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SEEDS

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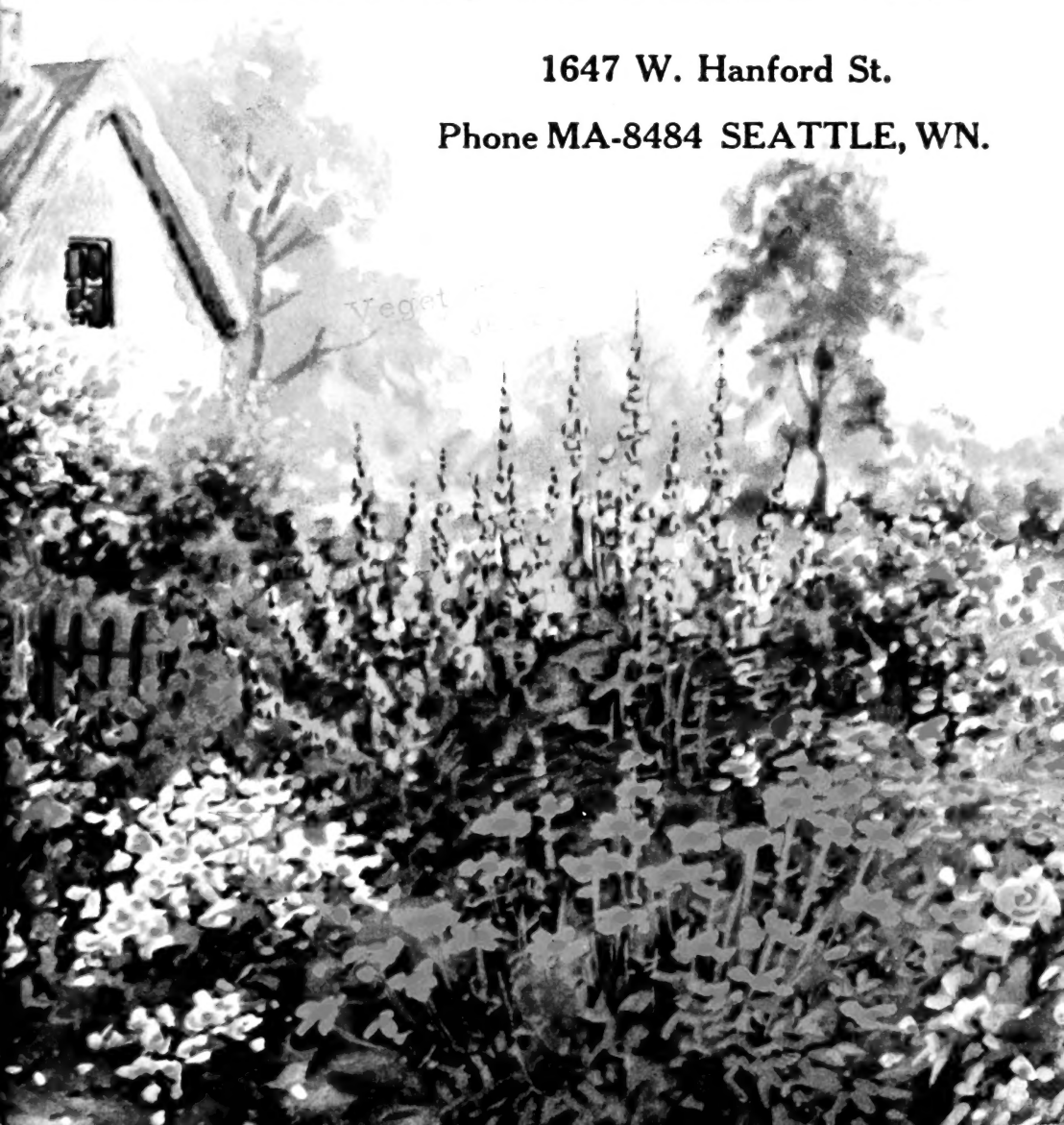
6-91

1929
from the North

THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.

1647 W. Hanford St.

Phone MA-8484 SEATTLE, WN.



The picture used on this catalog cover is

Memories Garden



By J. HALFORD

REPRODUCED IN TINTO-GRAVURE



WHAT a flood of pleasant memories are called to mind when midst the ardent hours of striving, our thoughts go back to the old home. Here we walk again in that grand old garden resplendent in a blaze of color—hollyhocks majestic in their crowns of glory—larkspur and snapdragons gowned in all the splendor of nature, and iris and lilies, graceful and slender, in a profusion of the most delicate shades. And as the breezes sigh through the trees there is wafted to us such a fragrance as to delight even the most critical connoisseur. And let us look to the home where age has mellowed it—made it more beautiful. Surely one could not hope for a more pleasant retreat—perhaps to rest from a day's weary toil—perhaps to sit in the quiet nook of the library and browse through the pages of a good book, or perhaps to open wide its portals to a near friend who brings reminders of joyful associations. Truly Memories Garden lingers with us as a reminder of those days ne'er to be forgotten



SEEDS from the **NORTH**

for *Bountiful* Production

SEEDS from the NORTH

will give you

SATISFACTION

or we will give you

YOUR MONEY BACK

The seeds we offer you in this book represent, so we believe, the very best quality and most suitable varieties obtainable for this section. They are produced for us by experienced growers in sections favored by nature for good seed production.

YOU CAN PROFIT


through our affiliation with a large group or chain of Pacific Coast Seed Dealers which gives us Greater Buying Power and Reduced Selling Cost and is reflected in both the quality of SEEDS from the NORTH and the price you pay us for them.

SEEDS from the NORTH are sealed in trademarked packages to insure their freshness, preserve their purity, guarantee their germination and make their identification easy. Any package found unsatisfactory will be replaced free of charge on return of the empty package.

Fresh, Pure, Sealed, Trademarked, Advertised
SEEDS from the NORTH
are Your Best Insurance

We are trying to merit your patronage; send us your mail orders when you cannot come into our store conveniently to shop in person.

Vegetable Seeds

This mark  is placed before the names of vegetable varieties listed in this book that possess outstanding merit which entitles them to your special consideration when you make up your order. They are so marked to make it easy for you to select the best varieties.

ASPARAGUS Start an Asparagus Bed This Season Enjoy It the Rest of Your Lifetime


One ounce plants forty feet of row—Two pounds starts plants for an acre.

PALMETTO—An early maturing, prolific sort producing thin, pointed shoots that are deep green in color and of fine quality.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.20.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Early, thick shoots, waxy white at first and slow to become green. They are tender and delicious.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.20.

 **WASHINGTON GIANT**—Selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as being immune against rust. Shoots are of Giant size and fleshy but very tender. The color is dark green, the flavor excellent, and the productive capacity is enormous.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.05; 1 Lb., \$3.15.

ARTICHOKE Green Globe for Table Use Jerusalem for Stock Feeding

LARGE FRENCH GREEN GLOBE—A perennial, producing flower heads in great abundance, the fleshy base of which is edible and considered a great delicacy. An ounce of seed for 200 plants.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.25; ¼ Lb., \$3.75; 1 Lb., \$11.25.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE TUBERS—Grown the same as potatoes, they make one of the finest hog foods known. Generally harvested by allowing the hogs to do their own digging, and if not hogged out too clean, good volunteer crops are produced the following year. Six to eight sacks will plant an acre. Tubers in season only. Nov. 1st. to May 15th.


Prices on Application

BEANS They Possess Pound for Pound, as Much Nutrition as Beef FIELD BEANS (Dry Shell)

*One pound plants three hundred feet of row
Sixty to seventy five pounds per acre*

Price Either Variety.

Pkt., 15c; 1 Lb., 25c.

 **LADY WASHINGTON**—The beans are white, about twice as large as Navy's and are produced in great abundance in pods four to five inches long.

SMALL WHITE NAVY—Plants are somewhat vining but the runners are short and leaves small.

LIMA BEANS (Bush and Pole)

Price Any Variety.

Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c.

 **KING OF THE GARDEN POLE LIMA**—Of vigorous growth bearing dark green pods with four or five large white beans of good quality.

OREGON POLE LIMA—Will stand much more cold than any other Lima. Pods bear three to five fine large beans.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA—The pods are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with large, thick beans.

IMPROVED HENDERSON BUSH LIMA—A perfect all-around variety of lima beans, yields continuously from early summer till frost. Suitable for North and South.



WASHINGTON GIANT

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

BEANS Freshly Picked and Cooked at Once They Are Most Wholesome and Delicious

Prices Any Variety, Pkt. 15c; 1 Lb., 25c

1 lb. for
125 hills

Pole Varieties

25 to 40 lbs.
per acre

LILLY'S KENTUCKY WONDER—One of the best early pole snap beans for home or market. The snap pods are green, with wrinkled surface, very long, curved, extremely brittle, without fibre.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This vigorous wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are a little broader.

OREGON GIANT—The green pods are fleshy, 10 to 12 inches long and stringless. Plants are vigorous and hardy.

TALL HORTICULTURAL—As a general purpose, late snap and green shell bean for home and market. This variety is very popular.



A KENTUCKY WONDER CROP

Bush Varieties

*One pound for two hundred fifty feet of
row — Ninety pounds plants
an acre.*

Green Podded Sorts

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS—A very early, hardy, green podded bean of excellent quality. The pods are round, straight, about five inches long, very meaty and entirely stringless.

REFUGEE 1000 to One—Very productive, slender round pods of fine quality, medium late, in favor for canning.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—Medium length, green pods splashed with bright red, quite early, useful green or dried.

BROAD WINDSOR—The old English "Broad Bean" used largely as a green shelled bean, pods are borne upright at the axil of the leaf and stem.

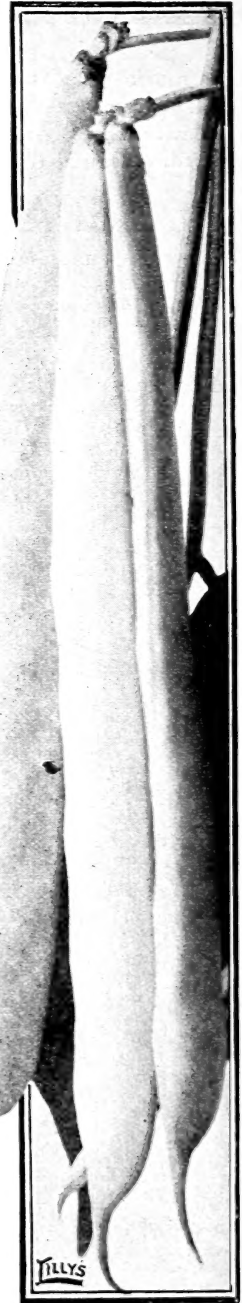
BLACK VALENTINE—The pods are nearly round or slightly flattened, medium size, dark green. They hold their attractive appearance on the market.

Yellow Podded Sorts

LILLY'S GOLDEN WAX—Very popular for both the home garden and for market. The pods are of medium length, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy, wax-like and stringless. The plants are erect, compact and produce early and abundantly.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—A black seeded, exceptionally productive, yellow, waxy podded bean, pods are curved and well rounded.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—Pods are uniform in size, flat, very long, light yellow in color, stringless. Seed is white.



PODS OF GOLDEN WAX

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

BEETS Grow Plenty of Young Beets this Season Have Early Beet Greens and Pickles Too

One ounce plants a hundred feet of row — Ten to fifteen pounds plants an acre.

Prices All Varieties, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 95c.

JULY'S EARLY WONDER—It may be sown early and it matures very rapidly. It is uniform in growth, the root is nearly globular in shape, slightly flattened. The leaves are of medium size, and the color of the flesh is deep blood red.

EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP—A flat turnip-shaped early sort. The flesh is deep red, ringed pink, sweet and crisp.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Almost globular in shape, perfectly smooth, medium sized, flesh is deep crimson, very delicious, medium early.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A standard long, late variety, flesh is deep purplish red of good quality. An excellent keeper.

ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP—Very early, of uniform globular shape, deep red color, fine grained, tender and sweet.

EARLY EGYPTIAN—An extra early variety, suitable for forcing. The beets are small and flattened, dark red, sweet and tender.

JULY'S DETROIT DARK RED—Considered the best for market, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. The leaves are dark green, shaded with red. The roots are medium-sized, globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark red blood color, zoned with a lighter shade.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Better than the old Egyptian from which it has been derived, early, smooth, tender, dark red flesh of finest quality.

MANGEL BEETS Winter Greenfood for All Kinds of Stock

One ounce plants a hundred feet of row — Ten pounds plants an acre

Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 10 Lbs., \$4.00.

JULY'S SLUDSTRUP—Long, tapered, smooth, of immense size, reddish yellow color, grows well above the ground, remarkable yielder. This is an improved Danish Sludstrup.

GIANT INTERMEDIATE—Roots large, medium length, neck small, flesh white, a big cropper.

LONG RED MAMMOTH—Very long, large red skinned roots, flesh tinged red, grows well above ground.

HALF SUGAR ROSE—Good sized white roots, combining size of mangel with sweetness of sugar beets.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Short, tankard shaped roots of immense size, flesh yellow.

YELLOW GLOBE—Has very small neck and grows on top of the ground, yellow.

RED ECKENDORFER—Grows mostly above the ground, blunt point, cylindrical form.

GIANT YELLOW ECKENDORFER—Like the red sort listed above, but yellow skinned.

SUGAR BEETS Valuable for Sugar and Stock Feeding

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The improved German type, wedge-shaped, heavy at the shoulder, yields nearly as much as mangels.

Same Price as Mangels.

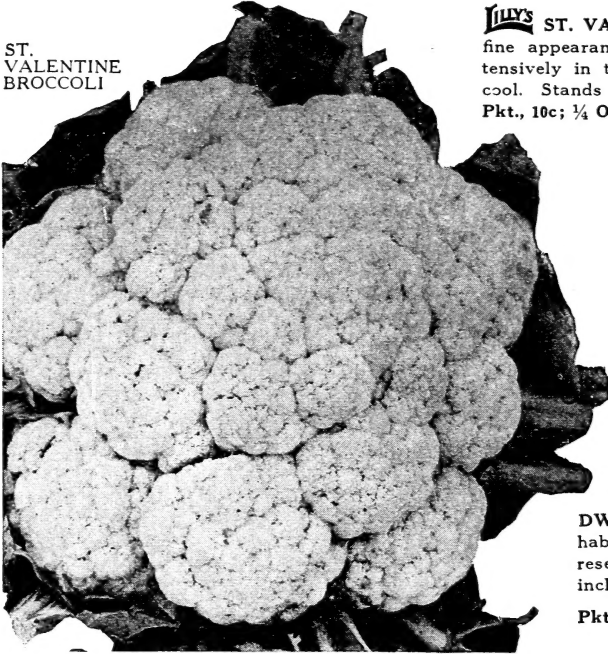


SEEDS *from the* NORTH

BROCCOLI Dietary Experts Attribute Remarkable Fat Reducing Qualities to Broccoli

One ounce for fifteen hundred plants — Six ounces per acre.

ST. VALENTINE BROCCOLI



JILLY'S ST. VALENTINE—A large headed variety of fine appearance and excellent quality. Used extensively in the Northwest where the growing is cool. Stands shipping well.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 45c; Oz., \$1.25; ¼ Lb., \$3.50; Lb. \$10.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH—The plants are hardy and vigorous growers. The heads compact, white and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c; Oz., \$1.00;
¼ Lb., \$2.75; Lb., \$8.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce for two thousand plants.

DWARF IMPROVED—Of dwarf robust habit, producing large yields of sprouts resembling miniature cabbages about two inches in diameter.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.70.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce for fifteen hundred plants — Six ounces per acre.

JILLY'S EARLY ALBA—A special strain of the popular snowball variety, large, compact heading, extra early type, a sure producer of snow white heads of excellent flavor and quality.

Pkt., 25c; ¼ Oz., \$1.50; 1 Oz., \$4.40; ¼ Lb., \$13.50.

COMMON SNOWBALL—(Common Strain) The standard early sort, heads medium size, but compact, uniform, white and nicely flavored.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., \$1.00; 1 Oz., \$3.00; ¼ Lb., \$9.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—A large, late variety, with quite compact white heads, known as California Wonder.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., \$1.25; ¼ Lb., \$3.75.

LARGE LATE ALGIERS—A valuable sure-heading sort that is popular with market gardeners, the large upright leaves protect the tender heads against frosts.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 65c; 1 Oz., \$1.85; ¼ Lb., \$5.50.

DANISH DRY WEATHER—Especially adapted to dry locations, but also an excellent variety for good cauliflower districts, a sure header.

Pkt., 25c; ¼ Oz., \$1.00; Oz., \$3.00; ¼ Lb., \$9.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

PE TSAI—Chinese or celery cabbage. Heads long like Cos Lettuce, hearts blanch white and crisp, fine for salads, plant in July.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 55c; ¼ Lb., \$1.65; Lb., \$5.50.



PE TSAI CABBAGE

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

CABBAGE For Cooking, Salads, Slaw and Kraut Rich in Minerals and Vitamins

One ounce for two thousand plants—Six to eight ounces per acre.

Prices All Varieties Except As Noted
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

LILLY'S GOLDEN ACRE—One of the earliest varieties of cabbage. In habit of growth it is quite dwarf, very compact and produces a tightly folded head of desirable size for family use or for packing. Because of its compactness and the few leaves it may be planted 12 to 14 inches apart in the row.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

LILLY'S COPENHAGEN MARKET—A very early, round, solid-headed variety, stems are short and the plants very sturdy, heads often weigh over 10 pounds. Because of its great uniformity and earliness it is very popular for market.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50

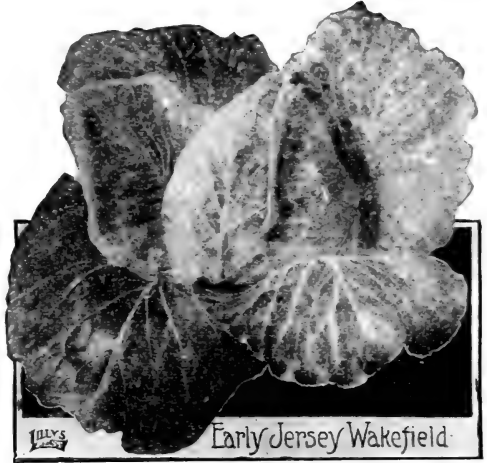
LILLY'S EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The most popular extra early variety, heads are pointed and uniformly hard. Has both quality, and texture, the leaves have small mid-ribs which enhances its appearance when cooked. Plants have but few outside leaves.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—The heads are about one-fourth larger than Jersey Wakefield, matures 10 to 15 days later. It has the same fine textured uniform sized heads.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT—A little later than Wakefield, heads are similar in shape but larger, and very hard with leaves tightly folded.

LILLY'S GLORY—The heads are of good size, almost perfectly round, extremely solid and heavy, deliciously tender and of finest quality. The stems are short. A splendid keeper.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.



ALL SEASON OR SUCCESSION—As its name implies, it is adapted for either summer, fall or winter use; large, round, slightly flattened heads, holds its "prime" a long time in the field. Equally useful both for home and market garden.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Valuable as a second early crop, heads are flattened, compact and of good size, best quality.

LILLY'S DANISH BALLHEAD—Unsurpassed for winter use, medium late maturing and a splendid keeper, heads are round, medium size and very hard, average eight to ten pounds each; a fine kraut cabbage and a good keeper for winter use.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—A slow growing sure heading popular late variety, large spreading outside leaves, very large flat heads, keeps well and of fine flavor.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—A large solid heading crumpled leaved variety with the rich flavor of cauliflower. Frost improves it.

RED DUTCH OR MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Has small heads of the finest quality for pickling, keeps good and heads are very hard, color deep purple-red.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

CARROTS A Health and Beauty Food Important in Children's Diet

One ounce for two hundred fifty feet of row—Two and a half pounds per acre.



GOLDEN
HALF LONG

JULY'S GOLDEN HALF LONG—The tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, five and one-half to six inches in length, uniformly half long or stump rooted but tapering slightly, smooth, deep orange-red in color. The flesh is very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.10.

NANTES OR CORELESS—The roots are cylindrical, smooth and of a bright orange color. The flesh is orange, becoming yellow in the center but very tender throughout and almost coreless. This variety is of the finest quality and is one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium-sized sorts. Half grown and cooked fresh from the garden they are certainly delicious.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.10.

Prices, Following Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.

EARLY SHORT HORN—Best for early use, fine for forcing, roots are short, two to three inches, tops small. They grow very quickly.

CHANTENAY OR MODEL—A stump-rooted or half-long sort, broad at the shoulder, tapers to a blunt point, fine grain, coreless, tender and medium early.

JULY'S DANVER'S HALF LONG—An especially* hardy sort, popular with gardeners who grow large fields of carrots; smooth, sweet, well colored, second early.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—Desirable in hard or shallow soils, roots are thick and short, bright orange in color, fine grained.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A selected strain of the popular long-rooted type, roots are uniformly thick, tapering to a point, valuable for both table and stock, late.

STOCK CARROTS Fine Fall and Winter Feed for Livestock

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—The flesh is light orange. The roots are produced entirely underground. Average two inches at the shoulder and a foot long. For best results they should be grown on deep fertile soil.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.

MASTODON OR IMPROVED SHORT WHITE—Roots seven to nine inches long, smooth, heavy at the shoulder and very productive.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 90c

WHITE BELGIAN—Smooth, well shaped tapered roots, greenish-white in color, heavy yielder.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 90c

CURLED CRESS

(or Pepper Grass)

One ounce for fifty feet of row

Its leaves have pleasant pungency and may be used freely as a condiment to be served with salads or for garnishing. It can be cut repeatedly.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

WATER CRESS

One ounce for one hundred feet

Its medicinal properties have made it a favorite salad plant for ages. Easily grown along ditches, pools and streams by scattering the seed along the water's edge and covering lightly.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c; Oz., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

CELERY Health Specialists Strongly Advise Two Leafy Vegetables Daily, One to be Eaten as a Salad

One ounce for eight thousand plants — Four ounces plants an acre.

JULY'S SILVER PLUME—Early, attractive in appearance, blanches quickly, medium in size, hearts are pure white, brittle, free from stringiness and of fine flavor.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.20; Lb., \$4.00.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW—Semi-dwarf, has numerous stalks, heavily ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender, very early and practically self-blanching.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.00; ¼ Lb., \$3.00; Lb., \$10.00.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—The standard early self-blanching, leaves yellow, easy to grow.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 55c; ¼ Lb., \$1.65; Lb., \$5.50.

GIANT WHITE SOLID WINTER—Unequaled as a late or winter celery, requires blanching with earth or boards, grows very tall, on the Coast can be left in the garden until wanted; white, brittle and fine flavored.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.00.



CELERY IS A PROFITABLE MARKET CROP.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE GOOD HEALTH

Grow and Eat These Salad Plants Plentifully This Season

Celeriac One ounce for four hundred feet

LARGE PRAGUE OR TURNIP ROOTED—An offshoot of the celery species, producing an edible root instead of edible stalks. The roots are large and smooth and nearly globe shaped.

The principal use of Celeriac is for flavoring soups and stews.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.20; Lb., \$4.00.

Chervil One ounce for two hundred fifty feet

DOUBLE CURLED—The cultivation of Curled or Salad Chervil presents no difficulties except that the seed starts slowly. It thrives best during the cooler months of the year and likes moisture. The leaves are very aromatic and are used like parsley, which it resembles.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.00.

Chicory One ounce for two hundred feet

LARGE ROOTED—Used principally as a pot herb, a salad plant and as an adulterant of coffee. Succeeds where other root crops thrive and requires practically the same cultural attention.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.75.

Chives One ounce for one hundred fifty feet.

An onion-like plant used as a salad and for flavoring soups. It also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may be cut frequently, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.00; ¼ Lb., \$3.00; Lb., \$10.00.

Collards One ounce for two thousand plants

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN CURLED—A non-heading form of cabbage grown extensively in the South for greens. Not adapted to the North. Planted and handled the same as cabbage.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

Corn Salad One ounce for two hundred and fifty feet.

LARGE SEEDED—Known also as Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce. It is a native of Europe. Matures in 60 to 65 days during growing weather and makes a mild salad (best when blanched) or can be used as a pot herb like spinach

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.00.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

SWEET CORN Fresh From the Garden You Get Its True Flavor and Sugary Sweetness

One pound plants one hundred hills or three hundred feet of row in drills — Twelve to fifteen pounds plants an acre.

Prices All Varieties
Pkt., 15c; Lb., 25c.

LILY'S GOLDEN BANTAM—Very early, hardy, sweet and delicious. The ears are short but thickly set with plump, creamy yellow kernels which turn golden as it ripens. Very popular.

GOLDEN GIANT—Produces large ears of very sweet, tender, deep golden corn, the flavor is wonderful and the yield large. Should be grown in every garden.

GOLDEN WEST—A larger and more vigorous grower than Golden Bantam, but of the same rich golden color and just as sweet.

LILY'S STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—An old favorite, late, white variety, ears are large, kernels tender and sugary and remains a long time in condition for table use.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Has ears fully as large as those of Stowell's and is about five days earlier. Noted for its extreme paper whiteness which it retains when cooked or put up in cans.

LILY'S OREGON EVERGREEN—Very popular in the South because its thick husks prevent extensive worm damage. Its earliness, large size, well-filled sweet white grains are all outstanding qualities.

EARLY WHITE COB CORY—A very early, dwarf sweet corn. The ears are six to seven inches long and the kernels are milky white, sweet and of good quality.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A splendid late variety. The cob is small but densely crowded with irregular rows of deep, slender white kernels of excellent quality.

EARLY MINNESOTA—A standard second early variety of white corn, kernels are broad, sweet and tender; ears long and thickly set with ten or twelve rows of kernels.

FIELD CORN

Fifteen pounds per acre in hills.—Twenty to twenty-five pounds in drills for fodder.

Lb., 20c; 10 Lbs., \$1.50; 100 Lbs., \$12.50.

LILY'S MINNESOTA No. 13—Is considered the best yellow dent variety for the Northwest. It is early maturing, heavy yielding.

MINNESOTA No. 23—One of the earliest varieties of yellow dent, sometimes called white cap dent.

RED COB ENSILAGE—A special variety grown for fodder and ensilage and not for grain.

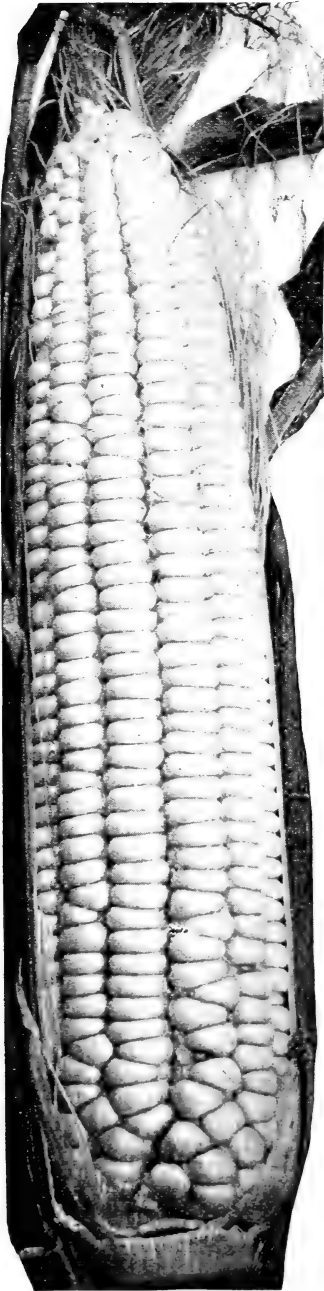
LILY'S YAKIMA YELLOW DENT—A deep kernalled, rough dent with small red cob that was originated in the Yakima Valley. Prized as a heavy yielder.

LILY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH—Early maturing, heavy yielding, long kernalled yellow variety, recommended for the Northwest.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—A large, late white dent corn suitable to favored sections.

KING PHILLIP—An early maturing variety; the red kernels are slightly dented and mature hard and flinty, stalks are large, among the earliest to mature.

LILY'S NORTHWESTERN RED DENT—An early maturing red dent corn desirable in high altitudes and where seasons are short.



OREGON EVERGREEN

SEEDS *from the* NORTH



BEARDS YELLOW DENT

A Minnesota No. 13 type having 18 rows of kernels and producing tall stalks bearing usually two ears each.



Above: Danish Sludstrup Mangel. Upper right: Dwarf Green Kale. Right: Field of Beet Seed ready for threshing. Lower right: Detroit Dark Red Beets. Below: Early Alba Cauliflower.



CUCUMBERS

For Finest Quality Salads and Pickles
Grow All You Want in Your Own Garden

One ounce plants one hundred hills — Two or three pounds per acre.

LILLY'S PRIDE OF THE PACIFIC—A highly improved strain of the White Spine family, brought to its present state of perfection by the most careful methods of selection and cultivation. The hardy, vigorous vines produce immense crops of smooth, rich, deep green fruit, large, symmetrical and very uniform. It is ideal for slicing, the flesh being sparkling white, crisp, tender and of a delicious flavor.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00

DAVIS PERFECT—Large and uniform in shape, the numerous fruits are smooth and well colored, the flesh for quality and flavor is hard to beat.

Pkt. 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00.

LILLY'S LONG GREEN—The fruits are long, firm and crisp; excellent for slicing, or when small they are good for pickling. The vines are sturdy and very productive. The fruits are uniform in size and shape, slender, often a foot long and very dark green. The best variety for sweet pickles.

Pkt. 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—One of the best sorts for table use, an early vigorous cropper, fruit is covered with fine white spines, flesh of excellent flavor and quality.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.25.

Pickling Varieties

LILLY'S BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety; extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, smooth and symmetrical. The flesh is crisp and tender.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.25.

EARLY FRAME—Also called "Short Green;" is an early, bright cucumber of medium size, used for both pickling and slicing. Very productive.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.25

CHICAGO PICKLING—Fruits deep green, of medium length, tapered at each end with large prominent spines. Very prolific and superior for pickles.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.25.

LEMON CUCUMBER—Shape and color resembles a lemon; has a distinctive flavor and lacks the bitterness common to the cucumber.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPH—A special variety for frame or greenhouse culture, smooth fruits 18 to 20 inches long, deep color; three or four are produced at each joint, highest quality flesh which remains stiff after cutting.

Special Price, Per Packet, 25c.

ENDIVE

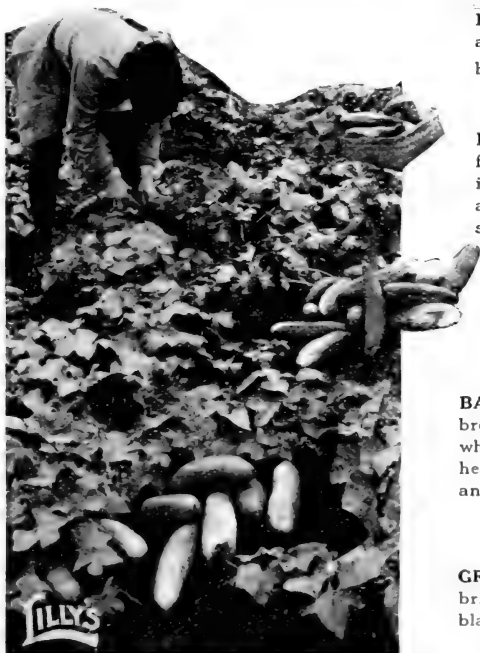
One ounce for three hundred feet of row.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED—The leaves are broad, twisted and waved, deep green, with thick, white midribs. The inner leaves form a clustering head which blanches to a beautiful creamy white and is crisp and tender.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

GREEN CURLED—A hardy, vigorous variety, bright deep green leaves usually tinged with rose, blanching to a deep cream color.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.



PRIDE OF PACIFIC

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

EGG PLANT Sweet, Nutritive, Healthful, Delicious Fine Ones are Easily Grown at Home

One ounce for fifteen hundred to two thousand plants — Four ounces per acre.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Very productive; the fruits are large, nearly round, dark purple, free of thorns and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 80c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50; Lb., \$8.00.

BLACK BEAUTY—An early variety with fruits nearly as large as the later sorts. The fruit is nearly round, the skin smooth, black and glossy.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 80c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50; Lb., \$8.00.

LEEK

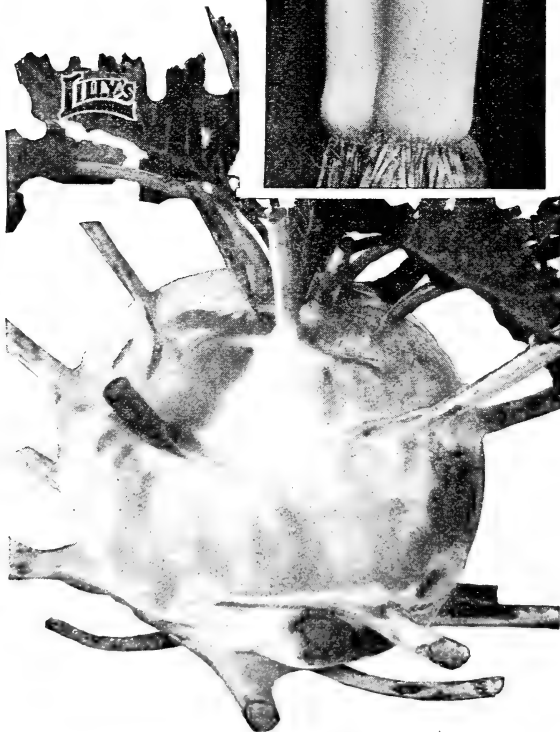
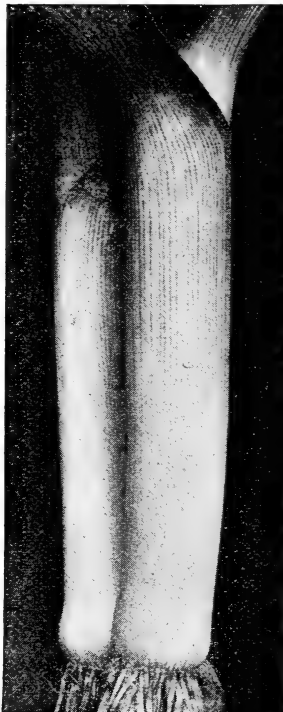
One ounce for one hundred fifty feet.

MUSSELBURG—An improved variety growing to a very large size, with broad leaves spreading like a fan.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

AMERICAN FLAG—Large, sweet and very popular with gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA

HERBS For Endless Culinary Uses

ANISE—Used for flavoring and garnishing.

Pkt., 10c., Oz., 25c.

CARAWAY—Seed used for flavoring, oil for medicine.

Pkt., 10c., Oz., 25c.

CATNIP—Leaves used for seasoning, good bee pasture.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.00.

DILL—Flavoring pickles and medicinal tea.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50

HOREHOUND—Seasoning and lung medicine.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c.

LAVENDER—Leaves for seasoning, flowers for perfume.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

ROSEMARY—Leaves for seasoning, medicinal tea and oil.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 75c.

SAGE—Leaves used for seasoning dressings.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

SUMMER SAVORY—Leaves and flowers for flavoring.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

SWEET BASIL—Seeds and stems used for flavoring soups and sauces.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

SWEET FENNEL—Leaves for fish sauces, tea for colic.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

SWEET MARJORAM—Leaves and shoots for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

TANSY—Used to season puddings and for medicine.

Pkt., 10c., Oz., 75c.

THYME—Leaves for seasoning, tea for headaches.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 60c.

WORMWOOD—Used to flavor liquors and for medicine.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

KOHL RABI

One ounce for three hundred feet.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Combining somewhat the flavor of turnips and cabbage. Large enough to be used in ten or twelve weeks from time of sowing.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

KALE The Greens of the Epicurean Gives Variation and Zest to the Menu

One ounce for two thousand plants — Six to eight ounces per acre.

TALL SCOTCH—Grows three feet high, large, plume-like leaves, deeply cut, fine curled edges. The color is attractive bright green.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

JULY'S DWARF GREEN—Vigorous, dwarf, spreading habit, large bluish leaves with frilled edges. Hardier than cabbage and grown in quantities in the South during winter months for the Northern markets

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50

MARROW OR CHOU MOELLIER—It resembles kale very closely when young, but as it grows older the stalk enlarges, reaching a diameter of from three to six inches at the largest part. The stalk varies in height from two to four feet, depending upon the richness of the soil and often weighs ten or more pounds. It has a solid pith or marrow, and it is from this that it takes its name.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.00.



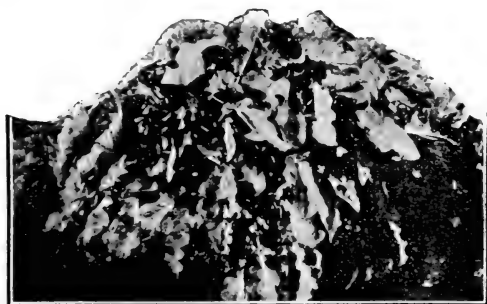
DWARF GREEN

JULY'S THOUSAND HEADED—This improved strain shows much branching from the main stalk, abundant leaves and compact, bushy form. The abundant, enormously large, cabbage-like leaves are sweet and tender and are relished by poultry and livestock.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—This variety of lettuce should not be confused with the regular heading or loose-leaved varieties. The plant grows very much like kale to a height of four to five feet with much growth of leaf. It absolutely does not head and is seldom, if ever, used for table purposes. The wonderful leaf growth makes it ideal for green food for chickens, rabbits, etc.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.60.



IMPROVED 1000 HEADED KALE

LEAF LETTUCE

One ounce plants six hundred feet of row.

Four pounds plants an acre.

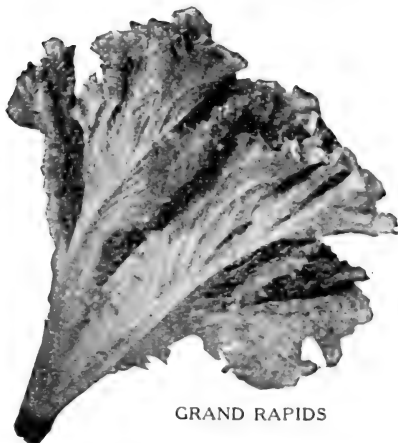
Prices All Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.60.

JULY'S GRAND RAPIDS—Quick growing and stands shipping well. Popular for green house forcing. The leaves develop quickly and its upright habit, requiring little room in the bed, permits close planting. The leaves are a beautiful green, daintily curled, tender and crisp.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—Light green leaves muchly curled and blistered, crisp and sweet.

PRIZEHEAD — Large, clustering, savoyed leaves, tinged with red, crisp, tender and sweet.



GRAND RAPIDS

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

HEAD LETTUCE Daily For Health. Supply Your Needs From Your Own Garden

One ounce for three thousand plants—A pound plants an acre.

LILLY'S NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL—A crisp, cabbage-heading lettuce, extremely large, sometimes fifteen inches in diameter and weighing two or three pounds. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy white, crisp, tender and delicious. It matures slowly, first forming a conical head which becomes globular with maturity. It is of excellent quality, very sweet and stands up well. Because of its size, plenty of room must be given between plants. This variety is known in some sections as Los Angeles. Especially recommended as a standard main crop lettuce. Very popular with market gardeners and is equally good for home use. Grown exclusively by shippers. This is the famous "Seattle Strain."

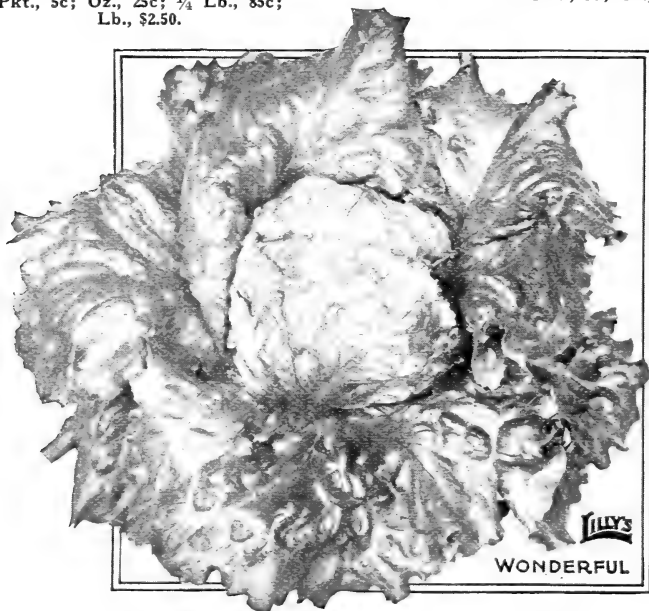
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 85c; Lb., \$2.50.

ICEBERG—A popular variety of medium size and outstanding brittleness. Compact heads with a fleshy heart of clear white color. A most delicious variety, the heart being crisp and juicy, protected by a few tender outer leaves. It withstands the heat of summer remarkably well and keeps in first class condition for a long time. Iceberg always brings a good price in the market.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., 1.75.

MAY KING—A very early heading variety. This is among the finest of smooth leaved heading sorts. The outer leaves are green, just tinged with brown; they fold close, permitting close planting—tender yellow heart.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.



HANSON—A large, sure header of a clear light green color. Excellent for midsummer planting. Crisp, mild, tender, with a solid, well-blanched heart. The large heads are of attractive appearance. They are almost globular—grow to a fine size.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

PARIS WHITE COS — A Romaine type of head lettuce. It makes a good, strong growth and yields abundantly. The quality is excellent, being crisp, juicy and agreeably snappy. In order to insure tender, well-blanched hearts the outer leaves should be gathered up and loosely tied together to exclude the light from the heart. This will blanch thoroughly to a beautiful creamy white.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.60.

M-G-K
EVER GREEN
NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE

Kills only insects—harmless to humans and pets. Dilutes one to 800.

1½ Oz., 35c; 6 Oz., \$1.00; 16 Oz., \$2.00; 32 Oz., \$3.85; Gal. \$13.00.
Can Be Mailed.



SEED DISINFECTION

is now simple and inexpensive with this instantaneous treatment. Get our free booklets explaining it fully.

Stim-U-Germ

The original nitrogen bacteria culture for legumes, alfalfa, clover, peas, vetches, beans, etc. Order it with your seeds.

SPRAY PLANT LICE

with this old reliable sure-fire remedy. Recommended by all state colleges.

Germão Hotkaps

Protect plants from the elements and insects.
Per 1,000, \$11.50.

Black Leaf 40
40% Nicotine

Kills
Aphis

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

MUSKMELONS —or Canteloupe

Full of Spicy Nectar Sweetness

One ounce for forty to fifty hills — Two to five pounds per acre.

Prices All Varieties Except as Noted.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

LILLY'S BURRELS GEM—Dark green with thin, tough rind, well arched ribs, covered with closely interlaced gray netting, about four and one-half inches in diameter by six inches long, flesh of reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, seed held firmly in triangular cavity. This is a delicious variety.

HEARTS OF GOLD OR HOODOO—The melons are medium in size, but present a very fine appearance, the rind being very firm and closely netted, each vein appearing as if highly embossed on the surface. The flesh is a rich deep orange-scarlet in color, very fine grained and deliciously sweet.

LILLY'S HONEY DEW—The skin is smooth with an occasional net and when fruits are ripe is creamy yellow in color. Flesh light emerald green, fine grained and of very sweet, sugary flavor. Rind thin but very firm and the fruits stand shipping remarkably well. If picked shortly before fully mature the fruits will keep for several weeks.

OSAGE OR MILLERS CREAM—The fruits are slightly oval, dark green, slightly ribbed and partly covered with shallow gray netting. The flesh is rich orange-salmon, very thick, fine grained and highly flavored. It is a favorite variety among growers for the later markets and is much used for the home garden.

HALES BEST EARLY—On account of its earliness, size and fine shipping and keeping qualities, this melon has become very popular. It is larger than the Rockyford types; it is thoroughly netted and with attractive, thick, orange flesh.

CASABA

GOLDEN BEAUTY—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.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

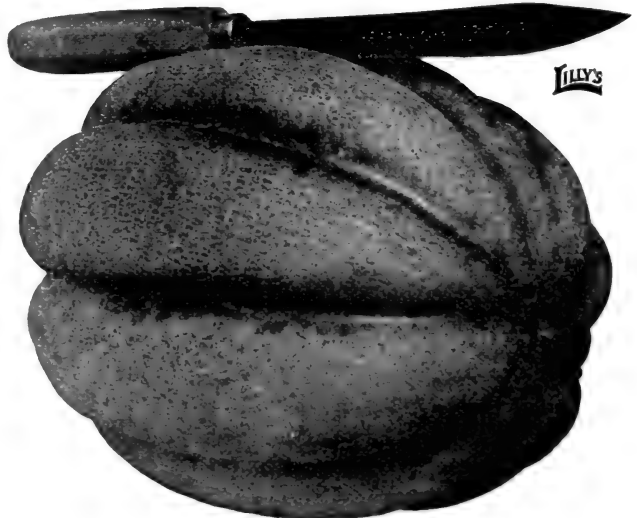
TIP-TOP—A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. It is a yellow-fleshed melon of the very best quality. It is sweet, juicy, of finest flavor, edible to the very rind. A strong grower and heavy yielder. Selected stock.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

IMPROVED ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM—Of the green muskmelons, Rockyford is the recognized standard of excellence. To secure the real high class quality possible to produce in this melon, it is necessary to have seed saved from the choicest specimen melons only. Small, oval shaped fruits, flesh green and thick, rind thin, netted yellow.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—A large green-fleshed variety, round, slightly flattened from the stem to the blossom end, very deeply and broadly ribbed with bold, strongly defined netting. The flesh is very thick, rich in appearance and delightful in flavor. This type of melon (once almost entirely superseded by the oval-shaped sorts), is rapidly coming into favor again. Deliciously flavored; very productive.

POLLOCK 10-25—This is an early melon of the solid type. Thick, luscious flesh of a genuine salmon tint shading to green near the rind. A splendid keeper that stands shipping particularly well and always arrives in excellent condition. It is a prolific yielder of foremost quality.

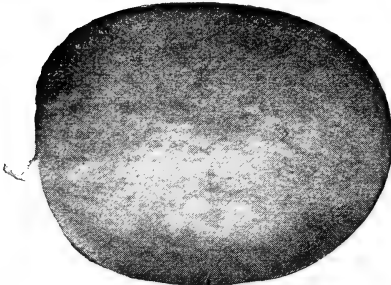


TIP-TOP MELON

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

WATERMELONS What Can Be More Refreshing Than a Cold Ripe Watermelon

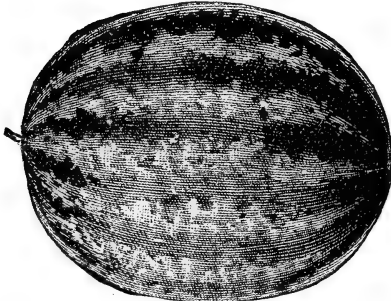
One ounce for twenty to twenty-five hills—Twenty-five to forty pounds per acre



KING and QUEEN

JULY'S KING and QUEEN—(Black Seeded Ice Cream.) The fruit is of uniform, medium size, round, smooth and of fine appearance. It is very early and yields prodigiously. The flesh is a beautiful bright red, crisp and of delicate texture, granulated, cool and sparkling. It has very few seeds, the heart is solid and the fine quality is sustained clear to the rind.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.20.



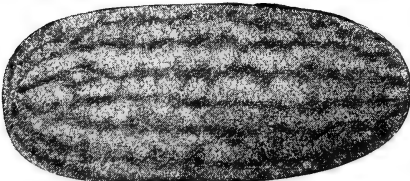
CHILEAN

JULY'S KLECKLEY'S SWEET—An excellent variety for home use, but the rind is too thin to stand shipping long distance. It is of medium size, oval, dark green, slightly mottled. The flesh is bright red and exceedingly sweet.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.00.

GYPSY OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—The fruits are very long, of a light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.20.



FLORIDA FAVORITE

SWEET AS HONEY—Early, oblong, dark green, bright scarlet flesh clear to the skin, solid core. Known also as Halbert's Honey.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.20.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Very large, dark green fruits, skin mottled, flesh deep red, very sweet, seed white. The rind is thin but firm.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.00.

CHILEAN BLACK SEEDED—The fruits are medium sized, nearly round or slightly oblong. The skin is very deep green, indistinctly mottled and striped with a lighter shade. The flesh is decidedly bright vermilion-red; remarkably fine grained but firm and very sweet.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.20.



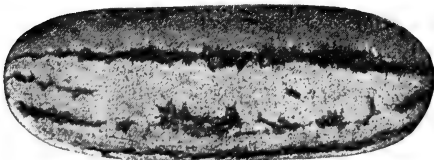
TOM WATSON

TOM WATSON—The best shipper and main crop melon; flesh rich red, seed white, skin dark green. The melon is large and long with tough rind.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.00.

KLONDYKE—Although having a very thin rind it is a better shipper because it does not wilt. The flesh is highly colored and of fine quality and flavor. The seeds are small, smooth and black.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.20.



GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE

CITRON, RED SEEDED—Small round fruits distinctly striped and mottled, flesh white, late. Used exclusively for pickles and preserves.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.20.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

MUSTARD One ounce for six hundred feet of row.

Prices Both Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 75c.

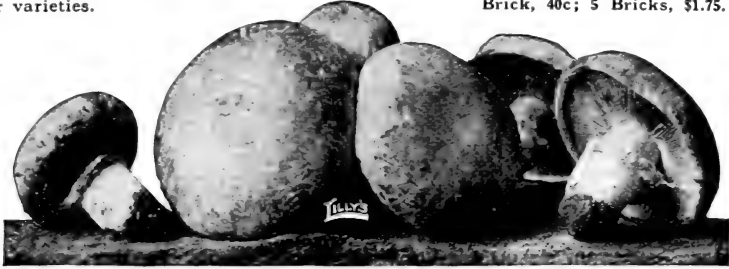
SOUTHERN CURLED—The true curled leaf variety so popular in the South for planting in the fall. The plants make a vigorous upright growth and produce a large quantity of light green leaves. The seed is black.

WHITE ENGLISH—The leaves are comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark green color. The plant is upright, of rapid growth. The leaves, when young, are mild and tender. Seed light yellow and larger than that of other varieties.

MUSHROOMS

LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN—In brick form, is produced by a new system of selection and inoculation. The pure cultures are taken direct from selected specimens and produce mushrooms of the finest quality of uniform variety and color. The bricks weigh about one and one-quarter pounds. A special leaflet on mushroom culture free.

Brick, 40c; 5 Bricks, \$1.75.



PARSLEY

One ounce for two hundred and fifty feet.

Prices Both Varieties

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.20

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Compact growing, hardy, vigorous and of excellent flavor. The leaves are very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss.

HAMBURG—A turnip-rooted sort; the leaves are used for garnishing, the roots for salads and soups.

OKRA or GUMBO

One ounce for seventy-five feet of row

DWARF GREEN—This is a sturdy, dwarf growing variety. The pods are long, fluted or corrugated and are attractive dark green in color. They remain in condition for cooking until quite large.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

ONION SETS

One pound plants fifty feet.

Two hundred fifty pounds plants an acre.

LILLY'S ONION SETS are Northern grown, hardy, handsome, small and of uniform size and have proven to give best results in our section. Plant two to three inches deep in rows a foot apart spacing them one to two inches apart in the row.

Brown Sets, Pound, 15c; 10 Lbs., \$1.25.

White Sets, Pound, 20c; 10 Lbs., \$1.75.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

ONIONS The Vegetable with a Strong Personality Puts a Kick in the Menu the Year Round

One ounce for two hundred feet of row.—Four to five pounds plants an acre.

JULY'S PRIZETAKER—It attains its immense size under exactly the same conditions necessary to cultivate other sorts. It is a bright, clear straw color; always grows to a uniform and most perfect shape. The bulb is very solid and heavy. The flesh is crisp, white and of delicious quality. It is very hardy and a good winter keeper, as it ripens up hard and firm. It is very fine grained and of mild, delicate flavor.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.60.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—Very large, flattened bulb, purplish red skin, purple tinged white flesh, strong flavored, keeps well. A leading sort in all sections. Produces enormous onions, clean, solid and heavy. A sure cropper and long keeper.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.60.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Early, medium size, almost round, good keeper, brown skin, mild. The flesh is always crisp, mild, solid and juicy. Good for market and home garden.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.60.

JULY'S YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A very popular variety, especially for market. It is globular in form; very solid and one of the best shippers. The skin is brownish yellow and the flesh is fine grained, creamy white, crisp, mild and of excellent flavor. One of the best main-crop varieties.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.60.

JULY'S WHITE PORTUGAL—A very popular medium white onion, much used for green onions, pickles and for fall and winter planting. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly, are silvery white, nearly round when of bunching size, but flattened when mature. The flesh is mild and of splendid quality.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.05; Lb., \$3.20.

WHITE OUEEN—Small, best for pickles and green onions, very crisp, waxy white, mild, very early and quite mild.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.05; Lb., \$3.20.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Mild flavored, fine grained, crisp, large, snowy white in color. The flesh when cooked is of a rich milky color, tender and of delicious flavor and when eaten raw is very mild.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.05; Lb., \$3.20.

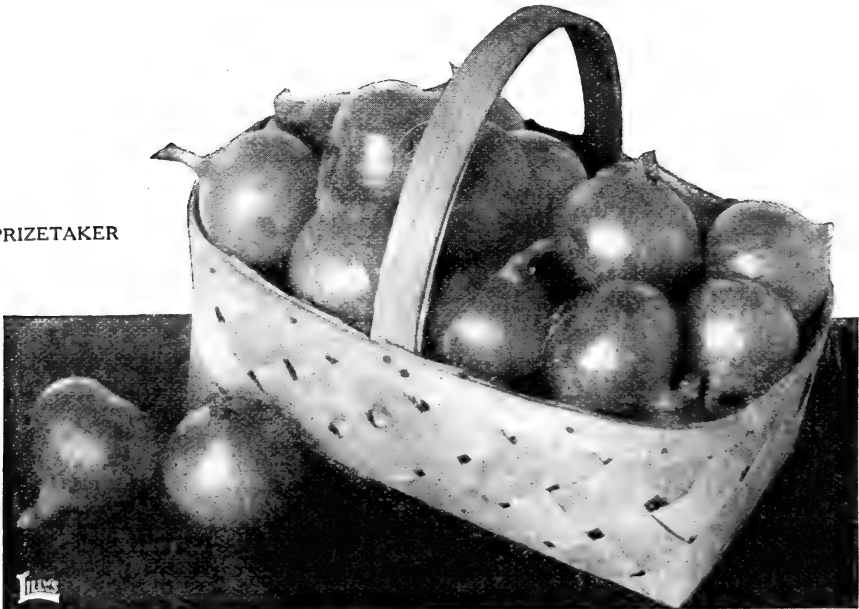
JULY'S BUNCHING ONIONS—A special white sort, fine for early green onions, of vigorous growth and fine mild quality, especially adapted for using while young.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.05; Lb., \$3.20.

SWEET SPANISH—Riverside strain, enormously large, globe shaped with small top and exceptionally mild flavor. Much used for sandwiches. The skin is pale yellow, flesh waxy white and mild. An exceptionally fine shipper and keeper.

Pkt., 20c; Oz., 55c; ¼ Lb., \$1.65; Lb., \$5.50.

PRIZETAKER



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

PARSNIPS The Parsnip Harvest Lasts All Winter Grow Plenty of This Delicious Vegetable

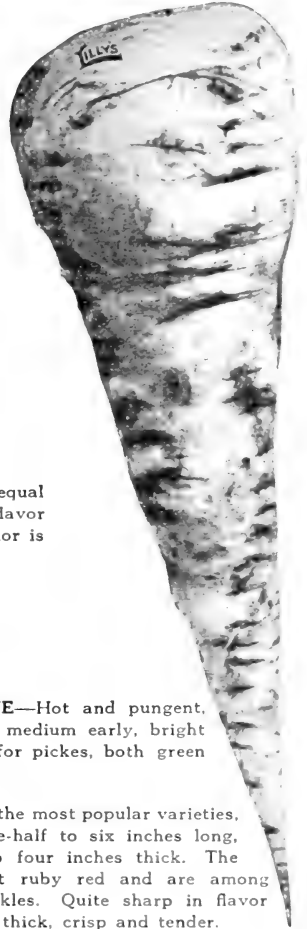
*One ounce for three hundred feet of row.
Four to six pounds per acre.*

Prices Both Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

LILLY'S HOLLOW CROWN—A standard and excellent variety. The roots are long, with smooth, white skin, uniform in shape. The flesh is creamy white, sweet, tender and of an excellent flavor. This variety is distinguishable by the leaves growing from the depression in the crown.

LONG WHITE DUTCH—It grows smooth, long roots of excellent quality and is preferred in some sections to other sorts. Keeps well through the winter, is much used for table and suitable also for stock feeding.



PEPPERS Sweet or Pungent for Salads and Seasoning

*One ounce for fifteen hundred plants.
Three to four ounces per acre.*

CHINESE GIANT—The fruit grows four to five inches broad on top and equal length and quite uniform in size; the flesh is unusually thick, mild flavor and makes a very fine salad sliced and served like tomatoes. The color is green, turning to glossy scarlet when ripe.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 95c; ¼ Lb., \$3.00; Lb., \$9.50.

Prices All Following Varieties

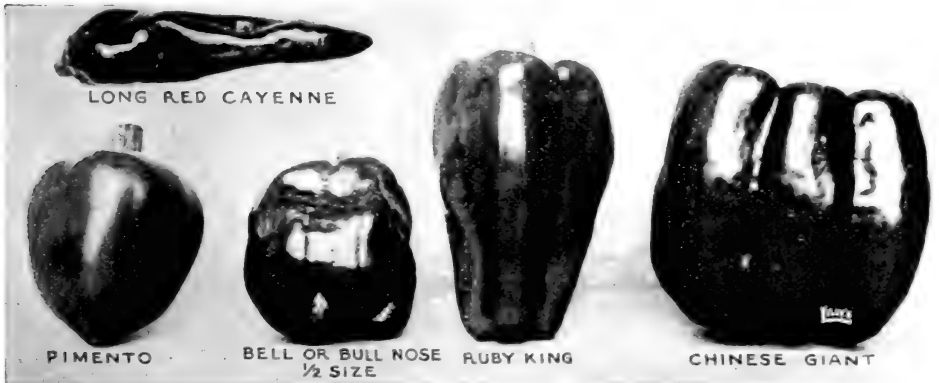
Pkt., 10c; Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$1.80; Lb., \$6.00.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—Plants are vigorous, fruits large, thick, mild, flesh of fine quality, bright crimson. A favorite for stuffing when green.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Hot and pungent, slender twisted pods, medium early, bright red when ripe. Used for pickles, both green and when ripe.

PIMENTO—Very mild with extremely thick flesh of peculiar delicate flavor, prolific, good shipper. The plants are very productive, the peppers when ripe are a beautiful scarlet and hold more edible meat than any other sweet variety.

RUBY KING—One of the most popular varieties, growing four and one-half to six inches long, three and one-half to four inches thick. The peppers are a bright ruby red and are among the best sort for pickles. Quite sharp in flavor but mild, the flesh is thick, crisp and tender.



LONG RED CAYENNE

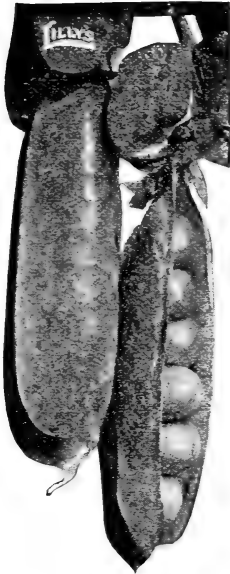
PIMENTO

BELL OR BULL NOSE
½ SIZE

RUBY KING

CHINESE GIANT

SEEDS *from the* NORTH



AMERICAN
WONDER

PEAS There Is No Food More Delightful Than New Peas Fresh From the Garden

*One pound for one hundred and twenty feet of row.
One hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre.*

Prices All Varieties, Except As Noted
Pkt., 15c; Pound 25c.

LILLY'S AMERICAN WONDER—Very early, and of dwarf, compact growth, about twelve inches high. Very popular with those who object to making a support for the vines. The pods are about three inches long, straight, round, blunt at the ends, and light green. The peas are of medium size, wrinkled, and of fine quality.

ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—A well-known, smooth seeded, extra early variety, extensively used by canners. The vines are strong and vigorous, two feet high, and of light green color. The pods are about three inches long, and are well filled with round, blue peas, slightly pitted.

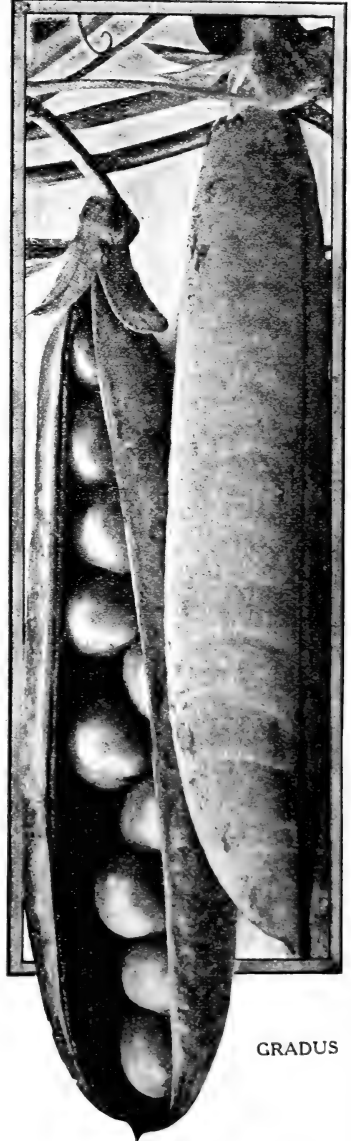
LILLY'S GRADUS—It is equal in quality to most of the late varieties, and many of our customers use it exclusively, sowing in succession for early, medium and late. The vine is vigorous, robust, heavy stemmed, and grows only two and one-half to three feet high. The pods are large and are filled with six to ten very large, wrinkled, narrow peas of the most delicious flavor, as large, as sweet, and as tender as the finest late peas. **LILLY'S** seed is grown from the original strain.

LAXTONIAN—A large podded, dwarf variety on the order of Gradus, though more dwarf and a little earlier. Height one and one-half feet; pods and vine dark green; pods three and three-quarter inches long, straight and pointed, containing six to eight large, dark green peas.

Pkt., 15c; Lb., 30c.

LITTLE GEM—A medium early dwarf variety, growing about fifteen to twenty inches high, robust, branching, and productive. The pods are about three inches long, well filled.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—Long dark green pods, produced on branching vines two feet high, of strong, vigorous growth; matures mid-season; pods are filled with peas of immense size, and delicious sweetness and flavor.



GRADUS

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

PEAS The Home Grown Are Sweetest The Full Flavor Is Retained

Prices All Varieties, Except As Noted

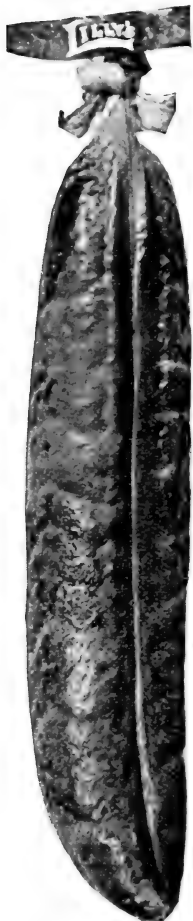
Pkt., 15c; Pound, 25c.

SUPERB—An exceptionally early, productive and handsome pea. Height 16 inches. Vine and foliage moderately heavy, medium green; pods deep green, four inches long, semi-broad, pointed and well filled with eight to nine very large and very dark green peas. Fully as early as Laxtonian and more productive; seed blue, semi-wrinkled.

Pkt., 15c; Pound, 40c.

BLUE BANTAM—The dwarf vigorous vines average fifteen inches in height and carry really enormous crops of large, deep bluish-green pods. The pods measure four to four and one-half inches long and are tightly packed with eight to ten large, deep bluish-green peas of most luscious flavor.

Pkt., 15c; Pound, 40c.



ALDERMAN

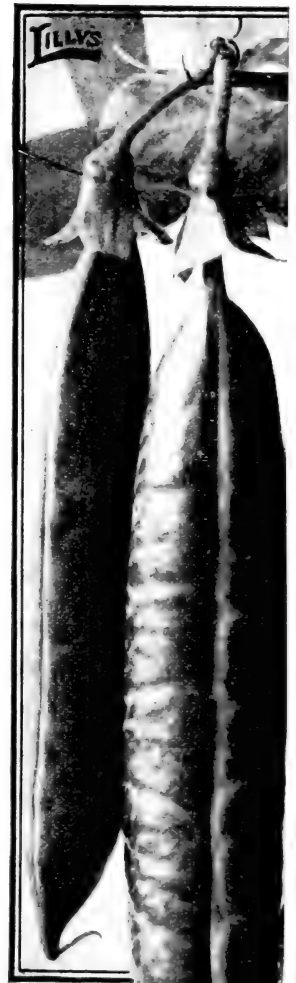
THOMAS LAXTON—Very similar to Gradus in every way except the shape of the pods, the ends of which are square and the pods and vines are a darker green. It is nearly or quite as early as Gradus and the large wrinkled, dark green peas are sweet, tender, delicious and unexcelled in quality by any of the late varieties. The vines grow about three feet high.

LILLY'S TALL TELEPHONE—The old standard market gardener's main crop; large-podded pea. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green; grows four to five feet high and bears an abundance of long, straight, pointed pods filled with large peas of a rich, sugared flavor. Main crop, very productive.

LILLY'S DWARF TELEPHONE—An improvement on the old Daisy, having larger and darker green pods. Height two and one-half feet, vine and foliage dark green and exceptionally stout; pods dark green, four and one-half inches long, straight and pointed, containing eight to nine dark green peas of the best quality.

ALDERMAN—A splendid large podded main crop pea, growing about five feet high. The pods are larger than the Telephone, are dark green and are well filled with large wrinkled peas of fine flavor.

SWEDISH SUGAR—A tall, edible pod pea of decided merit. Excellent eating both as pod and shell peas. Sweet in flavor; grows six to seven feet high. Our stock is true.



TALL TELEPHONE

DWARF GRAY SUGAR—An edible pod pea growing about two feet in height. Pods very delicious when cooked same as green or wax beans.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

POTATOES Certified

*One pound for twelve to fifteen feet of row.
Seven hundred to nine hundred pounds per acre.*

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—cost more than common seed potatoes, because it costs more to produce them and they are worth more because they are true to name and their superior yielding qualities have been proven in the field under state supervision.

Buy Certified Seed This Year

We can supply the following varieties:

EARLY ROSE—Long, with pink skin, deep eyes, meat splashed rose, early and prolific.

EARLIEST OF ALL—Round, smooth white skin, deep eyes, very early and especially fine flavored.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON—Long, flattened shape, large pink skin, medium early.

NETTED GEM—Long, shallow eyes, heavily netted skin, fine flavor, favorite market sort.

BURBANK—Large, long tubers, heavy yielder, keeps well, has good flavor.

Common Seed Potatoes

We can generally furnish any popular variety on order. It is better, however, to specify second choice when ordering common seed potatoes, as the demand is uncertain and your first choice may be sold out.

PUMPKINS For Pies and Stock Feeding

*One ounce for thirty to forty hills.
Four pounds for an acre.*



SUGAR OR SWEET PIE PUMPKIN



COMMON SEED POTATOES

Lilly's JUMBO OR KING OF MAMMOTHS—The largest pumpkin grown, sometimes weighing more than two hundred pounds. The skin is salmon-orange and the flesh is bright yellow, very thick and of excellent quality for pies as well as for stock.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

SUGAR OR SWEET PIE—Medium size, very sweet, prolific, meat thick and yellow.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Large productive field pumpkin, very good for pies.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

LARGE CHEESE—Large, abundant fruiting sort, thick meat, suitable for canners.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

RADISHES Stimulate Appetite Vary the Diet

*One ounce for one hundred feet of row.
Eight to ten pounds plants an acre.*

Prices All Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00

LILY'S SPARKLER OR EARLIEST OF ALL—A very superior extra early turnip-shaped radish, equally good for forcing or early outdoor culture. It is small, very uniform, round and the color is bright scarlet with an attractive white tip and a very small tap root. The flesh is sparkling white, mild, crisp and tender.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Red, turnip shaped, very early, medium size, quite pungent.

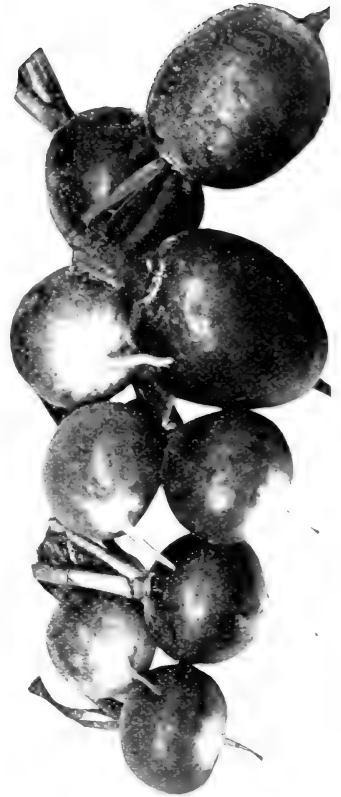
LILY'S EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP—Small Scarlet radishes with white tip, very early.

CRIMSON GIANT—Largest of the round, early sorts, flesh white, solid, crisp, mild and tender.

EARLY FRENCH BREAKFAST—Olive-shaped, splendid flavor, quick growing, desirable for forcing.

HALF LONG SCARLET—Flesh crisp, juicy and pungent, forces well, quite early.

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET—Roots smooth, uniform and long, fast growing, mild flavor.



WHITE ICICLE

LILY'S WHITE ICICLE — The finest early long white radish. It is ready for use nearly as early as the early turnip-shaped varieties and remains in good condition longer than any other early variety. The tops are very small and the roots are long, slender, pure white and very attractive. The flesh is crisp, tender, sweet and delicious and remains in that condition until the roots have attained large size. Sealed packages.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Flesh snow white, firm and pungent, roots round but large.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—Long, tapering, smooth roots, flesh white, mild flavored; keeps well.

RUTABAGAS

*One ounce for four hundred feet of row.
One to two pounds plants an acre.*

Prices All Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 75c.

LILY'S KING OF SWEDES—Large, productive, oval-shaped, flesh rich yellow, splendid keeper.

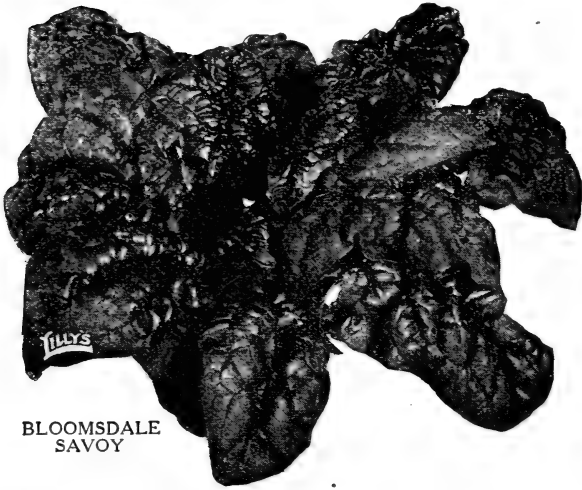
AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Popular for table use and stock, flesh yellow, solid and sweet.

BANGHOLM—Very large, flesh mild, firm and sweet, color yellow, texture fine.

SEEDS *from the* **NORTH**

SPINACH Full of Iron and Other Necessary Minerals. The French Call It the Broom of the Stomach.

One ounce for one hundred feet of row—Ten to twelve pounds for an acre.



BLOOMSDALE SAVOY

Lilly's KING OF DENMARK—A desirable new variety, stands two weeks before running to seed, plants vigorous, leaves large, round and quite crumpled.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 75c.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—Not a true spinach, but it furnishes an abundance of delightful "greens" throughout the summer and right up to cold weather. Both the leaves and the stalks of the plant are very fleshy and extremely brittle and of the finest quality when cooked.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

RHUBARB

*One ounce for one hundred fifty feet of row.
Six ounces plants an acre.*

Nature's spring tonic from the garden. Purifies the blood—tones up the system. Healthy plants easily started from seed. They are vigorous and very productive of thick, red stalks of fine quality, juicy and tart.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

SALSIFY

*One ounce for one hundred and twenty feet of row.
Eight to ten pounds plants an acre.*

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This is the most popular variety, growing twice the size of any other. Mild and delicately flavored.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$2.75.

Prices Following Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 60c.

MAMMOTH VICTORIA—Early, long standing, large, thick leaves suitable for fall or spring planting, thrives even in hot weather.

Lilly's BLOOMSDALE SAVOYED—Very early, hardy, leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed.

THICK LEAVED IMPROVED—Leaves large, crumpled and thick, slow to run to seed, very hardy.

PRICKLY WINTER—Large, smooth, three cornered leaves, the standard sort for fall planting.

LONG STANDING—Late maturing, remains in condition longer than most sorts; large plants.

SWISS CHARD

One ounce for one hundred feet of row—Four to six pounds plants an acre.



GIANT LUCULLUS—Large savoyed leaves, thick, fleshy stalks, very agreeable flavor. A fine leafy vegetable that helps balance the menu.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH Doctors Now Prescribe Squash for Children Backward in their Physical Development.

Bush Varieties

One ounce for thirty to forty hills—Four to six pounds per acre.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Very early, round, flattened, scalloped edge, fruits waxy white.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.30.

LILLY'S EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early, deep yellow in color, true crookneck form, densely warted.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.30.

TABLE QUEEN OR ACORN—Small dark green fruits with sharply ridged or scalloped sides and a very agreeable flavor. Fine for baking and pies.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

Vining Varieties

One ounce for ten to fifteen hills—Three to four pounds per acre.

LILLY'S SELECT HUBBARD—Large, dark green, densely warted, thick, yellow meated fruits, vigorous vines.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.30.

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest of the squashes; orange-colored, oblong, smooth, deep meated fruits.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

SIBLEY OR PIKES PEAK—Smooth-shelled, pale green fruits, meat deep orange colored, fine flavored.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.30.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Orange-red, moderately warted shell, good keeper, deep meated, early maturing.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

BANANA—Average length two feet, deep, firm flesh, yellow shell, keeps well, used as a marrow when young.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW—Oblong, creamy-white fruits, used when young either boiled or fried like egg plant.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

LILLY'S BOSTON MARROW—Large, oval fruits flesh salmon-yellow, fine texture and flavor.
Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.30.

TOMATOES The Fruit of the Gods. Always Delightful, Appetizing and Healthful.

One ounce for three thousand to four thousand plants.

Large Fruited Varieties

LILLY'S PUGET SOUND SPECIAL—Most dependable, heavy cropping, early, smooth, medium sized fruits flesh solid, meaty, coreless and rich red colored.

SPARKS EARLIANA—One of the earliest, fruit borne in clusters, smooth, uniform size and solid.

BONNY BEST—Fruits in clusters, ripens uniformly, solid and smooth, early, productive.

NEW STONE—Late, very large, solid, smooth, oval shaped fruits, excellent for shipping.

JOHN BAER—Early, very productive, bright red fruits that are round, smooth and solid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—Exceptionally fine, early, uniform, round, smooth, scarlet fruits.

Prices All Above Varieties

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.35;
Lb., \$4.00.

MARGLOBE—Beautiful color, large and round. Both rust and wilt resistant. Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and universally popular. It is early and continues to bear over a long period.

Pkt., 10; Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00;
Lb., \$6.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—Dwarf, compact habit, early, vigorous and productive, medium size.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00;
Lb., \$6.00.

PONDEROSA—Massive size, good form, smooth, solid, almost seedless, a delicious flavor.

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 80c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50;
Lb., \$8.00.



PUGET SOUND SPECIAL

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

TOMATOES Small Fruited Sorts for Pickles and Preserves

GOLDEN HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY—The numerous small fruits are enclosed in husks, sweet flavored, fine for preserves

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 90c; ¼ Lb., \$3.00; Lb., \$9.00.

Prices Following Varieties

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 80c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50; Lb., \$8.00.

RED CHERRY—Small, perfectly round, bright red fruits, used for pickles, etc.

RED PEAR—The small pear-shaped bright red fruits are used for preserves and "tomato figs."

YELLOW PEAR—Similar to red pear in shape and size, but of clear yellow color.

YELLOW PLUM—Large clusters of small plum-shaped fruits; very fine flavor.

TURNIPS Non-Fattening, Succulent and Delicious One of the Best Fibrous or Bulky Vegetables

One ounce for four hundred feet of row—Two to four pounds plants an acre

JILLY'S SNOWBALL—Very early, small globe-shaped, smooth, thin skinned, flesh white, crisp and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

SELECT STOCK WHITE MILAN—Very early, medium size, fine grained, tender, mild, sweet flavored.

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

Prices Following Varieties

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 75c.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A very fine turnip when not overgrown, medium sized, sweet, tender and desirable for table use.

JILLY'S PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Early, globe-shaped, medium sized, yields heavily and keeps good.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—Roots flat, medium size, flesh white, fine grained and tender.

WHITE EGG—Quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, the sweet, firm flesh is always mild, rich and fine flavored.

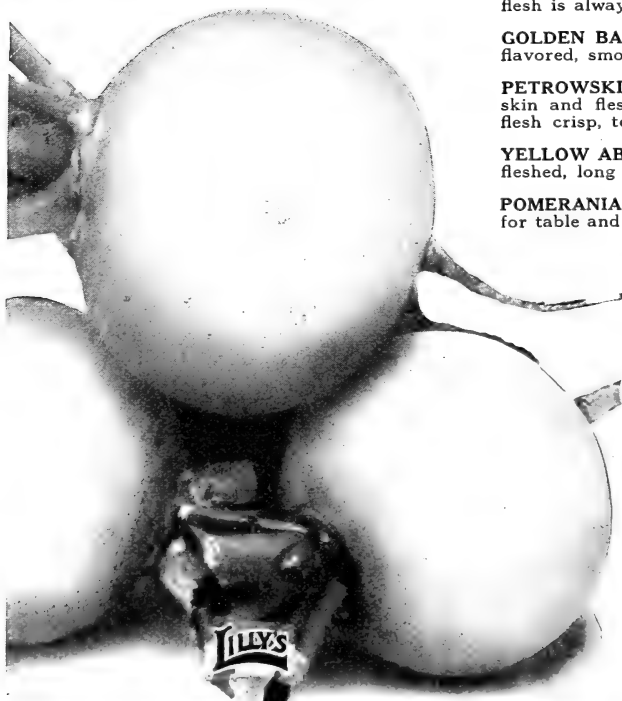
GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY—Delicious flavored, smooth, round, yellow flesh and skin.

PETROWSKI OR ALASKA—Medium size, smooth skin and flesh yellow, top short and spreading, flesh crisp, tender and very pleasant; keeps well.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Large, late, sweet, yellow fleshed, long keeper and very productive.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Large, good both for table and stock.

COWHORN—Long, crooked shaped, white, fine grained, quick growing stock turnip.



TOBACCO

A packet for one thousand plants.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Hardy, vigorous, large leaved, suitable for the Northwest.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; Oz., 75c;
¼ Lb., \$2.50.

HAVANA—Medium sized leaves, very thin and of fine texture.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c; Oz., \$1.00;
¼ Lb., \$3.00.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH



SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS

Cost need no longer keep you from growing these general favorites in profusion. You will surely have some of these collections in your garden this season.

DAZZLER Collection

Crego Giant ASTERS

This collection comprises a regular 10c packet of each of the following six colors of Crego Giant or Mum flowering Asters, PINK, LAVENDER, WHITE, BLUE, CRIMSON, PURPLE—and a 15c packet of MORCROP Fertilizer Tablets.

A 75c collection at 50c.

COLONIAL Collection

of Mixed FLOWERS

A 10c packet of each of these favorites of your grandmother's time in mixed colors, COLUMBINE, SCABIOSA, CALLIOPSIS, GAILLARDIA, VERBENA, STOCKS, together with a 15c packet of MORCROP Fertilizer Tablets.

Worth 75c, offered at 50c.

RAINBOW Collection

Double Giant ZINNIAS

Enjoy the oriental enchantment and romantic colors of a Zinnia garden by planting this collection which consists of a 10c packet each of six colors, all double giant flowering. GOLDEN, LAVENDER, PINK, CRIMSON, WHITE and CANARY; also a 15c packet of MORCROP Fertilizer Tablets. A total of

75c at 2-3 value, or 50c.

PRINCESS COLLECTION

Mammoth Flowering PANSIES

If you would be inspired to peaceful happiness, plant pansies. Here we offer six of the finest varieties, a packet of each and a 15c packet of MORCROP Fertilizer Tablets. You get BEACONSFIELD, lavender and purple, EMPEROR WILLIAM, navy blue, SNOWFLAKE, satiny-white, FAUST, almost black, GOLDELSE, pure golden-yellow, MAROON rich brown-red.

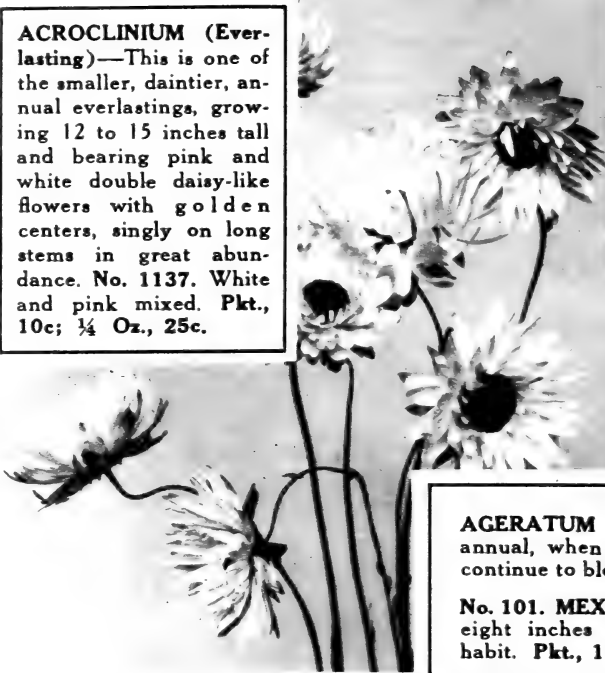
A 75c assortment for 50c.

BUTTERFLY Collection Giant Waved SPENCER SWEET PEAS Grown by BURPEE

Six favorite varieties, a 10c packet of each BARBARA, salmon—COUNTESS, rose pink—KING EDWARD, crimson—MASCOT'S WHITE, pure white—TANGERINE IMPROVED, orange—WEDGEWOOD, light blue—and a 15c packet of MORCROP Fertilizer Tablets make up this choice collection.

75c value for 50c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)—This is one of the smaller, daintier, annual everlastings, growing 12 to 15 inches tall and bearing pink and white double daisy-like flowers with golden centers, singly on long stems in great abundance. No. 1137. White and pink mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



ABRONIA (Sand Verbena)—A rapid growing, trailing annual which is excellent for growing in baskets, the rockery or the open border. The trailing stems often reach a length of three to five feet. No. 1170. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.



AGERATUM (Floss Flower)—Hardy annual, when conditions are right will continue to bloom from 10 to 15 weeks.

No. 101. **MEXICANUM**—Mixed. About eight inches high, of free branching habit. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.

No. 439. **LITTLE DORRIT**—The plant is six inches tall and a foot wide and is a perfect mass of blue flowers all summer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye)—Flowers are bright colored, resembling large Buttercups with finely cut ornamental foliage. No. 1171. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.



ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum)—Unexcelled for borders, beds, baskets, pots, rockeries and for cutting. It is a hardy annual.

No. 2. **BENTHAMI**—White, grows eight to ten inches tall. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 1199. **LITTLE GEM**—White, grows four to five inches tall. One of the finest for low beds and borders. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 1204. **SAXATILE**—A perennial yellow-flowered sort, grows one foot tall, blooms in May and June. Much used in rockeries with Arabis. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.



ANEMONE (Wind Flower)—Hardy perennial, grows from six to ten inches in height. Excellent for bouquets and table decorations. Blooms in May and June. No. 1174. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.

AMARANTHUS—They will grow best in the hottest locations.

No. 1173. **CAUDATUS** or **LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING**—This (annual) variety of Amaranthus has long, drooping red flowers resembling heavy chenille. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.

No. 1172. **TRICOLOR** or **JOSEPH'S COAT**—The foliage is beautifully marked with rich scarlet, yellow, green and white. Amaranthus is the most stunning of all variegated leaved plants. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.



ARABIS (Rock Cress)—A hardy white perennial and one of the earliest and prettiest of spring flowers. It withstands drought and is unequalled for rockeries and edging. No. 1035. White. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Whole masses of Snapdragons are appealing, but individual plants have a charm which we cannot resist. As cut flowers, they are very adaptable.

No. 921. BLACK PRINCE—Dark crimson flowers and very dark foliage. Grows about eighteen inches high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1073. GOLDEN KING—A splendid yellow Snapdragon, three feet high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1074. DELICATA—A beautiful pink, three feet high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1076. BRILLIANT SCARLET—A very effective red. Three feet high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1201. QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure snow white. Three feet tall. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1202. BRONZE—Brownish orange and copper-red shades. Three feet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 104. DWARF, MIXED—Best of the dwarf varieties, all colors mixed. Grows about eight inches high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 4. TALL, MIXED—A mixture of good, tall varieties, growing three feet high. All colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.



ASTERS



BRANCHING ASTERS

Price, Any Color or Mixed Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

- No. 940. GIANT BRANCHING—White.
- No. 941. GIANT BRANCHING—Pink.
- No. 942. GIANT BRANCHING—Lavender.
- No. 1080. GIANT BRANCHING—Crimson.
- No. 939. GIANT BRANCHING—Mixed.

Below; Vase of Giant Branching Asters.

CREGO GIANT ASTERS

Price, Any Color or Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

- No. 1012. CREGO GIANT—White.
- No. 1013. CREGO GIANT—Pink.
- No. 1036. CREGO GIANT—Crimson.
- No. 1037. CREGO GIANT—Lavender.
- No. 1077. CREGO GIANT—Azure blue.
- No. 1078. CREGO GIANT—Purple.
- No. 1079. CREGO GIANT—Mixed.

See Page 29 for special collection offer. Single bloom Crego Giant below.

- No. 900. **JULY'S** MIXED ASTERS—The best varieties and colors of annual asters. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c.



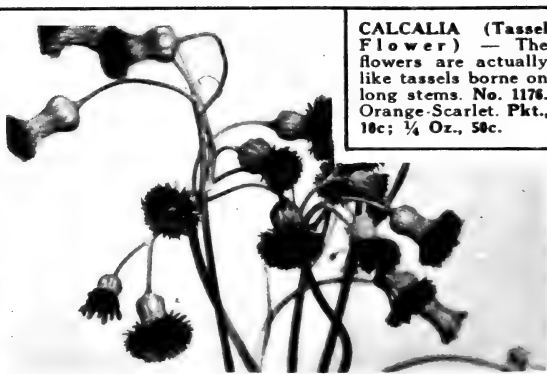


ARCTOTIS (African Daisy)—The daisy-like flowers measure two and one-half inches across. Borne on long stems above the foliage. No. 1136. White, shaded blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.



ARGEMONE (Prickly Poppy)—These prickly-leaved, white and yellow poppies are very interesting to grow. Some of the plants have beautifully variegated foliage. No. 1175. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)—The flowers show to the best advantage when planted in the margin of groups or to crown a terrace. No. 141. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

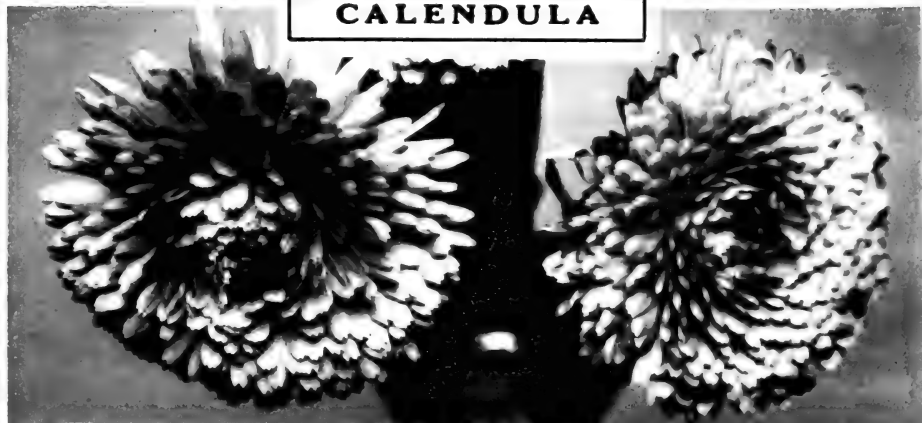


CALCALIA (Tassel Flower)—The flowers are actually like tassels borne on long stems. No. 1176. Orange-Scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.



BLUE LACE FLOWER—The flower heads are made up of small, azure blue flowers produced in umbels like those of the Wild Carrot. No. 1184. Azure Blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

CALENDULA



CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)—The coloring of the large showy flowers ranges through all the shades of yellow from ivory to deep orange.

No. 1200. ORANGE KING—Glowing orange in color, peony-like petals. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c.

No. 117. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.



CALIFORNIA POPPIES (Eschscholtzia)—The Eschscholtzia is the state flower of California and an annual of striking character, both as regards the form and color of its flowers which are bright and rich in their tints of yellow, orange and mixed colors.

No. 192. TRUE CALIFORNIA POPPY—Orange-yellow. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.

No. 1089. ESCHSCHOLTZIA, HYBRIDA—Special mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 35c.



CALLIOPSIS (Or Coreopsis)—One of the showiest and most easily grown of garden annuals with graceful long stemmed flowers well suited for bouquets. The best flower grown of brownish coloring. **No. 116.** Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.





CANARY BIRD VINE—This is a rapid growing annual vine with canary-yellow blossoms resembling a bird with wings half expanded. The flowers are arranged in sprays. No. 148. **TROPAEOLUM, CANARIUM**—Yellow. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.



CANDYTUFT (Iberis)—The Candytufts are among the best flowers for edging beds, for rockeries and for cutting.

No. 922. **EMPRESS**—A grand variety, resembling a white Hyacinth. About twelve inches high. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.

No. 39. **WHITE ROCKET** — Good spikes of pure white flowers, six inches tall. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.

No. 1144. **UMBELLATA**—Mixed colors. All shades of pinks, reds, purples and whites. Twelve to twenty inches high. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 35c.
Below, a single plant, at the left a border of them.



CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula*)—These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious. They are biennials and bloom the second year from seed, growing about three feet high.

No. 15. **SINGLE CANTERBURY BELLS**—Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.

No. 157. **DOUBLE CANTERBURY BELLS**—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 45c.

No. 1082. **SINGLE CANTERBURY BELLS**—White. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 1083. **SINGLE CANTERBURY BELLS**—Blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 1084. **SINGLE CANTERBURY BELLS**—Pink. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

Above a single spray, below a bed of Canterbury Bells in a park.





CARDINAL CLIMBERS — The Cardinal Climber is a vine of great charm because of its fiery, cardinal-red, Morning Glory like flowers. The leaves are deeply lacinated, resembling those of a fine Japanese Maple. No. 1127—Crimson Scarlet Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 45c.



CARNATION (Dianthus)—These splendid half-hardy perennials are very satisfactory garden plants.

No. 402. **MARGUERITE**—White, strong growers, free flowering, especially desirable for garden culture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.

No. 284. **MARGUERITE**—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 95c.

No. 161. **CARNATION, GRENADIN**—A beautiful, early, dwarf variety, sweet scented, double scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 95c.

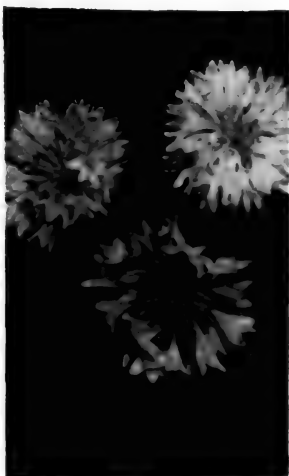
No. 16. **CARNATION, DOUBLE**—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.



CELOSIA—An odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden.

No. 17. **CRISTATA** or **COCKSCOMB**—Mixed colors. About one foot high, bearing large, highly colored combs. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

No. 119. **PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSA**—Mixed colors. Large flowers, feathered. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 45c.



CENTAUREAS

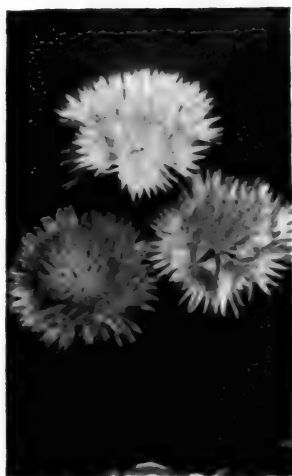
No. 923. **VICTORIA**—A dwarf, double Bachelors Button. The plants are only about nine inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.

No. 1085. **BLUE EMPEROR**—Tall, single Cornflower, growing two feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 225. **BACHELORS BUTTON**—The old fashioned Cornflower Ragged Sailor or Bluebottle. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 1016. **GIANT SWEET SULTAN (Imperialis)**—Beautiful, artistic, sweet scented flowers borne on long, strong stems. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

On the left Blue Emperor. On the right Giant Sweet Sultan.





No. 1058. CHRYSANTHEMUM
—Single annuals, mixed colors.
Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



CINERARIA—Tender perennials, greenhouse and pot plants.
No. 19. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c;
 $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., \$1.25.



COBAEA (Cup and Saucer Vine or Cathedral Bells)—The dark, bell-shaped flowers are followed by plum-shaped fruits. No. 120. Purplish-blue. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



CLARKIA — A pretty, hardy annual, native of the Pacific Coast. They bear bright rose, purple and white flowers in profusion on long, graceful sprays. No. 112. Single and double, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)—Hardy perennial, very desirable and easily grown. Blooms profusely early in the season and remains in bloom until very late. The flowers are exquisitely formed. Very desirable for borders or for groups among shrubbery, excellent for rock gardens. Height two to three feet. No. 177. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.



Make up an order for the seeds you need NOW. Let us serve you in person or by mail.



DATURA (Trumpet Flower)—The flowers are trumpet shaped, white, yellow, or purple and sometimes six inches long. No. 1178. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

COSMOS—A favorite, fall flowering annual bearing bright, bold flowers four inches in diameter. Most effective when planted in masses or back ground borders.

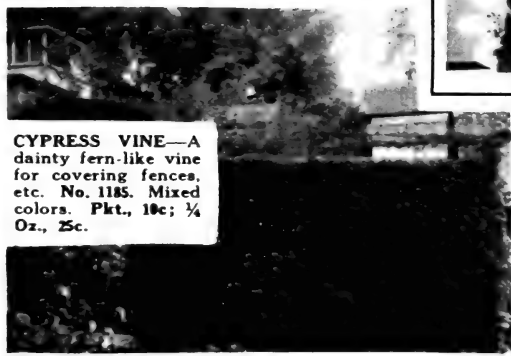
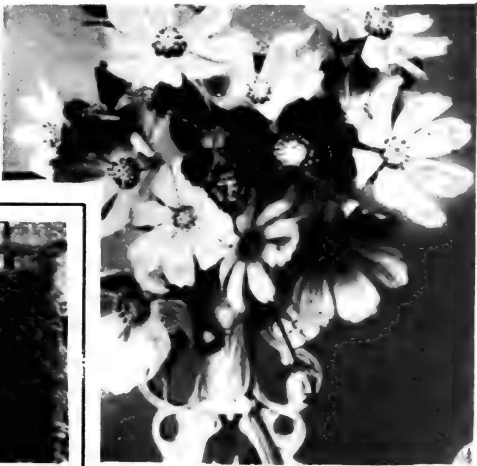
No. 282. Single early flowering, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 30c.

No. 1032. Early flowering, white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

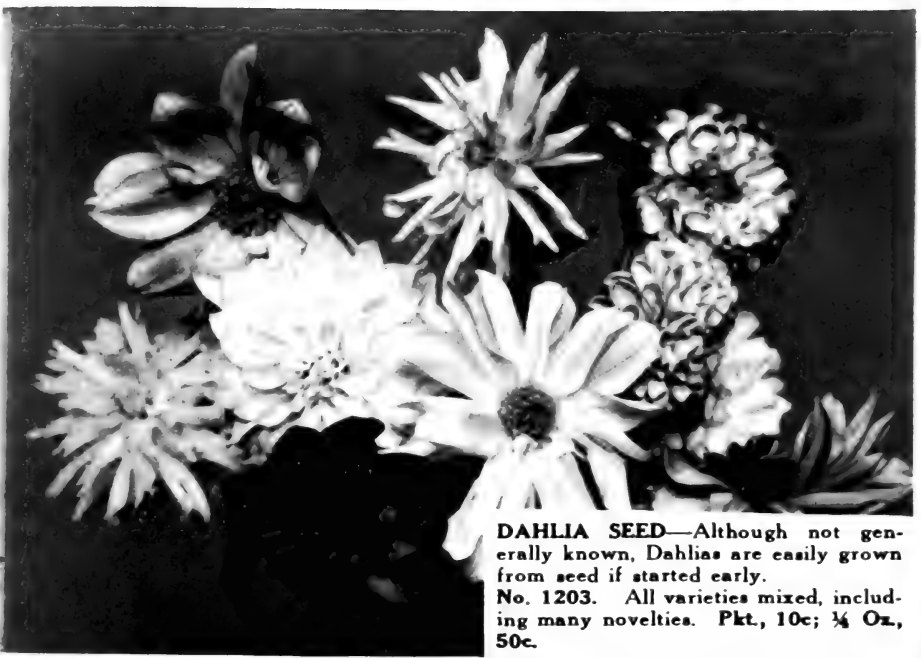
No. 1033. Early flowering, pink. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 1034. Early flowering, red. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 1168. **KLONDYKE**—Early flowering, orange. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

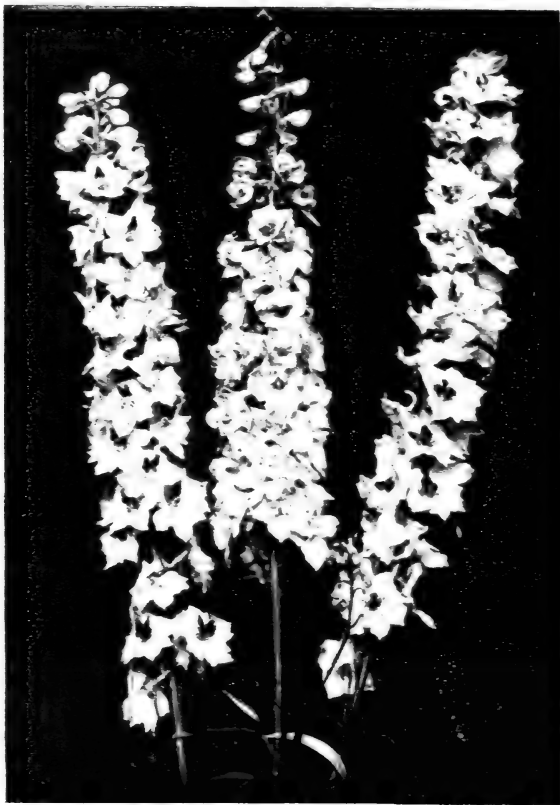


CYPRESS VINE—A dainty fern-like vine for covering fences, etc. No. 1185. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.



DAHLIA SEED—Although not generally known, Dahlias are easily grown from seed if started early.

No. 1203. All varieties mixed, including many novelties. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.



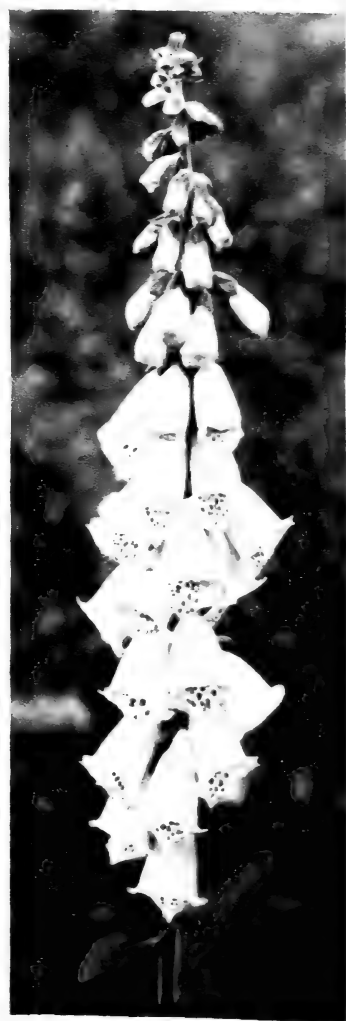
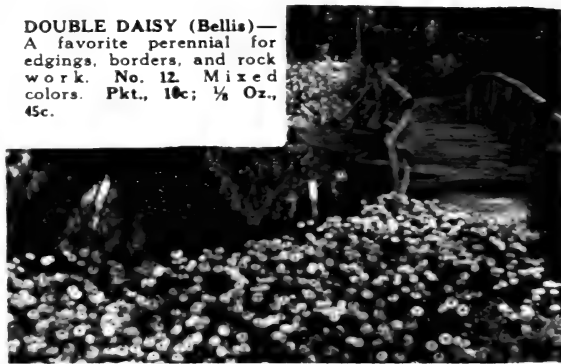
DELPHINIUM

No. 1129. BELLADONNA—A lovely turquoise blue which is a continuous bloomer. Splendid for cutting. This is the tall Delphinium so often seen in beds and borders and as cut flowers in the florist shops. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 90c.

No. 1130. BELLAMOSUM—A rich deep blue in color and of the same type and habit of growth as the Delphinium Belladonna. The two grow beautifully together. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 90c.

No. 1057. Perennial, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 75c.

DOUBLE DAISY (Bellis)—A favorite perennial for edgings, borders, and rock work. No. 12. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 45c.



DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—The tall flower-stem of the Foxgloves are particularly attractive when seen growing among shrubbery or in bold masses along walks or drives. They are perennials.

No. 165. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.

No. 1086. White Gloxinia-flowered. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.

No. 1087. Pink Gloxinia-flowered. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.

No. 1088. Bright yellow Grandiflora. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.



EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA (Snow on the Mountain)—An annual with green foliage, marked with silvery-white small flowers. No. 1128. White. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

No. 310. **ALPESTRIS**—A very beautiful, hardy biennial variety; of dwarf, bushy habit, bearing large clusters of the brightest azure-blue flowers on long, graceful stems, rendering them splendid for cutting. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 1054. **PALUSTRIS**—True Forget-Me-Not. A hardy perennial of strong, sturdy growth with beautiful clear blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 75c.



GERANIUMS grow quickly from seed and bloom profusely the first season. No. 1234. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 75c.



GAILLARDIA—They bear freely until late in fall, large brilliant flowers in red and yellow blended and shaded, on long slender stems. No. 444. Single, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 30c.



GEUM (Avena)—A pretty perennial of low growth sending up flower stems two feet long. They mix well with dwarf growing perennial border plants and are adapted to rock gardens. No. 1131. Double, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 75c.



GODETIA (Satin Flower)
—Flowers of satiny texture and delicate colors. Suited for beds or borders, in shrubbery and shaded places. No. 1141. All varieties mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 35c.



GOMPHRENA (Globe Aramant)—Entirely different in appearance from any other everlasting flower, and very attractive. No. 1117. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—There are both annual and perennial varieties producing a profusion of small star-shaped flowers which are graceful and delicate.

No. 925. **SNOWFLAKE (elegans alba pura)**—An improved large-flowering hardy annual variety, producing graceful sprays of pure white blossoms. Grows about two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

No. 1090. **ELEGANS ROSEA**—Soft pink. Hardy annual; two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 918. **PANTICULATA**—Hardy perennial; white, two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



GOURDS—They are novel annual climbers with ornamental foliage and singularly shaped fruits which are often strangely colored and marked. No. 1132. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 40c.



HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)—The largest and showiest of the annual Everlastings. Double flowers in white, yellow, crimson, pink, rose, chestnut and rich purple. The darker shades are the most showy when dried. No. 1116. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.



ICE PLANT (Fig Marigold)—This curious trailing plant has thick leaves covered with glistening ice-like globules. No. 1100. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.



HOLLYHOCK—These perennials are most pleasing and attractive when seen in groups or long rows against shrubbery.

No. 37. Double Mixed. The best double perennial Hollyhocks in mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.

No. 961. **LILYS** Annual Mixed—Everblooming. This splendid variety is a hardy annual, and if planted early will begin blooming in July or August. The diversity of forms and colors among the flowers affords many delightful surprises. Some of the flowers will be densely double, others semi-double, and others single, all being of the most beautiful colors and shades. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.



HELIOTROPE—Everyone loves its delightful fragrance, few know that it can be raised from seed easily. No. 1179. Sweet scented. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.

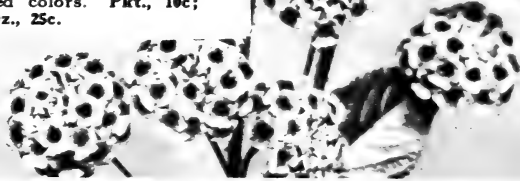


HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels)—The flowers resemble single Hollyhocks excepting that six inches across a single bloom is not unusual. Colors, white to deep crimson. They open only in full sunlight. Foliage is a grayish green. No. 1167. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.



KUDZU VINE (Jack and the Bean Stalk)—A twining vine of remarkably rapid growth. Foliage is large and lobed; purple pea-shaped flowers in clusters, borne late in the season. No. 1181. Purple. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.

LANTANA—An exceedingly rapid growing, bushy plant, bearing Verbena-like clusters of fragrant flowers in a wide variety of changing colors. No. 1142. Dwarf, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



LAVENDER — Perennial. Mostly grown for the sweet-scented flowers which, when dried, are placed in linen closets and wardrobes to impart their delicate perfume to the linen and clothing. Delightfully fragrant. No. 2000. Sweet scented. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



LINUM (Scarlet Flax) —The rich scarlet flowers last only a day, but they are borne continuously until frost. No. 1143. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.

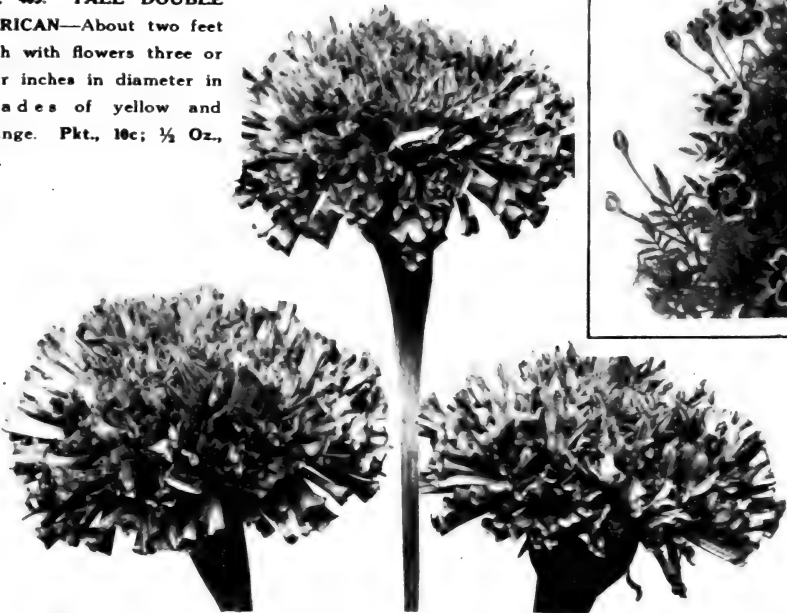
LARKSPUR—Colors range from white to carmine, light pink, light scarlet, light blue and dark purple. They self sow.

No. 927. **DWARF ROCKET**—A splendid hardy annual Larkspur, growing only one foot high and producing large, double hyacinth-like blooms in a variety of charming colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.

No. 208. **TALL ROCKET**—A tall hardy annual Larkspur, growing about two and one-half feet high, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.



No. 409. TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN—About two feet high with flowers three or four inches in diameter in shades of yellow and orange. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 45c.



MARIGOLD (Tagetes)—When most other flowering plants are becoming dry and brown in the fall the Marigolds show up in all their brilliance. They succeed best in light soils with full exposure to the sun. Either variety is splendid for cut flowers.

The French variety is pictured in the upper right-hand corner.

No. 410. TALL DOUBLE FRENCH—The plants grow about one and one half feet high. The colors and markings of the large double flowers are very interesting, some being elegantly striped and spotted. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c.

No. 146. DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH—One foot high with large flowers in mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c.



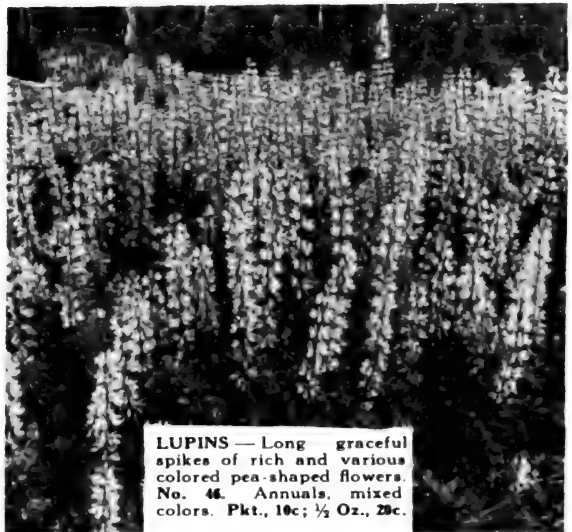
LOBELIA—For beds, edgings, baskets and pots there is nothing prettier.

No. 195. EMPEROR WILLIAM—A very dwarf, compact variety covered with white, blue-margined flowers, flowers from June to November. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1004. SAPPHIRE—A trailing variety, bearing very large, deep blue flowers with a pure white eye. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 45c.

No. 196. CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact plants, dark foliage, and rich deep blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 45c.

No. 304. ERINUS, HAMBURGIA—A trailing Lobelia for hanging baskets or window boxes. Large dark blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c.

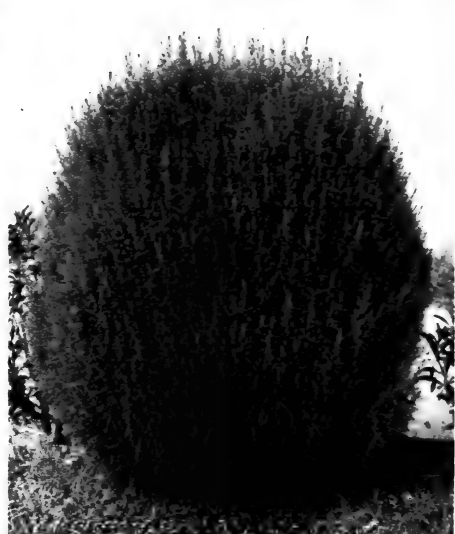


LUPINS—Long graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers. No. 46. Annuals, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 20c.



MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock)

—The flowers are dull, purplish-lilac and emit during the early morning, evening and after showers a delicious perfume perceptible at a considerable distance. It is well worth growing for this entrancing fragrance. No. 1205. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 35c.



MEXICAN FIREBUSH (Kochia, Tricophilla)

—The plants branch freely and are perfectly round. The foliage is fine and feathery and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall the bush takes on a deep carmine hue and finally turns to a fiery red. No. 1135. Flaming red. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.

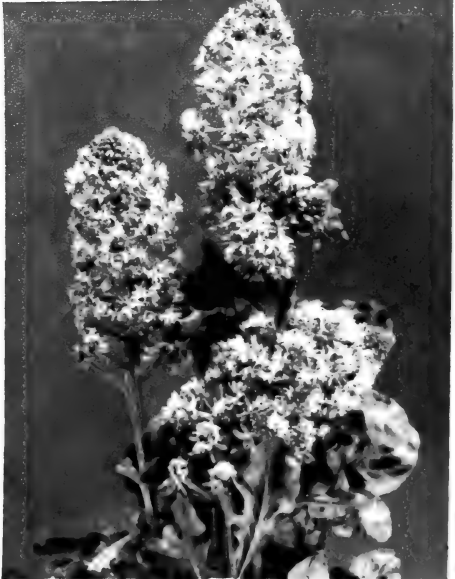
MICHAELMAS DAISY (Perennial Asters)

—They seem to grow well either in full sun or partial shade. They are perennials and are easily started from seed. The bloom period is the late fall. No. 1081. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.



MIGNONETTE

—No garden is complete without a plentiful supply of this hardy annual. It is one of the most delicately scented of all flowers. Disbudding induces long spikes and stems. No. 139. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.



MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea*)—Rapid-growing, half-hardy annual vines quickly attaining a height of ten to fifteen feet, producing a dense mass of heart-shaped leaves and a profusion of beautiful large flowers which open at sunset and close in the morning. The blossoms are in delicate, gorgeous colors and delightfully fragrant.

No. 959. **BONA NOX** or **EVENING GLORY**—Rose lilac. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.

No. 1056. **GRANDIFLORA ALBA**—White. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



MIRABILIS (Marvel of Peru, Four O'Clock)—The flowers are shaped like a Morning Glory and open only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. No. 51. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.



MORNING GLORY—These well known hardy climbing annuals are rapid growers making from four to 20 feet of vine and are well covered with foliage and pretty flowers fully expanded only in the morning.

No. 600. **JAPANESE GIANT**—Mixed, produces larger blooms of a greater variety of color than the *Convolvulus*. Pkt., 10; Oz., 25c.

No. 41. **CONVOLVULUS MAJOR**—Is the old-fashioned Morning Glory; flowers are mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco)—The evening fragrance of *Nicotiana* is most delightful; the flowers are attractive in form and color and are borne in great profusion on long stems. No. 1144. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



NASTURTIUMS

No other annual will produce such a profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same outlay of time and labor. They bloom profusely, thrive most anywhere and under almost any conditions.

The dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties have a neat, compact habit of growth, forming a small, round bush about a foot high with attractive foliage and a profusion of large flowers nestled in among the green leaves.

The tall varieties grow about five feet high and are splendid for covering fences, walls, steep banks or other unsightly places.

No. 87. **JULY'S ROYAL DWARF MIXED**—The choicest standard dwarf varieties and colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

No. 262. **JULY'S ROYAL TALL MIXED**—A splendid mixture of the best tall varieties including all harmonizing colors. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c.

No. 929. **QUEEN OF TOM THUMB**—Rich, bright, crimson flowers forming a pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

No. 1071. **DWARF, IVY LEAVED**—Mixed colors. Deep green leaves of distinctive ivy form; flowers beautifully fringed. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

No. 1062. **TALL IVY LEAVED**—Mixed. The leaves resemble English ivy. The flowers are of a distinctive form. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.





NEMOPHILA (Baby Eyes)—The flowers are cup-shaped, white, and blue with white centers and the leaves are pale green, deeply cut and slightly hairy. No. 1145. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.



NIGELLA (Love-in-a-mist - Devil-in-a-Bush)—The foliage is finely cut and the flowers and seed pods are unique. No. 248. Blue and White. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.



PETUNIA—A tender perennial of several distinct varieties variously adapted for greenhouse and for open air culture. The double are more difficult to grow than the single varieties.

No. 61. A choice mixture of fine single varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 45c.

No. 1148. **GIANT OR CALIFORNIA**—Special strain of this favorite new type flower, mixed colors. Pkt., 25c; 1-16 Oz., \$4.00.

No. 1149. **DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING**—Deeply fringed and waved, none finer on the market, mixed colors. Pkt., 25c; 1-32 Oz., \$3.50.





No. 1133. PERENNIAL PHLOX—Mixed colors. A very handsome variety quite different from the annual. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.



PHLOX—Few annual plants are more easily grown from seed, give a quicker return of bloom or offer such a variety to choose from as do the Phloxes.

No. 919. JULY'S LARGE FLOWERING (Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora)—This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom and the largest individual flowers. This mixture contains all the most beautiful colors and shades. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.

No. 67. DRUMMONDI—Not so large as the Grandiflora type, but just as bright and free blooming. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 45c.



PANSIES—The pansy, a hardy perennial, is a favorite with everyone and gives satisfactory results with a moderate amount of care.

No. 429. GOLDELSE or YELLOW GEM—Pure golden yellow; large. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 1147. MAROON—As named, very large. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 94. BEACONSFIELD—A very large pansy with upper petals light lavender and lower petals purple. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 283. EMPEROR WILLIAM—Dark navy blue; of large size and very showy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 95. SNOWFLAKE—Large satiny-white flowers with light centers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 178. FAUST or KING OF THE BLACKS—Very large and very dark, almost black. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 89. FINE ENGLISH—Finest varieties and colors of English Pansies, mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.

No. 90. GIANT FLOWERED FRENCH—A fine mixture of large flowering French varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.

No. 92. GIANT TRIMARDEAU—Mixed colors. A splendid type of immense size distinct shape and beautifully marked. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.

No. 930. JULY'S PANSY, Colossal Mixture—Is a splendid mixture of the choicest large-flowering varieties and the most beautiful colors and markings. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 85c.

See Page 29 for **JULY'S PRINCESS COLLECTION. GIANT FLOWERING PANSIES.**



PINKS (Dianthus)—

The large and varied genus of Dianthus contains some of our most beautiful flowers. They are hardy perennials that bloom freely the first season, the plants remaining green all winter and blooming the next year.

No. 288. MAY PINKS—

The old-fashioned single flowered garden or border Pink. They are hardy annuals and will flower the first season from seed sown outdoors in spring. Height one foot, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c.



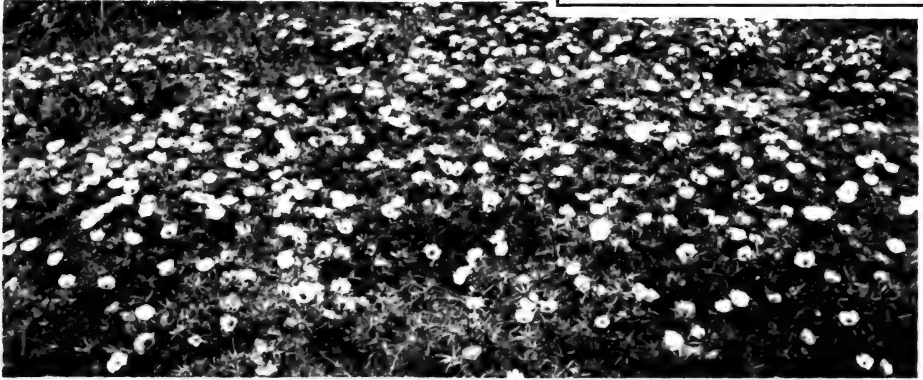
No. 1150. CHINESE PINKS—Double mixed. They are strong growers and unexcelled for borders, beds or for cutting. Ten to sixteen inches high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.



PORTULACA (Sun Plant—Moss Rose)—This bright flowered, thick-leaved annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth. It flourishes in hot sun and light soil. Desirable for beds, embankments or rockeries.

No. 60. Single—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 70. Double—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.



PRIMROSE (Primula)—

These half-hardy perennials are splendid for winter and spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They also are used for beds and borders and may be handled in the same manner as Pansies.

No. 75. PRIMULA, VERIS—

A beautiful variety growing six inches high and bearing clusters of fragrant flowers in various colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 75c.

POPPIES



No other plants possess so bold and brilliant a flower, coupled with the same grace of stem, delicacy of tissue and earliness and continuity of bloom as the Poppy.

No. 341. ICELAND—This is a hardy perennial, but will bloom the first year from seed. It bears a profusion of graceful, delicate, single flowers with petals like tissue paper. Mixed colors. Pictured above. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 1030. ORIENTAL—Mixed hybrids. Hardy perennials, producing immense flowers in gorgeous colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 45c.

No. 351. A choice mixture of hardy annual varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 1114. FLANDERS—Bright scarlet. The Memorial Poppy from the fields of Flanders. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 1151. MIXED DOUBLE—Annuals. All varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 314. SHIRLEY—A charming hardy annual with large fluted and crinkled flowers in a variety of forms and colors. If cut before the blooms are fully opened they will keep fresh in water several days. Pictured above. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.

No. 58. UMBROSUM—Rich vermilion flowers with a black spot on each petal. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.



RHODANTHE (Swan River Everlasting)—Is one of the slender stemmed annual Everlastings. The flowers are rather bell-shaped, pink and white and smaller than those of *Helichrysum*. For small basket and vase arrangements during the winter these little flowers are charming. No. 1138. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.

No. 1187. **PYRETHRUM, HYBRIDUM**—Single flowering perennial, popularly called Painted Daisies because of the many shades of rose, flesh, pink, white, crimson, etc., in which its daisy-like flowers are produced. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.

No. 76. **PYRETHRUM, Partheni-Folium Aureum**—One of the best plants of edging, grown for its beautiful yellow foliage. Known also as Golden Feather. Six inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

RICINUS (Castor Bean)—A tall, majestic foliage plant with broad or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or green. Grown singly it forms a picturesque pyramid of gorgeous leaves, which together with its brilliantly colored seed pods, makes of the whole a truly tropical picture. Height, six to 15 feet. No. 140. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.



RUDBECKIA (Purpurea)—A beautiful showy, hardy perennial, producing an abundance of large, handsome, crimson-purple flowers with dark central disc. Good for massing, growing three to four feet high. These flowers are fine for cutting. The leaves are large and thick. They will tolerate dry sun-baked locations. No. 1169. Purple Cone Flower. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.





SALVIA (Flowering Sage)—The compact bushes are literally ablaze with brilliant, intense scarlet spikes from midsummer until the late fall. Height about 3 feet. No. 920. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 35c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)—Very showy, half-hardy annual bedding or border plants growing two to three feet high and bearing richly colored funnel-shaped flowers. Desirable for bouquets, as the blooms keep well in water after being cut. No. 406. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid)—When in full flower, the foliage is practically hidden by the innumerable butterfly-like blooms of many colors. No. 1152. GRANDIFLORA—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN—Popular for both ornamental and culinary purposes. This Pole Bean has attractive pea-like flowers of a brilliant scarlet that are followed by an abundance of edible beans. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 25c; Lb., 45c.



SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)—The flowers are borne on tall stems, are of full-centered form, the pistils giving them a feathery appearance. No. 1134. Tall double mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.





SHASTA DAISY—This splendid hardy perennial produces an abundance of showy flowers four inches in diameter with pure white petals and yellow centers on long, wiry stems. No. 1004. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)—Extensively used for rockeries and borders; the panicles of the graceful, minute purple, yellow or white flowers can be dried and used for winter bouquets. No. 1139. Everlasting. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

STOCKS—Have a good vigorous habit of growth, the fragrant flowers in various colors are adapted to bedding, edging, conservatory use and are splendid for cutting.

No. 84. **LARGE FLOWERING**—Dwarf Ten Weeks, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 45c.

No. 1107. **LARGE FLOWERING**—Dwarf Ten Weeks, white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1108. **LARGE FLOWERING**—Dwarf Ten Weeks, flesh-pink. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1109. **LARGE FLOWERING**—Dwarf Ten Weeks, crimson. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1110. **LARGE FLOWERING**—Dwarf Ten Weeks, light blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 1111. **ANNUAL STOCKS**—Special mixture. Choicest varieties and colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c.



SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)—No. 128. This is a very double, dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
No. 2002. **MAMMOTH RUSSIAN**—Not beautiful but enormously large and showy. Pkt., 10c; Lb., 25c.

LILLY'S SWEET PEAS

Giant Waved Spencers) Grown by Burpee

These most beautiful of the hardy climbing annuals are very easy to grow, and thrive under ordinary garden conditions, a little extra care will be amply repaid in larger and earlier blooms and brighter colors.

We offer 35 splendid varieties. All your favorite colors are listed so that you can have "your shades" in profusion.

Each of these varieties has unusual merit and is our selection from the hundreds of sorts offered by Sweet Pea breeders.

Price, Any Named Variety

Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

No. 1194. BARBARA—Fine, soft salmon, very pretty.

No. 949. COUNTESS SPENCER—The favorite rose pink.

No. 1009. KING EDWARD—Deep crimson, the favorite red.

No. 1119. MASCOTT'S WHITE—Solid white, like a snow bank.

No. 1123. TANGERINE IMPROVED—A very rich, glowing orange.

No. 1049. WEDGEWOOD—Azure blue, the best light blue.



LILLY'S BUTTERFLY Collection of Giant Waved Spencer SWEET PEAS—One regular 10c packet each of the above splendid varieties and a 15c packet of Morcrop Fertilizer Tablets at the special collection price of only 50c.



SWEET PEAS

Price Any Named Variety, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

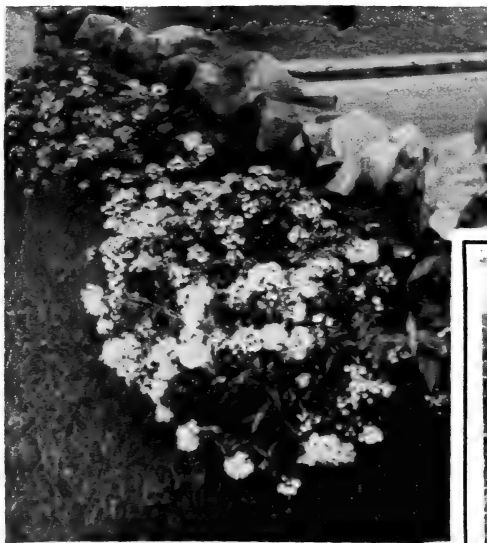
- No. 1024. **AMERICA**—Ivory, striped crimson large.
 No. 1165. **AUSTIN FREDERICK**—Giant waved lavender.
 No. 1005. **ASTA OHN**—Rich lavender, suffused mauve.
 No. 1115. **BLANCHE FERRY**—Rose pink, white wings.
 No. 1166. **COMMANDER GODSALL**—A wonderful violet blue.
 No. 1042. **DOBBIE'S CREAM**—An unusual deep primrose.
 No. 1193. **DOBBIE'S BLUE PICOTEE**—White, edged violet blue.
 No. 1195. **ELEGANCE**—Bush lilac, suffused delicate pink.
 No. 1190. **ELFRIDA PEARSON**—Large, shell-pink, waved.
 No. 1072. **FIERY CROSS**—Orange cerise, very fiery.
 No. 1118. **HAWLMARK PINK**—A wonderful rich, rosy pink.
 No. 1196. **HAWLMARK CERISE**—A new creamy rose cerise.
 No. 1045. **ILLUMINATOR**—Salmon orange, overlaid cerise.
 No. 1197. **JEAN IRELAND**—(Picotee)—Fine cream, edged rose.
 No. 1192. **KING MAUVE**—Large, waved mauve, good stems.
 No. 1041. **KING WHITE**—Large, waved white; always good.
 No. 1190. **MAGIC**—Rosy, amethyst, shaded blue, a novelty.
 No. 1011. **MRS. RUTZAHN**—Apricot or straw, suffused pink.

- No. 1120. **MRS. TOM JONES**—Bright delphinium blue, new.
 No. 1121. **PICTURE**—Flesh pink, suffused apricot, very good.
 No. 1191. **RENOWN**—Rich rosy carmine, on long stems.
 No. 1113. **ROYAL PURPLE**—The finest purple, very intense.
 No. 1122. **ROYAL SCOT**—Orange scarlet, has lots of fire.
 No. 1051. **SENATOR**—Very light heliotrope, striped claret.
 No. 1189. **SUNSET**—Rich rose on amber ground, very showy.
 No. 1124. **THE CARDINAL**—Intense poppy scarlet, large waved.
 No. 1125. **VALENTINE**—Blush pink, waved, one of the best.
 No. 1046. **VERMILION BRILLIANT**—Fine scarlet, good stems.
 No. 1188. **WARRIOR**—Deep bronzy maroon, almost black.

Price Any Named Variety Listed Above
 Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

Jilly's MIXED SPENCER SWEET PEAS—A superb mixture of best giant waved varieties. This splendid mixture contains all varieties of the Spencer type and is designed for those who wish all colors, shades and tints but do not care to keep them separate or to go to the expense of purchasing each of the many varieties separately. No. 1007. Mixed Spencer. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.25.





SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)

—Produces splendid effects in beds and borders. Although perennials, flowers will be produced the first summer, and the best results will be had by growing new plants each year.

No. 26. Single—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

No. 27. Double—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 30c.



VERBENA—Low growing, creeping, half-hardy perennial usually treated as an annual and useful in beds, borders, mounds and window boxes. As cut flowers they are attractive when loosely arranged in low bowls and vases.

No. 1154. SPECIAL GIANT—Mixed colors. These are the latest introductions. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 88. GIANT HYBRID—A splendid mixture of large flowering varieties; all colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

VIOLET—On account of its delightful fragrance, beautiful coloring and dainty appearance is unequalled for cutting and unexcelled for beds, borders and rock work.

No. 319. Large single. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c.

No. 1106. VIOLA, CORNUTA—Tufted Pansy-Violets, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c.



THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan)—

A very beautiful rapid growing annual climbing vine with attractive green foliage; used extensively for window boxes, hanging baskets and for covering low trellises and fences. No. 1153. Large flowering. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.





WALLFLOWER—Well known, deliciously fragrant, half-hardy perennials, producing spikes of beautiful flowers early in spring. Plants are bushy, growing to a height of one to three feet; foliage is dark green and flowers are borne on tall, graceful spikes.

No. 98. Double—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c.

No. 99. Single—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN—A combination of 15 to 20 different hardy annuals which will produce an abundance of blooms all summer. Desirable for out of the way corners of semi-wild spots. Sow the seed broadcast during March or April or May, after the ground has been put in good cultivation, and the effect will be most pleasing. Also effective for large window boxes. There are few things more pleasing than a wild flower garden hidden away in some secluded spot or among shrubbery. No. 438. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; Lb., \$2.00.



WILD CUCUMBER (*Echinocystis*) — The wild cucumber is one of our fastest growing vines. Splendid for a quick, temporary covering for trellises, fences, stumps, etc. The foliage is light green, the flowers are white and appear in profusion during July and August and are followed by an abundance of long, spiny seed pods. No. 995. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c.

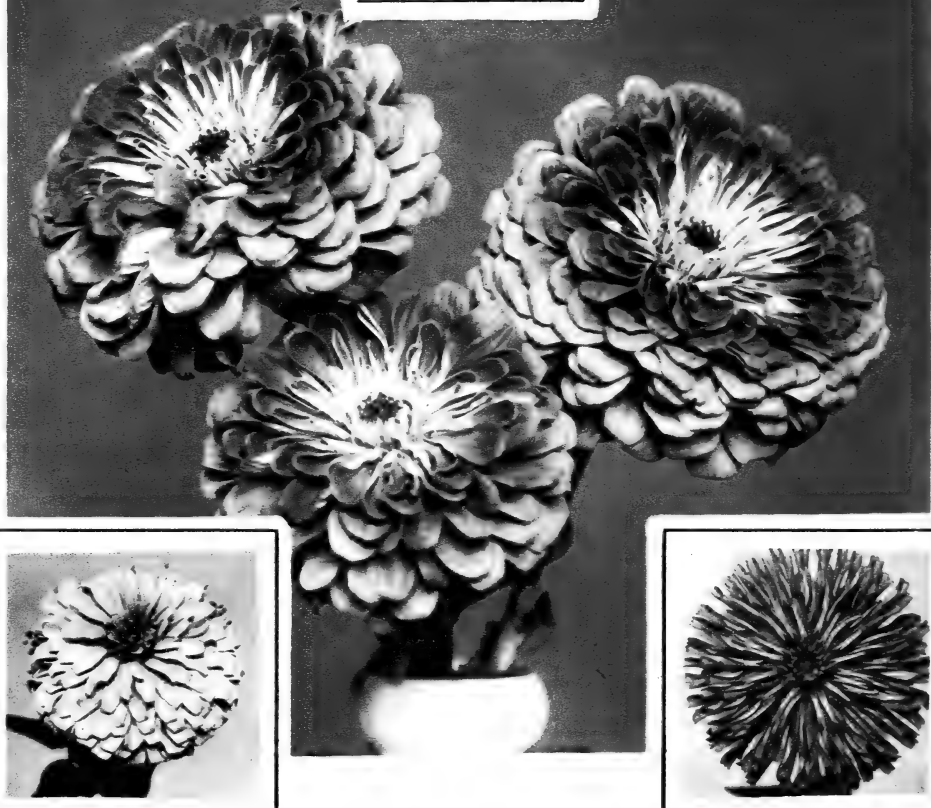


WISTARIA—An extremely graceful climber bearing immense panicles of fragrant blue flowers in great profusion, frequently blooming both in spring and fall. No. 1113. Double—Mixed blues. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.



XERANTHEMUM (Immortelle)—An interesting everlasting, bearing blooms from early summer until late fall, at all times very effective. No. 1140. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

ZINNIAS



ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)—Valuable for groups, beds, borders, or hedges. The colors are soft but glowing. Desirable for bouquets, as the stems are long and stiff and blooms keep well after being cut. The large picture is Dahlia Flowered, the small one on the left Double Giant, the other Cactus or Quilled.

- No. 1155. **DOUBLE GIANT**—Golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.
- No. 1156. **DOUBLE GIANT**—Lavender. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.
- No. 1157. **DOUBLE GIANT**—Pink. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.
- No. 1158. **DOUBLE GIANT**—Crimson. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.
- No. 1166. **DOUBLE GIANT**—White. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.
- No. 1182. **DOUBLE GIANT**—Canary yellow. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

No. 933. DOUBLE GIANT MIXED—A choice mixture producing immense, perfectly formed, double flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

No. 100. MIXED—A splendid mixture of good varieties. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

No. 1164. CACTUS OR QUILLED—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c.

No. 1159. DAHLIA FLOWERED—Golden. Pkt., 25c; ½ Oz., 75c.

No. 1160. DAHLIA FLOWERED—Pink. Pkt., 25c; ½ Oz., 75c.

No. 1161. DAHLIA FLOWERED—Crimson. Pkt., 25c; ½ Oz., 75c.

No. 1162. DAHLIA FLOWERED—Lavender. Pkt., 25c; ½ Oz., 75c.

No. 1163. DAHLIA FLOWERED—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c.

LILLY'S RAINBOW COLLECTION, Double Giant Zinnias—One regular 10c packet each of the above six varieties and a 15c packet of Morcrop Fertilizer Tablets at the special collection price of only 50c.

GENERAL FLOWER SEED PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The ideal soil is a loam; almost any soil, however, can be made suitable by the addition of decomposed leaf-mold, granulated peat moss or compost, all of which will tend to keep the surface from crusting and will retain moisture.

Flower seeds are best sown in beds or boxes of fine pulverized or screened soil and covered to a depth of three to five times their diameter. The soil should be firmed down over the seed with the hand or a board in order to establish firm contact between the seed and soil so that moisture may be readily absorbed for germination and growth.

Indoor planting, unless one has a greenhouse or hotbed, is best done in shallow boxes or flats about two inches deep.

The beds or boxes planted to small seeds which are necessarily planted shallow are best watered with a fine spray which will not disturb the surface soil. Covering with muslin or similar material, during the germination period, will help retain the moisture.

The following special instructions for planting the seeds of those flowers classified in the group will be found quite convenient.

GROUP "A"

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is past, and for succession of bloom at intervals during the late spring and early summer.

For extra early flowering start the plants indoors and transplant to the garden when the weather has settled.

Early flowers may also be obtained by imitating nature and planting the seed outdoors in the late fall after the growing weather is over. Seeds thus sown will lie dormant until the first favorable spring growing weather when they will start, often long before the ground is fit to work. Fall sown plants are usually very sturdy and profuse bloomers.

Adonis	Centaurea	Nicotina
Alyssum, Annual	Clarkia	Nigella
Antirrhinum	Cosmos	Petunia
Blue Lace Flower	Euphrobia	Phlox,
Cacalia	Godetia	Annual
Calendula	Gypsophila,	Pinks,
California	Annual	Annual
Poppy	Larkspur	Poppy,
Calliopsis	Linum	Annual
Candytuft	Lupins	Schizanthus
	Nemophila	

GROUP "B"

Start the plants early by sowing the seed indoors about six to eight weeks before the weather usually settles. Transplant or pot when the seedlings have two or three leaves and replant again later if necessary before setting them out in their permanent beds. The bushy, stalky plants always give the most satisfactory bloom. They can also be started outdoors by planting the seed where the plants are to remain after the ground has become warm and danger from frost is past.

Abronia	Dahlia Seed	Matthiola
Amaranthus	Datura	Mexican
Arctotis	Geranium	Firebush
Asters	Seed	Mirabilis
Canary Bird	Heliotrope	Pyrethrum
Vine	Hibiscus	Aureum
Cardinal	Hollyhock,	Salpiglosis
Climber	Annual	Salvia
Celosia	Ice Plant	Scabiosa
Cineraria	Lantana	Stocks
Cobaea	Lobelia	Verbena
Cypress Vine	Marigold	Zinnia

Do not allow the soil to dry out at any time and avoid keeping it too wet as an excess of moisture may promote damping off.

The temperature indoors should be kept between 60 and 65 degrees and outdoor planting should be done in times of settled weather so that quite uniform temperature can reasonably be expected.

Transplant or thin out as soon as the seedlings are large enough. Flowers never do their best if stunted or crowded for space. Keep them growing. Transplanting or repotting several times before setting them in their permanent location produces much superior plants that will repay you for your trouble in finer and more abundant blooms. Cultivate frequently to keep the soil loose, conserve moisture and prevent weed growth.

Keep the faded flowers picked off clean as they soon stop blooming if allowed to go to seed.

GROUP "C"

Perennials seldom produce much bloom the first season from seed planted outdoors in the spring. If started indoors in January or February they often bloom quite well the first season.

They are best planted outdoors in well prepared soil late in the spring, thinned or transplanted as soon as large enough, cultivated frequently during the summer and moved to their permanent location in the fall. Handled in this way one gets large bushy plants that will bloom profusely for many years.

When it becomes necessary later to change their location in the garden or to divide the plants it should be done during the later fall or winter.

Alyssum	Forget-Me-Not	Pinks, Double
Saxatile	Gaillardia	Primula
Anemone	Geum	Poppy
Arabis	Gypsophila	Pyrethrum
Canterbury	Hollyhock	Shasta,
Bells	Kudzu	Daisy
Carnation	Lavender	Statice
Columbine	Michaelmas	Sweet William
Delphinium	Daisy	Violet
Digitalis	Pansy	Wallflower
Double Daisy	Phlox	Wistaria

GROUP "D"

Sow the seed outdoors where the plants are to remain in the late spring when all danger from frost is past.

Thin out or transplant the young seedlings as soon as they are large enough so as to prevent crowding. They thrive best in full sun and with good care as to cultivation and moisture. Keeping the faded flowers picked, lengthens the period of bloom.

Ageratum	Ricinus	Wild Flower
Argemone	Nasturtium	Garden
Balsam	Portulaca	Scarlet Runner
Gourds	Sunflower	Morning Glory
Chrysanthemum	Wild	Moonflower
Mignonette	Cucumber	

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

GROUP "E"

Plant the seeds outdoors when all danger from frost is past. Thin or transplant the seedlings to prevent crowding and move to permanent location when they reach the three or four leaf stage. If wanted extra early the seed should be planted indoors about six to eight weeks before they are wanted for their permanent location. If desired for winter bouquets or everlastings, cut when the buds are a little more than half open. Tie in bundles with rubber bands and suspend heads downward in a dry, dark place until fully cured. They open fully as they dry and retain their beautiful colors only if picked before fully opened.

Acroclinium	Helichrysum
Gomphrena	Rhodanthe
	Xeranthemum

"F" SWEET PEAS

About November first is the best time to plant for early flowers. Otherwise, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and again later for a succession of bloom. They like rich soil, plenty of moisture and sunny exposure, but do best when they have cool growing weather in which to get established. Plant them where they are to remain and provide a trellis or support of some kind as soon as required. Usual height six to eight feet. Keep the faded flowers picked off clean as letting them go to seed will stop blooming. Plants should stand one to three inches apart in the rows and the cultivation given should be shallow.

FLOWERS CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR MOST EFFECTIVE USES.

EDGING FOR WALKS AND BEDS

Ageratum	Nasturtium
Alyssum	Nemophila
Arabis	Petunia
Candytuft	Phlox, Annual
Double Daisy	Pinks
Forget-Me-Not	Portulaca
Lantana	Pyrethrum Aureum
Lobelia	Verbena
Marigold, Dwf.	Violet

DESIRABLE FLOWERS FOR CUTTING

Acroclinium	Larkspur
Antirrhinum	Lupins
Arctotis	Marigold
Aster	Mignonette
Calendula	Nasturtiums
Calliopsis	Nicotiana
Candytuft	Nigella
Carnations	Phlox
Celosia	Pinks
Centaurea	Rhodanthe
Chrysanthemum	Salpiglossis
Clarkia	Scabiosa
Columbine	Shasta Daisy
Cosmos	Statice
Double Daisy	Stocks
Delphinium	Sunflower
Gaillardia	Sweet Peas
Gomphrena	Sweet Sultan
Godetia	Verbena
Gypsophila	Xeranthemum
Helichrysum	Zinnia

ANNUALS FOR HOT, DRY PLACES

Eschscholtzia	Phlox
Ice Plant	Portulaca

FLOWERS FOR PARTIAL SHADE

Adonis	Forget-Me-Not
Alyssum	Godetia
Anemone	Linum
Antirrhinum	Lobelia
Aster	Lupins
Canterbury Bells	Nemophila
Centaurea	Pansy
Clarkia	Phlox
Columbine	Poppy, Hardy
Delphinium	Primula
Digitalis	Violet
Double Daisy	

ANNUALS INJURED BY PRUNING WHILE YOUNG

Acroclinium	Helichrysum
Balsam	Poppy
Celosia	Rhodanthe
Gomphrena	Xeranthemum

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE ANNUALS

Amaranthus Tricolor	Mexican Firebush
Canary Bird Vine	Mirabilis
Cardinal Climber	Morning Glory
Cobaea Scandens	Nasturtium
Euphorbia	Pyrethrum Aureum
Gourds	Ricinus
Helichrysum	Scarlet Runner Bean
	Wild Cucumber

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

KIND OF SEED	TIME TO PLANT OUTDOORS		DISTANCE FOR PLANTS		READY TO USE
	‡ South	North	Between Rows	In the Row	
ARTICHOKE.....	Dec. to April	March to June	5 ft.	3 ft.	140 to 170 days
ASPARAGUS.....	Fall or Early Spring	Feb. to April	5 to 6 ft.	18 to 24 in.	2nd Spring
BEANS, Bush.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Sept.	Apr., May & June	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 in.	40 to 65 days
BEANS, Pole.....	Feb. to April	Apr., May & June	4 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	70 to 90 days
BEANS, Lima.....	April to August	May & June	2 to 4 ft.	10 to 36 in.	90 to 130 days
BEETS, Table.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. & Sept.	March to July	14 to 20 in.	2 to 4 in.	45 to 60 days
BROCCOLI*.....	July & August	June to August	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	120 to 150 days
BRUSSELS SPROUTS*.....	January to July	April to June	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	100 to 120 days
CABBAGE, Early*.....	October to December	Feb. to April	30 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	90 to 110 days
CABBAGE, Late*.....	June & July	May & June	36 to 42 in.	24 to 30 in.	110 to 120 days
CARROTS.....	Mar., Apr. & Sept.	April to July	12 to 24 in.	2 to 3 in.	55 to 80 days
CAULIFLOWER*.....	Jan., Feb. & June	March to June	3 to 4 ft.	24 to 30 in.	95 to 110 days
CELERY*.....	August to October	April to July	18 to 36 in.	6 to 10 in.	120 to 150 days
SWEET CORN.....	February to April	April to June	36 to 42 in.	9 to 12 in.	55 to 90 days
CUCUMBER.....	Feb., Mar. & Sept.	April to July	4 to 6 ft.	10 to 12 in.	50 to 75 days
EGG PLANT*.....	February to April	April & May	24 to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	125 to 140 days
ENDIVE.....	February to April	May & June	18 to 20 in.	10 to 12 in.	90 to 100 days
KALE.....	October to February	March & April; August	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.	55 to 60 days
KOHL RABI.....	September to May	March to May	16 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	50 to 70 days
LEEK.....	May to September	May to June	14 to 20 in.	4 to 6 in.	120 to 150 days
LETTUCE, Leaf.....	September to March	March to September	12 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	40 to 70 days
LETTUCE, Head.....	September to February	February to August	12 to 16 in.	12 to 14 in.	70 to 90 days
MUSKMELON.....	February to April	April to June	6 to 8 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	90 to 150 days
WATERMELON.....	March to May	May & June	8 to 12 ft.	6 to 10 ft.	100 to 160 days
MUSTARD.....	September to March	March to May, Sept.	12 to 18 in.	2 to 3 in.	60 to 90 days
OKRA*.....	February to April	May & June	2 to 3 ft.	24 to 30 in.	90 to 140 days
ONION, Seed.....	October to March	April & May	12 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	125 to 150 days
ONION, Sets.....	October to February	October to May	12 to 18 in.	2 to 3 in.	50 to 70 days
PARSLEY.....	September to May	March to May, Sept.	18 to 24 in.	12 to 16 in.	65 to 90 days
PARSNIP.....	March & April	April to June	15 to 20 in.	2 to 4 in.	130 to 145 days
PEAS, Dwarf.....	September to April	Nov. & Feb. to June	18 to 24 in.	1 to 2 in.	45 to 75 days
PEAS, Tall.....	September to April	Nov. & Feb. to June	4 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.	60 to 90 days
PEPPER*.....	February to April	May & June	18 to 24 in.	14 to 16 in.	130 to 150 days
POTATOES, Irish.....	January to April	March to June	24 to 36 in.	14 to 18 in.	90 to 150 days
POTATOES, Sweet.....	April & May	May & June	3 to 5 ft.	14 to 18 in.	130 to 150 days
PUMPKIN.....	April & May	May to July	8 to 12 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	75 to 90 days
RADISH.....	September to April	February to September	12 to 18 in.	1 to 2 in.	20 to 75 days
RHUBARB.....	February & March	March to June	30 to 36 in.	6 to 24 in.	3rd year
RUTABAGA.....	August & September	May & June	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	90 to 120 days
SALSIFY.....	February & March	March to May	18 to 24 in.	2 to 4 in.	120 to 150 days
SPINACH.....	September to February	Feb. to May, Sept.	12 to 18 in.	3 to 6 in.	45 to 60 days
SQUASH, Bush.....	February to April	April to June	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	65 to 70 days
SQUASH, Winter.....	March & May	May to July	10 to 12 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	120 to 140 days
SWISS CHARD.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. & Sept.	March to July	12 to 18 in.	4 to 8 in.	45 to 60 days
TOMATO*.....	December to March	April to June	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	125 to 150 days
TURNIP.....	August to October	March to August	12 to 15 in.	3 to 4 in.	45 to 90 days

* Planting dates shown for crops marked "*" are intended to be for setting plants into the field. Seed should be sown 40 to 60 days earlier.

Quantity of seed required is indicated under the various descriptive headings in this catalog.

Seed should be covered from three to five times its diameter with well prepared soil.

Pressing the soil down over the seed promotes capillary attraction of moisture and assists quick germination.

The above table gives distances between rows for hand cultivation; where horse or tractor is used the rows should be farther apart.

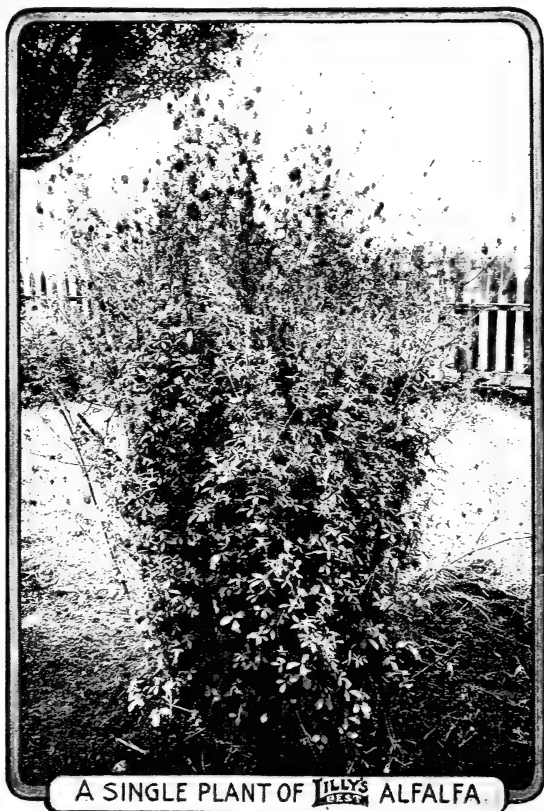
‡ Planting time indicated in this column will be of value to growers in Southern California, Arizona, Texas, etc. North of San Francisco the dates shown in the next column will apply.

ALFALFA

Fifteen to eighteen pounds plants an acre. Under dry-farming conditions eight to twelve pounds is sufficient.

On soil where alfalfa has not been sown for some years, it is always advisable to inoculate the seed with Farmogerm or other

nitrogen bacteria culture before planting—this costs but little and is good insurance of a crop.



A SINGLE PLANT OF **LILLY'S BEST** ALFALFA

LILLY'S BEST ALFALFA—This is the only grade of Common alfalfa that we offer. Common alfalfa is best adapted to Northwest conditions except in a few districts where the winters are severe. In such sections Grimm is preferred to the Common. Because alfalfa fields are left for a long time when once established, there seems to be no logical reason for using any other seed but the best. Lilly's Best Grade of alfalfa is always better than 99 per cent pure.

GRIMM ALFALFA—Of great value where the winters are severe and where Common alfalfa freezes out. This variety has attracted considerable attention of recent years because of its peculiar branching root system and frost resistance, which makes it of great value in the sections where severe winters prevail. Its yielding power of forage or hay is no greater than that of Common alfalfa, although the price of the seed is generally much higher. We handle only the best strain.

TURKESTAN OR DRY LAND ALFALFA—Is very hardy and is adapted to very dry and unirrigated lands. We recommend this variety only in the dry belt where no irrigation water is obtainable.



LILLY'S

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

SWEET CLOVERS

Fifteen to twenty pounds per acre for hay.—Twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre for pasture.

WHITE BLOSSOM (*Melilotus Alba*)

Sweet clover has proved to be a profitable soil-improving crop. The large, deep roots add much humus to the soil and improve the aeration and drainage. As a rule, the yield of crops following sweet clover is increased materially.

Sweet clover may be utilized for feeding purposes, as pasturage, hay or ensilage. It is much used also as a honey plant by beekeepers.

Being a biennial, this crop lends itself readily to short rotations. We offer only scarified seed which insures uniform germination.

PRICES

on the seeds of alfalfa, clovers, grasses, grains, etc., change with market values which prevents our pricing them in this catalog. Let us quote you the lowest market price when you are ready to buy.

HUBAM CLOVER (Annual White Blossom)

An annual strain of the white blossom variety. It is of large, erect, branching habit and grows very quickly. Valuable as a catch crop, as a pasture plant and as a hay crop. Has great possibilities as a green manure crop since it only requires two to three months to grow a crop. Beekeepers grow it for bee pasture as it yields nectar freely and blooms continuously over a long period of time.

YELLOW BLOSSOM (*Melilotus Officinalis*)

Yellow blossom sweet clover culture is the same as white blossom and it is especially recommended for use as pasture either alone or mixed with grasses on dry land or on land that is so alkaline that other crops will not catch.

This variety of perennial yellow blossom sweet clover does not grow as tall as the biennial white blossom sort, but it branches closer to the ground and comes earlier in the season. These features are decided advantages in its favor and it will undoubtedly rapidly become the most popular variety of sweet clover both for pasture and hay purposes in the alkaline sections. We offer only scarified seed which insures uniform germination.

INOCULATION

The inoculation of legumes is desirable (1) If the soil has not previously borne leguminous crops. (2) If legumes previously grown on the same land were devoid of nodules. (3) If the legumes to be sown belong to a species not closely related to one previously grown on the same soil. (4) If the soil produces a weak growth of legumes, even though their roots show some nodules.

The above is copied from "Farmer's Bulletin 315," U. S. Department of Agriculture.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

RED CLOVERS

Eight to twelve pounds plants an acre.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER (Trifolium Medium)

Red clover can be sown either in the spring or fall and generally does best with a grain crop that is not too thick, although it may be sown alone in the late summer or early autumn. This method is seldom used but is probably one of the most satisfactory ways of seeding.

Red clover is well suited to be sown with timothy for hay crop and should be in all hay and pasture mixtures. It is often sown alone, especially in sections where the conditions are favorable to seed production.

There is a great variation in the quality of different lots of clover seed. To those people who are unaccustomed to handling or judging seed, this difference is seldom apparent.

We can supply three grades of seed.

Our leading brand of red clover is **JILLY'S BEST**, generally spoken of as L. B. Only the best seed obtainable is so branded. It is generally better than, and always at least, 99% pure and of the highest germination. We always recommend this brand.

Our next brand of red clover is Evergreen. This brand is equal to and, in many cases, exceeds the purity and germination of other "best" brands of seed. Usually tests 98 per cent pure.

Our third brand is Skookum. This is lower both in purity and germination than the Evergreen brand, but is still high enough in quality to comply with all the state pure seed laws.

PRICES

on the seeds of alfalfa, clovers, grasses, grains, etc., change with market values, which prevents our pricing them in this catalog. Let us quote you the lowest market price when you are ready to buy.



MAMMOTH RED CLOVER (Trifolium pratense perenne)

A coarse, tall, rapid-growing variety of red clover often called Sapling Clover. Used mostly as a green manure crop.

PURE SEED

Red clover as well as many other kinds of legume and grass seeds are often harvested from fields where the stand is not pure and where many weeds are present.

We want our customers to know that we draw our supply of seeds of this kind from growers who have the very best cleaning and grading equipment, and for that reason can and do remove these objectionable seeds from the red clover before offering it for sale.

The picture below supplied by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture shows many of the seeds found in red clover which was not properly cleaned. Sowing seed of this kind is very expensive in the long run even though the seed be purchased at a low price.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

ALSIKE AND WHITE CLOVERS

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Eight to ten pounds plants an acre.

Alsike clover is most at home in Northern latitudes or at high altitudes. It thrives best in a cool, moist climate. Mixed with red clover on uplands, alsike clover insures a stand on spots where red clover does not catch. Alsike clover is used mostly in mixtures with timothy or other grasses. In such mixtures it improves the hay and increases the yield. The grasses serve to support the clover and make it easier to cut and cure.

Alsike clover will endure overflow that would kill most crops. It has been known to grow a year in water-soaked and water-covered soil and make a heavy growth. It is a good pasture plant, often remaining in a permanent pasture for many years. It is a good clover to seed in swales or on wet, natural meadows. It volunteers readily and will spread in such places. Alsike matures at the same time as the rye grass, whereas red clover matures earlier and is not ready to cut when the rye grass is just right for hay.

We can supply three grades of seed.

LILLY'S BEST ALSIKE—Better than 99 per cent pure.

EVERGREEN ALSIKE—At least 98 per cent pure.

SKOOKUM ALSIKE—At least 92 per cent pure.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*)

Six to eight pounds per acre for pasture.

One pound to five hundred square feet for lawn.

This is also called White Dutch Clover. It is a perennial plant, making growth of from four to ten inches. The stems are creeping and root at the joints.

It is an excellent plant for lawns, as it will grow under almost any conditions, is easy to start, and will make a nice lawn within six weeks from the time of planting and thrives best on soils that contain lime. White clover is also excellent for pastures. It produces a forage that is well liked by all stock, is sweet, very nutritious and makes lots of milk. It makes a good mixture with rye grass, orchard grass and red top.

We can give you choice of three grades.

LILLY'S BEST WHITE CLOVER—Grown on land free from noxious weeds, thoroughly re-cleaned and as near perfect as can be produced.

EVERGREEN WHITE CLOVER—Not as good as L. B., but good seed.

SKOOKUM WHITE CLOVER—Used principally for pasture purposes.

LADINO CLOVER

Six to eight pounds plants an acre.

A tall growing kind of white clover which seems to be destined to become important as a pasture plant. In Idaho it has yielded twice as much pasturage as blue grass and grows sufficiently tall to cut for hay. It should be given a trial on every dairy farm.

One grade of seed only can be supplied. We offer the genuine which is of the highest quality.



SEEDS *from the* **NORTH**

FIELD PEAS A Valuable Grain, Hay, Ensilage and Fertilizing Crop for the Northwest

Plant one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty pounds per acre.

Field peas are the "corn" of the North Pacific Coast. They should be sown very early in the spring, as they like cool growing weather. Well drained loam soil is best.

They do well on a large variety of soils, but are especially adapted to clay soils and alluvial bottoms. Peas are nutritious and the hay and ensilage are eaten with relish by most kinds of stock.

Peas should be cut for hay when the seeds in the first pods are just ready for table use. Sown in the early spring they mature for hay from the 1st to the 15th of July. The yield is from one and one-half to four tons per acre. When harvested for seed the yield is usually from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Peas are often sown alone and harvested when mature by swine turned into the field.

Like clover, alfalfa and vetch, peas are legumes and valuable as green manure or cover crop. When peas are grown on land for the first time, the seed should be inoculated with Farmogerm to insure presence of nitrogen-gathering bacteria

We can supply the following varieties:

LILLY'S YELLOW CANADIAN WONDER—A selection from the common yellow Canadian. The seed is larger, the vine more robust in its habit of growth and the yield is much heavier due to longer and more numerous pods. This improved strain is destined to replace the old type.



AUSTRIAN WINTER—Has been grown in Europe for years but in America is quite new.

It is very winter hardy, being injured very little by zero weather. Growth is quite erect, especially when grown with a companion crop such as rye, oats or wheat.

Stems are medium coarse, two to four and one-half feet in length; leaves numerous and medium large; flowers usually borne in pairs on long stalks, small and purple in color. Pods, plump, one and one-half to two and one-half inches in length bearing from four to seven seeds. They do not shatter easily. Seeds mottled dark brown, almost round, hilum slightly indented; flesh yellowish-white.

These peas are most successful when seeded in early fall (Sept. 15 - Oct. 15). Fall seedings stool heavily, producing from three to seven stalks per plant.

These peas are used for forage and seed production. They make excellent hay, silage, green feed and can be used for spring pasture.

LILLY'S YELLOW CANADIAN—The most generally grown variety of field peas, both for stock feed and human consumption. Seed is small, smooth and round and of a beautiful rich, yellow color. Produces much foliage which makes valuable hay even if ripened sufficiently to allow threshing the seed. This is probably the hardiest variety of field peas grown.

BLUE OR GREEN—A selected strain of blue or green peas, sometimes called Bluebell. Seed is larger than the Yellow Canadian, but similar in all other respects except color which is a greenish-blue. The yield of both grain and forage is very satisfactory and the market often offers a much high price for these than for the yellow sorts.

LILLY'S MARROWFAT—A special strain of medium sized marrowfats. They are larger than the varieties listed above and are whitish-yellow in color. A splendid variety for table use, they are very rich and nutritious. Many acres of this variety are grown annually for milling into split peas for the Eastern trade.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—One of the earliest varieties of cow peas. They grow upright and vigorous and can be harvested easily. While too tender for growing in the North, we consider this variety the best all around one obtainable. As a cover crop in the warmer sections they are very popular.

Prices on Application.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

VETCHES

Thirty to forty pounds of Hairy Vetch per acre. Other varieties ninety to one hundred and twenty pounds per acre. Less if sown with grain.

The stems of vetch are not strong, and heavy crops are inclined to flatten out on the ground. To furnish support for it and keep it up off the ground, a bushel of oats, wheat or rye and a bushel of vetch per acre are usually sown together.

When cut in the early spring for soiling a second crop may be cut or pastured, or the land may be plowed and planted to some other crop.

When seeds are just appearing in the first pods, is usually considered the best time to cut vetch for hay. Some cut it earlier than this, while others allow the first seeds to become pretty well mature. If the crop is not too heavy it may be handled in the ordinary way, but it should be put into shocks before the leaves are dry enough to be broken off during the handling.

LILLY'S GRAY VETCH—Is also known as Oregon or Common vetch. Adapted to either fall or spring planting and well adapted to all vetch growing sections. More Gray vetch is grown than all other varieties put together. It furnishes excellent feed in great abundance.

HUNGARIAN VETCH—A variety developed at Oregon Agricultural College that is aphid resistant and adaptable to culture on low, wet and sour soils as well as heavy muck lands. It is a heavy yielder of both forage and seed and even in bad aphid years is free from this pest.

LILLY'S PURPLE VETCH—This variety is not so well adapted to forage production, but seeds heavy on uplands of the Oregon and Washington Coast. Its principal use is as a cover crop in California's citrus groves.

HAIRY VETCH—Also called winter vetch, is a biennial and is sown in the fall like any winter grain. Because the seed is much smaller than Gray vetch, less pounds of seed are required per acre; thirty to forty pounds per acre with grain is sufficient to insure a good crop. Hairy vetch is used extensively for cover crops in the orchard districts. It roots deeply, makes good winter growth and is adapted to sandy soils.

MONANTHA VETCH—Or one flowered vetch is a winter annual. Plants are vining, stems small and weak, two to three feet in length; leaves numerous with small leaflets; flowers borne singly on long stalks, small, bluish-white in color; pods one inch in length, flattened, bearing from two to five seeds. Seeds mottled light brown, round, flattened, resembling lentils. Pods do not shatter readily. Whole plant is smooth.

Plants stool heavily. A very rapid growing, early maturing vetch. As winter hardy as Common or Oregon vetch. Makes best growth on reasonably fertile, well drained land. Is not adaptable for spring seeding, except possibly in some of the cool, moist Coast sections. Seed in early fall (Sept. 15-Oct. 15).

Grown primarily for seed production, although produces excellent forage when seeded with winter oats.

PRICES

Our prices change to meet market values and replacement costs.

Let us quote you our prices when you are in the market.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

HAY and PASTURE MIXTURES

Plant twenty to thirty pounds per acre.

WHY MIXTURES?

Whether for hay or pasture there are many advantages to be obtained by sowing a mixture. Each grass lives, to a great extent, on different constituents. The season that would completely check the growth of one variety of grass will act as an encouragement to some other variety, so that the complete failure of a mixture is practically impossible.

MEADOWLAND HAY MIXTURE

A splendid mixture, producing hay of fine quality and maturing evenly. Timothy, red clover, orchard grass, rye grass, red top, meadow fescue, etc., predominate in this mixture.

No. 1 PASTURE MIXTURE

Especially prepared for wet bottom lands. Contains mostly such desirable seeds as timothy, alsike clover, rye grass, red top and meadow fescue.

No. 2 PASTURE MIXTURE

For benches and uplands, especially useful for sowing on logged-off land. Contains lots of red clover, meadow fescue, timothy and rye grass together with red top, etc.

These pasture mixtures contain the correct early, medium and late grasses to supply pasture continuously during a long season; also bunch, deep rooting and creeping grasses to form a tough and lasting turf.

Prices on Application.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

RED TOP

(*Agrostis Alba*, Var. *Vulgaris*)

*Twelve to fifteen pounds per acre for hay or pasture.
Four to eight pounds per one thousand
square feet for lawns.*

On land that is too wet for timothy, red top or Herds Grass, as it is sometimes called, is decidedly the best substitute for that grass. Red top is the most variable of all the cultivated grasses. It will even thrive on land too wet for cultivation, and when sown on upland is strongly drought resistant and is often used for holding banks to prevent erosion. The best form has large, erect stems, with broad, coarse leaves. This is the one generally grown for hay and pasture and the seed we offer is of this type. It makes a good sod and bears cropping and trampling well.

We can supply both hulled and unhulled seed.

CRESTED DOGTAIL

(*Cynosurus Cristatus*)

*Twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre for pasture.
Four to five pounds per one thousand
square feet for lawn.*

It is adapted primarily to cool, moist regions where it seems to thrive principally in the two extremes, hot sun and dense shade. Makes a fair lawn grass under those conditions and gives promise of becoming important in pasture grass mixtures.

BROME GRASS

(*Bromus Inermis*)

*Fifteen to twenty pounds per acre
for pasture.*

A hardy, smooth, erect perennial, usually two to three feet tall, producing strong creeping rootstocks. Primarily a dry land grass. It does best under dry farming conditions. Seeding can be done during fall or spring. It furnishes more green feed in the dry regions than any other of the true grasses. It is noted for its ability to withstand droughts and still it does well on moist soils.

ORCHARD GRASS

(*Dactylis Glomerata*)

*Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for
either hay or pasture.*

Orchard grass, also known as Cocksfoot, is one of the earliest grasses to start up in the spring, remains green during long, hot summers and late into the fall. It furnishes abundant feed and it is fairly well liked by stock; it grows in tussocks, and therefore, does not make an even sod, but its roots penetrate to a considerable depth causing it to withstand drought better than most other grasses on light and dry soils. After being mown it recovers quickly and yields abundant pasture. One of its most important advantages is that it ripens exactly with red clover and is thus eminently adapted to sowing with that important leguminous plant. Its ability to grow in the shade of trees is likely responsible for its name.



ORCHARD GRASS

RED TOP

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

Prices

Our prices change to meet market values and replacement costs.

Let us quote you our prices when you are in the market.

TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense)

Eight to twelve pounds plants an acre for hay.

One of the most universally known and cultivated grasses, growing 25 to 40 inches tall and found on nearly all sorts of soil. It is especially adapted to cool, moist soils and because the seed is usually cheap, of high germination and purity it is a general favorite with farmers.

The importance of timothy in America is due to its rather remarkable combination of qualities as well as its splendid adaptation to the same area as red clover. Its advantages may thus be summarized:

1. It produces good yields.
2. A stand is usually secured easily.
3. The cost of seeding is less per acre than that of any other grass.
4. It seldom lodges.
5. It is easily cut and cured.
6. Its harvest period is longer than that of most grasses.
7. It is the favorite hay for horses and is in good demand.

We can supply three grades of seed.

- LUY'S BEST TIMOTHY**—Better than 99% pure. Sow this grade for hay.
EVERGREEN TIMOTHY—At least 98% pure.
SKOOKUM TIMOTHY—Suitable for pasture purposes only.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (Avena Elatior)

Twenty to thirty pounds plants an acre.

Tall meadow oat grass is of rapid, luxuriant growth during winter and spring and matures exactly with orchard grass and red clover, and is, therefore, adapted to sowing with these crops. It has a slightly bitter taste, but stock soon becomes accustomed to its peculiar flavor and it is as closely grazed in the pasture as any of the other grasses. In favorable seasons two good hay crops are produced.

It stands pasturing well, remains green late in fall, does not become sod bound and thrives on drier soils than timothy, in fact, it seems to be especially adapted to light, sandy or gravelly land. It roots deeply, thrives on both upland and bottoms but does not like shade. Height from 30 to 60 inches.

SUDAN GRASS

Eight to ten pounds plants an acre.

Sudan grass is an early maturing annual sorghum plant. It is not particular about soil, but requires warm weather and must not be planted until the weather is well settled. Under favorable conditions only 90 to 100 days are required to mature a hay crop. Thick seeding is advisable, otherwise the crop grows too rank and coarse as the plants stool heavily and grow ten feet high if given sufficient room. Important as a fodder plant in the arid sections of the West where it seems to thrive on lands that are quite alkaline. It also endures excessive moisture and withstands extreme drought. It yields from two to eight tons of hay per acre and is often cut four times in a season. The hay is of superior quality and is best cut just after full bloom.

VELVET GRASS (Holcus Lanatus)

Twenty to thirty pounds plants an acre.

Also erroneously called Mesquite and Fog Grass. A good meadow grass in dry, sandy soil; of little value where other grasses thrive. It is a perennial about two feet tall and is soft and velvety.

The hay is remarkable for its lightness, a ton of it being much more bulky than a like weight of other kinds of hay. The whole plant is covered by a growth of wool-like hairs.



TIMOTHY

BLUE GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

(*Poa Pratensis*)

Four to five pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns. Twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre for pasture.

The uniformity and denseness of the sod it forms, the beautiful color of its verdure, its palatability to all classes of stock and its increasing productiveness with age if properly handled all conspire to make Kentucky Blue Grass the king of lawn and pasture grasses on soils that have an abundance of lime in their makeup. It should therefore, be used freely in lawn and pasture mixtures. It takes several years to establish a dense turf when sown alone for which reason it is generally sown in mixture.

SHADY LAND BLUE GRASS

(*Poa Trivialis*)

Four to five pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns. Fifteen to twenty pounds per acre for hay.

A very fine lawn grass and especially valuable as an ingredient in shady place mixtures as it excels other grasses in the shade. It is a spreading species with narrow, flat, dark green leaves. Misleadingly called Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. It is very much like Kentucky Blue Grass to which it is closely related but starts quicker and spreads faster. Very satisfactory for both hay and pasture. When intended for hay it should be cut when in full bloom.

RYE GRASSES

OREGON RYE GRASS

Forty to eighty pounds per acre.

Oregon Rye Grass, quite often referred to as Domestic, Western or Pacific Rye Grass, is a rather distinctive type common to Western Oregon.

It is a rapid grower, very winter hardy, leaves and stems medium fine, stools heavily, has a bright green color and has a rapid comeback after mowing, especially during the winter months. It is considered an annual.

It is valuable for forage uses such as pasture and hay and for lawn and park use where a rapid growing and quickly greening grass is desired.

It is adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Italicum*)

Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for hay or pasture.

Italian Rye Grass is supposed to be a biennial, but in the milder regions on the Pacific it lasts almost indefinitely and is one of our most valuable pasture grasses as it produces green feed late in the season after other grasses are past their prime. Thrives best on lowlands and will stand considerable overflow.

It makes a rapid growth and will furnish more green pasture in midsummer than any other grass. On moist, rich soil and under irrigation the rapidity of growth and productiveness of Italian Rye Grass are really wonderful.

PACEY'S RYE GRASS

Five to eight pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns.

Valuable in lawns as a nurse grass and where quick results are desired. It produces a verdant growth within four or five weeks after sowing. The leaves are narrow, flat and smooth, the under side being glossy which gives it an attractive appearance. It is a short seeded type and evidently is a selection from the English species.

WINTER BLUE GRASS

(*Poa Bulbosa*)

Eight to fifteen pounds per acre for pasture.

A new winter blue grass brought originally from South America. It makes most of its growth during the late fall and winter months when rainfall is abundant. As a winter pasture grass on the non-irrigated foothills and shallow lands which produce nothing during the dry summer months, it seems to have a great future. Stock is very fond of this grass and judging from the way the cattle thrive on it, the feeding value is high. *Poa Bulbosa* does not produce seeds, but yields in place of seed, small bulblets by means of which it is propagated. These bulbs are used in place of seed and are merely broadcasted over the bare ground at the beginning of the rainy season where they soon take root and grow rapidly.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

(*Poa Compressa*)

Twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre for pasture.

Canada Blue Grass is of value for pasture purposes in the Northern tier of states and Canada. It rarely attains a height of more than 24 inches, usually growing from six to eight inches high. It is dark blue in color and resembles Kentucky Blue Grass, to which it is related.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Perenne*)

Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for hay or pasture.

It is a tufted perennial which grows two to three feet tall, and its principal use in this section has been as an ingredient in pasture and hay mixtures. It makes much succulent leaf growth close to the ground and recovers quickly when cut which has led to its use in cheap temporary lawn mixtures. It comes quickly after seeding and is highly relished by stock, being preferred to most other cultivated grasses.

It has a high feeding value and is good in both hay and pasture mixtures. It does well on almost any soil, although it prefers rich loam or clay. Not recommended in sections where there is below zero weather during the winter.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

FESCUE GRASSES

The seed of all fescues is coarse, and for that reason more pounds of seed should be used to a given area than of fine seeded grasses.

Market Prices Quoted on Request

CHEWING'S FESCUE

Imported from New Zealand

(*Festuca fallax*)

*Thirty pounds per acre for pasture.
One pound for one hundred square feet for lawns.*

Chewing's Fescue is a small, hardy, low growing grass producing very fine dark green leaves which rarely exceed six inches in height and in growing have a dense turf forming habit. It prefers a neutral soil rather than one that is acid or strongly alkaline.

As a lawn grass, the most attractive and distinctive features of Chewing's Fescue are its very fine leaves; the short, dense growth of these leaves; their dark green color; the good sod the grass produces—all of which contribute to that fine carpet-like effect so desirable. Chewing's Fescue is a permanent grass and its turf improves with age. It never grows coarse and never produces a stubble, even though cutting of the greens be delayed. The plant is of hardy constitution and thrives on a wide range of soils from those of a poor, light, sandy nature to heavy loams, and like other grasses, the better the condition, the better it grows. A special point in its favor is its durability on the poorer types of gravelly and sandy soils.

NOTE: Lilly's Crebent Lawn contains a large proportion of this wonderful lawn grass.

SHEEP'S FESCUE

(*Festuca ovina*)

*Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for pasture.
Eight to ten pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns on light or sandy soils.*

Sheep's Fescue is a bunch grass, forming dense tufts three to six inches in diameter, with numerous stiff, rather sharp, nearly erect, bluish gray leaves, two to four inches long. The plant grows 20 to 25 inches high. While the grass is decidedly tough and has a tendency to get woody it is nutritious and eagerly eaten by sheep and to a less degree by cattle. It does fairly well on light sandy soils where the other more valuable pasture grasses fail.

It is ideal for use on the "rough" of golf courses.

TALL MEADOW FESCUE

(*Festuca elatior*)

Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for hay.

A special strain of Meadow Fescue that has been selected with a view of perfecting a heavy producing hay plant in the sections where Meadow Fescue thrives. It grows taller and more dense than the regular variety, and therefore produces heavier crops of hay. Succeeds best on moist, rich alluvial soils but is not adverse to clay.

HARD FESCUE

(*Festuca duriuscula*)

*Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for pasture.
Eight to ten pounds per one thousand square feet on lawns and golf fairways.*

Differs from Sheep's Fescue in having harsher, firmer and thicker blades, grows more dwarf and forms smaller tufts. Thrives in the shade and of late is being used for the "rough" on golf courses as it seems to thrive well on sandy and coarse soils. Deep green in color, it grows close to the ground and stands clipping and pasturing well. Reaches a height of 20 to 25 inches.

MEADOW FESCUE

(*Festuca pratensis*)

Twenty to thirty pounds per acre for hay or pasture.

This perennial grass which grows two to three feet high is strongly drought resistant, making it valuable for semi acid lands.

On the basaltic wheat producing soils when a good stand of it is secured, it is undoubtedly one of the best grasses both for hay and pasture. When used for hay it should be cut when in bloom, for then its nutritive value is three times greater than when the seed has ripened. If the difficulty in securing a good catch could be mastered it would likely become the standard for that section. After the frost has killed the native grasses, stock may be pastured on Meadow Fescue, thus reducing by several weeks the period of dry-lot feeding. Meadow Fescue is sometimes called English Blue Grass, which is incorrect and confusing as it is not related to the blue grasses.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE

(*Festuca ubra*)

Sow eight to ten pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns.

A creeping rooted variety imported in limited quantities from Europe. It quickly forms a lasting, dark green, fine leaved, close sod and is therefore ideal for lawn.

Forms an extensive matted root system which adapts it well to embankments and terraces.

It succeeds on light and sandy soils and can stand both exposure and shade. Has a natural preference for a neutral soil slightly acid and on such soils crowds out most other grasses and weeds. The seed we offer is genuine imported, hand harvested and of the very highest quality. The price of the genuine creeping variety will undoubtedly remain high for several years due to limited production and keen demand. There is much common Red Fescue offered as creeping which is generally recognized by low price.

BENT GRASSES

Market Prices Quoted on Request

CREEPING BENTS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

Three to five pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns.—Eight to twelve pounds per acre for pasture.

Native Pacific Coast Creeping Bent grasses have, during recent years, become deservedly popular all over the United States for making fine lawns and golf greens. Several strains of seed, each produced in a different section along the Pacific Coast, are now offered to the trade. All of them are true creeping Bents and are stoloniferous in their habit of growth. Their natural habitat is the lowlands adjacent to Puget Sound and the Oregon Coast where the soils are heavy and the moisture is abundant throughout the year. These soils are all of an acid nature and entirely free of lime, which condition seems to be quite essential. For best success in making a creeping Bent lawn one should imitate, as near as possible, the natural conditions that prevail where creeping Bent is native. The soil should be heavy and well supplied with humus so that it will hold moisture. Only acid forms of fertilizer should be used and under no condition should lime be applied to a Bent lawn.

In addition to its lawn-making qualities, Creeping Bent is well adapted to grazing or pasture uses on soils that are suitable. Once established it spreads rapidly by stoloniferous propagation and forms a dense and permanent turf which improves with age.

We offer two strains:

LILLY'S SEASIDE BENT which is often referred to as Coos County Bent, Cocos Bent, *Agrostis Maritima*, etc. Our seed is hand harvested with great care and for that reason is of the highest quality. We recommend this strain, many hundred pounds of which are used on golf courses each year.

ASTORIA BENT OR PUGET SOUND BENT sold as Golf-a-lawn, etc. This strain has a wider range of adaptability and will succeed quite well on soils too light for the Seaside strain, but, of course, does best on the heavier acid type soils.

RHODE ISLAND BENT (*Agrostis capillaris* var. *tenuis*)

Four to five pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns.—Twelve to fifteen pounds per acre for pasture.

A valuable lawn grass that should have more generous recognition. It makes a fine, close-knit lawn of splendid color and succeeds well on our medium type soils. It can well be blended into mixed lawns as it stands wear well and is often used on golf courses to make putting greens. Rhode Island Bent also makes fine pasture and is often cut for hay. It grows about 24 inches in height.

Seed from New Zealand of the same grass is known generally as Colonial Bent. Like the other Bent grasses it thrives best on acid soils and its turf is injured by applications of lime.

GERMAN CREEPING BENT

Four to five pounds per one thousand square feet for lawns.—Twelve to fifteen pounds per acre for pasture.

A mixture of Bent grasses that has been imported from Southern Europe for years for making lawns and seeding golf courses. The predominating grasses in the mixture are Red Top (*Agrostis alba*, var. *vulgaris*), Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*, var. *tenuis*) and Velvet Bent (*Agrostis canina*).

It is not nearly as desirable as the Pacific Coast Creeping Bents because usually only about 15 per cent of the mixture is creeping (stoloniferous rooted), while the Pacific Coast Bents are practically 100 per cent creeping.

WASHINGTON BENT

A new strain of Bent Grass selected from Velvet Bent at Washington, D. C., on the U. S. Government farms by O. A. Piper.

Grown only on a small scale as yet and no seed is available in commercial channels. It makes great promise for the future.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

LAWN SEED



CREBENT LAWN SEED

The successful establishment of a good turf whether for lawn, golf course, recreation park, etc., depends upon careful preparation and the proper fertilization of the soil and the selection and timely planting of appropriate grasses in properly balanced mixtures.

In **Lilly's** Crebent Lawn Seed Mixture, we are able to offer you a combination of grasses that have proven to be best adapted for fine lawn making in the Northwest. The mixture is composed of hardy grasses selected because of their adaptability and desirability for fine lawn purposes. Several of the most desirable grasses in the mixture are imported from foreign countries which makes it possible to produce just what we want in a combination of fine grasses and still remain within a reasonable price-range. No longer does one have to envy the rich in the matter of lawns, as Crebent Lawn Seed at a nominal price, will quickly produce a fine lawn under favorable conditions.

Creeping Bent and Chewings New Zealand Fescue predominate in this mixture and a small amount of White Dutch Clover is added to act as a nurse crop or ground covering until the lawn becomes established. Chewings New Zealand Fescue and Creeping Bent, because of their spreading habits of growth, will quickly heal minor injuries to the turf. No coarse leaved or bunch grasses are used in this mixture, only the fine leaved and long lived grasses have been selected.

Crebent Lawn Seed will quickly make a beautiful velvety carpet-like lawn that will be a joy for years. In the shade, in the sun and on the terrace Crebent will give you complete satisfaction.

To those who wish a permanent fine lawn we recommend this mixture.

IMPORTED LAWN SEED

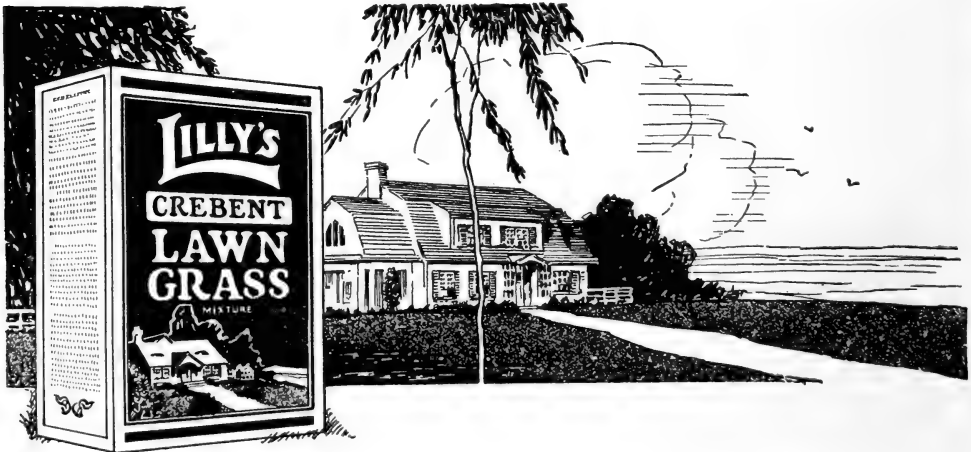
Plant five pounds per one thousand square feet.

An extra fancy mixture of fine leaved grasses only. Chewings New Zealand Fescue, Creeping Bent, Kentucky Blue Grass, Rep Top and Crested Dogtail are selected to make up the greater portion of this excellent lawn mixture. Contains no clover and should be sown thickly, as the finer leaved grasses start slowly. Sow at least five pounds per 1,000 square feet of surface. More seed makes a quicker and more satisfactory lawn, as much as one pound for each hundred square feet is often used. We recommend this mixture to those desiring a fine lawn without clover.

NONPAREIL LAWN SEED

A mixture of suitable, hardy grasses selected to produce a quick lawn that will stand lots of abuse and stay green the year round. Some of the grasses will eventually become coarse and bunchy, unless it is well fertilized with Morcrop-L and cared for, but for a serviceable backyard mixture it is ideal. It is also low in price.

Prices on Application



SEEDS *from the* NORTH



Embankments hold up fine when seeded to
ILLYS Crebent Lawn Seed.

ILLYS Crebent Lawn Seed is ideal for making
 a fine turf where it is required to stand up
 under much wear.



Shady places grow good turf when seeded to
ILLYS Crebent Lawn Seed.



Good lawns don't just happen, they are the result of good care, right treatment and proper fertilization. Remember you remove a crop from your lawn every time you mow it, and lawn grass feeds on a shallow surface layer of soil. To keep your lawn green and thick and thrifty you must put back in plant food the equivalent of what you remove in the lawn clippings. Frequent applications of a properly balanced fertilizer containing available plant food in forms suitable to grasses is the most important single item in a lawn's upkeep.

Lily's Lawn Morcrop is made for lawns and will make and keep your lawn in first class condition. It encourages only

the growth of grass and is unfavorable to weed growth. Contains much humus which increases the water retaining capacity of the soil.

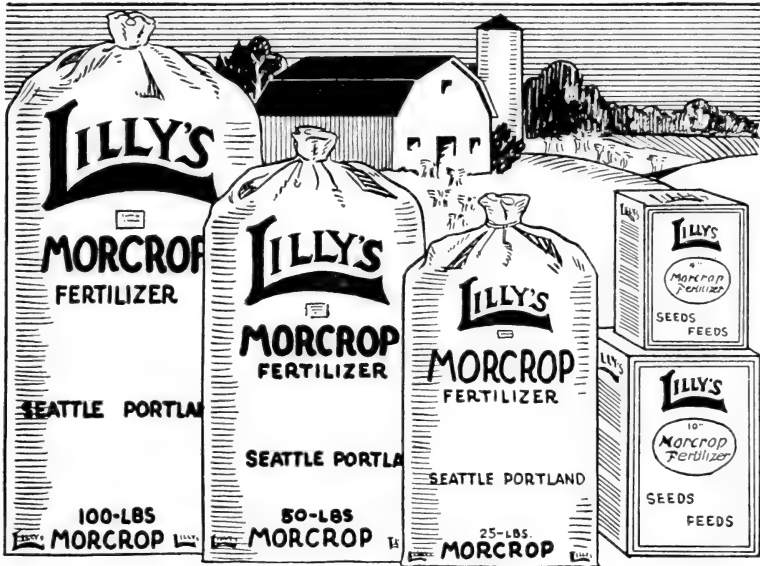
Packed in siftproof paper bags.

50 Lbs., Enough for 2,000 Sq. Ft., \$1.75.



LILLY'S MORCROP

Fertilizers



LAWN MORCROP

A scientific dressing for established lawns which produces that thrift so much desired. Will give the lawn a rich, dark green color within a week. It discourages weeds and adds to the water-holding capacity of the soil.

MORCROP--K 3-10-7

A complete fertilizer for grains, berries, vegetables and root crops. Some truck crops like lettuce, spinach, onions and corn respond especially well to it.

MORCROP--X 6-10-7

A concentrated complete fertilizer, many carloads of which are used by fruit growers in the Yakima, Wenatchee and Spokane districts.

MORCROP--B 2-10-2

Another complete fertilizer, high in phosphates, lower in price, and total analysis. Valuable for grain crops and in conjunction with green manure.

MORCROP--L 5-6-8

A high nitrate, complete fertilizer, relatively high also in potash, desirable because of its concentrated form. Especially useful for hops, lawns, meadows and pastures.

MORCROP--M 3-10-10

A complete fertilizer with an especially high potash content. The shipping qualities of some vegetables, berries and grapes are greatly improved by its use.

ELECTRO MORCROP 1-17-1

Supplies readily available plant food in cold, wet weather and makes a marked improvement in the tilth of heavy soils. A soil sweetener and fertilizer.

and MORCROP Tablets for Milady's Houseplants

Highly concentrated, complete fertilizer in tablet form for convenient application. Odorless, clean and quickly water soluble. The action is rapid and both foliage and bloom is improved.

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

GRAINS

BARLEY

Barley likes well tilled soil and for that reason should follow a cultivated crop. Spring Barley should be seeded as early as the ground is fit to work. This varies from the middle of February for the drier uplands to May 1st in the wetter lowlands. One bushel per acre is sufficient to sow in the drier sections of the Northwest, but as much as two bushels should be seeded in the fertile lowlands of the coast.

We have the following varieties:

LILLY'S "SUCCESS" BEARDLESS BARLEY—An exceptional strain of true beardless barley that was perfected by the Washington State College. Very heavy producer. Good for hay or grain.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY (Beardless)—It threshes out like wheat and grows beardless. More productive and two weeks earlier than wheat, making it a splendid spring sown crop in some sections.

COMMON BEARDED BARLEY—A white six-rowed variety of bearded barley that is very popular. It is sufficiently hardy that it can be sown in the fall in sheltered localities of the West.

OATS

Forty to sixty pounds of seed per acre will produce more grain on the drier uplands than heavier seeding, but 80 to 100 pounds may be used with profit on the bottom lands.

We offer seven varieties:

LILLY'S GRAY WINTER OATS—Especially valuable for fall seeding, grows tall, has stiff straw and yields heavily. Good for fall seeding with Vetch.

ABUNDANCE OATS—Introduced from Scotland and a proven yielder on heavy soils. Medium height, erect white seeded and medium early. A spring grain.

VICTORY OATS—Excels all others for yield on light soils. The quality also is fine. Habit is erect and seed white. Sow in the spring.

LILLY'S SWEDISH SELECT OATS—A heavy strawed, very productive variety adapted to general conditions on the Coast. This white spring oats is very popular in all the oat growing sections.

BANNER OATS—A white seeded, spreading headed spring oats that is too well known to require much description. A very heavy yielder.

LILLY'S BLACK ALASKA OATS—A black seeded spring oats with heavy straw and much foliage. Good to sow with vetch or peas, fine for hay or green feed.

SKOOKUM OATS—A selected white oats intended for use as hay, as no particular attention is given to keeping the strain pure.

Prices on Application.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

WHEAT

Wheat is the standard grain crop of the Northwest. It is grown under wide variations of temperature, elevation and rainfall. Fall wheat should be drilled in at the rate of from 45 to 90 pounds per acre on a rather loose, cloddy seed bed. Spring wheat does better when drilled in early on a seed bed that is rather firm below the first two or three inches.

LILLY'S PEDIGREED SUN WHEAT—A remarkable variety of winter wheat. It is red seeded, smut and rust resistant and a heavy yielder. It is beardless.

RED RUSSIAN WHEAT—A late maturing variety of winter wheat, producing heavy yields and dense foliage. Matures late.

LILLY'S MARQUIS WHEAT—Extremely early and productive as well as hardy. Straw is stiff, seed is red, heads long and free from beards. A spring wheat.

LILLY'S BLUESTEM WHEAT—The popular Pacific Coast strain of a valuable white seeded wheat. Mostly used as a spring wheat, but will stand fall seeding in sheltered sections.

Bluestem has long been the standard and is still unexcelled. The Bluestem of the Pacific Coast has a white grain and smooth chaff quite unlike the velvet chaff and red grains of the States east of the Rockies.

RYE

Rye has been aptly called the "Grain of Poverty" because it is better adapted to poor soils than other grains. The rate of seeding varies, 80 to 200 pounds, depending on the nature of the soil and the purpose of the crop.

LILLY'S ROSEN RYE—Introduced by the Michigan State College from Russia; this variety has taken the rye growing sections by storm, heavy yielding, large seeded, high quality rye. The best winter variety by far.

COMMON RYE—A selected strain of the common fall rye that has been grown in this country for years.

LILLY'S SPRING RYE—This strain was perfected for us by the Washington State College. A good yielder and a valuable addition to our list of grains.

SPELTZ or EMMER

Apparently a species of wheat which retains its hull when threshed and resembles beardless barley when growing. It is very hardy, though not grown much commercially. Does quite well on poor soils and likes warm, sheltered locations. Culture same as for wheat.

Prices on Application.



Above Marquis Wheat
Below grains of Speltz



Below Rosen Rye



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

MILLET

Twenty to thirty pounds per acre.

Millet is used as a catch crop where some other crop has failed, as it is one of the quickest crops to mature. It requires hot weather to germinate and produces a good crop when planted as late as June or July. It should be planted shallow, about one inch deep, on a rather firm seed bed. Millet makes very rich hay if cut just as the last heads are out of the boot. For seed it should be cut rather green (the leaves and stems are still green after the seed is mature) and allowed to cure in the bundles.

We can supply the following varieties:

GOLDEN OR GERMAN MILLET—Medium early, yellow seeded, fine for hay or forage, also a heavy seed producer.

JULY'S JAPANESE MILLET—Often grows six feet tall and yields enormous tonnage of hay and forage, sometimes called billion dollar grass. Especially valuable as a source of green feed for cows during the summer months when pastures have dried up and spring sown oats and vetch or peas have reached maturity.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Best for localities having hot weather, resists heat and drought well, produces abundantly.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Earlier than the Golden Millet and less productive of seed, but a splendid forage crop. Has slender stems and much foliage.

YELLOW HOG MILLET—The best strain of broom corn millet; yields seed in great abundance.



EARLY AMBER CANE (Sorghum)

Three to five pounds per acre in drills

The early amber is the most common variety of cane grown. There are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting, sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. Plant late in the spring, the crop requires warm weather and is drought resistant. Thrives only in warm climate.

KAFFIR CORN

*Three to five pounds per acre in drills
Forty to fifty pounds broadcast for fodder*

An excellent fodder plant. It grows four to five feet high, making a straight upright growth. The stem or stalk bears enormous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum. It makes excellent fodder either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. Requires much warm weather for best results.

Prices Quoted on Request

SEEDS *from the* NORTH

BUCKWHEAT

Forty to sixty pounds per acre

Buckwheat may be grown on rough, poorly prepared land, but it will respond to better treatment with an increase in production. The land should be plowed early to allow time for the vegetation or manure which is plowed under to decay. Occasional harrowing before planting is advisable to conserve moisture. Seeding should be delayed until the soil is warm, as buckwheat is very sensitive to frost. June is the month to seed. Shallow seeding with a drill, 50 lbs. per acre, gives the best results. The variety known as Japanese Buckwheat, is hardier than other varieties for the Northwest. The crop is usually harvested with a binder shortly after the first blooms have matured seed. It is well to cut in early morning or on cloudy days to prevent shattering. This crop, in the Northwest, is used principally for bee pasture, but in the real Buckwheat sections it is grown for grain which is ground into flour and makes excellent hot cakes.

FLAX

Thirty to one hundred ten pounds per acre

The land for flax should be plowed as long before seeding as possible to allow the seed bed to settle together. Just before seeding the ground should be harrowed so that a shallow mulch about an inch deep is obtained. The seed should be drilled one or two inches deep at the rate of 30 to 70 lbs. per acre for seed, or 50 to 110 lbs. for fiber.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Three to five pounds plants an acre

Rape is an excellent crop for pasture or soiling, i. e., for cutting and feeding green for hogs, sheep, goats and poultry. It does best on peaty soils, but is not adapted to very light, sandy or heavy clay soils. It is a heavy feeder, and must not be expected to succeed on poor, worn-out land. Fed to Dairy cows it causes a large flow of milk, but to avoid tainting the milk it should be fed immediately after milking, at the rate of 30 to 50 pounds per day, in two feeds. On account of danger of bloating, sheep, goats and cattle should never be turned in on rape for the first time when they are hungry, or when the rape is wet with dew or rain. They should have plenty of something else to eat first, and plenty of salt at all times. It is a good plan to give them access to hay or a grass pasture to prevent overloading on rape. When sheep have become accustomed to it they may be left on it continually with but little danger.

Prices on Application.

SOY BEANS

Thirty to fifty pounds per acre

Only the earliest varieties of soy beans are ever grown successfully in the Northwest, as they are very sensitive to frost and require a relatively hot season to mature, much like the sorghums. Soy Beans do best when planted in rows and cultivated. Much the same method of culture is used for Soy beans that is used for raising garden beans. The stems are woody and of questionable value for roughage, but the seeds are rich in oil and are considered a very concentrated food.

SUNFLOWERS

Plant ten to fifteen pounds per acre

Large Russian Sunflowers have attracted a good deal of attention the last few years as a silage crop. Planted and cultivated like corn, enormous yields are produced. (Yields as high as 30 tons have been reported per acre). In the higher altitudes and under dry farming conditions the average yields per acre are greater than that of any other crop.

It is used extensively for feeding poultry and is an excellent egg producer. Also largely planted for hiding unsightly places. The plant often grows ten feet high. Sow seed as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows three to four feet apart and about one foot apart in row. Cultivate the same as corn. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. They do best on light, rich, limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings.

BELOW, A FIELD OF SUNFLOWERS.



SEEDS *from the* NORTH

Planting Table for Field Crops

Crop	Amt. Per Acre	Remarks
Alfalfa	15 to 18 lbs.	Most valuable legume
Alsike Clover	8 to 10 lbs.	Best for low, moist soils
Amber Cane	8 to 10 lbs.	Likes warm weather
Artichokes, Jerusalem	400 to 800 lbs.	Hogs and cattle relish them
Barley	75 to 100 lbs.	Thrives best in rich, loose soils
Barley, Hulless	75 to 100 lbs.	Preferred for hay
Blue Grass, Kentucky	20 to 25 lbs.	Early and late
Blue Grass, Canadian	20 to 25 lbs.	Valuable for pasture
Brome Grass	15 to 20 lbs.	Dry land grass
Buckwheat	45 to 60 lbs.	Yields much seed if cool
Corn	25 to 30 lbs.	Yields fine quality silage
Creeping Bent	8 to 12 lbs.	Thrives where water stands
Crested Dogtail	20 to 25 lbs.	Thrives in shady places
Fescues	20 to 30 lbs.	Resist drought
Field Peas	120 to 180 lbs.	Plant very early
Flax	20 to 25 lbs.	Prefers warm growing weather
Kale, 1000 Headed	2 to 3 lbs.	Give plenty of room and fertilizer
Mangel	12 to 15 lbs.	Requires rich garden soil
Millet	20 to 30 lbs.	Valuable as catch crop
Millet, Japanese	25 to 35 lbs.	Best millet for hay
Oats	100 to 125 lbs.	Prefers clay soils, cool weather
Oat Grass	20 to 30 lbs.	Drought resistant
Orchard Grass	20 to 30 lbs.	Stands shade well
Rape, Dwarf Essex	3 to 5 lbs.	Fine catch crop on grain lands
Red Clover	8 to 12 lbs.	Most popular clover
Red Top	12 to 15 lbs.	Thrives on most soils
Rutabagas	2 to 3 lbs.	Preferred by many dairymen
Rye	90 to 120 lbs.	Poor soil grain crop
Rye Grass	20 to 30 lbs.	Chiefly pasture and hay in mixture
Speltz or Emmer	100 to 125 lbs.	Stands frost well
Soy Beans	30 to 50 lbs.	A valuable green manure crop
Sudan Grass, Annual	8 to 10 lbs.	Matures in three months
Sunflower, Mam. Russian	10 to 15 lbs.	Worth a trial for silage
Sweet Clover	15 to 20 lbs.	Valuable for improving soil
Timothy	8 to 12 lbs.	America's leading hay grass
Turnips	2 to 3 lbs.	Sow in early fall, fine feed
Vetch, Common Gray	90 to 120 lbs.	The best all around green feed
Vetch, Hairy or Sand	30 to 40 lbs.	Cover crop and green manure
Wheat	80 to 100 lbs.	The standard grain crop
White Clover	6 to 8 lbs.	Relished by stock

Garden Calendar

NOVEMBER 1928						
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DECEMBER 1928						
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JANUARY 1929						
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FEBRUARY 1929						
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APRIL 1929						
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MAY 1929						
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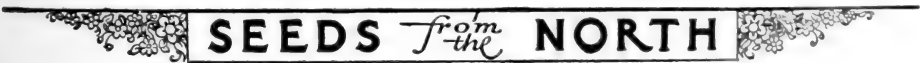
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SEPTEMBER 1929						
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OCTOBER 1929						
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Seed and Planting Record

Kind of Seed	Stock Number	Date Planted	Observations



LILLY'S Miscellaneous Supplies



- HOLLY BIRD SEED**
 1 lb. package 20c
- ADELPHIA BIRD SEED**
 12 oz. package 25c
- PARROT FOOD MIXTURE**
 2 lb. package 45c
- BIRD GRAVEL**
 1 lb. package 15c

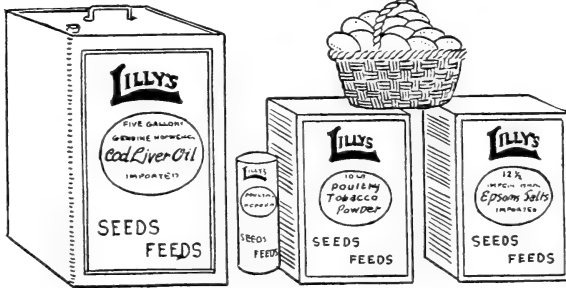
- POULTRY LICE POWDER**
 12 oz. package 25c

- MITE LIQUID**
 Quart . \$.50 1/2 gallon . \$.75
 Gallon 1.10 5 gallons . 4.00

- SODIUM FLUORIDE**
 1/4 lb. 20c 1/2 lb. 35c Lb. 50c

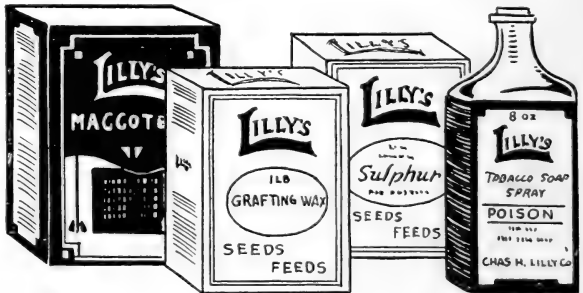
- TOBACCO POWDER**
 1 lb. . . . 15c 10 lbs. . . . 75c

- POULTRY PEPPER**
 12 oz. package 25c

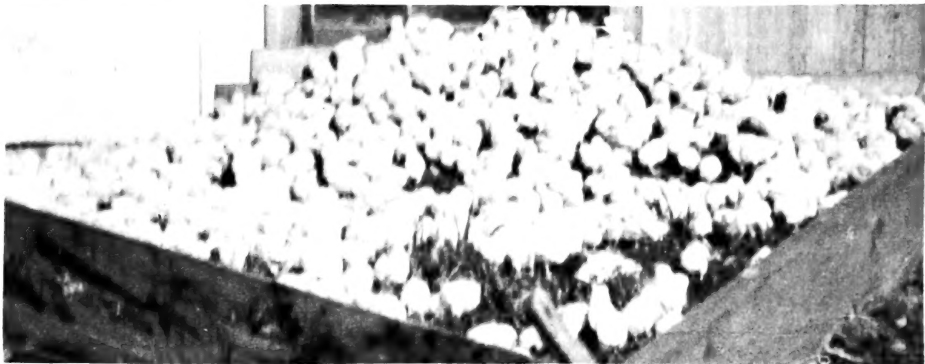


- INTESTINAL AND LIVER REMEDY**
 8 oz. bottle 25c
- EPSOM SALTS**
 1 lb. 15c 12 1/2 lbs. 75c
- COD LIVER OIL**
 Quart 75c Gallon \$2.50
 5 gallons \$9.00
- DUSTING SULPHUR**
 1 lb. 25c 10 lbs. \$2.00

- MAGGOTBATE**
 2 lbs. 25c 25 lbs. \$2.25
- TOBACCO SOAP SPRAY**
 8 oz. bottle 30c
- GRAFTING WAX**
 1/4 lb. 25c 1/2 lb. 25c
 Lb. 50c



SEEDS *from the* NORTH



Lilly's Life Insurance Feed For Baby Chicks

A proven chick starting food one that you can depend on. A genuine baby food that gives day-old chicks a quick, healthy start.

It's cooked to insure its wholesomeness, make its quality absolutely uniform and hasten its assimilation.

That the formula is correct is attested by the fact that it has withstood critical poultrymen's tests for seven years without the slightest change.

3 Lb. Carton 30c 10 Lb. Sack 75c
25 Lb. Sack \$1.50 100 Lb. Sack \$5.75

It's Cooked

Lilly's Calf Meal

Every pound of Lilly's Calf Meal has as much feeding value as a gallon of whole milk for calf feeding purposes.

A most important feature in the ration of young animals is UNIFORMITY, and this quality should embrace the composition, mixture, texture analysis and digestibility of the feeds used.

Raw Feed Mixtures Always Vary

Analysis of two samples from different portions of a raw mixture reveal great variation in all the important phases.

This is not true with a properly cooked mixture like Lilly's Calf Meal.

Cooking makes the entire mass uniform, increases its palatability, improves its digestibility and, above all, prepares it so the baby calf can eat it freely without danger.

Cooked 3 Hours

25 Lb. Sack \$1.50 100 Lb. Sack \$5.75



CONFIDENCE has no substitute. Money cannot buy it. Distance and time cannot shatter it. Business confidence is no different than the other kind for both are born of trust.

Our business is built on a solid foundation of confidence. Confidence in our customers, in the merchandise we sell and in the reward that the future holds for us.

We believe that we have earned the confidence of our customers through strict adherence to the principles of Service, a service big enough and broad enough to meet the requirements of and safeguard the interests of our customers.

THE SEEDS we offer in this book represent, so we believe, the very best quality and most suitable sorts obtainable for this section. They are produced by experienced growers, in a section favored by nature for seed production with an equitable climate, rich productive soil and abundant rainfall.

They are cleaned, tested and packed with the most modern machinery and in accordance with the most approved methods.

We offer them to you backed by the assurance of the producer that they are to give you complete satisfaction. We take great pride in recommending them to you and do so only because we are confident that by so doing we are serving your best interests. Our reputation depends on the quality of the merchandise we sell and the faith we have in the seeds we offer merits your patronage, so we honestly believe.

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