuse with Wonderful; they are entirely different. 50 days.

Improved Hanson. Large heads; outer leaves are bright green and frilled; inner leaves white, sweet and crisp. Reliable header, stands heat. 48 days.

Livingston's Crisp-as-Ice. Introduced by us in 1895. The large, solid heads deserve their name as they are exceedingly crisp, tender and brittle. Beautifully crimped and curled with outer leaves variegated dark brown, bronze and green; heart, creamy-yellow. Quite hardy. 50 days.

May King. An early variety of head lettuce. Grows quickly, producing fine, medium-sized heads, even in poor soil. It is not easily affected by cold or wet weather. 45 days.

New York No. 12. A new strain of New York. Perfectly round; solid and crisp; grows to a large size. Prefers cool weather and well fertilized soil. Matures early and is a sure header. Popular for shipping. 60 days.

Trianon Cos (Romaine). The long, narrow leaves, which form solid heads, blanch and become snowy white. Excels in quality and crispness. Can be eaten same as celery.

Wonderful (New York). A truly wonderful heading variety. It is peculiar in having a dark green leaf when growing, but the head blanches to a light green with a center of creamy white. Heart is solid, sweet, tender, and crisp. This variety frequently weighs 2 to 3 pounds and has been known to grow to 6 pounds. Should be planted to avoid hot seasons for heading. 60 days.

Leaf or Loose Headed Varieties

Culture—To grow good Leaf Lettuce outside sow the seed very thinly ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) in rows 15 inches apart, covering with very fine soil. This can be done in April as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Successive sowings can be made at 2 weeks intervals for a continuous supply. Diligent hoeing, especially in dry weather and plenty of water are essential. Thin plants to 2 inches apart when a few leaves appear and normal use will further thin the row as they develop. For fall crop sow seed in August. For extra-early crop sow in cold-frame in fall and protect through the winter or in hot-bed in early spring and set out when soil is dry and warm.

One ounce of seed sows 100 square feet; plants 120 feet of row; produces 3,000 plants.

Black-Seeded Simpson. Very popular among market gardeners, and fine for the home table. Forms a large, loose head of light green, curly leaves that are large, thin, very tender, and of good quality. Early and can be grown easily.

Early Curled Simpson. Forms a compact mass of curly leaves of light yellowish green, very tender and crisp and of good quality.

Grand Rapids. Especially adapted for greenhouse culture; also good to sow outside early in the spring. It does not form a head, but makes large, compact bunches of light, attractively curled and fringed leaves. It grows very rapidly and keeps in good market condition for a long time after cutting. Should be sown more shallow than the other sorts, otherwise it may not germinate.

Grand Rapids, Washington Strain. Finest curly-leaf type for forcing, superseding Arlington Fancy Curled for this purpose. It is more curled and produces more weight to a given space. Highly recommended.

Grand Rapids, U. S. No. 1. A new strain of this popular variety that is definitely superior both for forcing and outdoor growing. Plant are more robust, very uniform and well curled. The color is the much desired light green.

Grand Rapids New Tip-Burn Resistant. A new strain of Grand Rapids that is resistant to tip burning. A heading variety that gives greater weight per square foot due to compactness and does not become spindly or bolt to seed as quickly as others. Excellent for greenhouse growing but equally as good outside. Developed by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Oak Leaf. This excellent old variety has again become the most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens from coast to coast. The rich dark green of its leaves, its tenderness, and resistance to hot weather, are all outstanding. We consider it one of the best of the leaf type for home gardens.

Prize Head. Heads are large, light green tinged with brownish red, and of superb flavor. Even the outer leaves are crisp and tender. Extremely hardy. Very fine for home use but too tender to ship any great distance.

Muskmelon

Culture—A rich, sandy soil and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best Muskmelons. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm; plant in hills 6 feet apart each way; old, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill and in liberal quantity. Put six to ten seeds in the hill and when danger from insects is past, leave three or four of the strongest plants only. Cultivate often and not deep.

One ounce plants 60 hills, 2 to 3 pounds to an acre.

Green Fleshed Varieties

Honey Dew. Sweet as honey. Averages 6 inches in diameter and weighs 5 to 6 lbs. A late variety and should be started inside in pots or baskets. 100 days.

Muskmelon—Green Fleshed Varieties (continued)

Livingston's Ohio Sugar. A green-fleshed Tip-Top. One of the sweetest and most luscious. Round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is deep. The gray-green skin is distinctly ribbed and well netted. Because of its firm flesh, it is a good shipper to nearby markets. The flesh is of exquisite texture, sugary, juicy, tender, and entirely free from stringiness. 80 days.

Rocky Ford. Earliest, high quality, green fleshed variety. Rather small, almost round, slightly ribbed and densely netted. 75 days.

Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Banana. A delicious melon shaped like a huge banana. A late maturing variety, but a vigorous grower. Flesh slightly pink with a suspicion of banana flavor. 90-92 days.

Bender's Surprise. Popular variety in the East, particularly in New York State; similar to Tip-Top; oblong, full and rounded at the ends; skin light greenish when ripe; flesh, yellow; only slightly netted. Fair shipping and keeping qualities. A good main-crop variety. 80 days.

Golden Delicious. One of the most profitable melons to grow for local market and roadside stands because of its earliness. With our strain you can get fine good-sized melons almost two weeks before Bender's and thus get highest prices. The melons are moderately ribbed and well netted, and the flesh is quite thick for such an early variety. The vines make a good vigorous growth and produce tremendous yields.

They will not stand long distance shipping but the remarkable sweetness and flavor of the melons grown from our strain makes them ideal for early crop on nearby markets.

Hale's Best No. 45. Mildew-resistant. New strain that resists mildew; heavily netted, therefore unsurpassed for shipping; oval shape, 6 by 5 inches with thick salmon flesh, small seed cavity. 75 days.

Hearts of Gold. (Hoodoo.) A medium-sized, oval melon with flesh of exceptionally fine quality; well netted, desirable shipper. Vine is vigorous and quite blight-resistant. 73 days.

Honey Rock. Gold Medal, All-American Selections, 1933. A new, early productive variety. Almost round, being about 5 inches across by 6 inches long and very heavily netted. These features make it excellent for shipping. Skin is gray-green turning to golden yellow when ripe. Flesh is deep orange, thick and very sweet. Will command top market prices.

Livingston's Tip-Top. Introduced by us in 1892. Tip-Top in quality, appearance and productiveness; has held its own for many years against all introductions. Fruits are of large size, slightly oblong, moderately netted. Flesh bright salmon, sweet, juicy, firm and fine flavored. For close markets. 80 days.

Pride of Wisconsin. Recent introduction of merit. Similar to Queen of Colorado; slightly oval with heavy, coarse netting and faint ribs; thick salmon flesh, small seed cavity, extra high sugar content.

Shoon's Hard Shell. 90-95 days. The hard shell makes this a fine shipper. Deeply ribbed, well netted, excellent flavor. Similar to Bender's Surprise.

Mustard

Culture—Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep about the middle of April, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up, thin to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Successive sowing will give tender leaves throughout the season.

One ounce sows 100 feet of row, 3 pounds to an acre.

Mustard (continued)

Fordhook Fancy or Ostrich Plume. A finely curled plume like mustard, slightly smaller and finer than Southern Giant curled. Of excellent eating quality. Slow to go to seed.

Southern Giant Curled Long Standing. The most popular and best variety. Very high in quality and attractiveness. Plant large and upright, leaves large, long oval, crumpled and fringed on the margins. Bright medium light green in color. This variety has superseded the old standard Southern Giant Curled and Fordhook Fancy or Ostrich Plume.

Okra (Gumbo)

Culture—Sow seed in May, after the ground is warm and dry, in drills 2 feet apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thin to stand 18 inches apart. Make early and late sowing for a continuous supply.

One ounce sows 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to an acre.

Dwarf Long-Pod. Early variety growing three feet high. Sets dark green, pointed long pods early and remain in good condition over a long period of time. 45 days.

Perkins Mammoth. 3-4 foot plants produce dark green 7-8 inch long pods; fleshy, tender, distinctly ribbed and tapered. 60 days.

White Velvet. The large pods are perfectly round, smooth and of an attractive velvety white with superior flavor and tenderness. Plant is dwarf, of compact branching growth and very prolific. 51 days.

Onion

Culture—Onion seed should be sown as early in April as it is possible to get the ground in shape, even though the weather is cold. Thorough preparation of the soil is one of the most essential points in successful onion-growing. They delight in a rich, deep, sandy loam, but excellent yields can be obtained from heavier soils properly fertilized. Sow the seed in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. After they are well started, or about 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to stand about 2 inches apart, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds at all times throughout the season.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, 4 pounds to an acre.

Yellow Varieties

Early Yellow Globe. Attractive deep yellow, globe-shaped onion^m with a fine top skin which makes them good keepers. Ripens quickly. Stores better than most early varieties—fine quality. 85 days.

Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker. Globe-shaped, very uniform size and shape, of good quality and productive. One of the best varieties for transplanting. 110 days.

Riverside Sweet Spanish. A large globe-shaped onion of excellent appearance. Mild flavor; good keeper and shipper. Deep amber-orange with small neck. 110 days.

Southport Yellow Globe. A standard main crop variety, deep globe shape, excellent color. Stores and ships well. 110 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Uniform shape, bright color and excellent quality make this a popular variety everywhere. Flesh white, tinged with yellow, good keeper. 105 days.

White Varieties

Evergreen Long White Bunching. Strictly a bunching onion. Plants do not form bulbs, but long, smooth white stems; twice the size of ordinary branching onions. Very hardy and can be planted either in spring or fall.

Southport White Globe. Perfectly globe-shaped, uniform in size with good-keeping qualities. Bulbs medium large, flesh white, mild flavor. Best standard late variety. 110 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin. One of the best white onions. Medium size, flat, mild flavor. Used for bunching and pickling. A good set variety—keeps well. 95 days.

White Sweet Spanish. Selection from Riverside. Slightly flattened, used extensively for green bunching.

The Best Red Onion

Southport Red Globe. Largest and best red onion. Almost round, and keeps very well. Flesh white, tinged with pink. 110 days.

Parsley

Culture—Sow seed in April, in rows 1 foot apart, covering $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Thin to 3 to 6 inches apart. Succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. Taken up in the fall and placed in 6 inch pots and kept well watered, Parsley will produce an abundance of leaves all winter.

One ounce sows 150 feet of drill, 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.

Champion Moss Curled. Grows 8 inches high, leaves dark green and finely cut and curled. 70 days.

Hamburg (Rooted). Parsley-like foliage with roots resembling slender parsnips. May be stored in winter. Roots used for flavoring. 100 days.

Paramount. A tripled-curved, fine parsley of very dark green. Very uniform, with a good strong stem for bunching and does not tip-burn, or turn brown at the edges with age or in cool weather. 12 inch plants, spread 20 inches. 80 days.

Parsnip

Culture—Sow seed in early April, as soon as the soil can be prepared, in drills 15 inches apart, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in well dug rich soil. Keep crust from forming and cultivate often. Thin to stand 4 inches apart. Roots improve by being left in ground until next spring.

One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to an acre.

Hollow Crown (Large Sugar). Roots are white, smooth and of excellent flavor; 12-15 inches long. 3 inches wide at shoulder tapering to tip. 100 days.

Livingston's Ideal. Clear white roots with small core; straight and free from stringiness. Wide thick shoulders, deep hollow crown.

Pumpkin

Culture—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated in a similar manner. Sow in the month of May, when you plant your corn. Make hills the same as you do for squashes, but about 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Place about 8 seeds in a hill, cover 1 inch, and thin to 3 to 4 vines. It is preferable to grow Pumpkins in the field, and not in the garden, as they mix with the squashes and other vines. You can sow some among the late corn, putting in a few seeds, say every third or fourth hill. This will give you plenty for the table, and your stock the coming winter.

One ounce of seed will plant 15 hills; 3 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Pumpkin (continued)

Common Yellow Field. (Yankee Cow; Conn. Field.) The common variety cultivated by farmers for stock-feeding, and is used to some extent for canning. Very productive. Same color as Small Sugar but not so sweet.

Large Sweet. (Kentucky Field.) A large, round, flattened Pumpkin that is hardy and productive. It grows 1 to 2 feet in diameter and has thick orange flesh of extra-fine quality. A splendid sort for canning, family, and market use.

Mammoth Potiron. A really enormous variety (specimens often grow 2 feet in diameter and sometimes weigh 150 lbs.) with depressed ends and slightly ribbed salmon-color skin; flesh bright yellow. Great exhibition sort.

Small Sweet. (Sugar). This is the small, sweet Pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their Pumpkin pies. The flesh is very fine grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored, and a splendid keeper. It averages about 10 inches in diameter and is of deep orange-yellow color.

Winter Luxury. A quality pie pumpkin and the best winter keeper. Nine or ten inches in diameter; its skin is a beautiful deep orange-yellow with a close netting. 100 days.

Peas

Culture—Peas thrive best in a rich soil and moderate temperature. Smooth seeded varieties are extremely hardy and can be planted quite early about 2 to 3 inches deep. Wrinkled varieties are not so hardy but are of superior quality. They should be planted when the ground is warm and dry and if they are planted quite early they should be covered only 1 inch to prevent rotting in the ground.

For dwarf varieties make the rows 20 to 30 inches apart and for tall varieties make them 30 to 36 inches apart. The seed should be placed 1 to 2 inches apart in the row. In the home garden, double rows, 6 inches apart, with brush or trellis between is ideal for conservation of space. Cultivate often and gather the crop as rapidly as it is fit for use. Successive sowings will provide food over a longer period.

Two pounds sows 100 feet of row; 75 to 100 lbs. sow an acre.

Alderman. (Dark-podded Telephone.) A late wrinkled variety bearing freely large pods of a dark green color, and on this account considered by many superior to Telephone. Quality extra fine. 4 feet tall. 72 days.

American Wonder. Esteemed for earliness, productiveness, and quality. It grows about 10 inches high, and produces pods about 2½ inches long which are filled with fine-flavored peas. 60 days.

Blue Bantam. (See Laxtonian.)

Dwarf Telephone. Excellent for home gardens, truckers and shippers. Plant light green. From 8 to 10 peas of finest quality in pods. Vines approximately 20 inches high. 70-72 days.

Early Bird. (Laxton's Superb.) The earliest large podded dwarf sort, extremely hardy and productive. Vines grow 18 inches high and produce dark green, 4 inch pods with 9 to 10 large peas. Popular with market growers. 60 days.

Extra-Early Alaska. Earliest grown—good canner, maturing all about the same time. 5 to 6 blue-green smooth peas that retain their color after cooking. 30 inches tall. Can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. 57 days.

Giant Sugar Pod. (Edible Pod Pea.) 84 days. Large fleshy pods which are cooked without shelling. 3-4 ft. vines.

Gradus or Prosperity. Old popular variety. 4 to 4½ inch, straight pods filled with handsome peas of superb quality. 3 feet tall. 65 days.

Peas (continued)

Greater Progress. (New.) An Improved Laxton's Progress, ripening about 2 days earlier, and bearing more uniformly large dark green pods and a heavier yield. Vines about 18 inches, Pod 4-4½ inches. Pods are all of the same uniform large size, and mature evenly.

Hundredfold. (See Laxtonian.)

Improved Stratagem. Strong, vigorous vines having large pods, 5 inches in length, containing eight to ten large, rich Peas. 2½ feet tall. 83 days.

Laxtonian (Hundredfold or Blue Bantam). Resembles Laxton's Progress but is a few days later and has taller vines. Vines 18 to 20 inches tall, uniform dark green and productive. Pods 4¼ to 4½ inches long, broad, curved, pointed, dark green and usually contains 7 to 8 large peas of excellent quality. 65 days.

Laxton's Progress. Earliest of the large-podded dwarf varieties. Very productive. Pods are 4 to 4½ inches long, pointed, deep green in color and contain eight large peas of delicious, sweet flavor. 15 to 18 inches tall. 64 days.

Little Marvel. This Pea has been rightly named. It is an early wrinkled sort, grows about 12 to 15 inches tall, and bears heavily, and the quality satisfies everybody. Adapted to home-gardens. Pods dark green, 3 inches long, round with square end, and often contain seven rich, dark green Peas. Little Marvel outsells all other varieties in its class. 63 days.

Nott's Excelsior. Extra-early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea. Foliage medium green and rather heavy. Pods 3 inches long, filled with large sweet Peas and all are ready to pick at once. A great yielder. 12 to 15 inches tall. 59 days.

Potlatch. A late variety of great value, with very large pods, measuring up to 6 inches in length. Vines and pods are a rich, dark green, and pods contain eight or nine immense Peas. The plant is vigorous and the pods are borne in pairs. It is a great producer. 2 feet tall. 83 days.

Premium Gem. Pods are 3 inches long, light green, round, with blunt end having an average of six light green Peas of good quality. Vines 18 inches. 65 days.

Telephone. Vine large, with coarse leaves, height about 4 feet. Large light green pods with large Peas, tender, sweet, and fine quality. Superseded by Alderman as the darker pods are more desirable. 72 days.

Thomas Laxton. One of the most popular. Yields heavy. Large 4 inch, square ended, well-filled pods. Unsurpassed for quality. 3 feet tall. 62 days.

World's Record. Earliest tall wrinkled Pea. Really an extra-early strain of Gradus, but more productive. Medium green vines and pods. Pods 3½ to 4 inches long, broad and pointed. 7 to 9 large, dark green peas. 2 feet tall. 60 days.

Black Eye Peas. (Large Type.) Grown for summer use green and winter use dry. A main crop sort which is very productive. Dry seed white with black eye.

Peanuts

Culture—Peanuts require rich, sandy soil. Plant when the soil is warm and dry, about the middle of May. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep, with the hulls on, in rows about 3 feet apart, and about 10 inches apart in the rows. When ripe dig up the vines and hang up to dry.

Improved Large Virginia. (Jumbo.) Very productive, extra large peanut with rich flavor. Vines spread 3½-4 feet. Vines may be used for fodder. 120 days.

Sweet Spanish. The earliest variety grown. Pods are small, well filled. 110 days.

Peppers

Culture—Peppers should be started in a hotbed or coldframe and transplanted about the end of May into a sunny corner of the garden, in rows about 2 feet apart, with the plants about the same distance between them in the rows. They can be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in open ground in a seed-bed when all danger from frost has passed and the weather has become settled and the soil warm. When the little plants are about 3 inches in height, transplant as above into the rows where they are to remain. Some very rich fertilizer, stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will be found very beneficial. Maturities given are from transplanting dates.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants, 5 to 6 ounces to an acre.

California Wonder. One of the most important market varieties. Large size, having wonderfully thick flesh—often $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick which is deliciously crisp, tender, and sweet, like the finest pimientos. In color it is a brilliant dark green, changing to crimson when ripe, and is of uniform shape and smoothness. Should be grown on heavy soil for best results. 65 days.

Calwonder. Large, heavy, thick fleshed variety of the California type, being somewhat larger. Very sweet, uniform and smooth; a heavy cropper for such a large variety. A week earlier than California Wonder.

Chinese Giant. Mammoth size, 4 to 5 inches broad and of equal length; bright red flesh, and mild flavor. Strong, bushy plants. 63 days.

Hungarian Special Sweet. Our selection from Hungarian Wax, Medium Hot. Same shape and size; very prolific and of highest quality.

Large Bell or Bullnose. Early variety of mild flavor. It is of medium size with skin fairly thick and fleshy. 50 days.

Mammoth Ruby King. Splendid size and handsome appearance; large fruits, 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 inches thick; color green turning to brilliant red. Plants are vigorous, very bushy, growing about 2 feet in height, thickly set with fruits. 59 days.

Oshkosh. Glossy green. Bright canary yellow when ripe. Large smooth, slightly ribbed, heart-shaped. Prolific. 60 days.

Sunnybrook. (Pimiento.) Improvement on the older type tomato-shaped. Brilliant red; thick, sweet flesh, early and productive. The best of this type. 53 days.

Sweet Banana. New, prolific, early sweet variety. Pods are pointed, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, yellow turning to bright red at maturity; flesh thick and sweet.

Hot Varieties

Hungarian Long Slim. (Hot.) A waxy canary yellow in color, turning to crimson at maturity. 5 to 6 inches long, rather slender, tapering to a somewhat twisted point. Very prolific and pungent. 53 days.

Hungarian Wax. Large Type; Medium Hot Strain. Waxy canary yellow turning to crimson; 4 to 5 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches through with 1 to 4 lobes. Very prolific and mildly pungent. 53 days.

Livingston's Improved Thick Long Red. Introduced by us in 1889. Bright red 4 inch pods; thicker than Red Cayenne. Flesh thick and very hot. Very prolific and quite early. 50 days.

Long Red Cayenne. 3 to 4 inches long, quite narrow and hot. 50 days.

Peppers—Hot Varieties (continued)

Small Cayenne. (Red Chili.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; very hot. Used for making pepper sauce. 50 days.

Radish

Culture—All varieties thrive best in light, sandy loam. For early use, sow in the hotbed in February, giving plenty of ventilation, or outside in the garden, in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the soil is warm and dry. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Sow every two weeks from March until September for a succession of crisp Radishes for table use. Radishes must grow rapidly to be crisp, mild-flavored, and tender. We offer a very fine assortment.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds will plant an acre.

Round or Oval Varieties

Cavalier. Extra short top Scarlet Globe type for greenhouse, frame forcing and growing on muck. Extremely uniform and stands long time, making it possible to pull practically 100% first grade. Deep scarlet color; true olive shape; very early.

Comet. Award of Merit, A.A.S., 1936. Ball shaped, bright scarlet variety with thin tap-root. Grows to large size and remains crisp and solid after others are pithy. Very uniform.

Cooper's Sparkler. (Scarlet Turnip White-tip.) Lower portion white, upper half bright scarlet; a splendid, crisp variety. Suitable for home or market. Tops small. Roots almost globe shaped. 27 days.

Crimson Giant. Medium small tops. Largest of the early turnip rooted sorts. Fine for home or market. 25 days.

Early Scarlet Globe. Most popular globe-shaped early variety grown. Used more than any other by market gardeners for both forcing and outside planting. Very uniform; bright red skin and pure white flesh; always crisp, tender and of delicious flavor. With due consideration to the gardeners' needs we give special attention to selection of our strains. 25 day maturity.

General Strain, Livingston's No. 11. Recommended for upland and sandy soils and for early and late planting on muck; also for midwinter greenhouse forcing. Medium tops.

Special Muck Strain. Special for muck soil. Small tops and tap-roots.

Special Greenhouse Strain. Special selection for forcing in early spring and fall, featuring small tops and tap-roots.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Quite early, small, round Radish with rich dark scarlet skin. 27 days.

Long Varieties

Cincinnati Market. Our introduction. The best long red variety. Grows straight and about 6 to 7 inches long; fine scarlet color. Top small, permitting close planting. 32 days.

French Breakfast. Oval scarlet sort, tipped with white; mild and tender. 25 days. For home or market, also suitable for forcing. Becomes pithy if not used when first ready.

Radish—Long Varieties (continued)

Long White Icicle. Very similar to Livingston's Pearl. It grows 4 to 5 inches long, is slightly stump-rooted, and of transparent whiteness. Matures quickly. Most excellent flavor. A long-standing sort. 29 days.

White Icicle. Special Short Top for Muck and forcing under glass. Roots slightly shorter than regular Icicle.

Best Winter Radishes

Chinese Rose Winter. A very handsome and distinct bright rose variety, crisp and tender; cylindrical in shape, very smooth. Keeps through autumn and winter. 48 days.

Long Black Spanish Winter. Grows 7 to 8 inches long. Diameter about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Skin black; flesh white and firm. 50 days.

Round Black Spanish Winter. Similar to Long Black Spanish, except in shape. 50 days.

White Chinese Winter or New Celestial. Large Radish with white skin and flesh. Can be sown from July 1 to August 15, and will keep in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor; brittle and never woody. 48 days.

Rutabaga

(Swedish or Russian Turnip)

Culture—Rutabagas are more especially adapted to northern sections. They require a longer season for maturing, hence should be sown earlier than turnips, or about June 15. Make rows 18 inches apart, cover seed 1 inch and thin to 6 inches in the row. Maturity 90 days.

One ounce sows 100 ft. of row; two to four pounds plants an acre.

Golden Neckless Purple-Top. Improved strain without neck. Tops rather short but has good sized root. Flesh deep yellow and fine grained. Quite distinct. Quality excellent.

Improved American Purple-Top. Heaviest cropping sort; globe shaped with a rich purple top and light yellow below; quality fine; very tender, and not stringy. Small neck, flesh firm. Valuable table variety.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture—Good substitute for oysters. Sow early, in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover firmly 1 inch deep; thin to 3 inches apart in the rows. Will stand winter weather.

One oz. of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Very uniform, large and of mild flavor. Should not be used until after a hard frost. 140 days.

Sunflower

Mammoth Russian. Gigantic growth; heavy foliage, which is sometimes mixed with corn as ensilage; large flower heads, filled with seed. Use 10 to 12 pounds of seed to the acre.

Spinach

Culture—Will succeed in any ordinary soil, but rich soil promotes better growth and makes leaves more tender and succulent. Can be grown as a spring or summer crop, but seed will not germinate in extreme dry weather. Sow in April, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering seed 1 inch deep, and thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. For fall crop sow about August first, and for wintering over, about September first, and cover lightly with straw or other litter at approach of cold weather.

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds will plant an acre.

Bloomsdale Savoy Long-Standing. A new strain of merit. Almost as early as the old-type but stands in marketable condition much longer. Deep green leaves, intensely crumpled and blistered.

Bloomsdale Savoy Reselected. A new selection where male plants have been eliminated, preventing shooting to seed so early. Completely crumpled and blistered leaves; long-standing qualities.

Extra Dark Green Bloomsdale. A new and better strain of Reselected above. Being darker green, the plants have a fresh appearance for a longer time after cutting. It does not stand as long as Long-Standing but remains in prime condition much longer than the old Savoy-Leaved and is just as early.

Haarlem Market (Prickly-seeded). Extra fine for early sowing. Erect, vigorous plants with glossy, dark green, extremely crumpled leaves.

King of Denmark. The New Evergreen Spinach. Long-standing and fit for use in 30 days. Recommended for greenhouse growing, being of upright growth and not so susceptible to mold.

New Zealand. Cut-and-come-again variety. Branching plants; thick, succulent leaves. Thrives during hot weather and in any soil.

Nobel, Dark Green Giant Smooth. The best so-called smooth-leaved sorts. Large, dark green, thick leaves. Grows rapidly and is ready to cut early. Remarkably long standing. Profitable strain for spring sowing.

Old Dominion. A blight-resistant variety. Same as Virginia blight-resistant in type but has longer standing qualities; therefore can be sown in July for early fall crops and in September for early spring crop, as it winters well.

Special Summer Savoy. New. A Bloomsdale type adapted to hot summer growing. Heavier crumpled and blistered, darker green and longer standing than Long Standing Bloomsdale but does not replace it for spring growing.

Virginia Blight-Resistant Savoy. Fine for fall planting, about August 15, but tends to go to seed when grown as spring crop. Type, same as Bloomsdale but darker.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Culture—A peculiar variety of Beet. The leaves only are used as greens and the leaf-stalks or midribs may be cooked like Asparagus. Sow seed 1 to 2 inches deep in April or May in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row.

One ounce sows 100 feet of row; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

Fordhook Giant. Leaves broad, upright in growth, very dark green, savoyed, with broad white midrib. This variety, on account of its giant size and pleasing deep green color, will supersede other sorts.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet (continued)

Lucullus. Improved; heavy yielding. Creamy white curled leaves. Erect plant stems, round and finely ribbed, foliage dark green.

Squash

Culture—Plant after weather has become fully settled and the ground is warm and dry, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet apart for running varieties. Hills should be thoroughly manured. Slightly elevate the hills and place seven or eight seeds in each, finally leaving but three plants. Press the seeds down firmly before covering, and cover early planted ones 1 inch deep, and late ones $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One ounce plants 40 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck. Award of Merit, A.A.S., 1938. Earlier and more productive than the standard strain. Somewhat smaller and less warted but much more uniform. Bright yellow; quite free from greenish colorings. 55 days.

Early White Bush. (Patty-Pan.) Flat saucer-shaped fruits; scalloped edges; 6 to 8 inches in diameter; ready for use very early. Should be used while young and tender for stewing or frying. 50 days.

Giant Golden Straightneck. Same as crookneck except in shape. 58 days.

Giant Golden Summer Crookneck. The largest and considered best Crookneck variety. Dwarf, bushy habit; rich golden-yellow fruits, thickly warted. 58 days.

Golden Custard. (Mammoth Yellow Bush Scallop.) Deep orange; 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Best edible stage when 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The finest quality of any of the scallop sorts. 60 days.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Excellent large strain, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and creamy white. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Acorn. (Table Queen.) 6 inches long by 4 inches wide, just right to serve one-half to a person. Dark green, except when over-ripe, when it changes to buff; flesh is orange color and fine-grained. 75 days.

Blue Hubbard. Large variety having a hard blue-gray shell. Long-keeping; good quality. 95 days.

Butternut. 10 to 12 in. long and 4 to 5 in. in diameter. Yellow flesh makes excellent pies. Good keeper. 110 days.

Chicago Warted Hubbard. Similar to regular Hubbard but larger. Dark green heavily warted; thick yellow flesh of fine quality. 100 days.

Golden or Red Hubbard. Skin bright, rich orange-red; shell hard and warty; flesh deep golden yellow, fine-grained, cooks dry. 100 days.

Hubbard. Color dark green turning bronze at maturity. Flesh rich orange-yellow, fine-grained, sweet; long keeper. A standard winter squash for home, market or shipping. 100 days.

Livingston's Improved Cushaw. Crookneck sort, mottled green and white striped. Flesh yellow, solid, fine-grained and very sweet. 75 days.

Italian Summer Squash

Cocozelle. Oblong, 12 to 16 inches in length and 5 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed; color marbled yellow and dark green stripes. Best edible condition when 6 to 8 inches long. 60 days.

Dark Green Zucchini. Resembles above except rich dark green with no striping or mottling. 65 days.

Zucchini. Light colored Italian variety. Should be used when about 5 to 6 inches long. 55 days.

Tomato

Culture—In this locality, for very early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. You can approximate your sowing date from this according to your location. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower-pot and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the young plants are about 2 inches high, they should be set 4 to 5 inches apart in another hotbed or cold-frame, or transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting in the open ground and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Cultivate as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow. The use of fertilizer, high in potash, makes tomatoes more solid and tends to keep them from cracking.

Tomatoes grow splendidly trained to stakes or trellises. The fruits are of better quality and appearance and ripen earlier. This method is common with market gardeners and is practiced by private gardeners where neatness and conservation of space is desired. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 to 7 feet high, tying the plant up with wool or other strong, soft twine, and pruning quite freely as the vine advances in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way.

One ounce produces 2000 plants, 4 ounces to an acre. Maturities given are from transplanting into the field to first ripe fruits.

Pink Varieties

Livingston's Beauty. Introduced by us in 1886. One of the most popular purple varieties for home-market and home-garden use. Fruits are large, smooth, slightly more flat than Globe, retaining their size until late. Can be picked green and ripens up nicely and keeps a long time. 70 days.

Livingston's Globe. Introduced by us in 1905. The greatest shipping variety known. Very valuable to Southern growers and shippers. As a greenhouse sort, it is not excelled by any other pink variety. Fruits are large, smooth and firm and a good marketable size is retained quite late in the season. Early and productive; almost blight-proof. 65 days.

Livingston's Magnan. Introduced by us in 1900. Large purple fruits, quite deep through from stem to blossom-end. Heavy cropper. Has broad-potato-leaf foliage. 62 days.

Marvelous. (Marhio.) Pink Marglobe. New wilt-resistant variety. Fruits are large, glossy rose in color, surprisingly free from cracks and of best quality. A vigorous grower and heavy cropper. Requiring high temperatures, it has proven to be an excellent fall forcing variety. Also good for outside as it is free from cracks. 62 days.

Red Varieties

Bonny Best. Good red for greenhouses. Is of medium size, bright scarlet, always smooth, and of uniform size and shape. A splendid sort to follow Earliana in the open field. 57 days.

Break-O-Day. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Marglobe and Marvana, having their disease resistant qualities. Resembles Marglobe in shape and size, but not so productive. Has vines of open habit like Marvana. Fruits are solid, meaty and a beautiful scarlet color. Needs fertilizer high in potash. 58 days.

Earliana. Compact plants, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very early. Fruits are bright red, of uniform medium size, fleshy, solid and smooth. Flavor more acid than later varieties. 55 days.

Greater Baltimore. (Purdue Strain.) Much more uniform and productive than original. Heavy, firm variety; ripens evenly and is free from cracks and ridges. Canning and outside commercial growing sort. 63 days.

John Baer. Extra-early. Fruits are large, nearly round, smooth and of good quality. Quite productive. 60 days.

Livingston's Stone. Introduced by us in 1889. Greatest canning, tomato juice and sauce making variety known. Excellent shipper. A large, firm, perfectly smooth, main crop variety. Noted for its high-yielding, even ripening, and good keeping qualities. 76 days.

Marglobe. (Wilt and Nailhead Rust-resistant.) Has made wonderful record in sections where these diseases prevail. Produced by crossing Livingston's Globe with other varieties. Vigorous grower in greenhouse or field; very productive; bright red, large, almost round. 60 days.

The Pritchard. (Scarlet Topper.) Wilt-resistant. A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special; inherits the good qualities of the well known Marglobe and its self-topping characteristics from Cooper's. Fruits are of medium size, solid, and slightly globular. The color is scarlet with dark red interior. Vines are short and branching, with fruit clusters of about 5 each. Good rich soil is recommended. 60 days.

Rutgers. Wilt-resistant, Globe type. Outstanding features are large size, solid structure, deep red color all over and high yield. Its habit of ripening from the inside out is an asset in the manufacture of juice, catsup, etc. Vines are strong and sturdy with ample foliage. Does best on light, sandy soil without too much nitrogen. A good home garden sort. 60 days.

Stokesdale. Wilt-resistant, early medium-sized scarlet fruited variety of the globe type. It features smoothness, solidity, ripening from the inside outward, and high productivity. Excellent shipper; well adapted to northern sections. 58 days.

Valiant. Extra early, extra large variety; solid, brilliant scarlet fruits of the globe type. Vines are rather open therefore should be grown on heavy, well fertilized soil to avoid danger of fruit sunburning. 57 days.

Victor. Bronze Medal, A.A.S. 1941. Extra early, vigorous scarlet variety. Features even ripening all over and smoothness without the cracks of Earliana, yet almost as early. Small vines permits close planting. Recommended only for early market—not a main crop variety.

Yellow Varieties

Golden Ponderosa. Golden Ponderosa equals Ponderosa in size, shape, and quality, but it is a golden yellow in color. In other words it is, as the name indicates, a yellow-fleshed Ponderosa. 82 days.

Tomato—Yellow Varieties

Jubilee. A delightful new bright orange tomato with perfectly smooth round fruit weighing about 6 ozs. each. The interior is of equally bright orange-yellow color. Juicy with few seeds and of a delightful sub-acid flavor. Awarded a Bronze Medal in the 1943 All-America Selection. 72 days.

Livingston's Golden Queen. Introduced by us in 1882. Of superior flavor, solid, always smooth, large, ripens early. Rich golden yellow skin with a tinge of pink on the blossom end. Fine for slicing. 78 days.

Big Varieties

Brimmer. Immense fruits of splendid flavor; very solid and meaty. The vines are vigorous, healthy and bear heavily right up to frost. The tomato has practically no core, very few seeds, pink in color and well shaped for being so large.

Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak). A red Ponderosa. It is an extremely large, bright red variety that ripens evenly and is of good quality. 84 days.

Italian Potato Leaf. A large, solid, non-acid pink potato leaf variety with few seeds. Suitable for road stand markets and home gardeners. Not a commercial variety. Retail plant growers should try it.

Livingston's Giant Oxheart. Introduced by us in 1925. Attractive pink skinned variety; exceedingly smooth and tender and almost seedless, frequently weighing 2 lbs. and almost seedless. Mild flavor, attractive Oxheart shape, large size and excellent table qualities. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. 87 days.

Ponderosa. The pink fruits ripen late, are very solid, almost seedless, of good sub-acid flavor, and of immense size, frequently weighing more than two pounds. It is now producing a much smoother fruit than when first introduced. Splendid slicer. Late variety. 84 days.

Turnip

Culture—Turnips serve the double purpose of summer greens and useful roots. Early varieties should be planted as soon as the ground is dry in spring. Sowings of these and other later ones can be made as late as August. Early sowing should be in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thinning to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly. Late sowing can be broadcast rather than sown in rows.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; one to two pounds will plant an acre.

Early Snowball. Medium-sized round Turnip; pure white; very fine flavor; flesh is fine-grained. One of the best. 54 days.

Japanese Shogoin. It is the best combination variety for both bulbous roots and tops for "greens." The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, very sweet and mild. The tops or leaves are large, thick, juicy and stand erect. This variety is louse-resistant and thrives even in the hottest dry weather.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Comes next to Purple-Top Globe in popularity. An early variety, very extensively used for the table. Leaves are few and upright in growth. Roots flat, of medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine-grained, and tender. 56 days.

Turnip (continued)

Purple-Top White Globe. Most popular main crop Turnip. Roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below and when in best condition for the table, are about 3 inches in diameter. Flesh white, fine-grained and tender. Popular for market garden use. 56 days.

Red Top White Globe. (Reselected.) An improved strain of Purple-Top White Globe. Purplish tinged red top which extends well down on the root. Fine flavored, white flesh. A fine commercial strain. 58 days.

Seven Top. Tops are extensively used for greens. Roots inedible.

Watermelon

Culture—A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is best for Watermelons. The ground should be prepared deeply, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly about the hills. Plant 1 inch deep in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way, with a shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. Plant eight to ten seeds in each hill, and when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants.

One ounce of seed will plant 20 to 30 hills; 4 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

Cole's Early. Very hardy; a sure cropper for northern states. Flesh dark red; rind green, striped with lighter shades, thin and very brittle; of medium size, and nearly round; matures early. Dark brown seeded. 75 days.

Dixie Queen. A remarkable new melon destined to become a leader for home gardens, local market and shipping. One of the sweetest in cultivation. Round with light and dark green stripes; uniform in size and appearance; size medium to large. Thin, tough rind; flesh bright scarlet, solid, of fine texture. Fewer seeds than any other variety. Vines very vigorous and prolific. Small white seeded. 85 days.

Ice Cream. True white-seeded. A good home-garden and home-market melon. Good size and solid. Oblong, medium green, thin rind, flesh red. 80 days.

Improved Kleckley's Sweets (Wonder.) An improved strain of Kleckley's Sweets, being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong and has an even dark green skin and rather thin rind. Flesh is bright scarlet, with solid heart. Home garden and local market variety. White seeded. 85 days.

Improved Kleckley's Sweets No. 6. Wilt-resistant Strain of the popular Kleckley's Sweets above, marking a distinct advancement in the development of melons for sections where soil disease is prevalent. White seeded. 85 days.

Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle. Large, medium dark green, round melon of excellent quality. Flesh highly colored, very solid with few seeds. A tough rind makes it good for shipping. Being early it can be grown farther north than many others. White seeded. 85 days.

Stone Mountain No. 5. Wilt-resistant strain of the above popular variety making it available for planting in diseased sections. Same characteristics as the above with the same excellent quality. White seeded. 85 days.

Sweetheart. Popular in South for shipping. Oval in shape; very heavy; gray with light green veining; flesh pink. Dark brown seeded. 80 days.

Tom Watson. A long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. Weighs 35 to 40 pounds, and is about 24 inches long by 10 inches in diameter. The thin, tough rind stands shipping or hauling well. Brown seeded, mottled white. 90 days.

GARDEN NOTES

VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE

Cultural directions will be found
under each heading

Name of Vegetable	Time to Plant	Seeds or Plants for 100 foot Row	Dist. Apart in Row in Inches	Depth Planting in Inches	Rows Apart Hand Cultivation	Rows Apart Field Cultivation
Asparagus Seed	April 1 to 15	2 oz.		1 to 2	18 to 24	30 to 36
Asparagus Plants	April	75 plants	18	8	24 to 36	36 to 48
Bush Lima Beans	May 15 to June 20	1 pound	6-10	1	30	30 to 36
Pole Lima Beans	May 15 to June 30	½ pound	24-36	2	30 to 36	36 to 48
Bush Beans	May 10 to Aug. 5	1 pound	3-4	2	24 to 30	30 to 36
Pole or Corn Beans	May 15 to July 20	½ pound	18-24	2	30 to 36	30 to 36
Beets, Table	April to August	2 oz.	2-3	½	12 to 15	30 to 36
Beets, Stock	April to July	1 oz.	8-10	1 to 2	15 to 18	30 to 36
Broccoli	April to July	75 plants	18-30	½	30 to 48	30 to 48
Brussels Sprouts	April	100 plants	12-18	½	30	30 to 36
Early Cabbage Seed		¼ oz.		½	30	
Late Cabbage Seed	May 5 to June 1	¼ oz.		½		
Cabbage Plants	April 1 to July 20	75 to 80 plts.	14-18		30 to 36	30 to 36
Cauliflower	April to July	75 plants	18-24	½	30 to 36	30 to 36
Carrots	April to July	1 oz.	2-3	½	12 to 15	30 to 36
Celery Seed	April 1 to May 10	¼ oz.		1-8	12 to 30	36 to 42
Celery Plants	May to August	150 to 200	6-8		12 to 30	36 to 42
Celeriac	May to June	150 to 200	6-8	1-8	18	30 to 36
Corn, Sweet	May 10 to July 10	¼ lb.	14-36	1 to 2	30 to 36	36 to 42
Cucumbers	May 15 to July	½ oz.	48-72	½-1	48	48 to 72
Dandelion	April to August	1 oz.	4-8	½	15 to 18	30
Egg Plant	Plants May 20	50 plants	18-24	¼	30	36 to 42
Endive	April to Aug.	1 oz. seed	8-10	½	12 to 15	
Garlic Sets	April	3 pounds	4-6	1	12 to 18	
Kale	Apr., Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	2-4	½	15 to 18	30 to 36
Kohlrabi	April to July	½ oz.	6-8	½	15 to 18	30 to 36
Lettuce Seed, Loose	April to Sept.	½ oz.	2-4	¼	12 to 15	
Lettuce Seed, Head	April to Aug.	½ oz.	12-15	¼	12 to 15	
Leeks	April	1 oz.	6-10	½	15 to 18	30 to 36
Melon, Musk	May 15 to June 15	½ oz.	48-72	1 to 1½	48 to 72	48 to 72
Melon, Water	May 20 to June 1	1 oz.	72-90	1 to 2	72 to 90	72 to 90
Mustard	April to August	1 oz.	4-6	½	12 to 15	
Onion Seed, Sets	April to May	6 oz.		½ to 1	12 to 15	
Onion Seed, Large	Early as Possible	1 oz.	2-3	½ to 1	12 to 15	
Onion Sets	March to July	1 to 2 lbs.	2-3	1	12 to 15	
Winter Onions	Aug., Sept.	1 to 2 lbs.	3	2 to 4	18 to 24	30 to 36
Okra	May	1 oz.	18-24	½	24	30 to 36
Parsley	April, May	½ oz.	3-6	¼	12 to 15	30
Parsnips	March, April	½ oz.	5-12	½	12 to 15	30 to 36
Peas, Early	March, April	2 pounds	2	2 to 3	15 to 24	30 to 36
Peas, Late	April, May	2 pounds	2	2 to 3	15 to 36	30 to 36
Peppers	Plants May 20	50 plants	18-24	½	24 to 36	30 to 36
Potatoes, Irish	April to July	10 pounds	12-14	4	24 to 30	30 to 36
Potatoes, Sweet	May 15 to June	75-100 plts.	12-14		30	30 to 36
Pumpkins	May 20	1 oz., 15 h'ls	72-86	1	96	96
Radish	April to Sept.	1 oz.	2-3	½	12 to 15	
Radish, for Winter	Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	2-6	1	12 to 15	30
Rutabaga	July, Aug.	1 oz.	3-6	1	12 to 15	30 to 36
Salsify	April	½ oz.	3-5	1	12 to 15	30 to 36
Spinach	Apr., Aug. & Sept.	2 oz.	2-3	1	12 to 15	
Swiss Chard	April to July	1 oz.	8-10	1 to 2	12 to 18	30 to 36
Squash, Bush	May 20	1 oz., 40 h'ls	48	1 to 2	48 to 72	48 to 72
Squash, Vining	May 20	1 oz., 40 h'ls	96	1 to 2	72 to 96	96
Tomato Seeds	May, June	1 pkt.		½		
Tomato Plants	May 10 to July 10	30 to 40	24-48		24 to 48	36 to 48
Turnips	Apr., Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	3-4	½	12 to 15	



THE LIVINGSTON SEED COMPANY

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