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SEED BOOK



A DESCRIPTIVE VEGETABLE LIST AND GARDEN GUIDE

AMERICAN SEED COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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Parcel Post Zone Rates

Wt. in lbs.	Zone 1 & 2	Zone 3rd	Zone 4th	Zone 5th		Wt. in lbs.	Zone 1 & 2	Zone 3rd	Zone 4th	Zone 5th
1	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11		28	\$.38	\$.63	\$1.05	\$1.55
2	.10	.11	.14	.17		29	.39	.65	1.03	1.60
3	.11	.13	.17	.22		30	.40	.67	1.12	1.65
4	.12	.15	.21	.27		31	.41	.69	1.15	1.70
5	.13	.17	.24	.33		32	.43	.71	1.19	1.76
6	.14	.19	.28	.38		33	.44	.73	1.22	1.81
7	.15	.21	.31	.43		34	.45	.75	1.26	1.86
8	.16	.23	.35	.49		35	.46	.77	1.29	1.92
9	.17	.25	.38	.54		36	.47	.79	1.33	1.97
10	.18	.27	.42	.59	Zones are based on the distance you are from the shipping point, Fort Worth, Texas. Up to 150 miles from Fort Worth is the 1st and 2nd zones, which take the same rate; 150 to 300 miles is the 3rd zone; 300 to 600 miles is the 4th zone; 600 to 1000 miles is the fifth zone.	37	.48	.81	1.36	2.02
11	.19	.29	.45	.64		38	.49	.83	1.40	2.08
12	.21	.31	.49	.70		39	.50	.85	1.43	2.13
13	.22	.33	.52	.75		40	.51	.87	1.47	2.18
14	.23	.35	.56	.80		41	.52	.89	1.50	2.23
15	.24	.37	.59	.86		42	.54	.91	1.54	2.29
16	.25	.39	.63	.91		43	.55	.93	1.57	2.34
17	.26	.41	.66	.96		44	.56	.95	1.61	2.39
18	.27	.43	.70	1.02		45	.57	.97	1.64	2.45
19	.28	.45	.73	1.07		46	.58	.99	1.68	2.50
20	.29	.47	.77	1.12		47	.59	1.01	1.71	2.55
21	.30	.49	.80	1.17		48	.60	1.03	1.75	2.61
22	.32	.51	.84	1.23		49	.61	1.05	1.78	2.66
23	.33	.53	.87	1.28		50	.62	1.07	1.82	2.71
24	.34	.55	.91	1.33		55	.68	1.17	1.99	2.98
25	.35	.57	.94	1.39		60	.73	1.27	2.17	3.24
26	.36	.59	.98	1.44		65	.79	1.37	2.34	3.51
27	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	70	.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	

VEGETABLE DESCRIPTIONS

The description of the various vegetables listed in the following pages are in a greater part taken from the field records of our own growers' observations and checked with many other sources of information. We believe them to be accurate.

MATURITY DATES

After most varieties maturity dates are listed. It is impossible to foretell the exact number of days as different conditions and locations effect the growth of a crop and, as a consequence some concessions will necessarily have to be made. However, the figures are so nearly correct as to afford a rather dependable planting schedule.

NON-WARRANTY—Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove profitable and satisfactory, yet the following clause is to be made plain. **THE AMERICAN SEED COMPANY** cannot possibly give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds it sells and cannot be responsible for the crop.

GREETINGS TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

It is with pleasure that we present this descriptive catalog to you, and take the opportunity to thank our many customers for their kind words and liberal patronage tendered us during the past year.

Our stocks of all varieties of seeds are obtained from the world's best sources of supply, grown for us under contract by growers who have many years reputation to protect. We handle only one quality of seed, the best we can obtain.

Our aim is to give every order, no matter how small or how large, prompt and careful attention, and to conduct our business in such a manner that everyone who buys from us will remain a satisfied customer and friend.

The Season's greetings are extended to you, together with our best wishes for your health and happiness.

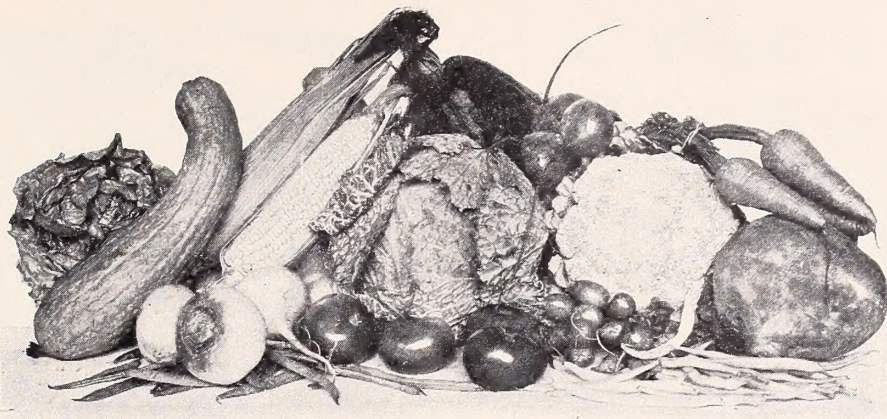
Sincerely yours,
AMERICAN SEED COMPANY

Name of Vegetables in Foreign Languages

ENGLISH	FRENCH	GERMAN	POLISH	ITALIAN	SPANISH
Anise	Anis	Anis, Gruner Anis	Anyz	Anice	Anis, Matalahuga
Artichoke	Artichaut	Artischoke	Karczochy	Carciofo	Alcachofa
Asparagus	Asperge	Spargel	Szparagi	Sparagio	Esparrago
Balm	Melisse citronelle	Citronen-Melisse	Balsam	Melissa	Toronjil, Citronella
Basil	Basilic grand	Basilikum	Bazylija	Basilico	Albaca
Beans	Haricots	Bohnen	Fasola	Fagioli	Habichuela
Beet	Betterave	Rube	Buraki	Barbabetola	Remolacha
Borage	Bourrache	Boretsch	Boraz	Boragine	Borraja
Broccoli	Chou Brocoli	Spargelkohl	Brokuly	Cavolo broccolo	Broculi
Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl	Latorvil	Cavolo di Bruxelles	Bretones de Bruselas
Cabbage	Chou pomme	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Kapusta	Cavolo Cappuccio	Col repello
Cabbage, Savoy	Chou de Milan	Wirsing	Sabaudzka Kapusta	Cavolo Verzatto	Col de Milan
Caraway	Cumin des pres	Feld-Kummel	Kminek	Comino	Comino
Carrot	Carotte	Carotten, Mohren	Marchew	Carota	Zanahoria
Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Blumenkohl	Kalafiory	Cavolfiore	Coliflor
Celery	Celeri	Sellerie	Selery	Sedano	Apio
Celeriac	Celeri-rave	Knoll-Sellerie	Selery (Korzen)	Sedano-rapa	Apio-nabo
Chervil	Cerfeuil	Kerbel	Czechrzyca	Cerfoglio	Perifollo
Chicory	Chicoree sauvage	Cichorienwurzel	Cykorya	Cicoria	Achicoria
Chives	Ciboulette	Schnettlauch	Szczypiorek	Cipollina	Cibollino
Collards	Chou	Junge-Kohl	Kol	Cavolo Verzatte	Especie de Berza
Coriander	Coriandre	Coriander	Koledra	Coriandorlo	Culantro
Corn Salad	Mache	Feldsalat	Ziarno Salaty	Dolcetta	Canonigos
Corn	Mais	Mais	Kukurydza	Mais	Maiz
Cress	Cresson alenois	Garten-Kresse	Rzerzucha	Crescione d'ajoula	Mastuerzo
Cress, Water	Cresson de fontaine	Brunnenkresse	Rzerzucha wodna	Crescione di fontana	Berro
Cucumber	Concombre	Gurken	Ogorek	Cetriolo	Cohombro
Dill	Aneth	Dill	Koper	Aneto	Eneldo
Egg Plant	Aubergine	Eierpflanze	Gruszka milosna	Melanzana	Berengenia
Endive, Curled	Chicoree Endive	Endivien	Endywia	Indivia riccia	Endivia
Endive, Broad Leaf	Chicoree-Scarole	Escarol		Cicoria Scarola	Escarolo
	Ronde				
Fennel	Fenouil	Fenchel	Koper	Finocchio	Hinojo
Horehound	Marrube blanc	Andorn	Marubium	Marubio	Marrubio
Hyssop	Hyssope	Isop	Hyzop	Issopo	Hisopo
Kale	Chou vert	Blatterkohl	Solanka	Cavolo riccio verde	Breton, Berza
Kohl Rabi	Chou-rave	Knollkohl	Kalarepa	Cavolo rapa	Cof rabano
Lavender	Lavende	Lavendel	Lawenda	Lavanda	Espiego
Leek	Poireau	Porree, Lauch	Pory	Porro	Puerro
Lettuce	Laitue	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Salata	Lattuga	Lechuga
Marjoram	Marjolaine	Majoran	Majeranek	Magiorana	Mejorana
Melon	Melone	Melone	Melon	Popone	Melon
Melon, Water	Melon d'eau	Wasser-Melone	Melon, wodny	Cocomero d'acqua	Sandia
Okra	Gombaud	Ocher		Ocra	Gombo
Onion	Ognon	Zwiebel	Cebula	Cipolla	Cebolla
Parsley	Persil	Petersilie	Pietruszka	Prezzemolo	Perejil
Parsnip	Panais	Pastinake	Pasternak	Pastinaca	Chirivia
Peas	Pois	Erbsen	Groch	Piselli	Guisante
Pepper	Piment	Pfeffer	Pieprz	Peperone	Pimiento
Pumpkin	Potiron	Melonen-Kurbiss	Bania	Zucca	Calabaza totanera
Radish	Radis	Radies	Rzodkiew	Ravanello	Rabanito
Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber	Rubarbarum	Rabarbaro	Ruibarbo
Rosemary	Romarin	Rosmarin	Rozmaryn	Rozmarino	Romero
Rue	Rue	Raute	Ruta	Ruta	Ruda
Ruta Baga	Chou-navet	Kohlrupe, Wrucken		Cavolo navone	Col nabo, Nabicol
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Szafran	Zafferano	Azafran
Sage	Sauge	Salbei	Szalwija	Salvia	Salvia
Salsify	Salsifis	Haferwurzel	Jarzy, Ostryga	Scorzanera bianca	Salsify blanco
Savory, Summer	Sarriette annuelle	Bohnenkraut	Caber ogrodowy	Santoreggia	Ajedrea Comun
Spinach	Epinard	Spinat	Spinak	Spinacio	Espinaca
Squash	Courge	Kurbiss	Miekurz	Zucca	Calabaza
Swiss Chard	Poiree	Beisskohl		Bietola	Bleda
Thyme	Thym	Thymian	Macierzanka	Timo	Tomillo
Tomato	Pomme d'Amour	Liebesapfel	Pomidor	Pomodoro	Tomate
Turnip	Navet	Weisse-Rube	Rzepa, brukiew	Navone	Nabo
Wormwood	Absinthe	Wermuth	Piotun	Assenzio	Ajenjo

VEGETABLE PLANTING SCHEDULE

Name of Vegetable	Quantity Required		Distance—Inches		Depth to Plant	Time to Plant	Ready for Use
	100 ft. Row	One Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows			
Artichoke Tubers	4 lbs.	400 lbs.	12	24	2 in.	February-April	6 Mos.
Asparagus	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3-6	14-18	1 in.	February-March	3 Yrs.
Asparagus Roots	50	10,000	24	24	3 in.	December-April	2 Yrs.
Beans, Bush	1 lb.	60 lbs.	3	24	1 in.	Feb.-May., Aug.-Oct.	40-60 days
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 lbs.	12-15	36	1 in.	Apr.-May, Aug.-Oct.	50-70 days
Beans, Lima Bush	1 lb.	60 lbs.	4	20	1 in.	April-May	60-80 days
Beans, Lima Pole	½ lb.	30 lbs.	12-15	36	1 in.	April-May	70-90 days
Beet, Table	2 ozs.	6-8 lbs.	1-3	12	1 in.	Feb.-May, Sept.-Oct.	60-80 days
Beet, Mangel or Stock	2 ozs.	6-8 lbs.	4	30	1 in.	March-June	90-120 days
Broccoli	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	24	24	½ in.	March-April	120 days
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	24	24	½ in.	Mar.-April., Aug.-Sept.	120 days
Cabbage	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	18	24	½ in.	Oct.-Dec., June-July	90-130 days
Cabbage Plants	80	10,000	18	24	3 in.	Feb.-May, Aug.-Sept.	75-120 days
Carrot	1 oz.	3-5 lbs.	2	18	½ in.	Feb.-Apr., Aug.-Sept	60-110 days
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	6 ozs.	24	30	½ in.	Feb.-Apr., Aug.-Sept	90-120 days
Celery	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	4-6	24-36	½ in.	August-October	120-150 days
Collards	½ oz.	6 ozs.	18	30	½ in.	September-May	100-125 days
Corn, Pop	1 lb.	5 lbs.	12	36	1 in.	April-July	90-100 days
Corn, Sweet	½ lb.	12 lbs.	4-6	30-48	1-2 in.	March-April	60-90 days
Corn Salad	2 ozs.	10 lbs.	2-4	12-18	1 in.	March-October	40-50 days
Cucumber	½ oz.	1-2 lbs.	36-94	48	1 in.	Mar.-May, Aug.	60-80 days
Dill	½ oz.	5 lbs.	4-8	18-36	½ in.	April-May	70 days
Egg Plant	⅛ oz.	6 ozs.	18-24	30	½ in.	February-April	100-140 days
Endive	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	12	18	½ in.	February-April	80-120 days
Garlic	10 lbs.		3-4	12-24	1 in.	Spring	120 days
Horseradish Roots	100	20,000	12	24	4 in.	February-March	6-12 mos.
Kale	1 oz.	5 lbs.	18	24	½ in.	October-March	90-120 days
Kohl Rabi	½ oz.	½ lb.	6	18	½ in.	September-March	60-80 days
Lettuce	½ oz.	3 lbs.	4-8	12-18	½ in.	September-March	60-120 days
Muskmelon or Cantaloupe	1 oz.	1 lb.	48	48	1 in.	March-May	120 days
Mustard	2 ozs.	4 lbs.	4-6	18	½ in.	Feb.-May, July-Nov.	40-60 days
Okra	¼ lb.	10 lbs.	12	36	1 in.	March-May	90-120 days
Onion	1 oz.	2-3 lbs.	3	24	½ in.	October-April	120-150 days
Onion Sets	2 lbs.	8-12 bus.	3	24	1½ in.	Jan.-April, Aug.-Sept.	80-120 days
Onion Plants	300	60,000	3	24	2 in.	January-May	120 days
Parsnip	½ oz.	5 lbs.	4	24	¾ in.	February-March, Sept.	120-140 days
Parsley	½ oz.	3 lbs.	4-6	12-18	¾ in.	September-May	90-120 days
Peas, Garden	1-2 lbs	60-90 lbs.	2	12-24	2-3 in.	January-March	40-80 days
Pepper	½ oz.	½ lb.	24	36	½ in.	March-June	90-120 days
Pepper Plants	100	16,000	24	36	2 in.	March-June	90-120 days
Pumpkin	½ oz.	3 lbs.	48-72	72-96	¾ in.	March-June	90-140 days
Radish	2 oz.	8-10 lbs.	2	12	¾ in.	September-May	20-50 days
Rhubarb Roots	50	48,000	24	36	3-4 in.	Jan.-Feb.-March	1-2 yrs.
Rutabaga	1 oz.	3 lbs.	4	24	½ in.	February-September	70-100 days
Salsify	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3	18	¾ in.	February-May	120-150 days
Spinach	2 ozs.	12 lbs.	3	18	1 in.	Feb.-April, Sept.-Nov.	30-60 days
Squash, Summer	1 oz.	4 lbs.	42	42	1 in.	March-June	65-70 days
Squash, Winter	½ oz.	2 lbs.	36	36-48	1 in.	April-July	120 days
Sunflower	2 ozs	8 lbs.	8-12	36-72	1-2 in.	March-May	
Tomato	½ oz.	¼ lb.	36	42	½ in.	December-March	90-120 days
Tomato Plants	60	6,000	36	42	3 in.	May-June, August	90 days
Tobacco	1 pkg.	2 ozs.	24-36	36-48	Press in	February-March	120 days
Turnip	1 oz.	3 lbs.	3	12-20	½ in.	Feb.-May, July-Nov.	50-80 days
Watermelon	½ oz.	1 lb.	48-72	72	¾ in.	March-May	120-150 days



VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKES

CULTURE—Seed may be sown indoors and set out in the garden on the approach of warm weather, or the seed can be sown in hills outside and thinned to one plant to hill. Plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to 100 feet of row.

GREEN GLOBE. The best variety for the South.

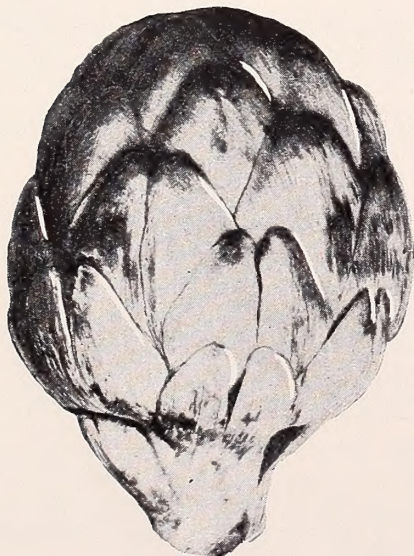
ASPARAGUS

1 ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE. Permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. Before planting, pour warm water on the seed and allow it to stand until cool, pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh warm water. Sow in spring in drills about eighteen inches apart and two inches deep, planting fifteen to twenty seeds to each foot of row. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart.

PALMETTO. An early prolific sort with thick, dark green shoots, distinctly pointed at the top, excellent flavor. A popular canning variety.

MARY WASHINGTON. Very productive rust resistant variety. The shoots are of large size, excellent quality and a rich deep green color tinted purple at tips.



Green Globe Artichoke



Broccoli

BROCCOLI

$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce seed to 100 feet of row. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the acre.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. Introduced from Europe and very popular here. It is quite distinct from the white heading Broccoli. The plants are rapid-growing and produce a large head at center of plant in about ninety days from date of planting. The head is a compact cluster of tightly closed buds and resembles cauliflower only in shape, as the color is dull bluish-green. It is used without blanching and ready for use as soon as fully developed. After this central head is removed the plant produces many branches, each bearing smaller terminal and lateral heads which are fully as desirable as the first head produced. If these heads are gathered as soon as they become large enough for use, the plant will continue to produce for a period of eight to ten weeks. Quality fully equal to cauliflower and by some considered superior. The secondary heads are four to six inches in length and these stems are fully as desirable as the heads. Served same as asparagus. It is adapted to growing in spring, summer or fall, and is much more easily and successfully grown than cauliflower or Brussels sprouts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. will sow 100 feet of drill. 4 ozs. will plant an acre.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING. Sow the seed outdoors in June, and when the plants are advanced set them out in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, allowing one foot between each plant. The seed may also be sown thinly in rows and thinned out without transplanting. Brussels Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage and grow thickly along the entire length of an upright stalk. Cooked and served like cabbage.

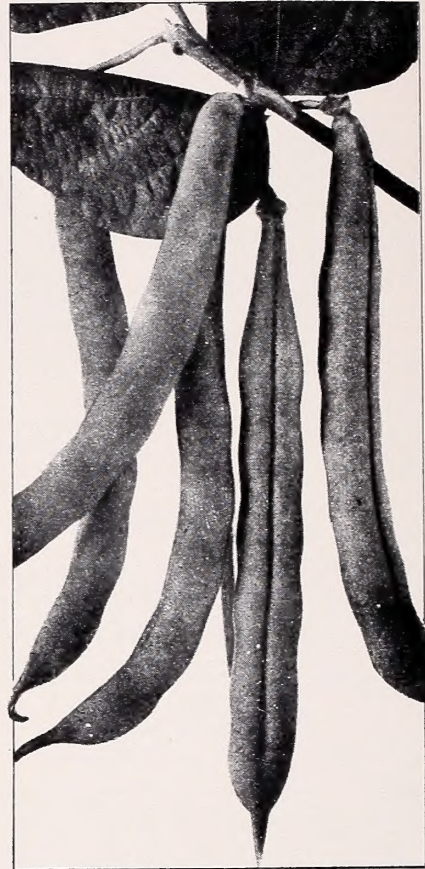
LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—(120 days). Produces a large crop of sprouts of delicious quality. This variety can be grown under less favorable conditions than others and is superior in quality.

BEANS

Bush, Green-podded

Giant Stringless Green-pod Beans and Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

HOW TO GROW BUSH GREEN-PODDED BEANS—Make the rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and drop the beans 4 inches apart in the row. If the soil is warm and loose plant 2 inches deep, if rather cold and wet plant only 1 inch deep. Do not plant beans until soil is warm. Cultivate often but never when the plants are wet as this brings on rust. Pick beans as fast as they become fit for use; this will make them bear longer. 1 pound will plant a row 100 feet long; 60 pounds to the acre.



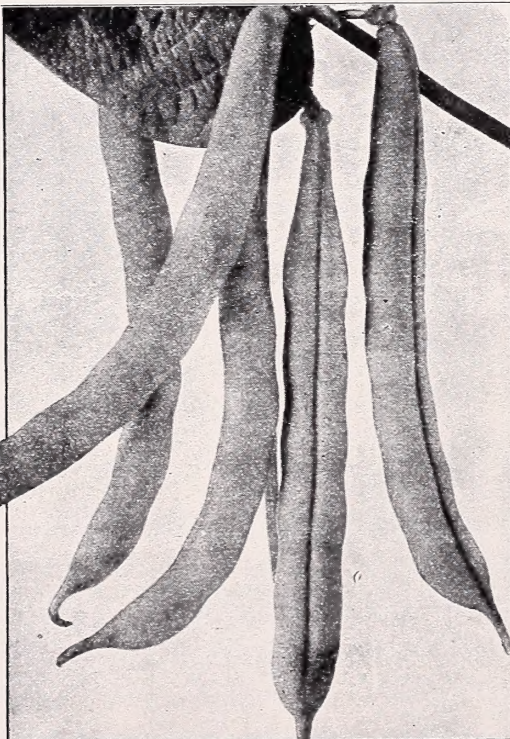
Giant Stringless Green-pod Beans

BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS—(54 days). A very hardy variety especially adapted to shipping, very productive of fine quality. Beautiful pods that command a premium, 6½ to 7 inches long, oval, slightly flattened, nearly straight, stringless, medium dark green. Vine around 17 inches tall, vigorous, erect, foliage dark green color. Seed long, oval, jet black.

BOUNTIFUL—(48 days). A very popular bean for early garden snaps and used extensively by shippers and in home and market gardens, earliest of the flat podded varieties. Vine 14 to 17 inches tall, light green and heavy in production. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, thick, flat, light green, tender and stringless. Seed straw color.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—(52 days). An excellent variety for both home and market gardens, also, for canning. Vine 16 to 17 inches tall, dark green, very hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods 5½ to 6 inches long, medium dark green, slightly curved, round, absolutely stringless, fine quality and flavor when prepared. Seed dark brown.

FULL MEASURE—(54 days). A variety that is gaining popularity as an all purpose bean. Vine around 17 inches tall, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, straight, round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality. Seed brownish red mottled with buff.



Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Beans

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—(53 days). An excellent variety for home and market, is widely used for shipping. Vine 16 to 17 inches tall, dark green, hardy and productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, medium green, of excellent quality, absolutely stringless, round, almost straight. Seed yellowish brown.

REFUGEE OR 1000 TO 1—(70 days). A popular canning variety. Vines hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, brittle, stringy in later stages. Seed violet purple mixed with buff.

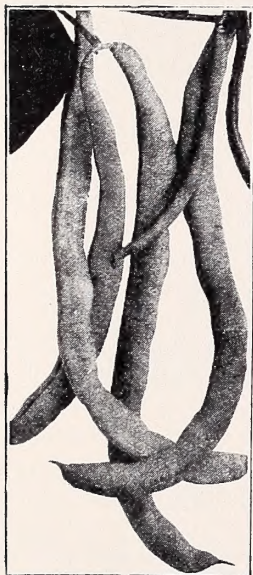
STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE—(52 days). A strain which produces pods entirely stringless, otherwise similar to the stringy Red Valentine.

RED VALENTINE—(53 days). A very hardy old standard variety for home and market use. Vines 12 to 14 inches tall, erect, medium to light green, a good producer. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, curved, slender, stringy. Seed red with blotches of buff.

TENDERGREEN—(53 days). An all purpose round podded stringless bean of fine quality which is increasing in popularity each year. Vine 16 to 17 inches tall, erect, sturdy, heavy producer. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, smooth, round, straight, stringless, medium dark green. Seed brown mottled with light fawn.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—(53 days). A Southern favorite due to its extreme earliness and fine flavor. Vine 10 to 12 inches tall with extended fruiting branches, a good producer, very dark green sturdy plant. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, broad, flat, meaty, stringless in the snap stage, medium dark green. Seeds dark brown.

POLE BEANS GREEN PODDED



Ideal Market

HOW TO GROW THEM. Two pounds will plant 150 hills; about 30 pounds to the acre. Do not think of hurrying your crop by too early planting or you may have a failure—the seed will rot readily if the soil is cold and wet. Wait until the soil is thoroughly warmed. Use 8-foot poles, placing them 4 feet apart in the rows each way. Plant five or six Beans around each pole; let three of the best plants stand. They may also be grown in rows and supported by wire or along a wire fence; plant the seed two feet apart for this method. Top-dress with good fertilizer or manure, working it in as you cultivate.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—(68 days). Used as a snap sort when very young or shelled as a Lima when more fully developed, a good climber. Vines 4½ to 5 feet tall. Pods 7½ to 9 inches long, tough, stringy, broad, flat, light green color. Seed white.

IDEAL MARKET OR POLE BLACK VALENTINE—(59 days). About a week earlier than Kentucky Wonder and is becoming more in demand each year with the market gardeners, a good climber, 3½ to 4 feet tall, hardy, medium green color. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, light green, round stringless when young, very productive, straight, brittle, fleshy and tender. Seed jet black.



Kentucky Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD—(66 days). The most widely cultivated of the pole beans, outstanding in home and market gardens for its fine quality, also, a fine bean for canning. Vine 5 to 6 feet tall, good climber, dark green foliage, prolific, hardy, good producer. Pods 7½ to 9 inches long, medium dark green, curved, slightly stringy, brittle, excellent quality. Seed brown.

LAZY WIFE—(75 days). An excellent variety for snaps, green shell and dry shell beans, for home and market gardens. Vines 4½ to 5 feet tall, heavy producer, long bearer, medium green. Pods 5½ to 6½ inches long, dark green, stringless, good quality, fleshy, thick, flat, slightly curved. Seed white, full, round, oval shape.

MCCASLIN—(65 days). This variety is popular in the South, used as a snap or dry shell bean, quick growing vines, fine for home and market gardens, 5 to 5½ feet tall, medium dark green, hardy, a good climber. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, fleshy, medium green, slightly stringy, flattened and of good quality. Seed white, oblong, flattened.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT OR CORNFIELD—(75 days). A popular variety for planting with corn. Vine 4½ to 5½ feet tall, productive over a long season, heavy foliage, dark green, prolific. Seed drab splashed with purplish, small, flattened, oval.

WHITE CORNFIELD IMPROVED—(67 days). A fine variety for green snap or dry shell beans, for home and market gardens. Vines 5 to 6 feet tall, productive over a long period, good climber, hardy. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, medium green, nearly straight, good quality. Seed white, round, oblong, medium size.

SCOTIA OR STRIPED CREASEBACK—(74 days). This variety is especially desirable for growing on corn, for snaps, unusually productive. Vines 4½ to 5 feet tall, good climber, foliage dark green. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, medium green, round, fleshy, stringy, brittle, good quality. Seed mottled buff with black stripes, medium small, plump, oval.

WHITE CREASEBACK—(64 days). One of the earliest of the pole beans used for snap as well as dried beans. Vines 4 to 5 feet tall, a good climber, hardy, productive, dark green, long bearer. Pods 5½ inches long, uniform, medium green, fleshy, stringless when young, round, brittle, good quality. Seed white, small, oval.



White Creaseback

YELLOW-POD POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX, POLE—(67 days). A prolific bearer with attractive high quality pods. Vines 4 to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green. Pods 7 to 7½ inches long, light golden yellow, thick, flat, oval, good quality, almost stringless, brittle, tender and fleshy. Seed inclined to wrinkle, color chocolate brown, flat, oval shape.

BEANS BUSH YELLOW OR WAX PODDED

HOW TO GROW BUSH BEANS. Make the rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and drop the beans 4 inches apart in the row. If the soil is warm and loose, plant 2 inches deep; if rather cold, and wet, plant only 1 inch deep. Beans, especially, yellow-podded, rot very easily if planted when the soil is wet and the atmosphere is cold. If you do not want to run the risk of replanting them, do not plant your beans until the soil is warm. Cultivate often but never when the plants are wet, as this brings on rust. Pick the beans as fast as they become fit for use; this makes them bear longer. One pound will plant a row 100 feet long; about 1 bushel to the acre.



Golden Wax

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—(53 days). A heavy cropper and a good rust resister, excellent for home and market gardens. Vines 12 to 14 inches tall, fairly vigorous, erect, compact, medium green color. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, light yellow, stringless, fleshy, semi-round, straight. Seed short, oval, creamy white with large irregular brown to purplish area around eye ring.

GOLDEN WAX TOP NOTCH—(50 days). A new variety slightly earlier than Improved Golden Wax which it is due to replace for its productivity, hardness and length of pods. Vines 12 to 14 inches tall, vigorous, erect, sturdy, compact, medium green color. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, thick, flat, light golden yellow stringless, tender, fleshy, straight, very uniform. Seed white with brown eye ring, shape full, oval.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—(58 days). A favorite wax pod for home market and shipping, unsurpassed in quality. Vine about 15 inches tall, erect, stocky, vigorous, hardy, dark green, produces over a long period. Pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, golden yellow, round, absolutely stringless, tender, brittle, fleshy and fine textured. Seed jet black, oblong.

IMPROVED STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX—(54 days). Desirable in warmer climates for its productivity and high quality, excellent for canning and is used to some extent for home and market gardens. Vines 14 to 16 inches tall, medium green. Pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, oval, stringless, brittle, fleshy, fine quality.

SURE-CROP STRINGLESS WAX—(54 days). An early sort suitable for home and market use. Known, also, as Bountiful Wax. Vine around 16 inches tall, medium green, vigorous, hardy, heavy producer. Pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, attractive yellow, thick, flat, stringless, brittle, straight and slender. Seed jet black, oval shape.

Pole Lima Beans

HOW TO GROW THEM. About the first to the middle of April, plant four to six beans around poles 8 to 10 feet high, setting the poles 4 feet apart each way. Thin to three plants, if soil is rich. They may also be grown on trellis or poultry wire; for this method plant in regular rows, two or three beans every 15 inches. Poles may readily be obtained at any lumber yard. Cultivate often (not when plants are wet).

FLORIDA BUTTER SPECKLED—(78 days). A popular Southern variety, prolific over a long season and adapts itself to adverse conditions, used either in green shell or dry bean stage. Vine 7 to 8 feet tall, dark green. Pods $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, flat and slender, contains 3 seeds. Seed buff spotted with reddish brown.

KING OF THE GARDEN—(88 days). A heavy producer, good climber, hardy and vigorous. Vine around 8 feet tall. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, 4 to 5 beans per pod, flat and slightly curved. Seed white, large, thick and flat.

SIEVA OR CAROLINA—(77 days). Seed are small, comparable to Henderson Bush, grown extensively here in the South and continues bearing until frost. Vine 8 to 10 feet tall, excellent climber, dark green, heavy yielder. Pods 3 inches long, broad, flat, medium green, 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Seed small, white, flat.

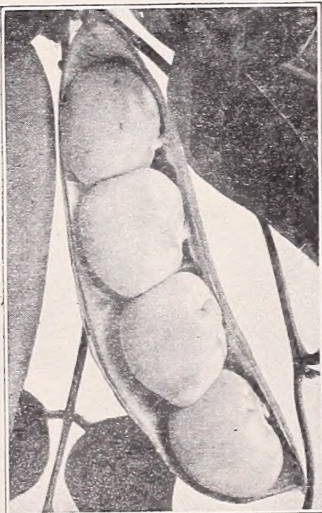
Bush Lima Beans

HOW TO GROW BUSH LIMAS. Make the rows 2 feet apart and give each plant 12 inches of space. If the soil becomes hard or crusted, keep it broken up, or your Limas will never come up. Do not plant Limas until the soil is warm. Plant Lima beans carefully, with the eye down. Two pounds will plant 150 feet of row; 60 pounds to the acre.

BURPEE'S BUSH—(77 days). The standard large seed bush Lima of excellent quality. Vines 18 to 20 inches tall spreading in growth, medium green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, broad, flat. Seeds grayish white.

HENDERSON BUSH—(65 days). Sometimes called Baby Lima and is undoubtedly the most widely used of the Lima beans for home and market gardens, principal canning variety because of its productiveness and resistant to disease. Vine 17 inches tall, vigorous, erect and of uniform growth. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches long, dark green, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Seed small, flat, creamy white.

JACKSON WONDER SPECKLED OR CALICO—(66 days). Well adapted to the South and most prolific of all Limas. Vines 16 to 20 inches tall, dark green, spreading. Pods 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green, broad, flat and slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds to the pod. Seed buff mottled with purplish black.



Large White Lima

BEETS, MANGELS, SWISS CHARD

TABLE BEETS

CULTURE—1 oz. seed to 100-foot row; 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Sow seed in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed to a depth of 1 inch. Thin from 2 to 4 inches apart. Beets are best when gathered quite young, about 2 inches in diameter. For spring crop plant during February and March and for fall crop plant in August and September. A sandy loam is preferable, however, beets will succeed in most soils if properly fertilized and cultivated.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—(50 days). Root flattened, globe shaped, with small tap root. Dark purplish red. Flesh crisp and tender. Tops medium size. A splendid variety for home and market garden.

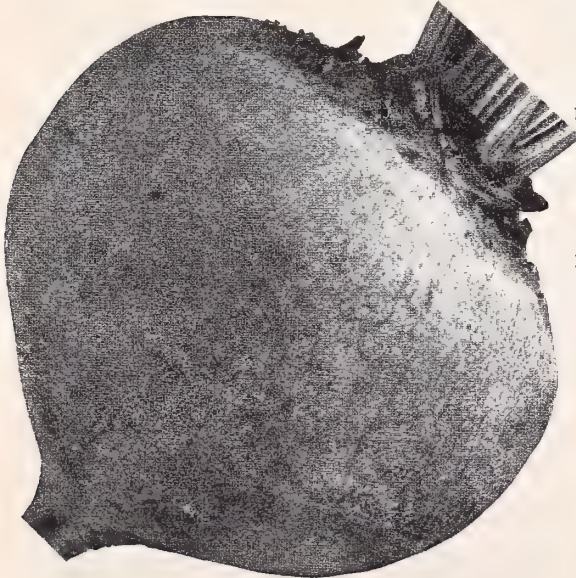
DETROIT DARK RED—(52 days). This is the outstanding sort for home or market garden, canners, shippers. Tops are uniform, medium dark green, slender and erect. Roots globe shaped, symmetrical, dark blood red with small tap root. The zones are inconspicuous, therefore the interior resembles a solid wall of deep blood red. Retains its quality until full grown.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—(60 days). A medium early variety suitable for either home or market garden. Roots smooth. Tops medium but somewhat coarse. Flesh deep red with purplish red zones. Crisp and tender.

ECLIPSE EXTRA EARLY—(55 days). Bulbs globed, early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top shaped. Leaves light green, broad with broad orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

EARLY WONDER—(52 days) Desirable home and market garden sort. Tops medium, small, erect with small collar or crown. Roots flattened globe with small tap root. Color purplish red with zones of lighter hue. Tender and of good quality.

IMPROVED LONG BLOOD—(65 days). Resists drought better than other varieties of beets, and an excellent winter keeper. Deep red color. Flesh very sweet.



Early Banquet

EARLY BANQUET—(59 days). The large beets, 3 to 4 inches across, are round but sometimes deeper than their diameter. The flesh is a beautiful dark red color occasionally zoned. Though it is a quick grower, the roots will keep a long time in storage. A splendid variety for the home garden and for market gardeners, it is dependable in every way. Flesh is fine grained, tender and most agreeably sweet. It may be grown for early use, summer, fall or winter storing as well as for canning.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Stock Beets or Mangels

2 ozs. will sow 100 feet of drill. 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

CULTURE Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow from about the middle of March until the middle of June, and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out, so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Do not begin feeding Mangels until after January first. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart.

GIANT FEEDING HALF SUGAR—(90 days). A strain of beets very desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop, but exceedingly rich in sugar and other nutritive elements. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—(110 days). These beets, on good soil, sometimes grow 18 inches long. Dark leaves; flesh white tinged with rose. An excellent keeper; nutritious and milk producing.

SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS—(60 days). Stalks pure white and thick as rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. The tops cook like spinach and the stems like asparagus. Cultivation same as beet.



Swiss Chard

CABBAGE

CULTURE. For early plants sow seed in boxes indoors or in hot bed, allowing 6 to 7 weeks from sowing to setting in the open ground. Some recommend planting the seeds in the field, 3 or 4 seeds to a hill and leaving the strongest plant. One ounce of seed will produce from 1500 to 2000 plants in open ground, 3000 in frames. 4 to 6 ounces of seed is required to produce plants for an acre.

$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. will plant 100 feet of row; 4 ozs. to the acre.

First Early Sorts

Days to maturity are reckoned from setting of plants.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—(70 days). The plants are very vigorous, short, stout stems, few outer leaves, producing a very hard, round head, very uniform in size and of long keeping qualities. In maturity slightly larger and later than Golden Acre. Produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—(74 days). A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by about 10 days and 40 to 50 per cent larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners, owing to its earliness and its size.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—(65 days). A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top.

GOLDEN ACRE—(64 days). The earliest round-headed cabbage and especially valuable for early market and for shipping. Plants very small and compact, with short stem. The heads are uniformly round, firm, usually 6 inches in diameter, weigh 3 pounds, and are of superb quality. Similar to Copenhagen Market but several days earlier and the heads are smaller.

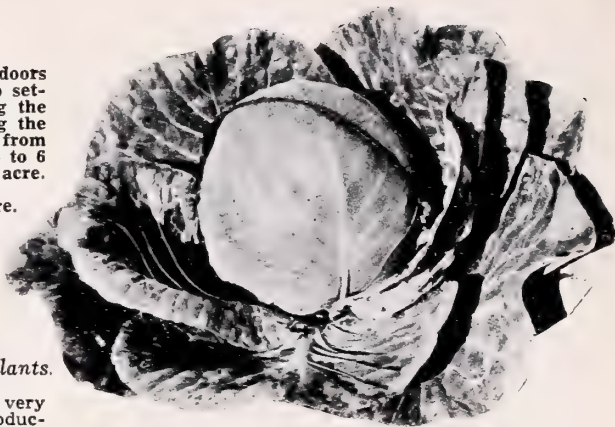


Charleston Wakefield

Late or Autumn - Winter Sorts

PREMIUM LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—(120 days). A heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late ripening cabbage. The head is thick, broad, solid, and slightly rounded on the top, though this variety is what is termed a flat head, as it tends toward flatness. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head.

SUREHEAD—(115 days). This is a popular strain of the Large Flat Dutch type of cabbage so largely grown for winter. The heads are large, round, flat at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and of fine texture. An excellent variety and stands shipping well.



Cabbage, Copenhagen Market

Second Early and Intermediate Sorts

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH—(90 days). Used as an early cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem.

SUCCESSION—(105 days). An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads large, deep, an excellent quality.

Chinese Cabbage

PE-TSAI—(75 days). This variety of cabbage is also known as celery cabbage, universally grown in China. It does not head up solid like our cabbage, but makes a loose roll of leaves, tender and white, differs in flavor from our cabbages. The stems are thick and brittle like celery. It is better blanched by tying up the outside leaves around the plant. It is a delicious vegetable and may be served in salads or boiled like cabbage.



Golden Acre Cabbage

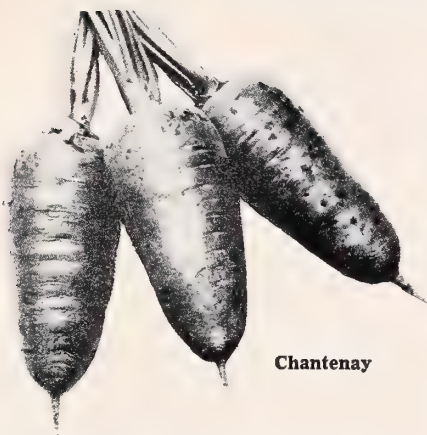
CARROTS

Table Varieties

1 oz. of seed to the 100 feet of row;
3 to 5 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE. It is best to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowing as late as June 15th. Prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 12 to 24 inches apart. It is necessary to sow carrots quite thickly. Sowing a few quick germinating seeds with the carrot, as lettuce or radish, is a help in cultivating the rows.

Cover one-fourth to one-half inch deep and firm the soil well around the seeds. Keep the weeds back and thin the plants later to 3 or 4 inches apart. On heavy and hard soils, plant the shorter and earlier varieties for satisfactory results.



Chantenay

CHANTENAY—(70 days). An elegant bunching carrot and early main-crop sort for the market gardener. A first-class table variety; stump-rooted, and about 5 to 6 inches long, and broad-shouldered. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality; is medium early with small tops. Undoubtedly one of the best in quality for the market and private garden.



Danvers
Half Long

DANVERS HALF LONG—(76 days). This is a broad-shouldered carrot of cylindrical form about 7 to 8 inches in length by 2½ inches in diameter at the shoulder. Color, orange-red; skin smooth; cooking qualities superb. Well known for the essential qualities of uniform size, smoothness, sweetness, flavor and deep color.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—(85 days). The roots grow uniform and smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, of large size and deep, rich orange color. It is a good keeper and of fine quality for table use.

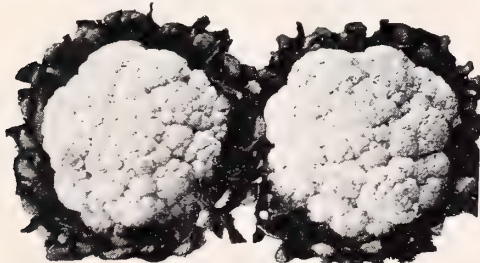
OXHEART OR GUERANDE—(75 days). Oxheart is intermediate as to length between the well-known Danvers Half Long and the Scarlet Horn Carrot, but is much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Of very fine quality for the table and is easy to harvest. A favorite for the home garden. Best strain obtainable.

CAULIFLOWER

¼ oz. of seed will sow 100-foot row. 1 oz. will produce 2,000 plants.

CULTURE. The same as cabbage. If the soil used for cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently. Plants should be vigorous when transplanted in open ground and not later than April. Pin or tie the leaves together as soon as the flower head begins to form.

EXTRA SELECTED EARLY SNOWBALL—(54 days from plants). Heads very early; of medium size, firm, compact, solid, and very white; plant compact in growth, with few short, upright leaves. Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety.



Snowball Cauliflower

CORN SALAD

Plant 2 ozs. of seed to 100 feet of row.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS—(62 days). Large green cabbaging. For spring salad or garnishing. Doesn't do well in hot weather, so plant early as possible in spring.

CRESS

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row.

EXTRA CURLED OR IMPROVED PEPPER GRASS. This tastes the same as Water Cress and is easily grown in spring, summer and fall. Make frequent plantings as the plant soon runs to seed.

WATER CRESS. Hardy plant, grown easily in shallow fresh water. Start seed in very moist earth and transplant to water. Grown for the refreshing leaves which make fine salads and garnishings.

CELERY

¼ oz. will plant 100 feet of row. 4 ozs. of seed will plant an acre. 1 oz. will produce about 3,000 plants.

Celery seed is very slow in germinating and should therefore be sown in finely-prepared rich soil, which can be kept moist. For early use, it is advisable to sow in hotbeds or in shallow boxes in the house or early in April in the open ground. Pack the soil well over the seed with the foot or with back of spade.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—(118 days). The best celery in cultivation and the most profitable for market and family use. The heart is large, solid, golden-yellow in color, and of delicious flavor. It will turn at maturity to a yellowish-white without banking, but like all other celeries, is improved by having some soil brought up to the stalks.

PERFECTED WHITE PLUME—(111 days). Is the finest strain of White Plume Celery ever grown. Not only does the stem whiten, but the leaf itself, especially every inner leaf, assumes the attractive white color. This makes the White Plume Celery one of the most showy ornaments that can be put upon the Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner table. White Plume is usually planted for early use, and for this reason should have extra good care. Well-grown White Plume is simply perfect, both in palatability and beauty, and is the earliest celery in cultivation.

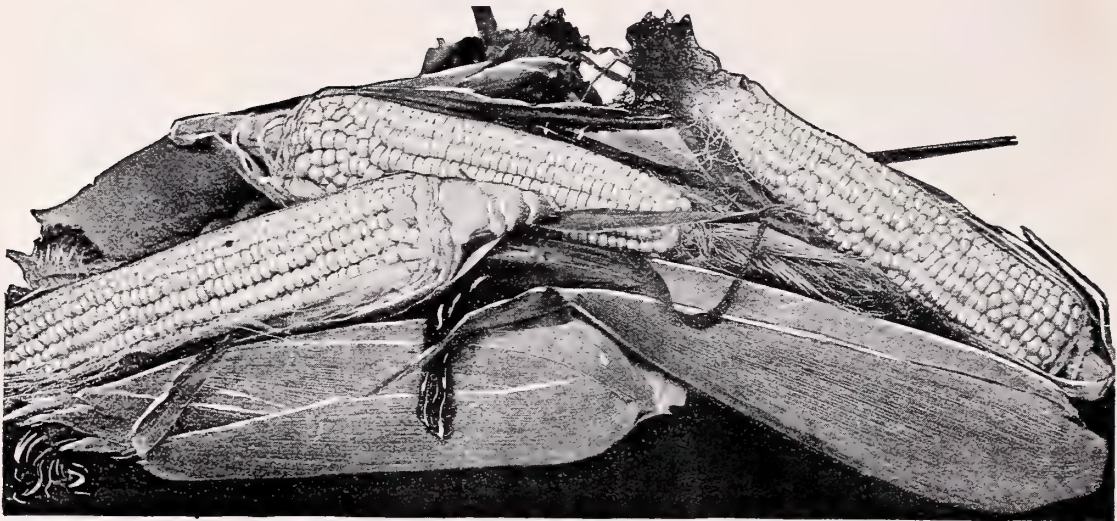
COLLARDS

Plant ½ oz. of seed to 100 feet of row. 6 ozs. will plant an acre.

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

WHITE OR CABBAGE COLLARDS—(90 days). Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorer soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN—(80 days). Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Most Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it.



Stowell's Evergreen

CORN-SWEET

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed to 100 feet of row; 12 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE. Plant corn every two weeks for a continuous supply from late March to late July. Plant corn in three or four-foot drills, dropping a grain every eight to sixteen inches, or plant in hills three or four feet each way, giving six grains to the hill, and later thinning to three stalks. Corn should be planted about one inch

deep, planted deeper in sand than in heavy clay, planted deeper later in the year when the soil is warm; dwarf varieties closer together than the larger varieties, and a given quantity of seed of a small-grained variety plants a larger area than does a like quantity of the large-grained.

ADAM'S EARLY—(72 days) Height of stalk, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. Ears about 6 inches long. Very similar in every respect to Adam's Extra Early, except a taller stalk, and four days later.

DWARF, EXTRA EARLY, ADAMS—(69 days). Height of stalk, about 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears about 5 to 6 inches long, some set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Stands cold, damp ground better than Early Sugar Corn.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—(88 days). Stalk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. Ears slim; about 8 inches long. Grains long and irregular, very narrow. Considered by many one of the best corns for family garden. One of the most popular varieties used.

GOLDEN BANTAM—(71 days). Height of stalk about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Grains golden-yellow and short. Ears about 6 inches long, generally 8 rows. Very hardy. It can be planted early in the spring.

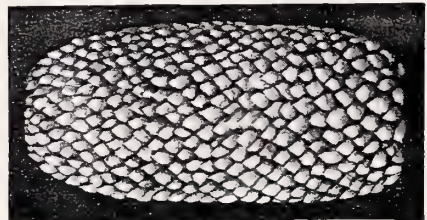
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—(82 days). An outstanding hybrid, very prolific, of fine quality, adapted to the South. Ears about 8 inches long with 14 to 16 rows; golden grains are sweet, tender and delicious. Stalks $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet tall.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—(92 days). Height of stalk about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet. Ears 8 inches long. Very white, deep, narrow grains, 14 rows on the cob. This is the standard variety of sugar corn. It is very popular for home, or market gardeners.

TEXAS HONEY JUNE—(87 days). A variety especially adapted to Texas, perfected by the Texas Experiment Station, College Station, Texas. Stalk about 6 feet tall. Medium size ears with 14 to 16 rows.

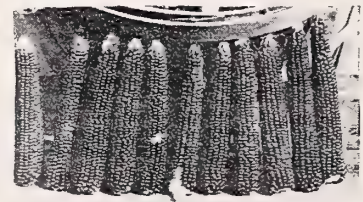
TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(80 days). Similar to Adams' Early in general appearance, but later and much larger. Stalks grow 7 to 8 feet tall and ears 8 to 10 inches long 12 to 14 rows. Like Adams', it can be planted earlier than sugar corn for it will withstand the cold ground of early spring.

POP CORN



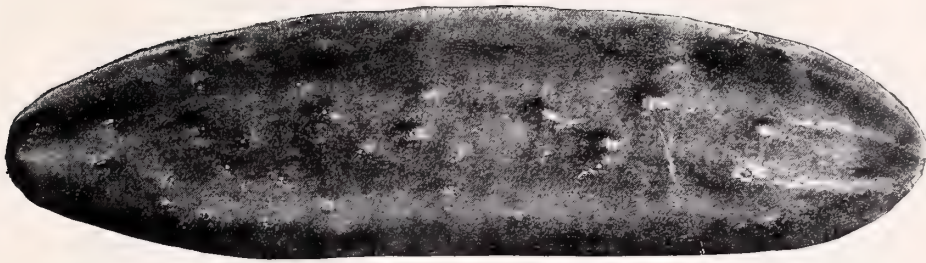
Japanese Hulless

JAPANESE HULLESS. Also known in some sections as Japanese Rice and Little Buster. The Japanese Hulless is a dwarf-growing corn, a heavy yielder of attractive ears peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are similar to the best strains of White Rice, only longer and slimmer and pearly-white in color, but its crowning merit lies in its popping quality, fine flavor and absence of hull or shell.



South American

SOUTH AMERICAN. Also known as Dynamite, T.N.T. and Mushroom. Produces yellow kernels much larger than other varieties. Pops to enormous size, flavor excellent. We recommend the use of this instead of Queens Golden and other similar sorts. Ears are long and slender, 14 rowed. You will find our stock exceptionally true and large grained.



Improved Long Green Cucumber

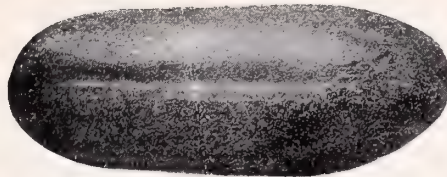
CUCUMBERS

One-half ounce to 100 feet of row; 1 to 2 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich loamy ground. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure. Spray vines liberally to protect them from bugs, and when all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three to four of the strongest to each hill. One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; two pounds will plant an acre. Season given planting to pickling.

ARLINGTON—(62 days). A medium early white-spined cucumber, more slender than Early White Spine and pointed at each end. The young fruits are crisp and tender. The mature fruits are bright deep green and are about seven inches in length, sometimes longer. This variety is extensively used for the home garden and for bulk pickles.

BOSTON PICKLING—(60 days). This is a very productive variety that is extensively grown for pickles. The vines are vigorous. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. The flesh is crisp and tender. Our seed is decidedly superior to much that is offered.



Boston Pickling

DAVIS' PERFECT—(68 days). This is one of the very best cucumbers grown, both for forcing and for out-of-doors. It is slim and symmetrical in shape and from 9 to 12 inches long and of a dark glossy green color changing to white, without a streak of yellow, only when nearly mature.

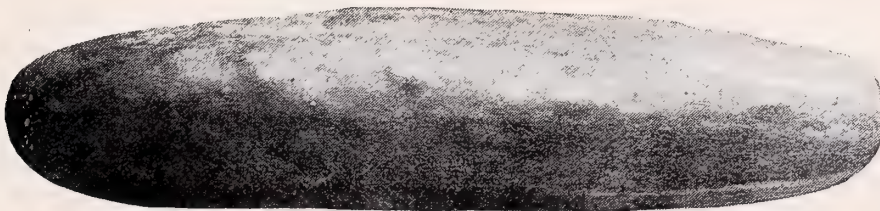
EARLY CLUSTER—(54 days). An early and very productive variety. The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end, crisp and tender. This sort is planted in many sections for the home garden. It is extensively used for pickling cucumber as well as for slicing.

EARLY FORTUNE—(61 days). We offer a superior strain of this early slicing cucumber. The large, straight, white-spined fruits are borne upon a strong, productive and hardy vine. For slicing the flesh is firm, very tasty, tender and of excellent quality. When fully developed the fruits are eight to nine inches long, cylindrical and of a deep green color.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—(70 days). The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often twelve to fifteen inches when mature. They are uniformly slender and of beautiful dark green color. The large warts and spines are well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock. The variety furnishes some fruits early but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. It is a standard sort for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. The fruits are often used for making sweet pickles. This is probably the most extensively used cucumber for the home garden and market.

STAYS GREEN OR BLACK DIAMOND—(62 days). An early shipping variety, very prolific, producing fruits 7 to 8 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, glossy dark green, white spined, cylindrical.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—(66 days). A Gold Medal Winner of 1935. One of the best for slicing. About 8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical. An excellent size for slicing and of a deep green when ready for use.



Straight Eight

EGG PLANT

One-eighth ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 6 ozs. to acre.

Season given plants set to fruit.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE—(87 days). A favorite for both market and private use, and a standard sort in the South. Fruit is large, skin rich purple, flesh white and of good flavor. A vigorous grower, being extremely productive.

BLACK BEAUTY—(84 days). The earliest variety that grows to good size suitable for market. It is jet-black in color, average weight two to three pounds.

ENDIVE

One ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 4 to 5 lbs. to acre.

EARLY GREEN CURLED—(90 days). Drill shallowly in early spring and thin out or transplant in good soil. When nearly grown tie up or shade heads when dry for blanching. Finest and most wholesome for salads and excellent flavor. Standard and most popular variety.

KALE or BORECOLE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. to the acre.

CULTURE. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and much more would be grown if its excellent qualities were generally known. Sow about the middle of March in hotbeds; transplant in May and treat the same as cabbage. For outdoor planting, drill in rows 2½ feet apart and thin out from 6 to 10 inches in the row.

DWARF SIBERIAN—(60 days). Foliage long and of an attractive bright green; very hardy. A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf spreading variety.



Dwarf Siberian Kale—Very Hardy.

LEEK

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE. Leek is very hardy and very easily cultivated. Sow early in spring in rich soil one-half inch deep in drills one foot apart. When six inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart each way as deep as possible, so that the neck, being covered, may be blanched.

LONDON FLAG. The oldest and best-known variety; hardy and productive.



Black Beauty

KOHL-RABI

One-half oz. will sow 100 feet of drill; ½ lb. to the acre.

The plant belongs to the turnip family, but is more hardy and nutritious.

CULTURE. Should be sown in 3-foot rows about the 15th of April and plants thinned out to eight inches apart in rows.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—(56 days). A very handsome, extremely early variety with small tops. The bulbs are of medium size, nearly white and of the best quality. It makes a delicious cabbage-flavored dish and is of best quality for the table when about three inches in diameter.

PURPLE VIENNA—(60 days). A little later than the White; color, bluish-purple. Quality and flavor unexcelled.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

LETTUCE

One-half oz. of seed to 100 feet of row; 3 lbs. to the acre.

CULTURE. For early outdoor culture the seed may be planted in March, or as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills 14 inches apart and thin the plants to four inches apart. For the heading varieties, where large heads are desired, plants should be thinned eight to ten inches to row. Lettuce should be grown very rapidly, therefore the soil should be as rich as possible.

BIG BOSTON—(75 days). This market variety is very popular for outdoor culture and is also in demand as a compact, large-heading, forcing sort for cold-frames. The plants are large, very hardy, and vigorous. The leaves are broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at the edge, thin, very hard and crisp. In color they are bright light green, the head slightly tinged with reddish-brown. The inner leaves blanch to an attractive greenish-white, tinged with light yellow. It heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety, and is grown very extensively in the South for shipment north in the winter.



Big Boston Lettuce

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—(46 days). The broad light green leaves, crumpled and twisted, form a large, firm bunch which blanches well and is decidedly crisp.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—(77 days). Forms round, crisp, solid heads, of buttery flavor, medium early. One of the best summer varieties of head lettuce.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON OR SILESIA—(46 days). White-seeded. Forms a close compact mass of curly yellowish-green leaves, slightly frilled, crisp, tender and sweet. Good for cold frames, or early out-of-doors planting.

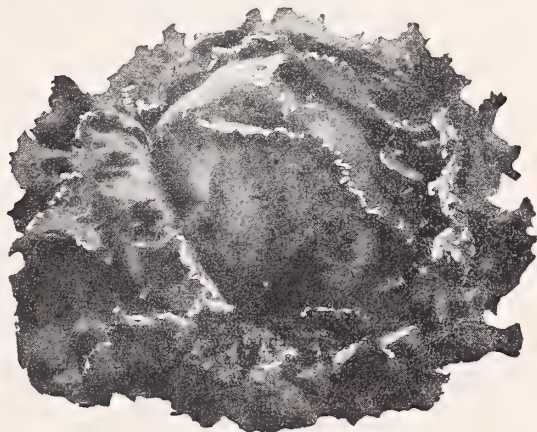


New York Lettuce

NEW YORK NO. 12—(75 Days). A widely used strain of New York well adapted to midseason maturity, as it stands heat well. It is a large-heading variety, with crisp dark green leaves slightly curled on the edges. Large, compact, and attractive.

PRIZEHEAD—(45 Days). Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright green shaded with brownish-red. They are large and thin, attractively curled and very tender.

GRAND RAPIDS—(44 days). One of the most popular loose-leaved varieties. The crisp light green leaves form a loose, rounded cluster that matures early. Very tender and sweet when grown under glass. Also good for outdoor planting.



Iceberg

ICEBERG—(80 Days). Has an unusually solid head. The white, main ribs of the leaves curve toward the center, and keep the interior thoroughly bleached. It is quick-growing and always crisp and tender whether propagated in early spring or in the hot days of summer.

NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL—(80 Days). Produces immense heads, solid as cabbage. The heart blanches beautifully, being crisp, tender and delicious. A robust variety; roots deeply and therefore can resist hot, dry weather. Outer color is a distinct apple-green. Extensively grown all over the country, it is especially popular in California where it is known as Los Angeles Lettuce. A desirable standard lettuce.



Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce

HANSON—(85 days). Grows to large size and is uniformly sure-heading. Heads very solid and beautifully blanched; crisp, mild, and tender. One of the finest varieties to grow for market during the summer months.

MUSKMELONS AND CANTALOUPE

One oz. of seed to 100 feet of row; 1 lb. to the acre.

CULTURE. A rich, sandy soil and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best melons. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in hills 6 feet apart, dropping 8 seeds to the hill. Rich earth is far better than manure, but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. After danger of frost and insects are past, thin to three to four of the strongest plants to each hill. Cultivate often, but not too deep.

BANANA—(94 days). A long variety tapering at both ends. Skin is lemon colored when mature. Pink flesh, delicious eating quality. Size 14x4 in. Weight 5 to 7 pounds.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—(94 days). A large size melon weighing 8 to 10 lbs. Round shaped, slightly ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh very thick and sweet. An excellent home garden and shipping variety, growing well in almost all sections.

HALES'S BEST NO. 36—(85 days). A beautiful melon, wonderful shipper and of excellent quality. It has become the most popular cantaloupe for shippers during the past several seasons. Solidly netted, no ribs and little if any suture. The rich spicy salmon flesh is deep fine grained and holds up well in shipping. While bred for the shipping trade its many fine qualities make it ideal for roadside or home markets. We recommend the No. 36 to anyone wanting a truly high class melon.

HEARTS OF GOLD—(88 days). Well netted except for a narrow stripe between shallow ribs, the flesh is very firm of a deep golden color, sweet spicy and of the finest flavor. Stands shipping well.

SELECT POLLOCK 10-25—(94 days). Rust-resistant. This is the highest development of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, both in netting and rust-resisting qualities. This melon has a solid net over its entire surface. The meat is pink and very deep; of fine, sweet flavor. It is highly rust-resistant and under conditions when other strains rust badly, the melons of this strain remain green and thrifty and bear fruit. It yields a heavy crop of uniform standard-sized melons.

ROCKY FORD — (90 days). This melon is unequalled in quality. The thick, green, sweet flesh is of the finest quality, with small, yellow cavity. Outer skin of melon very heavily netted; melons average an even medium size.



IMPROVED PERFECTO—(92 days). An excellent late shipping variety. Melons are heavily netted without ribbing. Flesh orange, thick and has a delicious flavor. Small seed cavity. An excellent melon.



Casaba Melon

The Casabas are primarily for winter use. They require a long season for maturing but the fruits are exceptionally good keepers. The skin of the fruits is usually furrowed and they possess little or none of the common muskmelon odor.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—(120 days). One of the best Casabas. It is a variety grown extensively for shipment from Southern California. The fruits are nearly globular, bright yellow with golden tint, with wrinkled skin, six to eight inches in diameter. The flesh is white, very thick, juicy and sweet.

HONEY DEW MELON—(112 days). A splendid variety; rind dull white when ripe. The flesh is a rich green, very sweet and delicious flavor. The average size is about six inches in diameter and they weigh five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with little netting.



SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS

Sow in hills eight feet apart in each direction. One-half ounce per 30 hills; one pound to the acre.

To make certain of raising good watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep.

It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young

plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Put eight or ten seeds in a hill. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill.

Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. If the striped beetle appears, use tobacco dust freely. The best protection against blight and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and continuous growth. It is desirable to change the location as often as practicable.

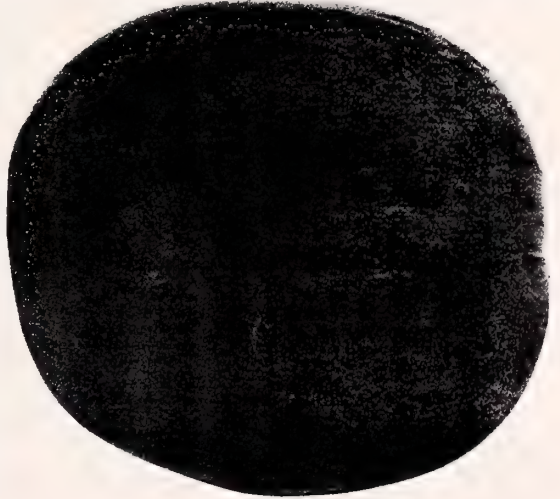
ALABAMA SWEET, IMPROVED—(85 days). For shipping. Fruits large, oblong with rather thin but tough rind; medium green with deeper green mottled stripes. Flesh bright red, fine grained, sweet; seed mottled white. Weight 25 pounds.

BLACK DIAMOND—(88 days). A melon which is suddenly becoming very popular in the Southwest. Makes a vigorous vine growth, does not sunburn easily. Develops unusually attractive fruits of large oval shape, commonly about 50 pounds. Specimens up to 100 pounds or more have been produced. Very dark green color with bluish bloom. Flesh bright red and of very sweet delicate flavor. Seeds dark brownish black.

BLUE WATSON—(90 days). This is an unusually attractive and fine strain of Watson, full equal to the Improved and with the distinction of having a much darker green glossy rind. A splendid shipper.

CLETEX (SPOTTED WATSON)—(90 days). Similar in size and shape to Tom Watson but with dark green irregular mottling on lighter green background of rind. Flesh red and sweet, rind tough enough for good shipping. Seed brown. Weight 30 pounds.

FLORIDA GIANT (CANNONBALL)—(95 days). Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits dark green, nearly round; flesh firm and red; of excellent quality. Ships well, though rather large for some markets, and is one of the best all-purpose varieties. Seed mottled dark brown. Weight 40 pounds.



Black Diamond

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE (GYPSY)—(90 days). An old Southern favorite, excellent shipper. A large, long melon, yellowish-green with stripes of very dark green. Rind is very tough. Rich scarlet red flesh. Seeds light cream with dark brown tips. Weight 30 pounds. Size 18x12 inches.

GOLDEN HONEY—(90 days). A leader among the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oblong in shape, weight about 20 pounds. Rind is dark green with darker green stripes. Flesh is bright golden color and of excellent flavor. Size 14x12 inches. Seeds white with black tips.

HALBERT'S HONEY—(85 days). Large, handsome fruits, 18 to 20 inches in length, 12 inches in diameter. Skin is deep green showing fine veins. Weight about 35 pounds. Flesh is a beautiful crimson extending to within half inch of rind. Vines vigorous in growth and prolific in production. Seed white with black tips.

IRISH GREY—(90 days). A white seeded, extra hard shell variety, 18 inches long and 11 inches thick. The skin is a mottled greenish-gray. Flesh is red, crisp, sweet and free from stringiness. Fruits are large and oblong in shape. Average weight 35 pounds. A very fine shipping melon.



Dixie Queen



Halbert Honey

DIXIE QUEEN—(85 days). A very prolific, shipping type of excellent quality. Fruits oval-round, light green with dark green stripes, weight 30 pounds; rind thin but tough. Flesh bright red, crisp, and quite free from fibre; seed small, white and few. Sometimes incorrectly described as white-seeded Cuban Queen. Weight 30 pounds.

WATERMELONS—Continued

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS, IMPROVED (85 days). A large melon with tough rind, dark bluish-green skin and delicious sweet flesh. Oblong in shape, 22 inches long and 12 inches in diameter; weight 40 to 50 pounds. Flesh bright scarlet, with no stringiness. White seeds.



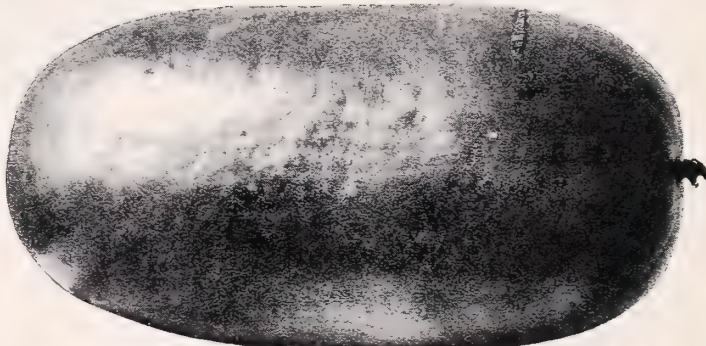
Stone Mountain

PORTO RICO—(90 days). A yellow fleshed watermelon. The flesh is very tender and melting, of a fine sugary delicious flavor, surpassing many of the red fleshed melons. The outside skin is dark green mingled with stripes of a lighter green. Grows oblong in shape. Weight 20 pounds.

SCHOCHLER—(95 days). An exceptionally large, main crop, shipping variety, originated in Texas. Fruits very long, large, dark green, with very faint stripes; rind hard and tough. Flesh rich red, coarse grained, of fairly good quality. Seed brown. Weight 45 pounds.

TOM WATSON PARKER COUNTY—(90 to 95 days). The standard shipping variety. Fruits very large, cylindrical, oblong with rounded ends. Rind dark mottled green, very tough and rather thick. Flesh bright deep red, crisp and of fair quality. Seeds brown.

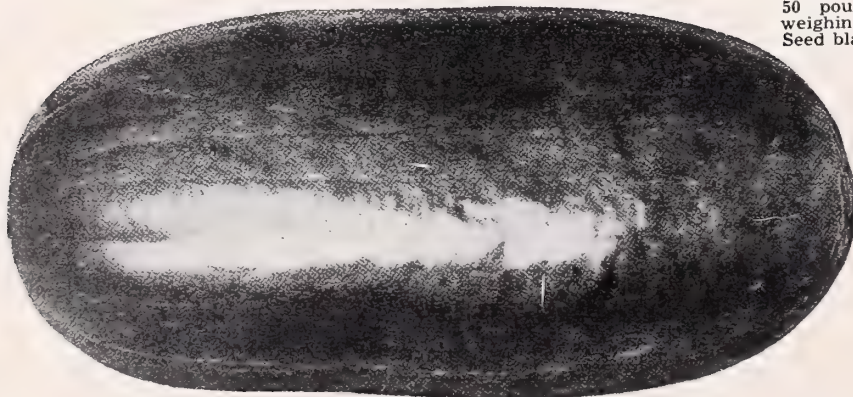
STONE MOUNTAIN—(90 days). A large, nearly round melon, somewhat blunt at the ends. Dark green skin, with faintly indicated broad ribs. Flesh bright scarlet and exceptionally sweet. Very few seeds, giving the impression it is all heart. Originated in Georgia and named after the famous Stone Mountain. Average weight 35 pounds. A fine variety for home gardens. Seeds white, with black tips.



Improved Kleckley Sweet

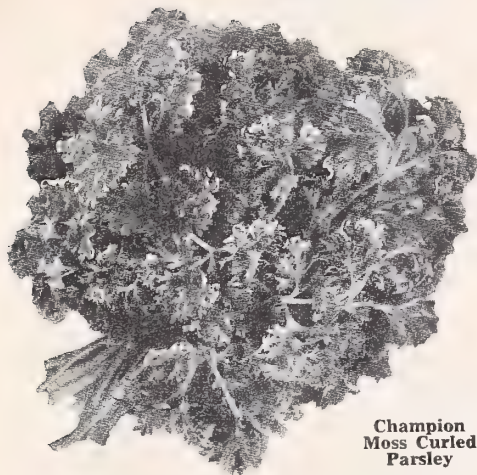
TOM WATSON, IMPROVED—(95 days). An important red heart strain of this outstanding shipping melon. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh deep red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor; seed brown. Weight 35 pounds.

TRIUMPH—(95 days). The melons are nearly round in form, the skin is dark green slightly striped with narrow bands of lighter green but when full ripe the melons are solid dark green. The flesh is red and firm, a good shipper. The vines are of vigorous growth. Weight 50 pounds with some specimens weighing more than 100 pounds. Seed black.



Tom Watson

WONDERMELON (Improved Kleckley's Sweet)—(85 days). Excellent for home and market garden, but not adapted to shipping long distances. Fruits large, cylindrical, with slight ribbing, dark glossy green; very attractive, with thin rind. Flesh deep red, juicy and very sweet; seed broad and white. Wt. 40 pounds.



Champion
Moss Curled
Parsley

OKRA or GUMBO

4 ozs. of seed to 100 feet of drill; 10 lbs. to the acre.

Sow after soil is warm, in rows three feet apart, 18 inches apart in the row. The pods are used for soups and stews. The pods should be gathered while still young and tender, before the woody fiber develops.

WHITE VELVET—(60 days). Plant is about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. Pods white, long, smooth, and are tender until nearly full size.

WHITE LIGHTNING—(50 days). A White Velvet type with long tapering, round smooth pods entirely spineless, when mature around 8 inches long. Height of plant 5 feet tall.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN—(50 days). A distinct early variety. Pods short, but very numerous.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—(56 days). This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive. Pods deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality.

CLEMSON SPINELESS—(55 days). Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. All America Silver Medal for 1939. A very uniform strain of the Perkins Mammoth pod type with less foliage. A valuable introduction. Height of stalk 4½ feet tall. Pods around 7 inches in length, rich green and of good quality.

PARSLEY

½ oz. of seed to 100 feet of drill; 3 lbs. to the acre.

CULTURE. Sow seeds in shallow drills in the early spring for border, or in rows 12 to 13 inches apart, care being taken that the drills be not more than one-half inch in depth, and that the seed be well pressed down after sowing, as the seed germinates very slowly, three to five weeks elapsing sometimes before it makes its appearance. Cultivate frequently.

PLAIN PARSLEY—(72 days). The leaves of this variety are flat, deeply cut but not curled. Very desirable for flavoring soups and stews and for drying. It is a favorite on account of its very dark green leaves, as well as its hardness. The curled sorts are very extensively used for garnishing.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(70 days). This is a vigorous, compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring. A handsome decorative plant. Leaves very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss. Fine deep green color and very attractive foliage.



White Velvet Okra

MUSTARD

2 ozs. of seed to 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The leaves are large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is highly esteemed in the South for the market as well as the home garden on account of its vigorous growth, hardness and good quality. Seed small, reddish-brown to nearly black.

CHINESE SMOOTH-LEAVED. An excellent sort with very large, light green, plain or comparatively smooth leaves, borne well above the ground. The plant is of very quick growth, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity. This sort is preferred by many as it is more easily prepared for the table than the rougher-leaved varieties. Seed small, reddish-brown to nearly black.

OSTRICH PLUME. The plume-like leaves of this variety are closely curled and finely fringed. The medium yellowish-green color and compact erect habit of growth lend a decorative touch to the garden, and the tender quality and fine flavor make it most desirable for salads and greens.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF. This is a quick growing and very productive variety which remains in condition for use a long time. The leaves are rounded, very slightly crumpled, unfrilled, and very large. They are medium light green with a broad, pale green midrib. Very popular.

MUSTARD SPINACH OR TENDERGREEN. Plants of rapid and vigorous growth with comparatively narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. It will stand longer than most varieties without sending up seed stalks. This mustard is recommended for the home garden as well as for shipping.

PARSNIP

½ oz. of seed to 100 feet of drill; 5 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE. As it is sometimes slow and uneven in growth, it should be sown early as possible in drills 2½ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press soil firmly over seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin plants to six inches apart.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—(95 days). This really is the greatest old-time favorite among the parsnips and has a host of friends which it will never lose. It is very smooth, white, with a very thick shoulder and tapering down to a graceful point. One of the best known; none better.



Giant Southern Curled Mustard

ONIONS

1 oz. will sow 100 feet of row; 2 to 3 lbs. will plant an acre

Soil should be well fertilized. For early crop, sow seed in cold-frames in February, transplanting when large enough to handle. Open-ground sowing should be made after danger of frost. Sow one-half inch deep in rows 12 inches apart. If thinning is needed, the young plants may be used for salad. Keep free from weeds. Care should be taken in cultivating not to go too deep and not to cover the bulbs.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BER-MUDA—(93 days). This is the genuine pure white type of the Bermuda Onion family. Our seed of this variety comes directly from Teneriffe. This onion is very mild in flavor, having a clear white skin; being deliciously tender, a heavy yielder, consequently a profitable crop to grow.

IMPORTED YELLOW BER-MUDA—(93 days). A very popular type of Bermuda Onion; it is a standard variety with large commercial growers in South-west Texas, being a light straw-colored onion, ripening early and very prolific.



Sweet Spanish Riverside Strain

PRIZETAKER—(105 days). One of the handsomest and largest of the late or main-crop sorts. Its globular shape, yellowish-brown skin, white, tender flesh and mild flavor win it great popularity among all gardening classes. It is very productive and keeps well into the winter.

RED WETHERSFIELD—(100 days.) This is one of the oldest and best-known among red onions. It produces a heavy yield even in poor soils and is extensively grown in the East. The bulbs are large and flattened but quite thick with a deep purple-red skin. The flesh is purplish-white, moderately fine-grained and with a rather strong but pleasant flavor. The variety is very productive, one of the best keepers and very fine for general cultivation.

SWEET SPANISH (Riverside Strain)—(110 days). This finely-bred strain is steadily increasing in popularity due to its large size, attractive yellowish-brown covering and excellent flavor. Under favorable conditions the globe-shaped bulbs often weigh two pounds and always possess a most delicious mild flavor. It keeps very well.



Crystal White Wax Bermuda

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—(110 days). A most desirable main-crop or medium early variety for the home garden owing to its abundant yield, large size and very attractive white skin. The handsome bulbs have firm, fine-grained flesh with a mild flavor. It is more pleasing than the colored varieties when cooked. By years of careful selection and breeding we have developed a strain that is unsurpassed in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

WHITE PORTUGAL (American Silverskin). (100 days). Home gardeners who wish to plant one general-purpose onion are strongly urged to use this sort. It is a favorite for bunching or salads while young and in maturity is the best flattened white onion under cultivation. The handsome white-skinned bulbs are medium early; of middle size, and delightfully flavored. It is an excellent keeper and of prime quality.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—(110 days). The most extensively used main-crop yellow onion for the home garden. Our selection and breeding have developed a strain which has the early ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers and yet is more globular, handsome and prolific than the parent type. The bulbs are medium to large-sized, uniformly globe-shaped, and white-fleshed, with a crispness and an excellent mild flavor. Highly recommended.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

GARDEN PEAS

1 to 2 lbs. of seed to 100 feet of row; 90 lbs. of Dwarf or 60 lbs. of Tall will plant an acre.

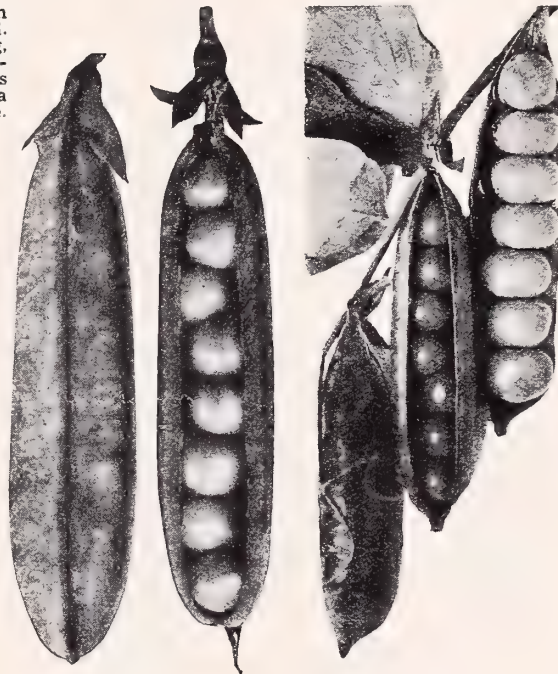
CULTURE. For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. The seed should be planted in rows at a depth of 1½ to 2 inches. Rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches for the taller sorts. The wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded sorts, but are of superior quality. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

Early Varieties

ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—(56 days) A green seeded, smooth, extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Slender light green foliage, pods 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt, containing 5 to 8 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra, early peas in the market, a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.



Little Marvel



Alaska Peas

American Wonder

AMERICAN WONDER—(60 days) Dry seed, green, wrinkled. One of the earliest of the wrinkled sorts. Pods of striking form, 2½ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored peas. Vine 10 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Very prolific.

BLUE BANTAM OR PETER PAN—(65 days) Laxtonian type, large podded, dwarf variety, vine vigorous, height 16 inches.

FIRST AND BEST OR MORNING STAR—(58 days) A creamy white seeded extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine, 30 to 36 inches. Pods blunt, single, 2½ to 2¾ inches long.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—(62 days) Seed very large, of splendid quality, green cream color. An extra early, large, single podded, wrinkled variety, pods about 4½ inches long, pointed, as large as Telephones, showy, same shape as Telephones. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vines similar in appearance to Telephones, but more yellowish.

LAXTONIAN—(62 days) Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green. Pods dark green, single and broad, slightly curved, pointed, about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine pea that we know. Anyone who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod, will not go amiss by planting this variety.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—(64 days) Dry seed is creamy yellowish green and wrinkled. A good sort for both home and market gardening. The largest podded of this family, most attractive, vines dark green, medium coarse, growing 18 inches tall. Pods borne singly, 4 inches long, pointed, slightly curved, well filled with 7 to 9 large green wrinkled peas.

LITTLE MARVEL—(64 days) Seed large, green, wrinkled. Vine strong, dark green, vigorous, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to 3½ inches long with a blunt end containing 7 or 8 peas. A very fine, productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—(60 days) Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonder. Vines almost identical to the American Wonder except slightly taller. One of the best, early, dwarf, wrinkled sorts. Vines about 15 to 18 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled blunt pods about 3 inches long.

PREMIUM GEM—(65 days) Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened. An admirable, very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods blunt, about 3 inches long, 5 to 7 peas in a pod.

THOMAS LAXTON—(65 days) Seed wrinkled, medium size, cream and green color. Height of vine about 9 feet. Vines darker green than Gradus. Length of pods, about 4 inches, containing 6 to 8 large tender Peas, more productive and vigorous than Gradus. Pods, single, blunt or square ended, and light green. An early fine productive Pea for Market Gardeners or home use.

GARDEN PEAS, Continued

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties

BLISS' EVERBEARING—(76 days). An old standard late main crop variety. Height 2½ feet. Vine and foliage sturdy and strong, dark green; pods usually in pairs, medium green, 3 inches long, straight, and containing 4 to 5 light green peas of good quality. Matures following Telephone.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—(80 days). One of the richest, best flavored late peas; well known and popular. Height 4½ feet. Vine stout, deep green; pods often in pairs, medium green, 3½ inches long, straight, nearly round and blunt ended, containing 8 light green peas; productive. Season following Telephone.



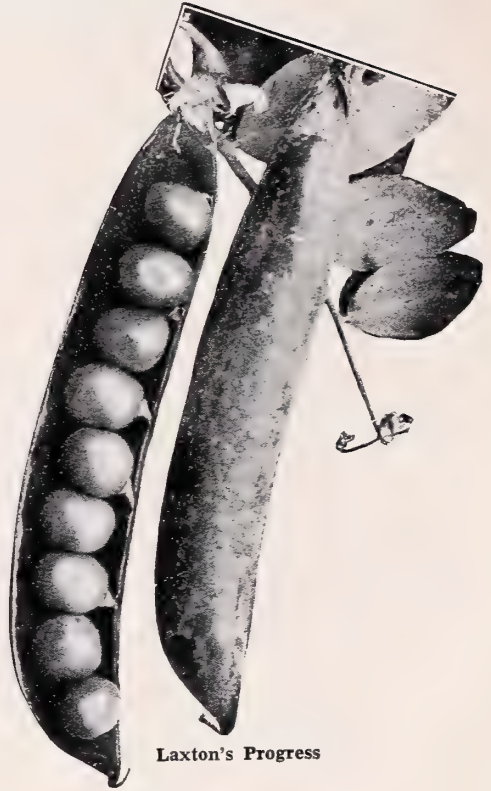
Thomas Laxton

DWARF TELEPHONE—(75 days). Seed large, light green bluish tinge, wrinkled. Vines light yellowish green, about 20 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephone, only lighter. Stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—(80 days). Dry seed, large, round, creamy white, with a white eye. Vines about 4½ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods single, blunt, about 3 inches long.

TELEPHONE—Dark Podded—(76 days). The seed is large, wrinkled, creamy green color. Height of vine 4 to 4½ feet, coarse. Pods single, about 5 inches long, dark green, pointed, straight. One of the best late, large podded peas.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR (Edible Pod)—(66 days). A home garden variety that produces edible pods. Vine 24 to 30 inches tall, hardy, prolific, purple blossom. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long, light green, curved, fairly plump, fleshy. They may be eaten when young much the same as Snap Beans. Dry seed, small, smooth, round, mottled reddish-gray in color.



Laxton's Progress



Laxtonian

PEPPER

One-eighth oz. to 100 feet of row; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will plant 1 acre.

CULTURE. Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes; also for making chow chow and chili sauce. The culture is the same as for eggplant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed early in hotbed, or about middle of spring in open seedbed, the soil being light and warm. When three inches high, transplant in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and two feet apart in the row.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—(74 days from plants). One of the finest of the mild flavored, large peppers. Its excellence as a home and market garden and shipping type places it in an important position for its wide-spread use. Plants 24 to 30 inches in height, upright and heavily productive over a long season. Fruits $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, chunky, four lobed, flesh thickest of all varieties, tender with mild, sweet flavor; attractive, smooth, glossy deep green changing to a brilliant crimson upon ripening.

CHINESE GIANT—(80 days from plants). A very large mid-season variety. Its monstrous, attractive size and sweet, mild flavor have made it an old standby for both home and market gardeners. Plants are 2 feet tall, stocky, vigorous and productive. Fruits 5 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh thick, tender, crisp, sweet, mild flavor; beautiful showy specimen, smooth except crumpled at blossom end; bright green changing to deep scarlet at maturity.



California Wonder



Pimiento

LARGE BELL OR BULLNOSE—(68 days from plants). An old standard early type for both home and market gardens. Plants very prolific, 24 to 30 inches tall. Fruits 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, squarish in shape, flesh thick, sweet, mild flavor. Color deep green changing to scarlet upon maturity.

LONG RED CAYENNE—(70 days from plants). A favorite hot variety used for canning, drying and pickling. Plants 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, vigorous and very productive. Fruits $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to point, thin, tender and twisted, very "hot." Color deep green changing to brilliant red at maturity.

PIMIENTO OR PERFECTION—(72 days from plants). The sweetest pepper grown; does not contain the slightest trace of fieriness. Grown on a large scale for canning, excellent for stuffing and salads, a fine variety for home and market gardens. Plants 30 inches tall, outstanding for its productiveness, upright, dark green foliage. Fruits $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, smooth, tapering heart shaped. Flesh thick, color rich green turning to bright crimson.

RUBY KING—(70 days from plants). A large, sweet, early pepper very popular with home and market gardeners and as a shipper it produces more uniform fruits than the average variety in its class. Plants are 30 inches tall, upright, vigorous, productive. Fruits $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, 3 inches in diameter, slightly tapered, 3 lobed, flesh thick and of a mild, sweet flavor. Color deep green turning bright red at maturity.

CHILI PEPPER

ANAHEIM CHILI—(80 days from plants). A desirable home and market garden variety, not too hot but pungent enough to add pepper flavor to any salad. Used in a commercial way for canning and drying. Plants 20 to 24 inches high, very hardy, vigorous, upright and productive. Fruits 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter with fairly thick flesh, deep green turning to rich scarlet at maturity.

RED CHILI—(84 days from plants). Very pungent, used mostly for pepper sauce, pickling or dried for winter use. Plants 18 inches tall, exceptionally heavy producer. Fruits 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3-8 inch in diameter at shoulder, tapered to point. Flesh thin, light green color turning to deep red.

TOBACCO—(95 days from plants). A late hot variety used in pickles and pepper sauce. Plants large and spreading. Fruits one inch long, three-eighths inch at shoulder, tapering to point. Color greenish-yellow turning to scarlet red at maturity.



Ruby King

PUMPKIN

½ oz. will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING. Plant in good garden soil when the ground has become warm and dry, usually early in May. Sow the seed in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, dropping 8 seeds to a hill. After plants are well advanced thin out to four to a hill. If planted among corn put about three seeds in every third or fourth hill. Never plant pumpkins close to squash or other vine crops, as they mix.

JAPANESE PIE—(115 days). Shaped somewhat like the Cushaw varieties and grows to a large size. The skin is a deep green with dark stripes and the flesh is deep yellow. The pumpkins mature early and are of splendid quality. For good pies, we recommend this sort highly.

KENTUCKY FIELD OR LARGE CHEESE—(120 days). A large, round, flat pumpkin averaging 1½ to 2 feet in diameter. The skin is of a creamy buff color and much ribbed. It has thick orange-yellow flesh of exceptional quality and is a splendid sort for canning and family use. Also used to a great extent for stock feeding.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—(120 days). (Also known as Jumbo and Potiron). This is the largest of all pumpkins, the fruits growing to an enormous size, often weighing as much as 150 pounds, and measuring 2 feet in diameter. The pumpkins are round and flat, slightly ribbed and with a light orange-colored skin. The flesh is bright yellow, very thick, and of good flavor.

SMALL SUGAR—(115 days). A small, round, flattened variety, slightly ribbed and used mostly in the home garden. The skin and flesh are of a deep orange-yellow, very thick and of delicious flavor.



Kentucky Field

IMPROVED GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—(115 days). This is our favorite of the Cushaw type of pumpkin for the South. Attractive in appearance; color a variable mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich creamy-yellow color; solid, fine-grained and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Can be grown in the corn, makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cushaw and is better for stock feeding.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—(110 days). Of medium size and nearly bell-shaped. Neck slightly crooked. The skin is creamy-white, sometimes striped with green, and the flesh is pure white and of excellent quality. Wonderful for pies.



Green Striped Cushaw



Small Sugar

HERBS

ANISE—Used for flavoring.

BALM—Very fragrant leaves.

BASIL, SWEET—Leaves useful for flavoring.

BORAGE—Leaves used for flavoring.

CARAWAY—Seeds used for flavoring.

CORIANDER—Seeds used for flavoring.

DILL—Used for flavoring pickles.

FENNEL, FLORENCE—A bulb-like vegetable formed above ground at base of leaf-stalk.

FENNEL, SWEET—Seeds aromatic.

LAVENDER—Leaves very fragrant.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Used as a seasoning.

ROSEMARY—Leaves very fragrant.

SAGE—A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all.

SAVORY, SUMMER—Leaves for flavoring soups.

THYME—Used as a seasoning.

RADISH

2 ozs. of seed to 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

To have tender and crisp radishes, they must be grown very quickly and in order to do this they should be planted in very rich soil and have plenty of water, commencing early in the spring and sowing at intervals of about a week or ten days. By doing this you will have nice fresh radishes all the time. For fall and winter use you should start sowing seed in August and September, using the same methods as for spring planting.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—(23 days). An outstanding variety, surprisingly uniform, well adapted to both field culture and greenhouse forcing. Roots olive-shaped, medium tops, bright scarlet, crisp, tender and of fine quality.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—(25 days). A very popular standard variety for early forcing or field culture. Round turnip-shaped, rapid grower, short tops, uniform, fine textured; flesh of good flavor; color dark scarlet red.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—(25 days). An unusually attractive sort. Extensively used by truckers and in home gardens. Roots nearly round with small tap root, clear white flesh, tender, brittle and mild flavor. Color crimson with white area about the tip.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—(25 days). Quick growing, half long or olive shaped variety for market and home gardens. Roots thicker toward the bottom, dull scarlet with white tip, 1½ inches long, ½ to ¾ inches thick; flesh white and crisp, becomes pithy unless pulled at first maturity.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped



Saxa

ICICLE—(27 days). Clear white roots which grow 5 to 6 inches in length, slender, smooth, tapering at tip, brittle as ice and of mild, pleasing flavor. A fine variety for both home and market gardens.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—(27 days). A long straight, smooth, scarlet radish. A standard sort for home and market gardens. Roots 4 to 5 inches in length tapering and smooth, of fine quality.

SAXA—(21 days). An early forcing and outdoor variety with small tops. The tap root is uniformly round, small, smooth, tender, of excellent quality. Color deep scarlet.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—(50 days). Roots grow 6 to 7 inches long, 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter at shoulder and slightly broadened at lower end, blunt, smooth, bright rose red in color. The flesh is white, firm and pungent.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—(55 days). Roots are cylindrical, slightly tapered at tip; 7 to 9 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Entirely purplish black. A good keeper.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER—(55 days). Roots are globular, round, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh white, solid, crisp and pungent flavor; skin entirely black. A good keeper.



White Icicle

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

1 oz. of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart on rich ground; the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent spot allotted to them; plant the roots two feet apart each way in ground that is well enriched, at least two feet deep.

VICTORIA GIANT. This is one of the leading varieties. The stalks are red and exceedingly juicy, rich and spicy.

SPINACH

2 ozs. of seed to 100 feet of row; 12 lbs. to the acre.

Seed may be sown in autumn or as early in spring as condition of the ground will permit. We advise by all means to plant in autumn Bloomsdale Spinach as it is by far the best of all autumn varieties.

BLOOMSDALE—(40 days). No spinach is so well known as this variety and we are safe in saying that more of this variety is sold and planted than any other variety. As an autumn sort it is superior to all others. The leaves are twisted and very dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities.

LONG STANDING SAVOY—(40 days). Does not go to seed as soon as Bloomsdale. Very dark green, crumpled and blistered leaves.

VIROFLAY, THICK-LEAF—(48 days). A large, upright-growing, early variety with very thick, large, slightly crumpled leaves of medium green. Fine for fall and spring sowing. Rapid grower.

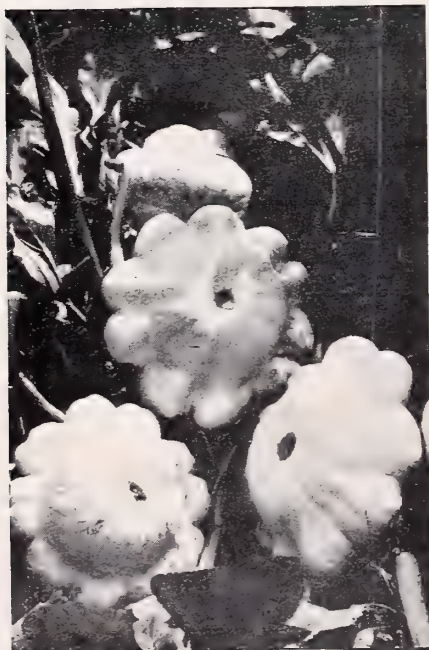
NEW ZEALAND—(60 days). The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth, during the summer. Pick off leaves from stem, cooking them only, and you have delicious greens all summer long.

SQUASH

1 oz. will plant 100 feet of row; 2 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING. Squash succeeds best in a rich soil with a shovelful of well-rotted manure placed in each hill. Make the hills 4 feet apart each way, thinning out to about 3 good plants per hill. Winter varieties are planted 6 to 8 feet apart, using 1 ounce to 15 hills; 2 pounds per acre.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK—(50 days). A very valuable new introduction. It is an all bush type, very prolific over a long period, fruits straight for convenience in packing and shipping, unusually attractive, 12 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter, slightly smaller at the end; golden yellow color. Flesh, firm, of excellent quality and flavor.



Mammoth White Bush Squash



Beselected Bloomsdale Savoy-leaved Spinach

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED. (Also known as Patty Pan.)—(50 days). The leading early summer Squash. It is of medium size, flattened and scalloped. It is creamy-white in color and comparatively smooth on the surface; flesh greenish-white. Of true bush form; very prolific, and the fruits measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

FORDHOOK (Vining)—(55 days). Wonderfully productive and a most desirable variety for both summer and winter. The fruits are oblong, 8 to 10 inches long, with smooth, light yellow skin and straw-colored flesh, having a rich delicious buttery flavor.

IMPROVED HUBBARD—(100 days). This excellent olive-shaped squash is large and moderately warted, with a dark bronze-green skin and bright orange-yellow flesh. The flesh is fine-grained, thick and of a most delicious flavor. Sweet and dry.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOPED—(50 days). Quite similar to the White Bush except in color, which is a deep orange-yellow. Often referred to as "Yellow Patty Pan."

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—(55 days). An early productive summer variety, growing about one foot long, moderately warted, and of bright yellow color. The flesh is salmon-orange and of a delicious flavor. A bush variety.



Yellow Summer Crookneck

SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

6 lbs. to acre; 2 ozs. of seed to 100 feet of row.

Plant in March or April in a shaded place, in drills, in deeply-dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand 4 to 5 inches. Preserve in pits, same as carrots or beets. Cultivate as for carrot.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—(90 days). A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger. Often called "vegetable oyster."

TOMATOES

One-eighth ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row; four ounces will plant an acre.

CULTURE—As tomatoes are very sensitive to frost, they cannot be set in the open field until about May 1st. The seed must be sown in well protected hotbeds, sowing same about March 1st. A hardy and stocky plant is had by transplanting the small plants in the bed a few weeks before transplanting to the field. Or when about 4 inches high, the top may be pinched off and the plant grows stockier.

ACME—(80 days from plants). For home gardens and shipping. This variety is of medium size, slightly oval smooth Tomato, with purplish-pink skin and deep scarlet flesh. The vine is large and very prolific, bearing fruits in clusters of 4 or 5, early and continuously until frost.

BEEF STEAK—(90 days from plants) For home and market garden use. Plant open in habit of growth, heavy, rather light green, vigorous. Fruits large, flat, scarlet, smooth.

BONNY BEST—(70 days from plants). For market gardeners, shippers and canners, a fine general purpose Tomato. Vines medium height and foliage medium green, adapted to pruning and staking. Fruits slightly flattened, bright scarlet, solid.

BREAK O' DAY—(70 days from plants). An early variety for home, market shipping and canning, somewhat drought resistant, resistant to fusarium wilt of vines and to nail head of fruits. Foliage rather light, hardy and prolific, open, spreading. Fruits globe shape, smooth, large, fleshy, of good quality; color light scarlet.

BRIMMER—(90 days from plants). For home gardens, a very large fruited variety. Plants large with deep green leaves. Fruits quite uniform, flat, dark pink, coreless, solid, mild in flavor, good for slicing.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—(70 days from plants). For home gardeners and truckers. Plants medium with open growth, prolific. Fruits medium large, smooth, scarlet, flattened, globe-shaped. Very similar to Bonny Best.

DWARF CHAMPION—(83 days from plants) For home garden use. A dwarf tree type. Medium size purplish-pink, nearly round fruit, stems are short, thick and almost self-supporting and may be grown quite close together where space is limited.

DWARF STONE—(87 days from plants). A favorite with home gardeners. Bright red, dwarf tree sort. Plants short, compact with dark foliage. Fruits large, flattened globe, very attractive, quite solid.

Sow the seed broadcast, using rate of one ounce to about 3 square feet of area, which will yield plants enough to set one-fourth of an acre. In the field, set tall varieties 4 feet apart and dwarf varieties 2½ feet apart. A slight trellis is advisable in the garden. A moderate amount of water should be applied at the roots at regular intervals.

EARLIANA—(63 days from plants). For home garden and early market, widely grown because of its extreme earliness. Vines open, small foliage. Fruits crowded in clusters of 6 to 10 over the entire plant, 3 inches in diameter, 2½ inches thick, bright scarlet, nearly globe shaped.

EARLY DETROIT—(87 days from plants). A shipping sort, a very good producer. Vines are vigorous, heavy foliage and prolific. Fruits rich purplish-pink, nearly globe shaped, large, smooth, solid.

GOLDEN QUEEN—(82 days from plants). For home gardens. Plants of medium size. Fruits medium large, slightly flattened, rich golden yellow, smooth, rather solid, milder flavor than red varieties.



Marglobe



Break O' Day

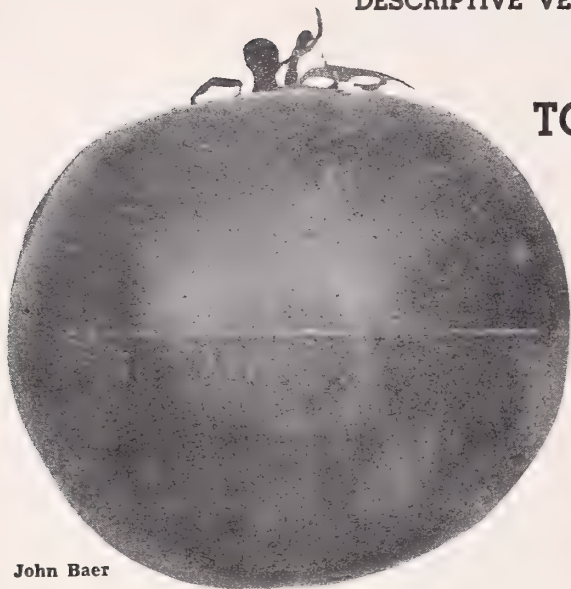
GREATER BALTIMORE—(78 days from plants). Desirable for canning, very dependable in producing a crop under unfavorable soil and weather conditions where many would fail, heavily productive. Plants large, vigorous and somewhat open. Fruits flat, medium large, deep scarlet, fairly solid and firm.

GULF STATES MARKET—(75 days from plant) A valuable shipping variety in the Southern Coast States and, also, fine for market use. Has a heavy skin that is not inclined toward cracking. Plants vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, purplish-pink, very solid.

JOHN BAER—(70 days from plants). A general purpose variety especially desirable for canning and shipping. Vines medium height; foliage medium green. Fruits deep scarlet red, slightly flattened, medium sized, of high quality and excellent flavor.

TOMATOES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

TOMATOES—Continued



John Baer

JUNE PINK—(65 days from plants). Desirable for home gardens, very early and produces throughout the season. The flesh is pink. The vine is similar to Earliana and branches freely; bears fruit in clusters of 6 to 8, medium size, uniform, smooth, very attractive.

LIVINGSTON GLOBE—(87 days from plants). Outstanding shipping Tomato and equally popular for market and home use. Plants strong and prolific with heavy foliage; broad light green leaves. Fruits purplish, glossy, full, globular, smooth, ripens evenly, of good quality, fine flavor.

LOUISIANA PINK—(75 days from plants). A satisfactory variety for home and market on wilt-infested land. Very heavy bearer of smooth, pink, medium size fruits, skin medium thick. Flesh very firm, good flavor.

McGEE—(63 days from plants). A satisfactory early variety for home gardens. Vines open, small foliage. Fruits grow in cluster of 6 to 8 over the plant, globe shape.

MARGLOBE—(78 days from plants). Probably the most widely used Tomato by truckers, shippers and canners in the South. It is a highly developed variety resistant to fusarium wilt and nail head rust. Vines vigorous, medium green, heavy foliage which protects fruits from the sun. Fruits medium large, nearly globular, deep red, smooth, solid, with thick walls and cross sections, of fine quality.



Bonny Best

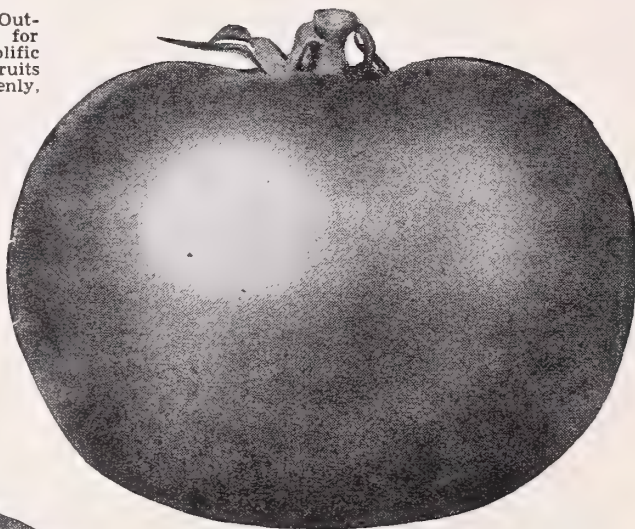
NORTON'S WILT RESISTANT—(85 days from plants). An excellent late or main crop variety similar to stone but wilt resistant, used extensively for canning where fusarium wilt is present in the soil. Vines medium large. Fruits rich red, large, oval, solid, smooth, of excellent quality.

OXHEART—(90 days from plants). A very late variety for home garden. Vines rather large, fairly productive, hardy grower. Fruits pink, heart-shaped, very solid, uneven surface, large, meaty, mild flavor.

PONDEROSA—(88 days from plants). A favorite in many home gardens. Plants large and spreading with medium green leaves. Fruits purplish-pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular with small seed cells, fine flavor.

PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER—(78 days from plants) For home market, shipping and canning. Vines medium, distinctly self-topping, vigorous and heavy. Fruits beautiful, smooth, globular shape, medium scarlet color, thick walls, solid flesh, mild flavor.

RED ROCK—(85 days from plants). A main crop canning variety. Vines medium to large in size, vigorous and healthy grower. Fruits deep red, round, solid, meaty, of fine flavor.



Greater Baltimore

RUTGERS—(78 days from plants). An all purpose variety developed by the New Jersey Experiment Station primarily intended for canning but has achieved general popularity. Vines strong, compact, protects fruit well, very prolific. Fruits bright deep scarlet color, ripens evenly, globe shaped, fleshy, firm, of excellent quality.

STONE—(86 days from plants). Widely used general purpose Tomato, plants large, commonly spread to 6 to 7 feet under favorable conditions, moderately compact, and erect with dense dark green foliage which shades the fruits through most of the growing season. Fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, large, flattened but deep, smooth, attractive, scarlet red, of fine flavor, ripens evenly and is uniform.

RED PEAR—(75 days from plants). Fruits 2 inches long, pear-shaped; popular as a preserving variety, has tall growth of vine bearing large clusters of uniform bright scarlet red fruits.

YELLOW PEAR—(75 days from plants). Similar to Red Pear except fruits are yellow.

TURNIPS

1 oz. of seed to 100 feet of row; 3 lbs. to an acre.

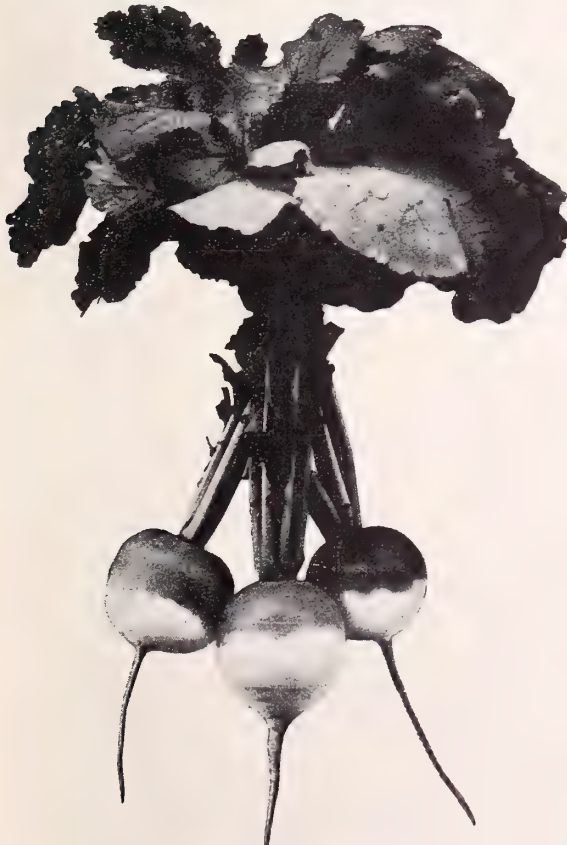
COW HORN—(65 days to harvest). This variety is pure white except a dash of green in the crown. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches thick at shoulder. Looks much like a carrot only it is blunt at the end and usually has a crook. Chiefly grown for stock feed.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—(75 days to harvest). Mostly used for stock feed but young roots also good for table use. Roots round, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, smooth, pure white, very productive. Top large.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED (48 days to harvest). A home and market garden variety. Leaves short, narrow and erect. Roots flat, about 5 inches across, purplish over top, white below. The flesh is white, sweet and never stringy.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—(57 days to harvest). The most popular variety for general planting. Roots round, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, purple or red across the top with pure white beneath. Flesh is white, fine grained and sweet when roots are $2\frac{3}{4}$ or 3 inches in diameter.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—(85 days to harvest). Roots globular, slightly flattened, 5 inches in diameter, smooth. Upper part purplish red, lower part yellow. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary and solid. Looks like rutabagas when matured. Excellent keeper. For table or for stock feed.



Purple Top White Globe



Japanese Shogoin Turnip

SEVEN TOP OR SOUTHERN PRIZE—(45 days to harvest). Grown for the tops which are excellent for greens and stock grazing. The roots are fibrous and of poor quality. May be left standing in the open ground during the winter, except in the extremely northern states. Extensively cultivated in the South.

SHOGIIN OR JAPANESE FOLIAGE—(42 days to harvest). Adapted to table use for roots and greens. Quick growing and supplies large edible leaves and round, white roots. Flesh is white, and of excellent quality. Leaves 18 inches, bright green. Especially popular in the South where it is replacing the Seven Top.

WHITE EGG—(50 days to harvest). Very popular in home gardens and with market gardeners. Roots egg-shaped, 3 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, smooth and white. Half of root grows above ground. Flesh white and sweet.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(45 days to harvest). An early variety which is used by home and market gardeners. An excellent sort for early spring planting. Tops small, erect, compact, and strap leaved. Roots 3 or more inches in diameter, deep flat, entirely white, smooth. Flesh white, fine textured, firm, tender and sweet.

YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE—(75 days to harvest). A yellow fleshed variety of good table quality but usually grown for stock. Large, smooth, globe-shaped roots, yellow tinged with green at the top. Flesh pale yellowish white, fine texture and sweet.

RUTABAGAS

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—(100 days to harvest). The standard variety grown for home use, market and storage. Roots large and globular, deep purplish red above ground, light yellow below, with medium short neck. Flesh a creamy yellow, of finest texture and flavor.



FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL USES

For Cut Flowers

Antirrhinum
Asters
Brachycome
Calendula
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Gaillardia
Godetia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Larkspur
Lupine
Mignonette
Marigold
Nasturtium
Petunia, Double
Phlox
Poppy (Orientale
or Iceland)
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Stock
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea,
imperialis
Heliotrope
Mignonette
Nasturtium
(Sweet-scented
varieties)
Nicotiana
Petunia
Scabiosa
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William

For Semi-Shade

Balsam
Bellis, perennis
Campanula
Centaurea, cyanus
Clarkia
Columbine

Lupine
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Sweet William

For Winter Bouquets

Celosia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
paniculata
Helichrysum

For Withstanding Drought

Ageratum
Alyssum,
procumbens
Antirrhinum
Brachycome
Calendula
Calliopsis
Campanula
Pyramidalis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Delphinium
Dianthus
Dimorphothea
Eschscholtzia
Euphorbia
Four O'Clock
Gaillardia
Hollyhock
Kudzu Vine
Marigold
Petunia
Phlox
Portulaca
Scabiosa
Sunflower
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

For Early Bloom

Alyssum, saxatile
Bellis, perennis
Calendula
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Digitalis
Gaillardia
Pansy
Sweet William

For Midsummer Bloom

Ageratum
Brachycome

Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Dimorphothea
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia, picta
Hollyhock
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Poppy (annual)
Scabiosa (annual)
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola, cornuta
Zinnia

For Late Bloom

Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Gomphrena
Hibiscus
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Zinnia

For Screening and Ornament

CLIMBERS

Balsam Apple
Cardinal Climber
Cypress Vine
Gourds,
Ornamental
Kudzu Vine
Morning Glory
Moonflower
Nasturtium, Tall
Scarlet Runner
Bean
Sweet Peas
Thunbergia

For Rock Gardens

Ageratum, Blue
Ball
Alyssum, all
varieties
Brachycome
Cynoglossum
Dimorphothea

Eschscholtzia
Phlox
Petunia
Portulaca
Thunbergia
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom
Thumb

For Rock Gardens

PERENNIALS

Alyssum, saxatile
Aquilegia
Bellis, perennis
Candytuft,
perennial
Delphinium,
chinensis
Dianthus,
plumarius
Gypsophila
Myosotis
Poppy, Iceland

For Foliage Effect

Kochia
Ricinus

For Backgrounds and Borders

(Tall, 3 ft. or over)

ANNUALS

Antirrhinum
maximum
Celosia, plumosa
Cosmos
Castor Bean
Sunflower
Tithonia

PERENNIALS

Campanula
Dahlia
Delphinium
Digitalis
Gypsophila
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Lupine
Tritoma

(Medium Tall, 20
in. to 3 ft.)

ANNUALS

Antirrhinum
majus
Asters
Calliopsis
Canna

Celosia
Chrysanthemum
Centaurea
Clarkia
Dahlia, Unwin's
Giant
Didiscus
Four o'Clock
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Kochia
Larkspur
Lupine Annual
Marigold, Tall
Nicotiana
Petunia
Poppy
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabiosa
Zinnia, Tall

PERENNIALS

Columbine
Delphinium
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
paniculata
Poppy, orientale
Pyrethrum
Scabiosa,
caucasica
Shasta Daisy
Salvia farinacea
Sweet Rocket

For House Plants

Celosia, crista dwf.
Lantana
Stock
Vinca

For Bedding and Borders

(Semi-Dwarf, 10
to 20 in.)

ANNUALS

Ageratum
Antirrhinum,
Semi-Dwarf
Balsam
Brachycome
Calendula
Carnation
Centaurea Jubilee
Gem
Candytuft
Dianthus, Pinks
Dimorphothea

Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia picta
Mignonette
Nasturtium,
Dwarf
Petunia
Phlox
Poppy, Shirley
Stock
Vinca
Zinnia, Lilliput

PERENNIALS

Poppy, Iceland
Sweet Rocket

For Edgings (10 in. or less)

ANNUALS

Alyssum,
Benthani
Pansy
Portulaca
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom Thumb

PERENNIALS

Alyssum, saxatile
Bellis, perennis
Perennial
Candytuft

For Window Boxes

Ageratum
Antirrhinum
Heliotrope
Lantana
Morning Glory
Myosotis
Nasturtium
Pansy
Petunia, Balcony
Phlox
Thunbergia
Verbena

For Poor Soil

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Calendula
Celosia
Clarkia
Cosmos
Kochia
Kudzu Vine
Nasturtium
Petunia
Portulaca
Verbena

FLOWER SEED PLANTING SCHEDULE

Symbols used: A—annual, B—biennial, P—perennial.

NAME	Height of Plant	Shape of Plant	Color of Flowers	Good Cut Flowers	Best Use	Location Sun-Shady	When to Plant
African Daisy (A)	8-12 in.	clump	many	yes	border	sunny	Feb. to May
Ageratum	8-24 in.	bushy	blue, white	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Alyssum (A)	2-12 in.	spreading	white	fair	edging	sunny	Feb. to May
Amaranthus (A)	24-60 in.	bushy	reds	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Asters (A)	12-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Jan. to April
Bachelor Button (A)	24-36 in.	erect	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Balsam (A)	18-30 in.	erect	many	fair	border	sunny	Feb. to April
Blue Bonnet (A)	10-12 in.	bushy	blue	yes	bedding	sunny	July to Sept.—best
Calendula (A)	12-36 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Sept. to Nov.
California Poppy (A)	10-12 in.	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Calliopsis (A)	12-36 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Candytuft (A-P)	12-18 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Canterbury Bells (A-P)	18-42 in.	bushy	many	fair	border	sunny	Feb. to May—Sept. to Oct.
Carnation (A-P)	18-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Clarkia (A)	15-30 in.	bushy	several	yes	border	any	Feb. to May
Cockscomb (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	red, yellow	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Columbine (P)	24-48 in.	branchy	several	yes	borders	any	Jan. to Sept.—Sept. to Nov.
Coreopsis (P)	18-36 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May—Sept. to Nov.
Cornflower (A)	1-3 ft.	erect	many	yes	border	sunny	Jan. to Feb.—Oct. to Nov.
Cosmos (A)	48-72 in.	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Cypress Vine	10-18 ft.	vine	red, white	no	climbing	sunny	April—May
Dahlia (P)	36-72 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Daisy (A-P)	10-30 in.	bushy	white, pink	yes	edging	any	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Delphinium (P)	36-60 in.	tall	blues	yes	borders	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Didiscus (A)	24-36 in.	slender	blue	yes	cutting	shady	Feb. to April
Everlasting (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Forget-Me-Not	12-18 in.	bushy	blue	yes	edging	shady	Mar.—April
Four o'Clock (A)	24-30 in.	bushy	many	no	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Fox Glove (B)	30-48 in.	erect	many	yes	border	shady	Feb. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Gaillardia (P)	18-30 in.	bushy	red, gold	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Globe Amaranth (A)	12-18 in.	bushy	purple, white	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Gypsophila (A-P)	18-24 in.	branchy	white	yes	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Hibiscus (P)	24-60 in.	branchy	several	fair	specimen	sunny	Feb. to April
Hollyhock (P)	5-8 ft.	slender	many	yes	border	moist	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Hyacinth Bean	10 ft.	vine	several	no	climbing	sunny	Mar.—April
Japanese Hop Vine	10-20 ft.	vine	var. lvs.	no	for shade	sunny	Apr.—May
Lantana (P)	24-36 in.	branchy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Larkspur (A)	36-48 in.	tall	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Marigold (A)	8-30 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Min. Marigold (A)	5-7 in.	bushy	golden yellow	yes	edging	sunny	Mar. to May
Mexican Fire Bush (A)	36 in.	bushy	red	no	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Moonflower	20-30 ft.	vine	several	no	for shade	sunny	Mar.—Apr.—May
Morning Glory (A)	20-50 ft.	vine	many	no	for shade	sunny	Mar. to May
Nasturtium (A)	12-14 in.	bushy	many	yes	edging	sunny	Feb. to May
Nicotiana (A)	30-42 in.	branchy	several	yes	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Pansy (P)	4-6 in.	clump	many	yes	edging	any	Jan. to Feb.—Oct. to Nov.
Petunia (A)	9-24 in.	bushy	many	fair	bedding	any	Jan. to May
Phlox (A)	12-18 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Pinks (A-B)	4-15 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Nov.
Poppy (A)	24-60 in.	erect	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Nov.
Portulaca (A)	4-6 in.	creeping	many	no	edging	sunny	Mar. to May
Ricinus—Castor Oil Bean (A)	5-10 ft.	branchy	bronze leaves	no	massing	sunny	Mar. to May
Salpiglossis (A)	18-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	border	any	Feb. to May
Salvia (A)	24-42 in.	bushy	red, blue	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Shasta Daisy	2 ft.	bushy	white	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb.—April
Snapdragon (A)	1½-5 ft.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Jan. to May—Sept. to Nov.
Tithonia Sp. (A)	4-6 ft.	bushy	orange scar	yes	cutting	sunny	April to June
Verbena (A)	6-10 in.	creeping	many	yes	edging	sunny	Jan. to April
Vinca (P)	15-18 in.	bushy	pink white	fair	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Stocks (P)	24-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Sunflower (P)	48-72 in.	erect	yellow	yes	borders	sunny	Mar. to May
Sweet Pea (A-P)	4-8 ft.	vine	many	yes	cutting	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Oct. to Dec.
Sweet Sultan (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	border	sunny	Jan. to May—Oct. to Dec.
Sweet William (P)	12-24 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Oct. to Nov.
Zinnia (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to Aug.

FLOWER SEEDS

In the following pages are listed all of the most useful kinds of flowers, including those for every ordinary purpose. The list is arranged in alphabetical order.

Plants are usually divided into three classes: Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. Annuals are plants which normally live but a single season. Biennials are plants liv-

ing two years; particularly those which do not bear flowers and fruit until the second season. Perennials tend to live from year to year.

Most of the biennials and perennials bloom early in the season, while nearly all of the annuals continue to bloom until killing frosts.



Alyssum

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)

A very pretty, half-hardy double annual, producing white and rose-colored, double daisy-like flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter. Each flower-head is borne singly on a very long stem; leaves small, narrow, alternate. These are "immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets.

Sow the seed in open ground early in spring, preferably in light, well prepared soil, and cover with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin the young plants to four inches apart. Height, 15 inches.

DOUBLE MIXED.

AFRICAN DAISY (Dimorphotheca)

Showy annuals from South Africa, about 1 foot tall with gorgeous, daisy-like blooms during summer and fall. The rich orange of the type has become very popular wherever grown and so have the salmon and golden.

Easy culture in ordinary well-drained soil and sunny exposure.

MIXED. They vary in color from pure white to red and blush including sulphur, lemon and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish yellow and pale salmon-rose.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

A beautiful, hardy annual of neat, bushy habit. The attractive, feathery flowers, borne in dense clusters, are very useful for bouquets. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and borders, being covered with bloom nearly all summer.

Sow outdoors after danger from frost is over; or for earlier blooming, start under glass and transplant. Cover the seed with one-eighth to one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down.

BLUE PERFECTION. Light blue, about two feet high. MIXED. Very desirable for borders.

ALYSSUM

The annual varieties can be grown very readily either outdoors or in the house and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom may be had. Seed can be sown outdoors in fall.

SWEET. This very hardy annual for border-edging or massing in small beds, comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with clusters or trusses of small, pure white cruciform flowers. They have a peculiar, delicate fragrance and are most useful in small bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high, but spreading.

AMARANTHUS

These plants afford brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders, groups and foliage effects. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red, blended usually with green; two to three feet high.

Seed may be sown in open ground early in spring, covering one-fourth inch deep; thin to two feet apart.

MIXED. Many brightly colored varieties.

ASTERS

Asters are easy to grow. They prefer rich, well-drained soil, plenty of sunshine and ample moisture. Asters bloom from three to five months after seed is sown, varying according to type and climate. For early blooms sow seed indoors in boxes or pans six weeks before outdoor planting time.

BRANCHING MIXED.
GIANT CREGO DOUBLE MIXED.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper)

DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED. These are the most perfect in form and largest yet developed in these old garden favorites. They are still among the most popular of garden annuals. Seed is best sown indoors in April and transplanted to the open in May. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors.



Ageratum Blue Perfection

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



Calendula Campfire



Calendula Chrysantha

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

A well-known, old-fashioned annual that has long been in favor. During the past few years they have greatly increased in popularity and are now largely used by florists for cut flowers.

They are of easy culture, succeeding in almost any soil and are in bloom from early summer till frost. Plants are one and one-half to two feet high.

For the best results plant seed early, indoors and transplant to place when danger of frost is past. Satisfactory results may also be obtained from sowings made out of doors after ground is warm and dry. Plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart in the row.

CAMPFIRE (Sensation). Fine orange variety, with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center.

CHRYSANTHA (Sunshine). The large, double, clear buttercup-yellow flowers bear a striking resemblance to a chrysanthemum. Long stems.

ORANGE SHAGGY. Petals long and distinctly fringed or laciniated; color, deep orange, shading to slightly lighter orange in center of blooms. Stems long.

MIXED COLORS.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia)

The State flower of California, chosen because of its brilliant display and wonderful growth. Also called Gold Cups. This brilliant annual is very easily grown and does especially well throughout the South. It does not want to be transplanted, makes very showy borders and beds and also makes pretty cut flowers when cut in the bud stage. The plants will grow nicely and bloom profusely over a long season in any sunny location. The foliage is finely cut and blue-green in color, while the flowers are very shiny or satiny and various shades of yellow, orange and white.

Scatter seed thinly over the surface and rake in very lightly where the plants are to stand, as soon as the ground becomes warm. Plants grow about 1 foot high.

ORANGE.

CALLIOPSIS

Bright showy annuals, growing with great profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single.

Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand. Colors are bright yellow and rich brown with shades of red. Use it for mixed wild-color effect and splendid cut flowers.

MIXED.

CANARY BIRD VINE (Tropaeolum Canariense)

Decorative, rapid climber, with nasturtium-like foliage. Flowers are sulphur-yellow, laciniated at edges and from a distance look like canary birds perched along the vine. Height 10 feet.

CANNA (Indian Shot)

Blooms the first season if sown early. Make an incision in the seed with a file and soak in warm water for 24 hours before planting. This hastens germination. Produces broad, massive leaves and spikes of gorgeous flowers.

MIXED. A fine collection of the dwarf large-flowering type.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis Umbellata)

The Candytuft is almost as fragrant as the sweet alyssum and very popular. Very useful as a bedding plant or for border work. Sow outdoors in April, where it is to bloom, and thin well when the plants grow about 1 inch. Sow also in July for fall blooming. Where grown in rows, best results for cut-flowers can be obtained only by spacing the plants at least a foot apart in the rows and 1½ feet between the rows.

WHITE.

ANNUAL MIXED.

CANTERBURY BELLS

One of the most attractive old-fashioned garden flowers. Large, strong plants, covered in June with large "cup-and-saucer" shaped blooms of blue, pink, or white. Well-grown plants are 2 or more feet high and 1½ feet broad. They can be lifted when in full bloom and potted for house decoration; good cut-flower.

DOUBLE MIXED.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida)

A rapid-growing, half-hardy, annual climber, often reaching 30 feet. The foliage is fern-like and the flowers are cardinal-red, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Sow seeds indoors during April or outdoors in May.

CARNATION (Dianthus Caryophyllus)

These delightfully fragrant and richly colored flowers may be easily grown from seed. Seed should be sown in boxes and when 2 to 3 inches high may be transplanted to the open bed or border, giving shade until the young plants have become established. Sow any time between March and September. Carnations should never be sprinkled for the flowers and buds will be ruined and turn brown.

CHABAUD'S DOUBLE MIXED.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus)

The Ricinus are tall, stately growing plants of tropical appearance; their luxuriant foliage renders them exceedingly ornamental. Free-growing, tender half-hardy annuals of easy cultivation.

MIXED.



Chabaud's Double Mixed

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CENTAUREA (Bachelor Button or Cornflower)

These well-known flowers are among the most attractive and graceful of the old-fashioned garden annuals. They are of easy culture but will amply repay any care or attention given them.

Sow seed in early spring and transplant to open ground or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin to three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders. The young plants are very sensitive to wet, and care should be taken to prevent water standing on the leaves.

CYANUS, FINEST MIXED. Also known as "Bachelor Button," "Blue Bottle," and "Ragged Sailor." Will produce a profusion of very attractive flowers over a long season.

CYANUS, DOUBLE BLUE.

JUBILEE GEM. A dwarf variety, making a compact plant covered with double dark blue flowers. Foliage forms a tufted mass of bright green. 12 inches in height.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These outdoor "summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Plants become more bushy and shapely if pinched back in early growth and the practice of disbudding will result in much larger flowers. These annuals are not the winter-flowering sorts sold by florists and which are propagated only by division of roots.

MIXED.

CLARKIA

A mighty handsome annual, which should be far more widely known. It is of easy cultivation, graceful in habit of growth, and lends itself as well to bedding as for cutting. Flowers in long racemes which all open in water when cut.

DOUBLE MIXED.



Clarkia Elegans



Coreopsis

COCKSCOMB or CELOSIA

An odd and picturesque class of plants having colored foliage and in which the innumerable small flowers and seed vessels together with their supports form a very brilliantly colored mass, sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, being corrugated and frilled at the edge like a cock's comb. They form the gayest possible decoration in beds and borders, retaining their brilliant coloring often from midsummer until frost.

GLASGOW PRIZE (President Thiers). Plant resembles a very large comb, densely corrugated; brilliant, deep purplish-red; foliage dark, not abundant; ten to twelve inches.

PLUMED MIXED. Fluffy plumes of yellow, scarlet, crimson and orange in mixture.

CRESTED MIXED. Combs of yellow, orange, crimson, purple, rose and red. Bronze foliage.



Cosmos Sensation Mixed



Cosmos Orange Flare



Centaurea Jubilee Gem

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)

Very desirable, easily grown, old-fashioned perennials for borders, forming large, permanent clumps. Blooms profusely early in the season and remains in bloom for a considerable period.

Sow the seed, which is of rather slow germination, in open ground early in spring in any rich, well-drained garden soil. In permanent bed, plants should have at least one foot each way. Keep clear of weeds and give each year a dressing of well-rotted manure. Seed may also be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

SINGLE MIXED.

COREOPSIS

Showy, bright yellow flowers on long, graceful stems, ideally adapted for cutting as well as garden decoration. Blooms over a long season. Seeds sown early bloom the first season, but they will be finer the second year.

COSMOS

Very effective for autumn-flowering in broad masses or backgrounds. A hardy and rapid-growing annual, forming bush-like plants with feathery green foliage, four to six feet high, covered with large flowers somewhat resembling the single Dahlias. They are gracefully poised on long stems and very useful for decorative purposes.

ORANGE FLARE. An early-flowering strain, blooming in four months from seed. Marigold-like foliage. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall, bushy. Deep brilliant orange blooms.

EARLY SENSATION, MIXED. Available in a mixture of white, pink, and crimson.

SINGLE MIXED.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A graceful, twining annual climber with delicate, fern-like foliage and a profusion of star-shaped blossoms. Climbs 15 feet and blooms from midsummer to frost. Sow in May, first soaking seeds in warm water.

MIXED.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



Dahlias—A Gorgeous Display Flower

DAHLIAS

A favorite for autumn-flowering, blooming the first season from seed if started early. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so wide and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted.

Seed may be sown in spring in open ground, after danger of frost is over, but for best results sow in shallow pans during February and transplant the seedlings to small pots. When strong enough and danger from frost is over, plant out one foot apart. These plants will produce tubers which should be taken up in the fall and replanted the following spring; these roots will flower freely the following autumn. Tender herbaceous perennial, three to four feet high.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED. Seeds saved from choicest, double flowers, including shades of red, pink, dark maroon, yellow, white, etc.

DAISY

The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist location. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold-frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil and last for years. They make the finest low borders and margins and are beautiful in clumps about the lawn. Grow 6 to 10 inches high.

DOUBLE MIXED.

**DELPHINIUM
(Hardy Perennial Larkspur)**

One of the finest hardy perennials. Very effective in beds, masses, or borders. To prolong the season of bloom, cut the old flower-stems off after they have faded, and new shoots will produce flower-heads.

BLUE SHADES.

DIDISCUS

Blue Lace Flower An easily grown annual which is becoming very popular. The plant grows about 1½ feet high and produces attractive, umbel-shaped flowers of lace-like appearance. Color a delicate azure-blue. Excellent for cutting.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. This excellent old-fashioned flower blooms profusely in spring and fall with clusters of dainty blue and white flowers, doing best in a moist, shady position. This is a perennial but may need protection during the winter. It blooms the first year from seed. This is the National Flower of Belgium.

Sow outdoors thinly as soon as ground can be worked, thinning to 5 inches apart.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)

Showy, large free-flowering hardy annual adapted all over the South. A good old-fashioned plant with erect, bushy habit and brilliant, tubular flowers that open about four o'clock in the afternoon and usually close by noon of the next day. They bear hundreds of white, yellow, red and violet colored flowers and some with spots, flakes and blotches of several colors. Fine for borders and backgrounds, growing about two feet high and blooming late in summer and fall.

Sow after danger of frost in spring or transplant at that time to two feet apart.

MIXED.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

Stately old-fashioned border plants affording dense spikes of large brilliantly-colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as the height of the plant. The flowers are very distinct and showy, being thimble-like or long bell-shaped, and the colors include white, lavender and rose, many being spotted or blotched. It is often used as a background, and does especially well in cool, shady locations in front of shrubbery. The leaves are wrinkled and somewhat downy.

Seed may be sown outdoors after danger from frost is over but for best results start in boxes and transplant. The seed is very small and should be covered lightly and kept moist until plants are well established, when they should be transplanted to two feet apart. May be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy biennial or perennial, usually blooming the second season; three to five feet high.

MIXED. Many shades and markings.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large brilliant flowers are borne singly, on long stems, making attractive cut flowers but the chief use is for the blanket or great mass of blooms for borders, clumps or beds of purplish crimson and yellow shades. This is a hardy annual but will live through the winter with protection. It is one of our very best Southern flowers and easily grown. Splendid bedding, border and cut flower.

Sow broadcast in early spring, covering lightly.

SINGLE MIXED. Gaily-colored flowers, double with tubular florets, invaluable for bouquets.

GOURDS (Ornamental)

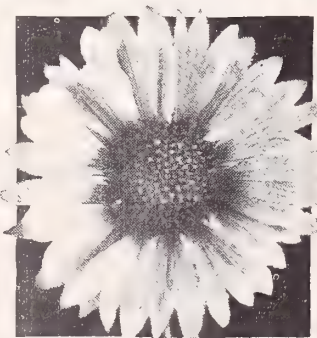
Annual climbers that form curiously shaped fruits on vines 10 to 20 feet high. Sow the seed like you would squash or cucumber in hills 3 feet apart and allow 3 plants to grow in each hill. Useful for covering arbors, fences or stone walls.

CHOICE MIXED. All kinds.

**GLOBE AMARANTH
(Gomphrena)**

Globe-shaped, everlasting flowers. When in full bloom should be cut and hung up to dry; will hold their color all winter.

OLD FASHION BACHELOR BUTTON MIXED.



Gaillardia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Delicate, free-flowering plants covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for mist-like effect and as trimming in bouquets; also for hanging baskets or edgings. Will thrive in almost any well-prepared ground but does best on a limestone soil. Make handsome specimens dried.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA. An improved large-flowering strain, superior to the common Elegans, not only size of flowers but also in color.

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie)

This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about one-fourth inch. When danger of frost is past transplant to open ground in patrially shaded location.

A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. Half-hardy perennial growing 18 to 24 inches high for borders and beds. It will usually stand Southern winters outdoors with slight protection. All shades mixed, including dark blue, light blue, white and rose shades. These are from large-flowered varieties.

MIXED.

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)

The most popular of all Everlastings, they are used extensively for cutting and for winter bouquets when dried. To preserve them, cut the flowers before they are full in bloom and hang them with heads downward in a dry place.

Make first sowings in a hotbed in March and a second outdoors in May. Height, 2 feet.

DOUBLE MIXED. All colors.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow)

Grows 2 to 5 feet high, branching freely. Large flowers 3 to 5 inches across are white, yellow, carmine and striped. These can be grown in pots or tubs and kept blooming all winter as well as summer, anywhere the temperature is above 50 degrees. The flowers are extremely showy and single mixed shades.

MIXED.

HOLLYHOCK (Althea Rosea)

Hardy perennial. Our double hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years.

Sow in early spring, in boxes, or beds, and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given and they will grow 5 to 8 feet tall.

The Hollyhock is an old-fashioned flower of our Southland and perhaps no other flower leaves such an impression of the Old South as does the Hollyhock. The beautiful long spikes filled with tissuepaper-like blooms, 3 inches across, crushed closely together, give a beautiful and artistic background or tall border. There could hardly be an old-fashioned garden without them. Plant some this year and you will have them for years to come. You should plant your flower garden and lawn for permanency and Hollyhocks are very valuable as they can fit in with most any plan.

DOUBLE MIXED. The finest double Chater varieties.

SINGLE MIXED.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos Lablab) (Jack Bean)

A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; from ten to fifteen feet high.

MIXED.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop Variegated)

Hardy Annual 15 feet

A very ornamental and fast-growing climber. In shape the foliage resembles the common hop, but they are beautifully splashed and marbled with silvery white and dark green. Fine for screens, arbors, etc.

Sow one inch deep when all danger of frost is past, in good rich soil, thin out seedlings 9 inches apart.

KOCHIA (Mexican Fire Bush)

An easily-grown foliage or hedge plant which makes a very rapid growth and retains its clean, bright green color until heavy frost. Turns to dull bronze-red after heavy frost and blends with the colors of autumn.

KUDZU (Jack and the Bean Stalk)

Probably the most rapid-growing vine in cultivation. Grows eight to ten feet the first season from seed, and from forty to sixty feet in a single season after becoming established. Makes a dense growth of foliage and is valuable for covering verandas, pergolas and unsightly places. Will thrive on any land that will support vegetable growth. Hardy perennial climber. It is advisable to soak seed before planting.

LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, constantly in bloom; verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet.

MIXED.

LATHYRUS (Latifolius) (Perennial Sweet Pea)

A sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage, often called Perennial Sweet Pea, although they are entirely lacking in fragrance. The handsome pea-shaped flowers, borne in large clusters of 8 or 10 each, are of substantial substance and waxy in appearance. The vine may be trained upon a support but is also well adapted as a trailer, scrambling over rocks and rugged places. They bloom for a long period and are of simple culture though in a northern latitude the plants die at frost to renew their growth in the spring.

MIXED.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

The Larkspur, with its long clustered spikes of beautiful irregular flowers, often with long spurs, is especially valuable for its shades of blue. The annual forms are very desirable for bedding.

Seed of annual varieties may be sown outdoors early in spring. For earlier blooming, start very early indoors or sow in fall. Thin one to one and one-half feet apart.

- TALL DOUBLE BLUE.
- TALL DOUBLE SCARLET.
- TALL DOUBLE PINK.
- TALL DOUBLE MIXED.



Larkspur. Tall Double Mixed

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

MARIGOLDS

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned garden plant, with its brilliant displays of yellow and orange, both tall and dwarf sorts, and with finely-cut or entirely bright green foliage. The African (*Tagetes erecta*) varieties are tall, usually one and one-half to three feet, and are well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders, while the French (*Tagetes patula*) are more dwarf and are often used for borders and pot culture as well as bedding.

For best results start seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart when danger from frost is over, but good blooms of all varieties of Marigold are often successfully obtained from seed planted in the open ground after danger from frost is past. Make the rows one foot apart. Use well-pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, and cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. When about two inches high, thin six to twelve inches. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

GUINEA GOLD. A distinct type of Marigold, with graceful, pyramidal habit, growing 2 to 2½ feet high. Flowers semi-double, 2 to 2½ inches across. Wavy petals of a brilliant shade of orange and gold.

YELLOW SUPREME. New. Large, fluffy blooms which are sweetly scented. A fine companion to Guinea Gold. Flowers of dazzling lemon-yellow color, nearly 3 inches in diameter.

HARMONY. A lovely Scabious-flowered type of the dwarf French Double Marigold. Plants are 10 to 12 inches high and produce great quantities of their lovely flowers which have a high golden orange center tuft and 4 or 5 rows of reddish brown guard petals.

DIXIE SUNSHINE. Golden yellow pompons made up of tiny 5-petaled florets. The plants are 5 feet tall with lacy green foliage. It blooms late and should be started early indoors.

SUNSET GIANTS. Here we have a showy, sweetly scented, exceptional-sized Marigold flower averaging 5 inches in diameter, ranging in color from deep orange to lemon-yellow, and a new, delightful shade of primrose. Plants are 3½ to 4 feet high, and start blooming about July 15 and will bloom profusely until frost. Sunset Giant is worthy of the showiest spot in any garden.

CROWN OF GOLD. A round-topped flower of rich golden yellow surrounded by a collar of big broad petals of the same color. Flowers sweet-scented. Foliage odorless.

DWARF FRENCH MIXED.

TALL AFRICAN MIXED.



Marigold, Sunset Giant

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomoea*)

One of the most vigorous summer climbers and will grow under favorable conditions thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered evening and cloudy days with very large flowers, widely extended, often four inches across. Leaves large, frequently four to five inches across.

The hard outer coat of the very large, light yellow seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell, and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. If soil be kept moist, germination will take place in about two weeks. After plants are up, transplant outdoors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past.

BLUE. (Evening Glory). The flowers are violet-blue, and open in the evening.

WHITE. Giant, pure white flowers, measuring 5 to 6 inches across. Blooms open nights and cloudy days.

MORNING GLORY

A handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning. Hardy annual.

Seed is usually sown outdoors early in spring in row where plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered one-half inch deep; thin four to six inches apart. If very early blooming is desired, seed may be started indoors and transplanted. Give some support such as strings or cord to the vines as soon as they begin to run and they will often exceed ten feet in height before the season is over.

HEAVENLY BLUE. Sky Blue extremely early.

SCARLETT O'HARA. A new large dark wine red Morning Glory. Freely produced on fast growing vines. Blooming within 65 days from seed.

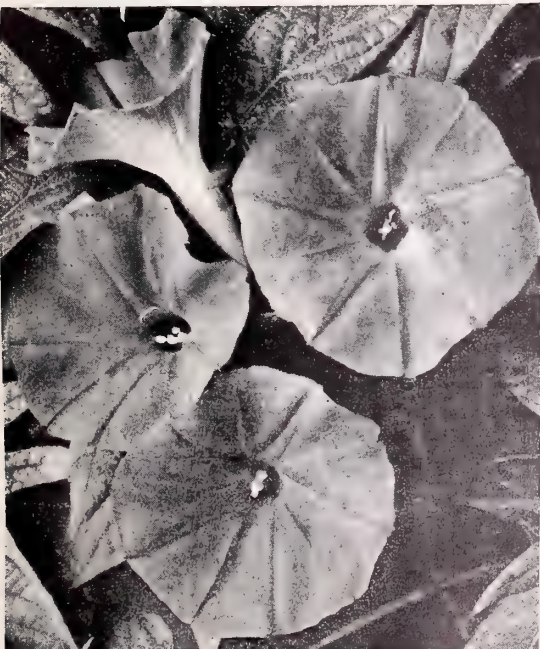
FINEST MIXED. (*Convolvulus Major*).

MOURNING BRIDE (*Scabiosa*)

An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly-colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone, and giving a fancied resemblance to a pin-cushion.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high.

TALL DOUBLE MIXED. Colors include deep and light purple, scarlet, pure white and dark mulberry red.



Morning Glory Scarlett O'Hara



Single Petunias

NASTURTIUMS

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom with its large shield-shaped leaves and beautifully irregular flowers having long spurs and brilliantly-colored petals. In favorable soil, flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Much used for window boxes. If the black aphid appears, spray the foliage vigorously with water.

Seed is usually sown outdoors, as soon as the weather is warm and settled, in the row where the plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil, perfectly well-drained and moderately rich, should be used and the seed covered with about one inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. A sunny situation is essential for free-blooming. If the soil is very rich, the plants give a large amount of foliage but few flowers. For earlier blooming, start indoors and transplant to the open ground after danger of frost is over.

GOLDEN GLEAM. Large, golden yellow, semi-double, sweet-scented flowers.

SCARLET GLEAM. The flowers are fiery orange-scarlet, 3 inches across, and uniformly double, with lush green foliage.

DWARF MIXED. Many desirable shades and colors.

TALL MIXED. A wide range of colors and shades.

NICOTIANA

This beautiful plant is very easy to grow and is used for beds or borders, giving a gorgeous display of showy blooms throughout the late summer and fall.

HYBRIDS MIXED. A great variety of lovely shades.

PANSIES

Pansies have long been a very popular favorite with flower lovers and they make delightful beds where a little care is taken with them. For proper results, you must start with a good strain of good seeds. The finest pansies are shy seeders, as a rule, and that accounts for the difference in price of the different types.

Prepare your bed deeply and well, and level it. Soil with a proportion of leaf mold and decayed cow manure gives best results. The seeds germinate in about ten days and must not dry out during this period; laying newspapers over the bed prevents drying out. Thin out when large enough to handle or transplant to stand nine inches apart in the rows and cultivate frequently, allowing no weeds or grass in the bed. During dry weather, water the bed daily; in extreme drought twice a day. About the first of September is the best time to sow pansy seeds for early spring blooming, allowing the plants to go into the winter in vigorous condition. They need only light protection to stand winters perfectly.

GIANT MIXED.

PETUNIAS

Few annual plants equal the effectiveness of the petunia for growing in beds and borders, or in window and porch-boxes. They begin flowering early and continue a sheet of blooms until frost.

Any good garden soil, well pulverized and in good condition, may be used. Plant the seed, which is very fine, in a warm, sunny place.

ALBA. White.

BLUE BEE. Viola Jersey Gem color.

GENERAL DODDS. Blood red.

HOWARD'S STAR. Reddish purple, white star.

INIMITABLE. Striped and blotched.

ROSE KING. Rich rose, white throat.

VIOLACEA. Deep velvety purple.

GOOD MIXTURE.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

The easiest of all the annual flowers in the South and one of the very best. Unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly-colored flowers. Plants are hardy, bushy annuals, growing about one foot high, and are particularly attractive in large masses or clumps and ribbon beds of striking or contrasting colors. They are also useful for boxes and make splendid cut flowers.

Sow seed broadcast as soon as soil can be worked in the spring, cover about one-fourth inch and firm soil. Thin out to four inches apart. A sunny position is desirable. Early flowers are obtained by starting seed indoors and transplanting or sowing seed in the fall. Our varieties are noteworthy for brilliance of colors and large size.

PINK. RED. MIXED

PINKS (Dianthus)

The pinks are old-fashioned favorites and as a class are more varied in color than the carnations but lack their fragrance. The Double Pinks are well adapted for bedding and borders, and are suitable also for cutting as the stems are of good length and the brilliantly-colored flowers often one and one-half to two inches across, contrast vividly with the rather narrow bright light green leaves. The pinks are annuals and not perennials like the carnation.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in spring after danger of frost is past, in the place where the plants are wanted to bloom. Use well-pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make rows one foot to fifteen inches apart and cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin six to eight inches apart. Plants compact, bushy, usually about one foot high.

DOUBLE MIXED.



Phlox Drummondii

AMERICAN SEED COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas
FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

POPPY (Papaver)

These well-known flowers are extremely in favor all over America and in Europe as well. They just naturally do well and bloom profusely in the South. The single and double varieties are equally desirable for beds, masses and borders. The flowers are noted for their large size, delicacy of tissue and their wide range of bright, dazzling colors.

Sow the seed as soon as you can work the soil in the spring where the plants are to stand. The annuals do not stand transplanting. Broadcast the small seeds thinly or drill in rows 16 inches to two feet apart, covering lightly. When well out of the ground, thin out to about ten inches apart. Cut the flowers regularly, not allowing seed pods to form, to insure continuous blooming over a long season.

AMERICAN LEGION—Shirley scarlet, white cross. Makes brilliant display.

DEEP SCARLET. Brilliant scarlet; single.

SHIRLEY. Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately fringed.

DOUBLE PEONY-FLOWERED. Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

ICELAND. Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for three to four years following. All colors mixed.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

SCARLET.

PORTULACA

Sometimes called Moss Rose. Few flowers make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. The glossy cup-shaped single flowers and rose-like double flowers, about one inch across, range through many shades of red, white, pink, orange, yellow, striped, etc. Plants low-growing or creeping with thick, fleshy stems tinged with red and small quill-shaped leaves. Desirable also for edgings. They are in bloom through a long season.

Sow seed outdoors, after weather is warm and settled, where the plants are to stand in rows one foot apart. They should have a sunny situation. Well-pulverized soil should be used but it does not need to be rich. Cover seed about one-eighth inch deep. Thin to two inches apart. For massed beds seed can be sown broadcast, the soil sifted on and the whole bed carefully pressed with a board. Tender annual; about nine inches high.

SINGLE MIXED. A wide range of colors.

DOUBLE MIXED. Many beautiful shades.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Very showy bedding or border plants with richly-colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers of purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, are beautifully-veined or penciled. They are produced abundantly during the entire summer, and are certainly worthy of more general cultivation than they have heretofore had. As they lend themselves readily to artistic arrangement, they are very desirable for cut flowers. They are easily grown and are most desirable for beds or borders.

For early blooming, seed may be started indoors early and the young plants set out in the garden one foot apart, or seed may be sown outdoors after settled warm weather. Blooms from August to October. Half-hardy annual; about two feet high.

MIXED.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

Among the most brilliantly-colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture and cutting. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are fiery-red, continuing in flower a long time. The densely-filled flower spikes are often eight to ten inches long and include thirty or more tube-like florets, one to two inches in length.

Start early in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart; or seed can be sown outdoors after danger from frost is past. Tender perennial, but blooms the first season; height one and one-half to three feet.

SPLENDENS.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

A rapid-growing annual climber, bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. Used either as a snap or shell bean for eating as well as being desirable for ornamental purposes.

Seed may be planted out of doors as soon as danger of frost is past. Vines ten to twelve feet high.



Snapdragons—Fragrant and Brilliantly Colored

SHASTA DAISY

Splendid perennial plants with large single white flowers with yellow centers. The flowers are borne on long stems and are excellent for cutting. The plants produce an abundance of bloom, making them very desirable for the hardy border.

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in spring but better results are usually obtained from sowings made in boxes indoors and plants set out after they have made some growth. Well-pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used and the seed covered one-fourth inch.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum) (Large-Flowering)

This border and bedding plant of long-blooming season is one of the best perennials suitable for flowering as an annual. The long, showy spikes of curiously-shaped tubular flowers with spreading lobes and finely-marked throats are fragrant as well as brilliantly-colored. They are very desirable for cutting as the spikes of bloom are borne well above the dark, glossy leaves and keep fresh for a long time.

For blooms the first season outdoors, sow seed very early under glass and transplant to open border as soon as the ground is warm and dry, in rich loamy soil in a sunny situation, setting one foot apart each way, and giving them plenty of water; or sow seed in August or September and cover plants with a mulch on approach of cold weather. These fall-sown plants may be transplanted into pots and flowered in the house, and in this case give them the same temperature and treatment as geraniums and carnations. Tender perennial, often treated as annual or biennial.

TALL-GROWING VARIETIES. Produces long, graceful spikes of flowers which are unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about two and one-half feet high.

SCARLET.

ROSE-PINK.

YELLOW.

MIXED COLORS.

MEDIUM OR HALF-DWARF SNAPDRAGON. A splendid type, growing about 20 inches high; very popular for beddings.

ALL COLORS, MIXED.



Sweet Peas—The Early Fragrance of the Garden

STOCK (Gilliflower)

Considered almost indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and particularly valued for edgings, bedding and pot culture. The improved varieties we offer of this favorite garden plant produce dense spikes of very fragrant and beautiful rosette-like double flowers in wide range of attractive colors. They are suitable for cutting, being produced on stems of good length in pleasing contrast with the dark green foliage of the bushy plants.

Sow outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized, carefully pulverized soil and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Make the rows fifteen inches apart; thin to six inches apart. For earlier blooming, start indoors and transplant. Height of plants, one to one and one-half feet.

DWARF TEN WEEKS, MIXED.

SWEET PEAS

Seed should be sown in October, November, January and February. Have the dirt drawn toward the peas or some brush or straw put along each side of rows during severe weather. This will protect them and you will have peas in bloom early in the spring. To have best results with Sweet Peas it is a good idea to dig a trench about 10 to 15 inches deep and about 6 inches across. Fill this trench with good rich soil to within 6 inches of the top, then plant the Sweet Peas thinly in the trench, covering them about two inches deep. As the peas begin to grow the trench can be gradually filled up. If the peas are too thick, thin them out. After they have a good start, a trellis of some kind should be used so that the peas can have something to climb on. In order to have the peas bloom a long time, the flowers should be gathered regularly and given plenty of water during the flowering season.

STANDARD SPENCER SWEET PEAS

These grow taller than the Extra Early Flowering varieties and bloom later.

MARY PICKFORD, Cream-pink; large daintly-colored flowers on long stems; very beautiful.

BLUE MONARCH, Dark blue.

CAPRI, Clear silver blue, excellent.

DAFFODIL, The best yellow yet introduced.

AUSTIN FREDERICK, Giant lavender.

GOLDEN GLORY, Glowing orange.

KING EDWARD, Crimson.

KING WHITE, Large waved white.

ROYAL PURPLE, As named.

STANDARD SPENCER MIXED.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

This is the old-fashioned type of Sweet Peas. Produces more flowers than the Spencers, but the flowers are a little smaller and less waved, and the stems are shorter.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED.

EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

These varieties bloom very much earlier than ordinary Sweet Peas.

SUPERIOR PINK, Rose-pink.

AMETHYST, Royal purple.

COLUMBIA, Pink and white.

AVIATOR, Dazzling crimson-scarlet.

MRS. KERR, Salmon.

ALL WHITE, Largest pure-white.

CREAM, Cream-pink.

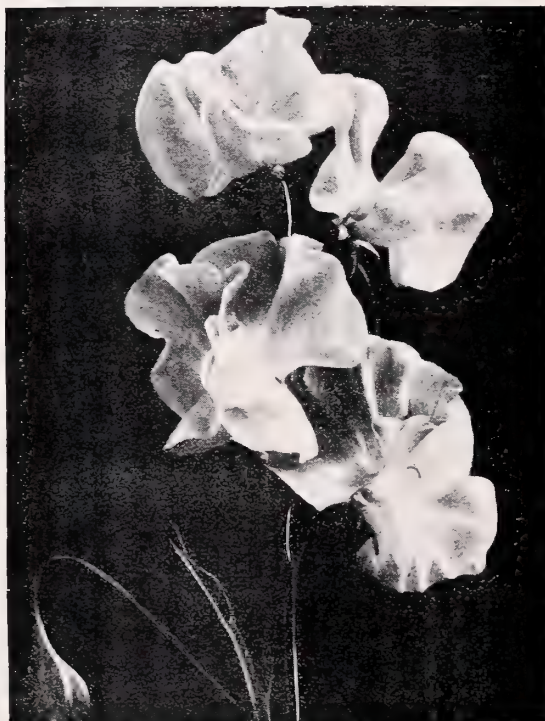
ELDORADO, Orange.

FAIR MAID, Blush-pink suffused salmon.

NEW BLUE, Deep blue.

SWEET LAVENDER, Pure lavender.

EXTRA EARLY SPENCER MIXED.



Mary Pickford Sweet Peas

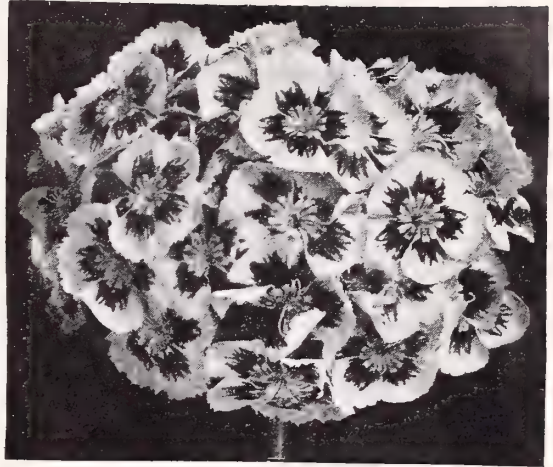
FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

SUNFLOWERS

These stately old-fashioned flowers, with the newer improved varieties, are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences. Valuable also as a screen to hide unsightly places and sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Their very tall, dense growth and bright yellow disc-like flowers of very large size and long-blooming period make them one of the most deserving and useful of hardy annuals.

Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil but do best on light, rich limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings. Sow the seed outdoors in spring after danger of frost is over, preferably in well pulverized soil either broadcast or in rows two to three feet apart and cover about one-half inch deep. When the young plants are about four inches high thin one-half to two feet apart to secure the best development.

NANUS, DOUBLE MIXED. Dwarf, double yellow flowers.



Sweet William—A Sweet-Scented Cluster

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus)

A well-known, extensively-used, sweet-scented perennial for bedding and borders, forming fine clumps in any good garden soil and under proper conditions lasting for several seasons. They produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The florets are handsomely colored and marked and are borne on stiff stems in great profusion, forming dense round-topped heads or clusters, often three to four inches across. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson and maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant.

Sow outdoors very early in spring, preferably in rich, mellow soil, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Seed can also be sown in fall. There are usually no flowers until the second season, but if seed is started very early under glass and transplanted, blooms may be had late in autumn. The old clumps may be divided but it is usually more satisfactory to start vigorous young plants every year or two. Hardy perennial; one and one-half feet high.

DOUBLE MIXED.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

A mixture containing almost every annual in existence that will give a wealth of bloom throughout the season till frost. Excellent for beautifying the unsightly parts of the garden.



Verbenas—Excellent for Massing

TEXAS BLUE BONNET

This is the Texas state flower. Grows wild all over the prairies of central and south Texas. Plants grow to 12 inches high and are covered with beautiful dark blue flowers tinged with white. They will grow on poor as well as on rich soil.

Sow the seed very early in the spring, or in October or November, covering about one-half inch deep. As the seeds are hard, soak overnight before planting. They bloom in Texas in March, April and May. After maturing seed, the plant dies and the seed falls on the ground and comes up again the next spring. If you want a bed of beautiful blue flowers in the early spring, be sure and plant some of the Texas Blue Bonnet.

TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)

The Golden Flower of the Incas. Rapid growing shrub-like annual of easiest culture. In late summer the plants are aflame with brilliant scarlet daisy-like blooms. Fine for backgrounds. Height 8 feet.

CULTURE. Sow seeds after weather becomes warm and thin to 3 feet apart.

SPECIOSA. Orange-scarlet.

FIREBALL. New brilliant shade of scarlet-orange.

VERBENA

This well-known annual of low-growing decumbent habit of growth is very desirable for massing in beds on the lawn. It is suitable also for borders and window boxes.

It is desirable to have the soil well fertilized and carefully pulverized. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants have three or four leaves transplant in rows two feet apart and about twenty-four inches apart in the row, choosing preferably a sunny situation. At this distance the plants, if conditions are favorable, will spread so as to cover the ground completely.

HYBRIDA, RED. May be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color. No variety gives a more brilliant effect when used as a bedding plant.

HYBRIDA PINK.

HYBRIDA WHITE.

HYBRIDA PURPLE.

HYBRIDA FINE MIXED.

VINCA (Periwinkle)

Very free-flowering bedding plant adapted to the entire South. It produces handsome round, single flowers and luxuriant foliage of dark green, suitable for pots, boxes, beds and borders.

It is a tender perennial but treat as an annual. Does best started early and transplanted after ground is thoroughly warm; blooms until frost. Grows fifteen inches high and is free from all insect attacks; flowers white and rosy-pink and many with crimson-pink eyes.

ALBA PURA, Pure white.

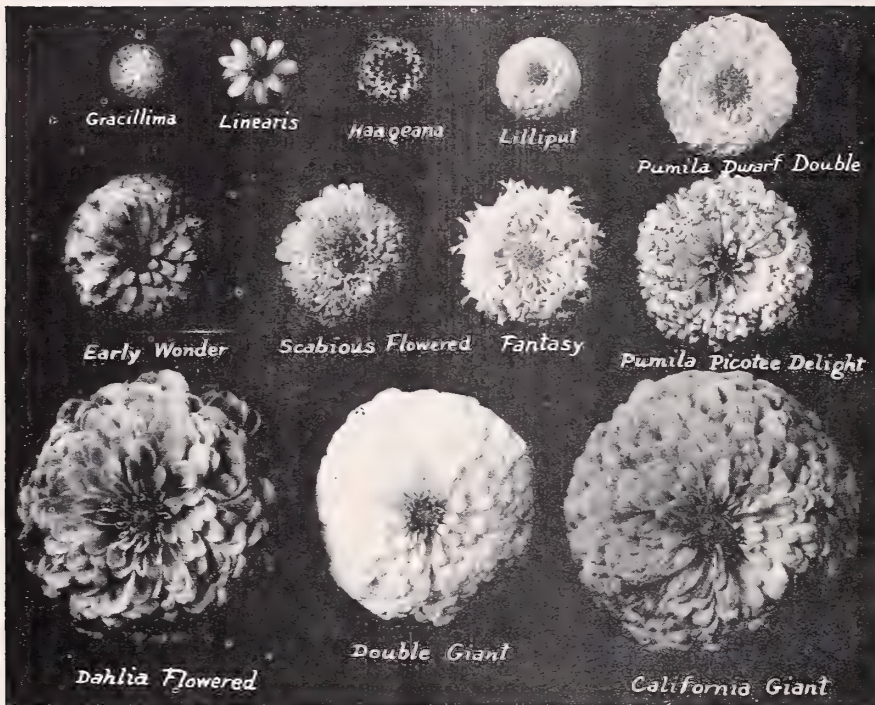
DELICATA, Soft pink.

ROSEA ALBA, White with crimson eye.

ROSEA, Rose with crimson eye.

MIXED, Above-named varieties mixed.

DESCRIPTIVE FLOWER LIST
FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



Comparative Zinnia Flower Types

Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more profusely throughout the season. No other flower is so valuable for the combined qualities of producing superb cut flowers, excellent bedding effects, and requiring so little care and attention. They have a wide range of rich colors and blooms of massive size, often measuring six inches in diameter when in full bloom. The cut flowers last from ten days to two weeks in water. Zinnias withstand lots of heat. No garden should be without a display of these beautiful flowers.

Zinnias can be planted all during the spring and summer. Sow seed a half inch deep, no more, thinning out the young plants from 12 to 14 inches apart. Dwarf types may be allowed to remain closer. To have a succession of flowers it is a good idea to make several sowings, during the spring and summer.

CALIFORNIA GIANT ZINNIAS. Plants grow to a height of 3 to 4 feet with immense, perfectly double, flat flowers, splendid for cutting or garden effect.

- DAFFODIL, Canary-yellow.
- GRENADIER, Dark red.
- LAVENDER QUEEN, Rosy lavender.
- MISS WILLMOTT, Soft pink.
- ORANGE QUEEN, Golden orange.
- PURITY, Best white.
- FINEST MIXED.

DOUBLE DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS

The flowers of this variety are of mammoth size and in form like a perfect decorative dahlia. They are just as easy to grow as the Mammoth Zinnias, and the large flowers with their beautiful range of colors are simply indescribable.

- CANARY BIRD, Rich canary yellow.
- CRIMSON MONARCH, Deep crimson, flowers very large.
- DREAM, Deep rosy lavender.
- EXQUISITE, Light rose, deep rose center.
- ORIOLE, Orange and gold bicolor.
- POLAR BEAR, Large creamy white.
- DAHLIA-FLOWERED MIXED, all of the above and other colors in a splendid mixture.

LILLIPUT TOM THUMB

Truly an extreme dwarf, plants 4 to 6 inches high. Very compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput type, colors ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades.

FINEST MIXED.

LILLIPUT DOUBLE ZINNIAS

This strain grows about one foot high, and fairly bristles with small, globular flowers about one inch in diameter, in many beautiful colors. In bloom all the summer.

- CANARY GEM, Yellow.
- CRIMSON GEM, Red.
- LILAC GEM, Lavender.
- PINK GEM.
- VALENCIA, Bronze.
- WHITE GEM.
- FINEST MIXED.

FANTASY ZINNIAS

A fascinating novelty with quilled, twisted petals that form rounded, shaggy flowers of medium size. Colors range through reds, yellows and orange, also pinks and creams.

STAR DUST, Golden yellow.
 MIXED.

ZINNIA PUMILA, PICOTEE

One of the best florists' cut-flower zinnias on the market. Flowers medium size, petals curled, with picotee markings, plants 2 to 2½ feet.

MIXED.

SCABIOSA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS

The plants grow about 2 feet high, bearing numerous medium-sized flowers resembling the annual scabiosa. There are all the bright colors in the mixture, such as crimson, white, pink, orange, scarlet, and yellow.

MIXED.

PLANTING SCHEDULE FOR FIELD CROPS

Kind of Seed	Lbs. Per Bu.	Rate to Sow Lbs. Per Acre	Time to Plant	Depth to Plant Inches
Alfalfa, Drilled	60	15—20	Sept.—Nov.—Feb.—Apr.	1—2
Alfalfa, Broadcast	60	20—25	Sept.—Nov.—Feb.—Apr.	1—2
Atlas Sargo, Drilled	56	10—15	March—June	1—1½
Atlas Sargo, Broadcast	56	40—50	March—June	1—1½
Barley, Drilled	48	96—144	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.	1—1½
Beans, Mung, Drilled	60	5	April—June	1—1½
Beans, Soy, Broadcast	60	75—120	April—July	1—2
Beans, Soy, Drilled	60	25	Apr.—July	1—2
Beans, Velvet, Drilled	60	20—25	March—June	1—2
Broom Corn	48	10—20	Feb.—June	1—1½
Corn, Field	56	8—10	Feb.—June	1—1½
Corn, Pop	56	4—5	Feb.—May	1
Clover, Bur Hulled	60	15—20	Aug.—Oct.	½
Clover, Crimson	60	12—15	Sept.—Oct.	½—1
Clover, Lespedeza, Common	25	25—30	Mar.—Apr.—Sept.—Nov.	1—2
Clover, Lespedeza Kobe	25	20—25	Mar.—Apr.—Sept.—Nov.	1—2
Clover, Lespedeza Korean	25	20—25	Mar.—Apr.—Sept.—Nov.	1—2
Clover, Lespedeza Sericea	60	20—30	Mar.—Apr.—Sept.—Nov.	1—2
Clover, Sweet White or Yellow	60	15—20	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.—Apr.	½—1
Clover, White Dutch	60	6—8	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.—Apr.	½—1
Clover, Hop	60	3—8	Sept.—March	½—1
Crotalaria Spectabilis, Drilled	60	5	April—July	¾
Crotalaria Spectabilis, Broadcast	60	12—20	April—July	¾
Feterita, Broadcast	56	40—50	March—June	1—1½
Feterita, Drilled	56	10—15	March—June	1—1½
Grass, Bermuda, Pasture	40	5—8	March—May	½
Grass, Brome	14	20	March—April	1½—2
Grass, Carpet	14	8—12	Feb.—Apr.—Sept.—Oct.	½
Grass, Dallis	25	8—12	Sept.—Nov.—Feb.—Apr.	½
Grass, Johnson	28	20—25	March—May	1
Grass, Kentucky Blue, Pasture	21	15—20	Oct.—March	½
Grass, Mesquite or Velvet	50	20—25	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.—Apr.	½
Grass, Orchard	14	20—25	Fall—Spring	½
Grass, Rhodes, Broadcast		10—12	March—April	½
Grass, Red Top or Herds	14	10—12	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.—Mar.	½
Grass, Rescue	14	20—25	Sept.—Oct.	½
Grass, Rye, Pasture	24	20—30	Sept.—Oct.	½
Grass, Sudan, Drilled	40	5—10	March—June	½—1
Grass, Sudan, Broadcast	40	30—40	March—June	½—1
Grohoma, Drilled	56	10—15	March—June	1—1½
Grohoma, Broadcast	56	40—50	March—June	1—1½
Hegari, Drilled	56	10—15	March—July	1—1½
Hegari, Broadcast	56	40—50	March—July	1—1½
Kaffir Corn, Drilled	56	10—15	March—June	1—1½
Kaffir Corn, Broadcast	56	40—50	March—June	1—1½
Kaffir, Schrock or Sagrain, Drilled	50	10—15	March—June	1—1½
Kaffir, Schrock or Sagrain, Broadcast	50	40—50	March—June	1—1½
Millet, for seed	50	15	April—June	½—1
Millet, for hay	50	30	April—June	½—1
Milo Maize, Drilled	56	10—15	April—June	1—1½
Milo Maize, Broadcast	56	40—50	April—June	1—1½
Oats, Broadcast	32	64—96	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.	1—1½
Peanuts, Virginia Jumbo	22	20—30	March—June	1½—2
Peanuts, Spanish	30	30—40	March—June	1½—2
Peanuts, Tennessee Red	22	20—30	March—June	1½—2
Peas, Canada Field, Broadcast	60	90—120	Sept.—Nov.	1—2
Peas, Cow or Field, Broadcast	60	75—90	March—Nov.	1—2
Peas, Cow or Field, in drill with Corn	60	10—15	May—June	1—2
Peas, Austrian Winter	60	30—35	Sept.—Nov.	2
Rape, Dwarf Essex, Drilled	60	3	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.—Apr.	½—1½
Rape, Dwarf Essex, Broadcast	60	8	Sept.—Oct.—Feb.—Apr.	½—1½
Rye Grain	56	84—112	Sept.—Oct.	1—1½
Sesbania	60	30—35	March—June	½
Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat, Drilled	52	8—10	March—June	1½—2
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat, Broadcast	52	20—30	March—June	1½—2
Sorghum or Cane, Drilled	50	8—10	Feb.—July	1—1½
Sorghum or Cane, Broadcast	50	40—50	Feb.—July	1—1½
Sorghum or Cane, for Syrup	50	8—10	Feb.—June	1—1½
Sunflower	32	6—8	March—May	1—2
Vetch	60	30—50	Aug.—Nov.	1—2
Wheat	60	75—90	Sept.—Nov.	1—1½

DESCRIPTIVE LIST FARM SEEDS

ALFALFA

Sixty pounds to the bushel; 1 bushel will seed 3 to 4 acres.

As a hay crop, alfalfa stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil-building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variations of soil and climate.

Alfalfa produces a hay crop of from 3 to 10 tons per acre, a valuable seed crop, and enriches the soil.

It will thrive on almost every soil except a wet one.

Alfalfa is sown in spring or fall. Seedbed must be carefully and thoroughly prepared, should be firm, moist and surface loose, mellow, and finely pulverized. The entire field should be made as smooth as possible.

CHILEAN OR COMMON. This variety has proven so entirely satisfactory to everyone for years that nothing better was looked for, and is indeed now so thoroughly satisfactory that many will hesitate to believe that any variety of alfalfa can be better.

HAIRY PERUVIAN. This variety is hardier and it does produce more hay the first year than common alfalfa, but it does not endure as well.

SWEET CLOVER

Sixty lbs. seed to the bushel; 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

WHITE BLOSSOM. One of the greatest plants for enriching the soil. The plant seems to be able to live from the air and deposit great quantities of nitrogen in nodule form on the roots. If given a chance, it will restore fertility within a few years on badly worn and neglected land. Also an excellent hay and pasture, feed value next to alfalfa; it is a very rapid grower and usually affords the first green feed in the spring and the last in the fall. Also Sweet Clover will inoculate your ground for alfalfa. The seeds should be sown during early spring or early fall months.

YELLOW BLOSSOM. The chief use of this Clover has been for early pasturage and soil improvement, and is rapidly becoming recognized as a wonderful plant to plow under for green manure.

BUR CLOVER. Bur Clover is used extensively and does well mixed with other clovers and grasses for permanent pastures. It also thrives on a wide range of soils, including sandy loams and lime-clad soils. It is one of the finest crops for winter pasturage, and being a legume, it also places nitrogen in the soil while growing.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Does well in the Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures should have some White Clover. By itself it makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial with uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clovers or grasses. Succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Pasture for Hogs, Sheep and Poultry—Sow 8 lbs. per acre.

An extra quick growing green forage crop for use any time during the fall, winter and spring. Rape can never become a pest as it belongs to the same general family as the turnip and rutabaga, and when planted under favorable conditions of soil and season, it makes an immense crop of green forage, juicy and succulent, and often at a time of year when little green feed is available.

VETCH SEED

Vetch is another splendid variety of forage plant and is rapidly gaining popular favor with farmers and stock raisers throughout the country. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizer purposes.

HAIRY WINTER VETCH. May be sown either in the spring or fall. For fall planting it should be sown in August or September; it will cover the ground before frost and make a valuable winter cover crop. When sown in the spring it is ready to be cut in July; the second growth will make excellent pasture for late summer and fall use.



Alfalfa

FIELD or COWPEAS

BRABHAM. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. As early as Whippoorwill and as disease-resistant as Iron.

WHIPPOORWILL. Sometimes called Shinney or Speckled Peas. More largely grown than any other cowpeas, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and its large yield of both hay and peas. Makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Recommended where a variety of unusual growth is wanted.

IRON. A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large deep green leaves that it holds for a long season. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. This pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack some other varieties.

EXTRA EARLY BLACK-EYE. The earliest of all black-eye peas, being ready for the table in about 65 to 70 days after planting. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods; the peas are not as large as California Black-Eye, but are distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first black-eye peas on the market.

LADY. The peas are the smallest, but the sweetest and best-flavored of all the edible cowpeas—it probably should not be called a cowpea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry.

CLAY. Vigorous in growth; of running habit. Very popular all through the Southern states; a good variety for soil improving; medium late. Clay peas are sometimes confused with Wonderful or Unknown, but it is somewhat earlier though the growth is quite similar.

BROWN CROWDER. This is a very fine variety of peas and is getting popular as a table pea throughout the Southwest.

CREAM CROWDER. Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vine.

MIXED COWPEAS. Grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and foliage than sowing single varieties. For soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow mixed peas.

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Should be planted largely for seed or silage. It makes a good windbreak around your garden. It is a valuable plant that grows anywhere with little attention.



LAWN GRASS SEEDS

How to Have a Beautiful Lawn

Probably the most important factor in producing a beautiful lawn is in preparing the land. Work the soil well by spading or plowing 10 or 12 inches deep. Rake until all rocks, roots and trash are removed. If the soil is poor, mix in rich garden top soil. There must be plenty of humus or vegetable matter in the soil.

Sow one pound of seed to each 100 square feet (10x10 ft.) of lawn. Plant plenty of seed to have a thick, velvety lawn. Sow seed carefully so that there will be no vacant spots. After broadcasting seed, roll the seed surface with a roller or firm the surface in some other way. Grass seed needs only to be pressed into a firm seed bed, not covered.

BERMUDA GRASS

The South's most valuable grass for a permanent summer lawn. Makes a tough even clumpless turf. Bermuda stands the drought and scorching summer sun better than any other variety. Recovers quickly after mowing.

American or Domestic Rye Grass

For winter lawns. This grass is becoming more popular each year. When sown in the fall which is the proper season, Domestic Rye Grass remains green all through the winter. Sown on top of Bermuda Grass in October or November, Domestic Rye Grass makes green, grassy grass that will stand the coldest weather. You can have a genuine winter lawn with it—green grass all during the winter months.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Excellent for permanent lawns in the upper South and northward. In the South, adapted for winter lawns and does very well in the summer when planted in shady places.

Red Top or Herds Grass

A winter lawn grass which is rather slow in starting, but makes a beautiful lawn when once established. Can be planted on Bermuda Grass lawns in late fall.

Poa Trivialis

For shady situations in parks and densely shaded lawns, this grass has no superior. It produces a firm and attractive turf where few other grasses can exist. A fine grass for dry ground under bay-windows, overlapping roofs, and shady side yards.

A COMPACT SEED DEPARTMENT

A convenient counter service line of display cans that will greatly facilitate the handling of our Bulk Seed that no dealer should be without. The outstanding beauty attracts the attention of young and old alike and creates a lasting impression.



Seed Cans

These blue glazed containers with beautiful colored lithographed picture of each variety are not only attractive, but will assure faster and more accurate service and prevent the loss of seeds.

Glass Measure

Has a chart showing precise 5c and 10c sales, 1 oz. and 2 oz. measures and planting guide.

Screw Tops for Mason Jars

Spouts are large, 1½ inches, so that the larger seeds may be easily poured into the measuring glass without clogging.

Seed Envelopes

The use of our gummed end Kraft seed envelopes is a quick and effective method of dispensing small seeds.

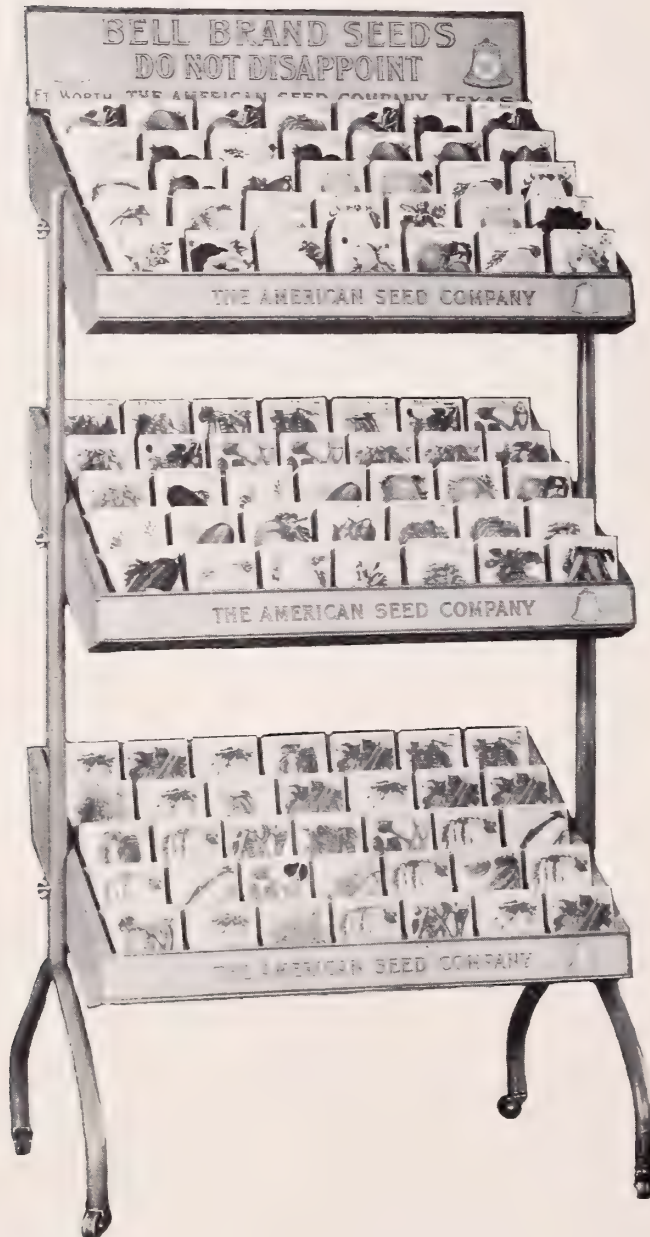
1 oz. size, 3¼ x 4 3/4
2 oz. size, 3½ x 5½

Seeds Put Up In Sealed Bags

We put up Garden Seeds in attractive printed sealed bags in the following sizes: 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. This is especially desirable in the more critical sections where vegetables are grown for market as it minimizes the possible mixture that might result from several handlings, and relabeling of the seed.

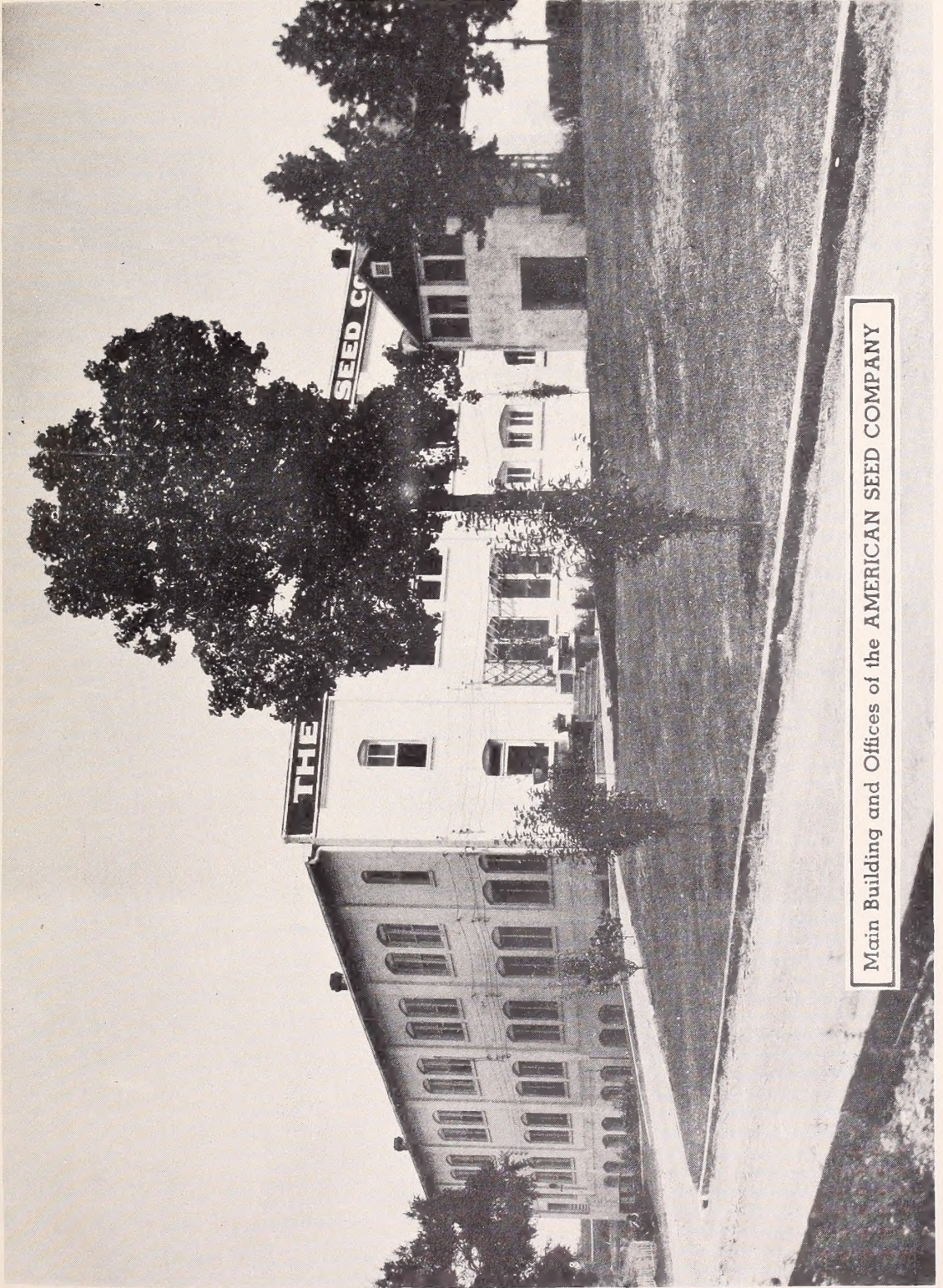


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WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT

For Central and Northeast Texas and Similar Climates. West Texas and the Panhandle Section Slightly Later.

JANUARY

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Carrot, Lettuce, Parsley, Onion, Peas, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Alyssum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Carnation, Pansy, Poppy, Sweet Peas, Sweet William.

FEBRUARY

VEGETABLES—Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Alyssum, Ageratum, Amaranthus, Balsam, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canterbury Bells, Candytuft, Canna, Carnation, Cockscomb, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Columbine, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Didiscus, Forget-Me-Not, Fox Glove, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Japanese Hop Vine, Ipomeas, Lantana, Morning Glory, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Tithonia, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia.

MARCH

VEGETABLES—Artichoke, Asparagus, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Egg Plant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Radish, Rhubarb, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Acroclinium, African Daisy, Ageratum, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Asters, Baloon Vine, Balsam, Calendula, California Poppy, Calliopsis, Canterbury Bells, Candytuft, Canna, Cardinal Climber, Carnation, Cockscomb, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Columbine, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Didiscus, Forget-Me-Not, Fox Glove, Four o'clock, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hibiscus, Hollyhock, Japanese Hop Vine, Ipomeas, Kudzu Vine, Lantana, Larkspur, Lupins, Marigold, Mexican Fire Bush, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Shasta Daisy, Snapdragon, Stocks, Sweet-Peas, Sweet William, Tithonia, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia.

APRIL

VEGETABLES—Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Herbs, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Mustard, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard.

FLOWERS—Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Asters, Baloon Vine, Balsam, California Poppy, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Candytuft, Canna, Cardinal Climber, Carnation, Cockscomb, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Columbine, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Didiscus, Hyacinth Beans, Forget-Me-Not, Four o'clock, Gaillardia, Globe Amaranth, Gourds, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Heliotrope, Hibiscus, Japanese Hop Vine, Ipomeas, Kudzu Vine, Lantana, Larkspur, Lupins, Marigold, Mexican Fire Bush, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Nicotiana, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Poppy, Portulaca, Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Scarlet Runner Beans, Shasta Daisy, Snapdragon, Sunflower, Sweet William, Tithonia, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia.

VEGETABLES—Artichoke, Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard.

FLOWERS—Larkspur, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Portulaca, Ricinus, Stocks.

MAY

VEGETABLES—Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Cress, Endive, Radish, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

JUNE

JULY

VEGETABLES—Beet, Cabbage, Corn Salad, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

AUGUST

VEGETABLES—Beet, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Calendula, Columbine, Cornflower, Delphinium, Fox Glove, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Marigold, Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLES—Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Peas, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Alyssum, Calliopsis, California Poppy, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Clarkia, Columbine, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lupins, Pansy, Poppies, Snapdragon, Stocks, Zinnia.

OCTOBER

VEGETABLES—Beet, Corn Salad, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

FLOWERS—Alyssum, California Poppy, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Calendula, Columbine, Cornflower, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lupins, Pansy, Poppies, Snapdragon, Stocks, Zinnia.

VEGETABLES THAT WITHSTAND LIGHT FROST

CARROTS	KOHL RABI	RADISH
CABBAGE	LETTUCE	SWISS CHARD
BEEF	MUSTARD	TURNIPI
BROCCOLI	ONIONS	

VEGETABLES THAT WITHSTAND HEAVY FROST

COLLARDS	RAPE	ONIONS
KALE	RUTABAGA	SPINACH
PARSNIPS	SALSIFY	



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