Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
No. 11

WHAT WHEN and HOW to PLANT

CROP BOOK

The CHAS. H. LILLY CO.
Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wn.

J.B.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Vegetable</th>
<th>Seed or Plants Required</th>
<th>Distance to Cover</th>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>When to Plant</th>
<th>Days to Come</th>
<th>Ready to Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke—Seed</td>
<td>1 oz., 500 pits.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>12-20</td>
<td>Second summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke—Roots</td>
<td>50 pits., 120 ft.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus—Seed</td>
<td>1 oz., 500 pits.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>1 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus—Roots</td>
<td>85 pits., 100 ft.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4 ft.</td>
<td>Late Spring</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Second spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans—Bush</td>
<td>1 lb., 100 ft.</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 pits.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Third spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli Sprouts</td>
<td>20 lbs., 220 ft.</td>
<td>19 lbs.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Late Spring</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage—Early</td>
<td>1 oz., 2000 ft.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/3 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>7-10</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage—Midseason</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 pits.</td>
<td>5 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Spring—Summer</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage—Late</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 pits.</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>1/3 in.</td>
<td>Late Spring</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot—Early</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Early Summer</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower—Early</td>
<td>1 oz., 3000 pits.</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower—Late</td>
<td>1 oz., 3000 pits.</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Late Spring</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery—Early</td>
<td>1 oz., 5000 pits.</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Early Summer</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery—Winter</td>
<td>1 oz., 5000 pits.</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Late Spring</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chervil</td>
<td>1 oz., 100 ft.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>1 oz., 2000 ft.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn—Sweet</td>
<td>1 lb., 200 hills</td>
<td>15 lbs.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn—Field</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornsalad</td>
<td>1 oz., 50 ft.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress—Peppersgrass</td>
<td>1 oz., 350 ft.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Early Spring</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress—Water</td>
<td>1 oz., 400 pits.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Late Spring</td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>1 oz., 100 hills</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>1 oz., 2000 pits.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>1 oz., 400 ft.</td>
<td>20 m.</td>
<td>1 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseradish</td>
<td>100 ft., 100 ft.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale—Dwarf</td>
<td>1 oz., 2000 pits.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale—1900 Headed</td>
<td>1 oz., 2000 pits.</td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi</td>
<td>1 oz., 2000 ft.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>1 oz., 400 pits.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Lettuce</td>
<td>1 oz., 600 ft.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangels</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons—Music</td>
<td>1 oz., 60 hills</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons—Water</td>
<td>1 oz., 30 hills</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>1 oz., 400 ft.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>1 lb., 15000 ft.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion—Seed</td>
<td>1 oz., 300 ft.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Sets</td>
<td>1 lb., 40 ft.</td>
<td>250 lbs.</td>
<td>1 1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>1 oz., 300 ft.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnip</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>7 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas—Dwarf</td>
<td>1 lb., 100 ft.</td>
<td>125 lbs.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas—Tall</td>
<td>1 lb., 100 ft.</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>1 oz., 15000 pits.</td>
<td>7 oz.</td>
<td>1 1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato—Early</td>
<td>5 lbs., 100 ft.</td>
<td>700 lbs.</td>
<td>1 1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumarkin</td>
<td>1 oz., 30 hills</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish—Early</td>
<td>1 oz., 120 ft.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish—Winter</td>
<td>1 oz., 100 ft.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhabarbar—Seed</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>1 1/4 in.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb—Roots</td>
<td>35 lbs., 100 ft.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabaga</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solei</td>
<td>1 oz., 100 ft.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>1 oz., 100 ft.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>1/4 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spun—Bush</td>
<td>1 oz., 30 hills</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>1 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash—Vine</td>
<td>1 oz., 50 hills</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Chard</td>
<td>1 oz., 100 ft.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>1 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco—Seed</td>
<td>1 oz., 15000 pits.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>1/3 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>1 oz., 200 ft.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 in.</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x Varieties checked "x" are transplanted from hothot at the time indicated; they should be started 6 to 7 weeks before transplanting.

*Varieties checked "*" should be planted at intervals of two or three weeks for continuous supply.
VEGETABLE SEEDS

Following are listed those varieties of vegetable seeds which our long experience has taught us are the best adapted for growing in the Pacific Northwest. They follow in alphabetical order, which enables you to find them without an index. Cultural instructions are found after each heading and a reference table is found on page 2, showing depth, distance, time and quantity to plant, together with other information.

The Chas. H. Lilly Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out and they the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the

ARTICHOKE “Green Globe”

The edible portion is the flower bud, used before it opens the suckers or young side shoots, are sometimes blanched and cooked like asparagus. Grows thistle-like, bushy, quite ornamental, perennial, hardy on the Coast. Heads must be kept picked off to insure continuous supply. Plants prefer rich, moist soil. Fertilize with Morcrop.

Large French—Large robust heads, tender, very prolific, rich deep green color.

Price, Pkt., 10c; OZ., $1.25

ARTICHOKE “Jerusalem”

An edible potato-like tuber, delicious when cooked like kohlrabi and served with cream sauce. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Used principally for hog and cattle feed. Hogs thrive on them and do their own digging. Established fields will “volunteer” crops for years if not “hogg’d out” too closely.

Jerusalem—A heavy yielding strain, especially valuable for hog feed.

Price per pound 5c, write for quantity price.

ASPARAGUS ARTICHOKE

Liken well-drained, mellow soil, heavily fertilized. Cultivate and water freely, ridge soil over plants to depth of a foot in early spring to induce long, tender shoots. Level again when cutting season is over. Fertilize with Morcrop in fall and top dress with nitrate of soda early in the spring. One-half pound of salt per square yard is very beneficial.

Prices, all varieties.

Pkt. 10c, OZ. 20c, 1/2 lb. 45c, 1 lb. $1.25

Conover’s Colossus—Stalks large, white and very tender, a superior market variety.

Giant Argenteuil—Thick green stalks, slightly tapered, few scales, round tight heads.

Palmetto—Very early, prolific, strong, deep green stalks of best quality.

Asparagus Roots

One or two years can be save by planting out roots instead of seed.

Price any variety roots.

1 year old, Doz. 30c, 100 $2.00
2 year old, Doz. 50c, 100 $3.50

BEANS

Beans succeed well in any soil, preferably sandy loam. Dwarf or bush varieties should be planted every two weeks from April to September. Tall or pole varieties should be planted far enough apart to allow free passage for persons at picking time and should be supported on strong poles about eight feet long, which are securely set. Inoculate the seed before planting with Farmogerm.

Prices, all varieties.

Pkt. 15c, 1/2 lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. $3

Bush Varieties

Jones Stringless — A delicious yellow podded, white seeded variety, pods straight and brittle.

Lilly Golden Jersey Wax — The improved Golden Wax with rich, yellow, well fleshed, brittle pods.

Golden Wax—Popular wax pod variety, medium length, broad, flat, stringless.

Davis White Kidney Wax — Popular shipper, straight, crisp pods of good length.

Prolific Black Wax — An improved strain of this favorite sort, curved pods, black seed.

Refuge, or 1000 to 1 — Very productive, late, popular for canning, slender curved green pods.

Broad Windsor — The old favorite English Broad Bean, largest and best of its class.

Burpee’s Stringless — Round, straight green pods, hardy early, meaty and stringless.

Burpee’s Bush Lima — The most popular bush lima, large, early, fine quality.

Pole Varieties

Lilly Carmine — Greenish yellow, carmine splashed, long, straight, fleshy pods, stringless.

Kentucky Wonder— Very long curve, wrinkled, stringless green pods, early, prolific.

Lazy Wife—Late, kidney shaped, brittle, broad, green pods of superior quality.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Long, thick, straight, light yellow pods.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry — Popular late green-pod, general purpose bean.

Scarlet Runner—Popular for ornamental as well as culinary use, scarlet blossoms, green pods.

Field Varieties

Lady Washington—An improved navy bean, larger, earlier and more productive.

Small White Navy—A splendid field bean, excellent for baking.
BEETS

The early varieties are planted every two or three weeks for continuous supply, beginning early in April, the late or main crop sorts are planted as late as July. Early versions are left in the ground until used. If sown quite thick the surplus plants can be thinned out and used for greens. A sandy loam is preferred; cultivation should be frequent and the soil should be well enriched with Manure.

Prices, all varieties.
Pkt. 10c., Oz. 15c. ¼ lb. 40c. 1 lb. $1.25

Early Wonder—Often named, truly a wonder beet; for carliness, shape, uniform color and tenderness it cannot be excelled. Be sure to try them.

Crimson Globe—Medium sized, deep shape, nearly round, tender crimson flesh.

Crosby's Egyptian—Smooth, large, thick, flat shape, vermilion color, early.

Detroit Dark Red—Good sized, round, roots very tender and of uniform color.

Early Blood Turnip — Turnip shaped; sweet, tender and crisp; flesh red; zoned lighter.

Long Smooth Blood — The standard long sort, flesh deep red, good keeper of fine quality.

STOCK BEETS—See Mangels
BORECOLE—See Kale

BROCCOLI

A cold weather vegetable closely related and similar in most respects to cauliflower; cultivation is the same except that late planting is practiced so that the crop matures in the late fall or winter. Fertilize freely with Morcrop and side dress with a little nitrate of soda when heads begin to form. Use Magnobate to prevent root maggots.

St. Valentine—An early maturing sort, producing fine quality heads.
Price, Pkt. 10c., Oz. 15c. ¼ lb. $1.50, ½ lb. $5.00

Large White French—Large, close set, tender heads of good flavor.
Price, Pkt. 10c., Oz. 30c., ¼ lb. $3.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A member of the cabbage family producing sprouts or heads at each leaf joint. Sprouts maturing from October to December are best. All but the top leaves are broken off when the heads begin to form. Leave as much "head" as possible when gathering sprouts and more sprouts will form. Responds well to liberal use of Morcrop fertilizer. Use Magnobate to prevent root maggots.

Dwarf Improved—Large stalks, thickly set with large sprouts maturing evenly.
Price, Pkt. 10c., Oz. 40c., ¼ lb. $1.35, 1 lb. $4.00

CABBAGE

Plants are usually started in seed or hot beds and transplanted when they have reached the four-leaf stage. The late sorts leaf profusely and should be given plenty of room in the field. Cabbage prefers cool growing weather and should be planted either real early or rather late. Cultivation should be frequent but not too deep; the soil must be rich and a light loam is preferred. Fertilize with Morcrop and side dress with of soda. Use Magnobate to prevent root maggots.

Price, all varieties, Pkt. 10c., Oz. 40c., ¼ lb. $1.35, 1 lb. $4.00

Early Varieties
Early Jersey Wakefield—Extra early, pointed medium sized heads, few outside leaves.

Early Winningstorf—Has hard sharp pointed heads, largest of the early pointed types.

Copenhagen Market — Produces very large round heads, stems short, leaves few.

Second Early or Summer Varieties
Glory—Heads are medium size, solid and perfectly round, good keeper.

Early Flat Dutch — Produces good sized flat heads, very compact.

All Seasons or Succession — Heads round, slightly flattened, hardens young.

Late Varieties
Danish Bullhead — Medium sized, round, very hard heads; best winter keeper and shipper.

Large Late Drumhead—Very large, thick, flattened heads; good keeper.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A sure headed slow growing sort; deep flat heads, spreading leaves.

Miscellaneous Varieties

Drumhead Savoy—The favorite crumpled leaved sort, heads large and solid, splendid flavor.

Red Dutch—A red pecking cabbage of fine quality and flavor; heads small but very hard.

Chinese Cabbage or Pe Tsni—A wonderful salad plant resembling Chard or Coi Lettuce.

CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery

A large rooted form of celery of which the root is the edible portion. Culture is in every way similar to Celery except that it requires no blanching. The roots may be left in the garden during the winter until wanted for use, on the Coast.

Large Prague—Globe or turnip shaped, roots smooth and well flavored.

Pkt. 10c., Oz. 35c., ¼ lb. $1.20

CHERVIL

Grown and used like Parsley, garnishing and flavoring soups, etc. Ground should be rich and well prepared and cultivated frequently as the quality is much improved by rapid growth.

Curled—Resembles parsley, leaves closely curled, used for flavoring and garnishing.

Pkt. 10c., Oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 50c., 1 lb. $2.25

CONSULT THE REFERENCE TABLE, PAGE 2, FOR DEPTH, DISTANCE, TIME AND QUANTITY TO PLANT.
CARROTS

Carrots, like other crops, delight in well tilled, rich, loamy soil. For summer use the early sorts planted every three weeks are best, for winter the late sorts are desirable; they can be left in the ground during the winter on the Coast and dug as wanted; in other sections they are stored like potatoes. The yield is much improved by Morcrop Fertilizer. The seed germinates slowly, so it is important that the ground be "firmed" well around the seed when planted.

Table Varieties

Price, all varieties, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. $1.25

Golden Half Long—Flesh tender, fine grained, free from hard core, deep golden orange.

Danver’s Half Long—A favorite with gardeners, quality fine, roots smooth and uniform size.

Chantecay or Model—Medium early, broad at shoulder, tapers to point; fine grained.

Short Horn—The most popular early sort, sweet flavored, fine grained; good in shallow soil.

Long Orange—Long tapered roots, tops large, deep orange color; grain and flavor excellent.

Oxheart or Guernande—A heavy tapered root about 5 inches long; free from fiber, fine flavor.

Stock Varieties

Prices, all varieties, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢

Large White Mastodon—Of immense size, often yielding 25 tons per acre.

White Belgian—Large and very productive, one of the best stock sorts.

Improved Short White—Rather half long in shape, length 7 to 9 inches, green crown.

CELERY

Plants are generally sown in hotbeds and transplanted once before planting in the garden. The tops should be thorn off once or twice to produce stalky, well rooted, vigorous plants. Plant in deep, very rich, moist soil and keep well cultivated. Fertilize with Morcrop. Blanch well before harvesting either with boards, earth, or paper tubes. Celery can be stored where grown by protecting the tops from frost with straw. Side dress with Nitrates of Soda just before blanching.

Paris Golden Yellow—Compact semi-dwarf habit, numerous stalks heavily ribbed, crisp and tender, self blanching, early.

Pkt. 15¢, Oz. $1.35, ¼ lb. $4, 1 lb. $12

Silver Plume—An early white easy blanching sort of medium size, fine flavor.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 50¢, ¼ lb. $1.50, 1 lb. $5

Golden Self Blanched—The standard early yellow self blanching variety.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 80¢, ¼ lb. $2.65, 1 lb. $7.50

Giant White Winter—Unexcelled for winter, large size stalks, requires blanching.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 50¢, ¼ lb. $1.50, 1 lb. $5

CARAWAY—See Herbs

CATNIP—See Herbs

CAULIFLOWER

To produce perfect heads, cauliflower requires a cool season and a rich, moist, loamy soil. It is more difficult to grow than cabbage, although it requires the same general treatment. It seldom heads well in hot weather and therefore should be planted either very early or very late. Cut the heads when the "curl" is very compact and hard, as they become bitter when they start to loosen up. Blanch by tying the leaves over the head. Fertilize freely with Morcrop Fertilizer, side dress with Nitrates of Soda. Use Maggobute to prevent Root Maggots.

Early Alba—Quick maturing, large, compact snow white heads, unequalled in quality, flavor and uniformity.

Price, Pkt. 25¢, ¼ oz. $1.20, 1 oz. $3.50

Danish Dry Weather—A midseason variety producing medium heads adaptable to dry regions; a sure header.

Price, Pkt. 25¢, ¼ oz. $1.20, 1 oz. $3.50

Snowball—A standard early sort, medium size, compact heads, forces easily.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, ¼ oz. 75¢, 1 oz. $2.50

Large Late Algiers—A large sure-heading late sort, heads well protected by large leaves.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, ¼ oz. 35¢, 1 oz. $1.25

Vetch’s Autumn Giant—Notable for its large heads, quite uniform and compact, late.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, ¼ oz. 35¢, 1 oz. $1.25

CHICORY

Chicory is used for several purposes. The roots when dried have a strong coffee flavor and they are often used to adulterate that article. The leaves are used like spinach or if blanched are tender and delicious raw for salads. When boiled the first water should be thrown away to avoid a bitter taste.

Large Rooted—Roots are used as substitute for coffee, shoots for salad.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢, ¼ lb. $1.35, 1 lb. $4

COLLARDS

A non-heading form of cabbage grown extensively in the south for greens. Culture is the same as for cabbage and they are best after being touched with frost.

Georgia—Large cabbage like leaves used for greens in the south.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 65¢, 1 lb. $2.00

Don’t cover the seed too deep. It will germinate more quickly if only a little soil is on the seed. See full cultural directions on the packets.

CONSULT THE REFERENCE TABLE, PAGE 2, FOR DEPTH, DISTANCE, TIME AND QUANTITY TO PLANT.
Sugar or Sweet Varieties

Plant as soon as the ground is warm in the spring. The taller the variety, the greater should be the distance apart. Make successive plantings every three weeks until end of July. Cultivation should be frequent, but shallow after the crop gets started as corn roots shallow. Few crops respond better to the liberal use of Mecrop Fertilizer than does corn. The suckers or side shoots should be kept broken off in order that the strength may go into corn in place of fodder.

Prices, all varieties,
Pkt. 15¢, ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 10 lbs. $3

**Golden Giant**—The popular new early sort, ears are nine inches long, flavor unsurpassed; it is hardy and very prolific.

**Golden Bantam**—The sweetest and most delicious corn grown, ears short but numerous, stalks dwarf, very early.

**Jack Frost**—The earliest white variety, ears small, well filled, tender and delicious.

Stowell’s Evergreen—The old favorite late white corn, tender and sugary.

Early Minnesota—Long narrow ears, broad kernels, very hardy, white, very delicious.

Country Gentleman—A splendid late variety, deep kernels, densely crowded, very sweet.

Field Varieties

The earlier varieties of field corn are best adapted to northwest conditions, planting in drills gives the greatest yields and the best plan is to plant rather early and take a chance on a spring frost rather than to chance freezing in the fall. Fertilize freely and cultivate often. The best yields are obtained if plenty of room is given the rows.

Price, 1 lb. 10¢, bulk price on application.

**Minnesota No. 13**—The best adapted, most popular variety, grown in the northwest, early hardy, very prolific, recommended.

**Pride of the North**—An early sort best adapted for silage, kernels deep and close set.

**King Philip**—An early red flint variety, standard for years, adapted to northwest.

**Northwestern Dent**—Desirable for grain or silage, cross between flint and dent; early.

**Rustlers White Dent**—A heavy yielding dent of robust stalks; good for silage, large ears, deep well filled kernels.

**Leaning Improved**—An early yellow dent, long ears, deep narrow kernels.

**CORN SALAD or Fetticus**

A rapid growing plant used for greens. Valuable in that it can be sown in the late fall and used very early in the spring when other greens are scarce. Much improved by blanching.

**Large Headed**—Small, quick growing excellent fall and winter substitute for lettuce.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 30¢; ¼ lb. $1, 1 lb. $3
# Cress or Pepper Grass

A delicious and pleasantly pungent plant used for salads and greens. Grows rapidly, comes early in the spring and can be cut repeatedly.

Curled or Peppergrass—Leaves are frilled and closely edge of streams, crisp and pungent, early.

| Pkt. 10c, Oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 50c, 1 lb. $1.50 |

## WATER CRESS

Its medicinal properties have made it a favorite salad plant for ages. Easily grown along ditches, pools and streams. Plants can be started in a well watered trench in the garden and transplanted. Can be grown to maturity in tubs if covered with water which is changed frequently.

True Water—Must be grown in water, sow along edge of streams, leaves oval, used for salads.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 60c, 1/4 lb. $2, 1 lb. $6 |

## EGG PLANT

A strictly hot climate crop which does not thrive on the Coast. Grows to perfection in most sections east of the Cascade Mountains. Plants are started under glass and transplanted after the weather is warm. A rich soil is required and cultivation should be frequent.

| Price, all varieties, Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 45c, Oz. 75c, 1/4 lb. $2.50 |

New York Improved—Very productive, large, black, purple free from thorns.

Black Pekin—Extra early, fruits medium size, smooth, glossy, black; very desirable.

## ENDIVE or Escarolae

A fall and winter salad plant much relished by those who know it. Transplanting is done in July or August and when plants have reached full development they are blanched, this takes three to six weeks. Blanching is easily done by placing two boards over the row in an inverted V shape.

| Price, all varieties, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 65c, 1 lb. $2.00 |

Broad Leaved Batavian—Exceptionally broad leaved, heavy white midrib, cold resistant.

Green Curled—Deep green colored, much curled leaves, often rose tinted; blanches cream color.

## FENNEL—See Herbs

## GARLIC

Garlic is closely related to the onion but will remain in the ground from one year to another if untouched. Propagated mostly by division of the bulbs or cloves either in the spring or fall. Its principal use is for flavoring.

Garlic Sets—Highly esteemed in cookery, grow like onions, much stronger flavored.

| Price, Per lb. 35c |

## GROUND CHERRY—See Tomato

## HERBS

Grown for their medicinal, aromatic and seasoning qualities. Only the most easy to grow are listed. They are to be started from seed in the spring as soon as the ground is warm. The varieties marked (*) are perennials and are hardy in this climate, while the others are annuals and are planted each year.

Anise—Used for cordial, garnishing and flavoring; seeds aromatic.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 40c |

Caraway — The seeds are used for flavoring bread, cakes, pastry.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 50c |

*Catnip—A very useful seasoning; cats are fond of it.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. $1.25 |

*Chives—Are used for flavoring, imparting a mild onion taste.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. $2.50 |

Dill—When pickling cucumbers this is indispensable.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 20c |

*Fennel (Sweet)—An aromatic plant used for flavoring and as a tea.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 30c |

*Horehound — For various medicinal purposes and flavoring.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 40c |

*Lavender—Highly scented, cut and dried; it is spread among linen, etc.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 65c |

*Rosemary—For various medicinal purposes and flavoring.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 75c |

*Sage—A most popular and extensively used herb.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 85c |

Savory (Summer)—Flowers and leaves very useful for flavoring.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 65c |

Sweet Marjoram—Leaves and stems of shoots esteemed as flavoring.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 80c |

Tansy—Leaves are used for making tonics and other medicines.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 75c |

*Thyme—An indispensable herb for seasoning.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 90c |

*Wormwood—Used medicinally; beneficial for poultry.

| Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 75c |

Varieties marked (*) are hardy or perennial, while others are annuals and must be planted every year.

## HORSERADISH

Grows best in rich, cool, moist loam. Seldom produces seed and is started by planting out pieces of the root. Plant only where it can remain permanently as once established it is hard to get rid of. If grown slowly under unfavorable conditions it becomes very bitter and pungent.

**HORSERADISH** Roots—Per Doz. 30c, Per 100

$2.00.

Crows—Each 10c, Per doz. 50c.
KALE or Borecole

Of all the cabbage family this is the most tender and delicious. It makes a wonderful winter greens and on the Coast can be left in the garden all winter, as frost improves the quality. For fall use plant in spring, for winter and spring use plant in early September. Its cultivation is in every way similar to cabbage.

Table Varieties
Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 65¢, 1 lb. $2.00

Emerald 1-Station—Closely curled, very desirable winter sort, medium height.
Tall Scotch—Rank grower with large plum-like leaves, light green color, hardy,
Dwarf Green Curled—Vigorous spreading habit, large leaves, curled edges.

Stock Varieties
KALE 1000 HEADED
One of the best sources of tender green feed for the dairyman and poultryman. A heavily fertilized, well drained and well tilled soil is best. Plantings should be made every two months to insure a continuous supply.

Morcrop Fertilizer has produced some wonderful yields; don’t set the plants too close together, and don’t be afraid to cultivate often. Maggotbeate will prevent root maggots.

Thousand Headed (“Puyallup Strain”).—The stock seed was selected for us by the Western Washington Experiment Station. Very large, rank habit, immense producer.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, 1 lb. 60¢

MORROW STEM KALE
The plant is not so hardy as Thousand Headed Kale, but is most valuable for green feed in fall and early winter. The culture is the same as for Kale and Cabbage.

Marrow Stem or “Chou Moeller”—Besides its edible foliage it produces immense sized stalks which are edible and relished by stock.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 65¢, 1 lb. $2.00

KALE

KOHL-RABI!
The edible portion is the peculiar swollen stem just above the ground. The plant belongs to the cabbage family, but the vegetable resembles a turnip and like turnip should be used while young and tender. If wanted for winter use they should be planted in August. Can be stored like turnip. They grow best in cool weather.

Early White Vienna — Early, bulbs or heads, ready to cut 10 weeks, fine flavored.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 35¢, ¼ lb. $1, 1 lb. $3

LAVENDER—See Herbs

Order your seeds early so that you can take advantage of the first signs of spring.
MANGELS

Culture is very similar to table varieties except that the rows are planted from 16 to 24 inches apart to allow for horse cultivation and because the roots attain enormous size they are thinned to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. The matured roots will not stand freezing and must be stored where they can be protected.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, 1/2 lb. 30c, 1 lb. 90c, 10 lbs. $4

Danish Sildstrup—Long, smooth, reddish yellow, grows well above the ground, excels all other in food value and yield.

Giant Intermediate or Gate Post—Roots large, flesh white, intermediate shape.

Long Red—Very long red roots, growing much above the ground, flesh tinted red.

Golden Tankard—Large, rather round shaped, flesh yellow, good for shallow soil.

Half Sugar—Flesh white, root large, has the food value of sugar beet and size of mangel.

Sugar Beets Same Price as Mangels

Klein Wanzleben—Very rich in sugar content and a favorite for that purpose.

MUSHROOMS

There is nothing mysterious about mushroom culture. Well pre pared beds, good spawn, properly controlled temperature, moisture and ventilation are the only essentials for indoor culture. The average cellar provides the last three of these. The temperature should be between 55 degrees F. and 60 degrees F., but can be as high as 75 degrees F. at spanning time; after that cold is less injurious than heat. Horse manure composted with straw is the best material for beds. Break the bricks of commercial spawn into 8 or 10 pieces, place these a foot apart and 2 inches below the surface; after 10 days case the bed by covering with one inch of screened loam (not clay or sand). The mushrooms should appear in 5 to 10 weeks and the period of production lasts about three months. Keep the cellar moist by sprinkling the walls, if necessary to water the bed do so after picking. Ventilation should be gradual and direct draughts are harmful.

A special leaflet on Mushroom Culture free with any order.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn—Produced by best methods, uniform in quality.

Price, Per brick 40c, 10 bricks $3.50

If you are interested in poultry, live stock or general farming you should have Lilly's Feed & Supply Book No. 38. Forty pages of valuable information about feeds and supplies. It's free.

MELONS

WATERMELON

Culture is much the same as for Muskmelons except that the hills are planted farther apart and that more time is required to mature the crop.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 40c, 1 lb. $1.25

Ice Cream—Medium, uniform, round, smooth, black seeded fruits, early.

Georgia Rattlesnake — Very long fruits, skin striped, flesh bright scarlet, sweet.

Klecky Sweet or Monte Christo—Fine home sort, too thin skinned for shipping, very sweet.

Sweet J. Henry—Early and very delicious, medium size, oblong, thin skin, solid core.

Florida Favorite—Very large, quality excellent, skin striped and mottled, seed almost white.

Tom Watson— Best main-crop shipper, large, long fruits, flesh rich red, quality unexcelled, seed white.

CITRON MELON

Same Price as Watermelon

Red Seeded—Small round melons used exclusively for preserves or pickles.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOPE

Melon thrive best in light soil that is rich and moist and above all else require a warm climate. They succeed but poorly west of the Cascades, but reach perfection east of the mountains. Plant after the weather has become warmed up in hills that have been fertilized with Manure and then to the desired number of strong plants. Short season crops may be grown between the rows before the vines begin to run.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 50c, 1 lb. $1.50

Pollack 10-25—Early, solid netted type, salmon flesh, excellent shipper, a very prolific melon with small seed cavity.

Improved Rocky Ford — Oval form, light green flesh, ripening to the rind, very popular.

Burrell's Gem—Thin, dark green rind, deep salmon colored flesh, delicious flavor.

Extra Early Hackensack—Large round fruits, deeply ribbed and netted, pale green flesh, sweet.

Osage or Miller's Cream—Medium early, large, nearly round, deeply ribbed skin, smooth flesh, very thick, orange colored, firm and sweet.

Honey Dew—Smooth white rind, flesh green and deep, size medium, sweet flavor.

MUSTARD

Mustard is universally popular in Europe as a salad plant. It likes the cool weather of both spring and fall and grows rapidly. Seedings should be made every two weeks to insure continuous supply.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 35c, 1 lb. $1.00

Southern Curled—The true curled leaf variety, quite pungent, used in salads and pickles.

White English—Leaves are dark green, small, smooth, mild and tender when young.

CONSULT THE REFERENCE TABLE, PAGE 2, FOR DEPTH, DISTANCE, TIME AND QUANTITY TO PLANT.
OKRA OR GUMBO

The young pods are the edible portion and are used principally in soups to which they impart a very pleasant flavor. The pods must be picked young and none allowed to ripen if continued production is wanted. Okra is primarily a hot weather plant, generally started in hot beds and transplanted when the weather has become warm. Cultivation should be frequent.

Dwarf Green—Pods long, slender, pale green, very tender with rich flavor.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, 1/4 lb. 45¢, 1 lb. $1.25

Onions are grown in various ways from seed planted in the field, from young plants started in hot beds and from sets. The soil must be very rich, 1200 pounds of Morcrop Fertilizer is often used per acre. Cultivation must be thorough and frequent and any weed in the rows should be removed by hands. It is best to plant where a hoed crop was raised the previous season. Seed is often sown in the fall, as the plants are not injured by ordinary winter weather. Liberal use of Maggotbake keeps away the root maggots.

Price, all varieties, except as noted.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 25¢, 1/4 lb. 85¢, 1 lb. $2.50

Onions—Prizetaker—Straw color, globe shaped, very crisp, ripens firm, excellent keeper.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Globular in form, brownish-yellow skin, creamy, fine grained flesh.

Australian Brown—Early, medium size, round in shape, skin brown, flesh white, keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield—Plattened shape, dark red skin, flesh tinted, strong flavor, good keeper.

Longkeeper—Wonderful keeper, heavy yielder, brownish-yellow skin, globe shaped, large, mild.

Western Wethersfield—Improved strain of Wethersfield, very uniform, large, good flavor.

Price, following varieties.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢, 1/4 lb. 1.25, 1 lb. $4

White Portugal or Silverskin—Popular for table planting for green onions, silvery white, mild.

White Queen—Favorite for pickling and green onions, extra early, small, crisp and sweet.

Southport White Globe—Famous for its flavor, fine grained, crisp white flesh, heavy yielder.

Sweet Spanish—Unusually mild flavor, good keeper, Immense size, globe shaped, genuine seed very scarce.

Price, pkt. 25¢, bulk prices on application.

ONION SETS

Onions are easily grown from sets. Plant in drills 12 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the row, thin to 4 inches, using those taken out as green onions. For early green onions "sets" are most preferred. White or Brown Sets—Northern grown of proper size, give good results in this section.

Price, Per pound 20¢, 2 lbs. 35¢

White Sets—Eastern grown, fine quality sets, preferred by many on account of their color.

Price, Per lb. 25¢

Multiplier Sets—This variety produces sets on top of the stalk instead of seed, very hardy and adaptable for winter use.

Price, Per lb. 35¢

PARSLEY

The seed of parsley germinates very slow and it is well to soak the seed a day before planting. Radishes are often sown with parsley to thicken the rows. Be sure to firm the soil well over the seed; this hastens germination. In our mild climate on the Coast parsley lives outside all winter. Used mostly for seasoning and garnishing.

Price, all varieties—

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, 1/4 lb. 50¢, 1 lb. $1.50

Champion Moss Curled—Finely cut and closeely curled leaves, grows very compact, pungent.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted—Edible portion is the root, resembles parsnip, excellent parsley flavored.

PARSLEY

Parsnips like deep mellow soil and require frequent shallow cultivation during the summer. The roots are left in the ground until wanted and are much improved by freezing. In colder climates they are dug and stored like turnips until wanted.

Price, all varieties—

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, 1/4 lb. 40¢, 1 lb. $1.00

Parsnips—Palo Alto—Fine textured white flesh, free from core, good size, smooth, rich flavor.

Hollow Crown—Distinguished by its depressed crown, long uniform sized smooth roots.

PEPPERS

PUMPKIN

PUMPKIN

Thrive best in a warm, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and frost danger is past. Thin to 5 plants per hill and in case of excessive growth prune out some of the foliage and cut off the ends of the vines; this hastens maturity and throws all of the strength into the fruits. Enrich the soil well around the hill with Morcrop.

Price, all varieties except as noted.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, 1/4 lb. 40¢, 1 lb. $1.25

Sugar or Sweet Pie—Medium size, very sweet, prolific, meat thick and yellow.

Connecticut Field—Large productive field pumpkin, very good for pies.

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

Jumbo or King of Mammoths—The largest grown, skin salmon orange, meat very thick.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, 1/4 lb. 60¢, 1 lb. $1.75
Gardeners on the Coast plant them in November and winter them over with a light covering of straw or shavings, and in this way gain several weeks over spring planting. Peas are cold weather vegetables and should be planted either very early or rather late. Seed inoculated with Farmogerm produces heaviest yields. The early dwarf sorts need no support, but the tall varieties should be trellised. All varieties are helped if fertilized with Morcrop.

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 15¢, ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 10 lbs. $3

Early Varieties

American Wonder—Height 12 inches, pods short but very numerous, peas small and wrinkled.

Little Gem—Height 15 inches, robust, branching vines thickly set with medium sized pods.

Blue Bantam—Height 15 inches, vigorous vines, unusually productive, large pods, new and popular.

Superb — Height 16 inches, vines and foliage heavy, pods long, broad and well filled and numerous.

Washington Wonder—Height 16 inches, quite an improvement on American Wonder, very hardy, can be sown in fall around Puget Sound.

Laxtonian—Height 18 inches, pods straight and long, peas large and numerous, decidedly popular.

Alaska—Height 24 inches, medium sized pods, peas smooth, a favorite with canners.

Gradus or Prosperity—Height about 30 inches, large numerous pods, very early and sweet.

World’s Record—Height three feet, large, medium early, sweet and productive.

Thomas Laxton—Grow three feet high, early and sweet, pods are long and very numerous.

Late and Main Crop Varieties

Flava No. 23—The best variety introduced in recent years, two feet high, pods exceptionally numerous and long, peas sweet and of delicious flavor.

Tall Telephone—Height four to five feet, pods large and plentiful, rich sugary flavor.

Lucy—Height two feet, pods curved and tightly filled with large, well flavored peas.

Quite Content — Height five to six feet, pods borne in pairs, large, well filled, ute sweet.

Alderman—Height five feet, pods very large, ripening evenly, preferred by canners, fine flavor.

Priscewriter—Grows three feet, yields abundant, pods large, pointed, slightly curved, well filled.

Dwarf Telephone — Height 30 inches, heavy strong vines, big yielder, large peas.

Sugar or Edible Pod Peas

Dwarf Grey Sugar—Grows two feet, bears profusely, very delicious when cooked like wax beans.

Swedish Sugar—Height 6 to 7 feet, large crisp pods, very sweet flavor.

PEPPERS

Strictly a hot climate vegetable and not well adapted to the Coast section of the northwest. Plants are started in hotbeds and transplanted after the weather has settled. Frequent cultivation, plenty of moisture, liberal applications of Morcrop Fertilizer are great factors in their successful culture.

(Peppers, continued.)

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 50¢, ¼ lb. $2.50

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Vigorous plants, large fleshy fruits, bright crimson when ripe.

Long Red Cayenne—True cayenne, hot and pungent, early, pods slender.

Pimento—Heavy fleshy, delicate pimento flavor, prolific, good shipper, medium size.

Chinese Giant—Mammoth size, splendid shape, mild flavor, strong, prolific, bushy plants.

Ruby King—Bright red fruit, six inches long and four inches through, pleasant flavor.

The most common of all vegetables. Grows to perfection in any good garden soil, likes frequent cultivation and prefers a rich, deep, sandy loam soil with plenty of moisture. As soon as the new tubers begin to form the plants should be hilled up to prevent sun brown or greening, which makes the potato unfit for table use. When well ripened they can be dug and stored in pits or cellars until wanted. Storage space should be darkened.

Price based on market at planting time. Send for special price list.

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.

American Wonder—Long, white skinned, medium size, shallow eyes.

Irish Cobbler—Oblong flattened shape, quite early and very prolific, white.

Gold Coin—Oblong, rather flat, shallow eyes, cream skin, fine baker and late keeper.

Netted Gem—Long, shallow eyes, heavily netted skin, fine flavor, favorite market sort.

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

Pride of Multnomah — Large, deep eyed, long tubers, skin white and smooth, prolific.

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

RHUBARB

When started from seed they should be planted like carrots and transplanted the following fall. Generally started by divisions of old roots, thereby saving one or two years. Thrive best in light soil, which should be very rich and full of humus or vegetable matter. Rhubarb can be forced during the winter in the cellar without heat by planting in boxes of rich soil. Earlier and better rhubarb can be grown outdoors if the location is excluded by covering with an inverted barrel or box.

Roots—Large crowns. Ea. 25¢, Doz. $2.50

SEED—

Matmuth Victoria — Largest, finest cooking variety, thick red stalks, fine flavor, tender.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, 1 lb. $1.50
Radishes

A light, sandy soil produces the best crop. Can be planted very early, the soil should be well fertilized with Morcrop as the faster they grow the better they will be. Plant the round and half long variety every two weeks for a continuous supply. The long and winter types are planted late in the spring and handled like early radishes. Leafy Early radishes are often planted with slow growing seeds like carrots, parsnips, onions, parsley, etc., and are used before the other crops need the space.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. $1.25

LUCY Earliest of All—Superior, extra early turnip shaped, mild, crisp and tender.

Early Scarlet Turnip—Red, turnip shaped, very early, medium size, quite pungent.

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

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, splendid flavor, quick grower and desirable for forcing.

Half Long Deep Scarlet—Flesh crisp, juicy and pungent, forces well, quite early.

Long Bright Scarlet—Roots smooth, uniform and long, fast growing, mild flavor.

White Icicle—Long thick roots, small tops, early, flesh sweet and tender.

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.

Rosemary—See Herbs

Rutabaga

Culture is same as turnip except more room is required and much longer time elapses before maturing. They stand considerable frost. Spray the leaves with "Lilly's Tobacco-Soap Spray" if aphids are troublesome and prevent root maggots by using Maggotate.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. $1.25

Lucy King of Sweden—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.

Sage—See Herbs

Salsify

A light, mellow, well fertilized soil that has been worked deeply is best. The culture is similar to other root crops and the matured vegetables can be left in the ground and dug as required for winter use. Should be more generally grown as it can be used in many ways. Boiled and diced, rolled in cracker dust and fried in butter gives it a decided flavor of fried oysters.

Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 30c, ¼ lb. $1, 1 lb. $3

Mammoth or Sandwich Island—Large, palatable, nutritious roots of fine flavor.

Spinach

Spinach is easy to grow, thrives in cool weather and is valuable for greens during the winter and early spring. Sow in September for winter and early spring use and at intervals of two weeks starting as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. In gathering pull the large plants first, which allows the smaller ones to develop. If not sown too thickly no other thinning is necessary. The soil should be light and rich, because it is much more delicious if it grows quickly.

Price, all varieties, as excepted, noted,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c

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

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.

Lucy King of Denmark—A desirable new variety, stands two weeks before running to seed, plants vigorous, leaves large, round and quite crumpled. Try it.

Price, Pkt. 10c, Oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, 1 lb. $2.25

Squash

It is useless to plant squash before the ground has become good and warm. Light, loose, deep, moist soil that is very rich is best. Well rotted compost and Morcrop should be mixed in the hills as squash are gross feeders. Care should be used to see that all the squash are picked and stored without bruising before they are touched with frost, they can be kept for months this way.

The stem should be left on the squash if they are to be stored.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. $1.25

Bush Varieties

White Bush Scallop—Very early round, flattened, scalloped edge, fruits wax color.

Early Summer Crookneck—Early, deep yellow in color, true crookneck form, densely warty.

Delicata—An early hybrid, producing fruits varied in form and color, but deliciously flavored.

Vining Varieties

Hubbard—Large, dark green, densely warty, thick yellow marbled fruits, vigorous vines.

Mammoth Chili—The largest of the squashes, orange colored, oblong, smooth, deep meated fruits.

Silky or Pickle Peak—Smooth shelled, pale green fruits, meat deep orange colored, fine flavored.

Consult the Reference Table, Page 2, for Depth, Distance, Time and Quantity to Plant.
Marrow Squashes
English Vegetable Marrow — Oblong, creamy white, fruit yellow; when young either boiled or fried like egg plant.
Boston Marrow — Large oval fruits, flesh salmon yellow, fine texture and flavor.

SUMMER SAVORY—See Herbs
SWEET MARJORAM—See Herbs

SWISS CHARD
Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves, which are large, tender, succulent, and highly esteemed as “Greens” on account of their agreeable flavor. The leaves are boiled like spinach, the stem or midrib can be removed before cooking and only the best leaves should be used as new leaves soon appear after picking. Culture is the same as for table beets.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. $1.25

Lava Giant Lucullus—Large savoyed leaves, thick fleshy stalks.
Large Ribbed White—Tender succulent leaves, extra broad white ribs.

Turnips for table use should be grown quickly, therefore a rich soil is necessary. Morcrop is the ideal fertilizer. A mellow, light soil is best and planting should be done very early in the spring or late in the summer as turnips are a cold weather crop and get tough and stringy if grown in warm weather. They stand considerable frost and when harvested, can be stored like potatoes.

Price, all varieties, except as noted,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, 1 lb. $1.75

Lava Snowball—Very early, small globe shaped, smooth, thin skinned, flesh white, crisp and sweet.
Lava Early White Milan—Very early, medium size, fine grained, tender, mild sweet flavored.
Lava Petrovski—Medium size, smooth skin and flesh, slightly orange at the top short and spreading, flesh crisp, tender and very pleasant; keeps well.

Price, following varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, 1 lb. $1.00

Purple Top White Globe—Early, globe shaped, medium sized, yields heavy and keeps good.
Purple Top Strap Leaved—Roots flat, medium size, flesh white, fine grained and tender.
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Delicious flavored, smooth, round, yellow flesh and skin.
Yellow Aberdeen—Large, late, sweet, yellow fleshed, long keeper and very productive.
Cowhorn—Long, crooked shaped, white, fine grained, quick growing stock turnip.

TANSY—See Herbs
THYME—See Herbs

TOBACCO
Tobacco can be grown in the warmer sections of the northwest. The plants should be started early in spring in hotbeds or cold frame and transplanted to the open ground when the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm. Wood ashes should be mixed with the soil, and the plants four feet apart each way. Cultivation is the same as for corn. Fertilize liberally.

Price, all varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. $2.50

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Hardy, large leaved, suitable for the northwest.
Havana—Medium sized leaves, very thin and of fine texture.

TOMATOES
Start the plants inside in hotbeds and transplant once or twice before planting out. Don’t plant before the ground is good and warm, as they can not stand cold. In the Coast region the plants should be pruned to a single stem and supported on stakes four feet high. Pruning increases the size of the fruits and ripens them earlier by admitting the sunlight. They require plenty of moisture but should be irrigated rather than sprayed or sprinkled, especially while in blossom. They require a rich soil, fertilize with Lilly’s Tomato Special.

Price, all varieties, except as noted,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 50c, ¼ lb. $1.50, 1 lb. $5

Lava Puget Sound Special—Most dependable west of the Cascades, smooth, medium sized fruits, flesh solid, meaty, coreless and rich red colored.
Lava Farlana—One of the earliest, fruit borne in clusters, smooth, uniform size and solid.
Lava Puget Sound Foring—Fruits close, stem smooth, early, firm and meaty, very prolific.
Livingston’s Coreless—Medium late, large, globe shaped, coreless, flesh heavy and bright red.
Ponderosa—Massive size, good form, smooth, solid, almost seedless; a delicious flavor.
Dwarf Champion—Dwarf, compact habit, early, vigorous and productive, medium size.
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 following varieties,
Pkt. 10c, Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. $2.50, 1 lb. $7.50

Golden Husk or Ground Cherry—The numerous small fruits are enclosed in husks, sweet flavored, fine for preserves.
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 flavors.

CONSULT THE REFERENCE TABLE, PAGE 2, FOR DEPTH, DISTANCE, TIME AND QUANTITY TO PLANT.
# Reference Table for Flower Growers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>bloom time</th>
<th>Place in Garden</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGERatum</strong></td>
<td>Floss Flower</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>6 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALHESTEUM</strong></td>
<td>Sweet Alyssum</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Summer</td>
<td>8 to 12 in.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTHRHINUM</strong></td>
<td>Snap Dragon</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Fall</td>
<td>1 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>Various &amp; Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTIPHYLLUM</strong></td>
<td>Rock Cress</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Summer</td>
<td>6 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASTERS</strong></td>
<td>Balsam</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed &amp; White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BELLIS PE-</strong></td>
<td>Double Daisy</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>4 to 6 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BELLIS PERENNIS</strong></td>
<td>Perennials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALENDULA</strong></td>
<td>Calendula or Marigold</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>10 to 16 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALLIOPIA</strong></td>
<td>Calliopsis</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAMPANULA</strong></td>
<td>Canterbury Bells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Various &amp; Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANNABIS</strong></td>
<td>Electric Blue</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>13 to 36 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARDINALIS</strong></td>
<td>Ipomea</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>8 to 12 in.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CELOSIA</strong></td>
<td>Cock's Comb</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>12 to 20 in.</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CENTAUREA</strong></td>
<td>Cornflower</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>13 to 36 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHRYSAN-</strong></td>
<td>Button</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIDEM</strong></td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>12 to 16 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLARKIA</strong></td>
<td>Clarkia</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORONA</strong></td>
<td>Scandens or Blue and</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>4 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>Purple &amp; Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COSMOS</strong></td>
<td>Daisy</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>3 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAISY</strong></td>
<td>Blanket or Daisy</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>24 to 36 in.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIGITALIS</strong></td>
<td>Foxglove</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>4 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECHISCHOLT-</strong></td>
<td>Zin</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 15 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECHINOCYS-</strong></td>
<td>TILLY</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUPHORBIA</strong></td>
<td>Variegata</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>16 to 24 in.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DELPHINUM</strong></td>
<td>Jacob's Ladder</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>2 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GAILLARDIA</strong></td>
<td>Blanket</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLUM</strong></td>
<td>Gomphrena</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>16 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOURDON</strong></td>
<td>Gomphrena (Ornamental)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Fall</td>
<td>8 to 12 ft.</td>
<td>Scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYDRANGEA</strong></td>
<td>Baby's Breath</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOLLYHOCKS</strong></td>
<td>I-Pomona</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPOMEEA</strong></td>
<td>Moon Flower</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>10 to 15 ft.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LACTUCA</strong></td>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>18 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LARKSPUR</strong></td>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 36 in.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAVENDER</strong></td>
<td>L. angustissimum</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>18 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOLITRA</strong></td>
<td>L. angustissimum</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>6 to 10 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LUPINS</strong></td>
<td>Lupin</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>20 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARIGOLD</strong></td>
<td>Tazetta</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>10 to 20 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MICHAELMAS</strong></td>
<td>Daisy</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>24 to 36 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIGNONETTE</strong></td>
<td>Reseda</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>6 to 12 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILHRIS</strong></td>
<td>Marvel of Peru</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MORNING GLORY</strong></td>
<td>Convolvulus</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>4 to 20 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NASTURTIUM</strong></td>
<td>Devil in a Bush</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Summer</td>
<td>6 to 8 in.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NASTURTIUM</strong></td>
<td>(Annual)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>6 to 12 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHLOX</strong></td>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PANSIES</strong></td>
<td>Pansy</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Summer</td>
<td>6 to 8 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETUNIA</strong></td>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>6 to 12 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHLOX</strong></td>
<td>(Perennial)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POPPY</strong></td>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PORTULACA</strong></td>
<td>Sun Rose</td>
<td>P-11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIMULAE</strong></td>
<td>Primula</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>6 to 8 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PYRETHRUM</strong></td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RICINUS</strong></td>
<td>Castor Oil</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>4 to 7 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALILLOIDIS</strong></td>
<td>Painted Tongue</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>8 to 16 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALVIA</strong></td>
<td>False</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>20 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCHIZOSA</strong></td>
<td>Schizostylis</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUNFLOWER</strong></td>
<td>Helianthus</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer &amp; Fall</td>
<td>3 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SWEDISH PEAS</strong></td>
<td>Pea</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>5 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TANAGRA</strong></td>
<td>Tansy</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>5 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERBENA</strong></td>
<td>Verbenae</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>8 to 14 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIOLETS</strong></td>
<td>Violets</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spring &amp; Summer</td>
<td>4 to 8 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WALLFLOWER</strong></td>
<td>(Chinese)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>12 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WILD FLOWERS</strong></td>
<td>(Old English) or Old Age</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>6 to 12 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZINNIA</strong></td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>12 to 18 in.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Consult corresponding numbered paragraph on following page for cultural instructions.
Condensed Cultural Instructions
For Key See Preceding Page.

1. Sow in shallow boxes of light soil, inside, at a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of about one inch. Sow the seeds firmly, with a fine spray, and do not allow the medium to dry out until the first seedling shows its leaves. If the pots or two-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed two or three leaves, transplant them into similar boxes or one-inch pots, and do not allow the pots or pots to dry out. When they have formed two or three leaves transplant one inch apart into similar boxes, and pot off, as soon as large enough and shift as the pot fills with roots, until the size of the pots get to be six or seven inches.

2. For early flowering sow in the fall in a bed of fine, well pulverized soil, about three inches deep, and cover with cold weather. Sow in the spring in shallow boxes in a frame; the soil should be two inches apart into similar boxes when two or three leaves have developed; plant out in the open garden after danger from frost is over. The seed should be sown in a moist, loamy soil, partially protected from the hot sun.

3. Sow in the open ground where they are to grow; they will prepare the soil for the success of the seed can be got in the better. Thin the seedlings to six inches apart. They delight in a moist, loamy soil and should be planted on a frame of only four times their size; pot off in the spring, the soil should be well firmed over the seeds. If the plants are not allowed to go to seed, the plants will flower much better then.

4. Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized, the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin so that the plants are not crowded. They can also be sown in shallow boxes in the greenhouse, held out in light window of dwelling house if desired. Mark 3. transplant when two or three leaves have formed, and plant out in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

5. Sow in the open ground after danger from frost is over. In the same way, thin the plants should be planted where sown, as they will not stand transplanting unless done with extreme care, as to injure them as little as possible. For succession of bloom two or three sowings can be made at intervals during the summer.

6. To get sized plants for planting out in the spring the plates should be sown in shallow boxes inside, after early let in light soil in a temperature averaging 60 deg., cover the seed is a depth of not over four times their size, and press down firmly with a board. When the seedlings have formed two or three leaves transplant into similar boxes one inch apart, and when large enough pot off into one-inch pots. Plant out in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

7. Sow in the spring, inside, where the temperature will average 60 degrees, in shallow boxes of light soil. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size, with a fine spray, and do not allow them to dry out. When the seedlings have formed two or three leaves transplant into similar boxes one inch apart. When the seedlings are one or two inches high, pot in 2 1/2-inch pots and shift into one-inch pots as they grow; or plant them in the open ground, where they will form flowering clumps for the fall and winter.

8. Some of the flowering species, however, demand more care in planting as they should be planted in boxes facing south or southeast, in shallow boxes in an average temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., transplant the seedlings into similar boxes when two or three leaves have developed, and plant in the open ground after danger from frost is over. These plants should not be transplanted until after danger from frost is over, but do not deeper than four times the size of seed, press firmly with a board and thin the seedlings to not allow the plants to dry out when small.

9. Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board and thin so that the plants are not crowded. When the pots have formed two or three leaves transplant into one-inch pots, and plant in the open ground after danger from frost is over, but do not deeper than four times the size of seed is planted, press firmly with a board and thin the seedlings to not allow the plants to dry out when small.

In general, after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board and thin so that the plants are not crowded. When the pots have formed two or three leaves transplant into one-inch pots, and plant in the open ground after danger from frost is over, but do not deeper than four times the size of seed is planted, press firmly with a board and thin the seedlings to not allow the plants to dry out when small.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CELERIUM

Calley and Sons, Portland, Oreg.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CALYPSO

H. A.

These colored flower spires are most desirable for beds, borders or backgrounds. No. 921. Black Queen, 2 vivid, 1 in.-pt. 10c.
No. 1073. Golden King, bright yellow, 36 in.-pt. 10c.
No. 1074. Blue King, 36 in.-pt. 10c.
No. 1075. Apple Blossom, pink and white, 36 in.-pt. 10c.
No. 1076. Scarlet, bright red, 36 in.-pt. 10c.
No. 1. Tall Mixed, 36 in.-pt. 10c.
No. 104. Dwarf Mixed, all colors, 8 in.-pt. 10c.

CELERY

H. A.

Excellent for rosettes and edgings, covered with flowers in the fall. No. 1085. Arabis Alpina, white.—pt. 10c.

CEREAL

H. A.

Immune, densely double blossoms, long, wavy, twisted petals, plants in 2 1/2 inch pots—pt. 10c.
No. 1012. Cereus Giant, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 1014. Cereus Giant, pale pink.—pt. 10c.
No. 1016. Cereus Giant, crimson.—pt. 10c.
No. 1017. Cereus Giant, lavender.—pt. 10c.
No. 1018. Cereus Giant, blue.—pt. 10c.
No. 1019. Cereus Giant, purple.—pt. 10c.
No. 1020. Cereus Giant, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CHERRY

H. A.

Large, orange, double, branching, long stemmed, profuse blooming astly, valuable for bedding. Height 2 ft.
No. 120. Giant Cherry, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 911. Giant Branching, pink.—pt. 10c.
No. 914. Giant Branching, yellow—pt. 10c.
No. 1089. Giant Branching, crimson.—pt. 10c.
No. 1090. Giant Branching, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CHINESE BELLIS

H. A.

An abundance of bright flowers in all the shades of yellow from early summer till frost. Height 12 in.
No. 117. Bellis, mixed colors.—pt. 10c.
No. 110. Bellis, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 111. Bellis, mixed.—pt. 10c.
No. 112. Bellis, red.—pt. 10c.
No. 113. Bellis, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CILEMIS

H. A.

Showy, variously colored, all shades of yellow, brown, and purple. Height 1 ft. to 2 ft.
No. 116. Cilemis, mixed, all colors.—pt. 10c.
No. 117. Cilemis, purple.—pt. 10c.
No. 118. Cilemis, white.—pt. 10c.

CINNAMOMUM

H. A.

Large bell-shaped flowers, during early summer in various colors. Height 2 ft.
No. 1082. Cinnamomum Single, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 1083. Cinnamomum Single, purple.—pt. 10c.
No. 1084. Cinnamomum Single, pink.—pt. 10c.
No. 1085. Cinnamomum Single, mixed.—pt. 10c.
No. 151. Cinnamomum Double, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CITRUS

H. A.

Large bell-shaped flowers, during early summer in various colors. Height 2 ft.
No. 1082. Citrus Single, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 1083. Citrus Single, purple.—pt. 10c.
No. 151. Citrus Double, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CITRUS

H. A.

Large bell-shaped flowers, during early summer in various colors. Height 2 ft.
No. 1082. Citrus Single, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 1083. Citrus Single, purple.—pt. 10c.
No. 151. Citrus Double, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CITRUS

H. A.

Large bell-shaped flowers, during early summer in various colors. Height 2 ft.
No. 1082. Citrus Single, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 1083. Citrus Single, purple.—pt. 10c.
No. 151. Citrus Double, mixed.—pt. 10c.

CITRUS

H. A.

Large bell-shaped flowers, during early summer in various colors. Height 2 ft.
No. 1082. Citrus Single, white.—pt. 10c.
No. 1083. Citrus Single, purple.—pt. 10c.
CARNATION (Dianthus) H-H. P.
General favorites on account of delightful fragrance and rich color. The Marguerites are most popular sorts.
No. 492. Carnation Marguerite, white, 30 in.— pkt. 10c.
No. 524. Carnation Marguerite, mixed— pkt. 10c.
No. 151. Carnation Grandiflora, double scarlet— pkt. 10c.
No. 16. Carnation Double, mixed, all colors— pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (Ipomea Cardinalis) H. A.
Quickly climbs twenty feet or more. foliage resembles fine Japanese maple, countless glowing scarlet flowers.
No. 1127. Cardinal Climber— pkt. 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE H-H. A.
Grows 15 feet in height and bears little canary-yellow flowers resembling a flying bird.
No. 448. Canary Bird Vine— pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) H. A.
Easy to grow, low-growing perennials that can be had in bloom all summer by successive plantings, height 12 in.
No. 922. Emperor, white, large broad spikes— pkt. 10c.
No. 39. White Rocket, good spikes, white— pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

CENTAUREA H. A.
(Cornflower, Bachelor’s Button, Sweet Sultan)
Graceful, old-fashioned, easy to grow, fine for beds, borders, or cut flowers, height about 2 ft.
No. 923. Dwarf Victoria, double, blue, 2 ft.— pkt. 10c.
No. 1005. Blue Emperor, single, tall, blue— pkt. 10c.
No. 723. Cornflower, single, shapely Bluebottle— pkt. 10c.
No. 1016. Giant Sweet Sultan (Impe.)— mixed— pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA (Cock’sem) H. A.
Picturresque plants, bearing height shortened plumes resembling a cock’s comb, for masses of color.
No. 17. Celosia Cristata, mixed, 12 in.— pkt. 10c.
No. 119. Celosia Peruviana Pleniflora, mixed— pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM H. A.
Compact bushes bearing large numbers of showy blossoms in the fall, height 20 inches.
No. 1038. Chrysanthemum, double, mixed— pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA H. H. P.
Produces a mass of magnificently colored flowers in shades of blue, violet, rose, salmon and white, for indoors only.
No. 19. Cineraria Hybrid, mixed— pkt. 10c.

CLARKIA H. H. A.
Branching plants, suitable for mass planting, flowers showy in shades of purple, rose, salmon and white.
No. 1138. Clarkia, mixed, 15 to 24 in.— pkt. 10c.

COBRAE SCANDENS H. H. P.
(Cup and Saucer Vine)
A rapid growing vine, 30 to 36 ft., flowers trumpet shaped, opening green, changing to purple blue, leaves large.
No. 104. Cobrains Single, white— pkt. 10c.
No. 1033. Cobrains Single, pink— pkt. 10c.
No. 1014. Cobrains Single, red— pkt. 10c.
No. 238. Cobrains Single, mixed— pkt. 10c.

DAISY (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum) H. P.
Magnificent single white flowers, yellow centers, favorite for bedding and cut flowers, height 24 to 30 in.
No. 1004. Shasta Daisy— pkt. 10c.

EUPHORBIA VARIGATA H. A.
(Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge)
Popular garden plant on account of its showy foliage, which is broadly margined silvery white, 2 ft.
No. 1126. Snow on the Mountain— pkt. 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) H. A.
Plants have attractive silvery foliage, branching freely and producing large flowers all summer.
No. 102. True California Poppy, orange-yellow— pkt. 10c.
No. 1009. Mixed Eschscholtzia, all colors— pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

ECHINOCYSTIS (Wild Cucumber) H. A.
A quick growing vine, foliage is dense, fragrant white flowers are borne in profusion, ornamental, prickly seed pods.
No. 995. Wild Cucumber— pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA H. A.
Compact, bushy plants bearing brilliant red and yellow blooms and attractive foliage.
No. 414. Single Annual Gaillardia, mixed— pkt. 10c.

GEUM H. P.
Low growing plants sending up flower stalks 2 ft. high, flowers are double, rich orange scarlet.
No. 1131. Geum— pkt. 10c.

GYPSOPIA (Baby’s Breath)
Very pretty, free flowering plants, graceful and delicate, white flowers of special value for bouquet work.
No. 923. Snowflake, annual, 18 to 24 in.— pkt. 10c.
No. 969. Elegans Roseum, annual, soft pink— pkt. 10c.
No. 911. Gypsophila Paniculata, pink— pkt. 10c.

GOURDS (Ornamental) H. H. A.
A climbing plant of much interest, produces a great variety of various shaped and colored gourds.
No. 1132. Gourds Ornamental, mixed— pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK
Tall, mastic plants unpollinated for backgrounds and with Shirley, blown a rose hue, 4 to 10 ft.
No. 961. Annual Hollyhock, mixed double— pkt. 10c.
No. 1002. Pink Double Perennial— pkt. 10c.
No. 1003. Black Double Perennial— pkt. 10c.
No. 1004. White Double Perennial— pkt. 10c.
No. 1005. Yellow Double Perennial— pkt. 10c.
No. 31. Double Perennial Mixed— pkt. 10c.

IPOMEA H. H. A.
(Moon Vine, Evening Glory)
Fast grown vine, the large heart-shaped leaves form a background for the large night blooming flowers.
No. 1039. Evening Glory, rose— pkt. 10c.
No. 1056. Mont Blanc Vine, white— pkt. 10c.

IRENEA/BLANTHUS—See Cardinal Climber.
"Iberis—See Candytuft.

DIGITALIS (Foxgloves) H. P.
Native to the Coast, produce long spikes of Gloxinia-like flowers, prefer cool, moist, shady location, 4 to 6 ft.
No. 1006. White Gloxinia Foxglove— pkt. 10c.
No. 1087. Pink Gloxinia Foxglove— pkt. 10c.
No. 1088. Bright Blue Gloxinia Foxglove— pkt. 10c.
No. 165. Mixed Foxglove, all colors— pkt. 10c.

LANTHUS—See Carnation and Pink.

DIANTHUS—See Carnation and Pink.

BALSAM—See Digitalis.

Agastache filiformis

LANTHUS—See Carnation and Pink.

Dianthus—See Carnation and Pink.

BALSAM—See Digitalis.

Agastache filiformis

LANTHUS—See Carnation and Pink.
KOCHIA
H. A.
(Burning Bush, Summer Cypress)

Ornamental, feathery, leg-shaped bush, resembling a clipped evergreen, changes to vivid red in the fall.
No. 1135. Kochia Triophila—pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium) H. A.

Tall, stately branching plants blooming continuously all summer, fine for beds or cutting.
No. 527. Dwarf Rocket, mixed double—pkt. 10c.
No. 508. Tall Rocket, mixed—pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur) H. P.

Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June until frost. Indispensable in the blue color scheme.
No. 1129. Blue, true—pkt. 91c.
No. 1130. Formosum, dark blue, white eye— pkt. 10c.
No. 1057. Delphinium, special selection—pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA H-H. A.

Pleasant dwarf plants literally buried in small, bright blue flowers the entire season.
No. 193. Emperor William, compact, white-edged blue—pkt. 10c.
No. 1696. Sapphire, trailing, blue, white eye— pkt. 10c.
No. 301. Erines Hamburga, trailing, dark blue— pkt. 10c.

LAVENDER H. P.

An aromatic herb listed here because of its ornamental and fragrant qualities.
No. 2006. Lavender—pkt. 10c.

LUPINS H. A.

Ornamental, free flowering, growing two to three feet high, flowers are pea-shaped and richly colored.
No. 46. Lupins, mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) H. A.

Splendid for cut flowers and for massed beds; they like sun, flowers are double in shades of yellow and orange.
No. 109. Tall African, mixed orange and yellow—pkt. 10c.
No. 410. Tall French, mixed standard and spotted—pkt. 10c.
No. 146. Dwarf French, mixed large flowers—pkt. 10c.

MARGuerite—See Carnation.

May Flats—See Stocks.

MOURning Bride—See Scabiosa.

MIRABILIS H-H. A.

(Marvel of Peru, Four O’Clock)

Blooms throughout the summer, flowers are shaped like a morning glory and open about 4 o’clock, 2 ft. high.
No. 51. Mirabilis Jalapa, mixed colors—pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda) H. A.

Grows about a foot high, bearing pyramidal-shaped flowers spikes about 6 inches long, which are exceedingly fragrant.
No. 130. Reseda Odorata—pkt. 10c.

Moon Flower Vine—See Ipomea.

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus) H. A.

Flowers in various colors and sizes, fully opened only in the morning, vine grows rapidly, foliageless, 15 ft.
No. 600. Imperial Japanese Giant, mixed—pkt. 10c.
No. 61. Convolvulus Major (fast-flowering)— pkt. 10c.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

The star-like blue flowers are born in clusters on erect stems, plants are bushy and prefer moist soil.
No. 1851. Myosotis Palustris, perennial— pkt. 10c.
Michaelmas Daisy—See Asters Perennial.

NIGELLA H. A.

(Love-in-a-Mist, Devil-in-a-Bush)

Glyce bush, 1 ft. high, finely cut fern-like foliage, numerous double large flowers, light blue and white.
No. 243. Nigella Damascena—pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUMS H. A.

Nothing in nature pleases the eye more than the harmonious blending of colors in Nasturtiums for beds, borders or trellises.

Tall or Climbing Varieties.

No. 906. Pearl, cream-white, or primrose—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1050. Chameleon, various colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1061. Vesuvius, salmon-rose— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1095. Tall Ivy Leaved, mixed— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1051. Black Prince, violet-black—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1054. Queen Alexander, red, variegated foliage—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1009. Cardinal, scarlet— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1100. Emma Alida, ivy-leaved, orange and scarlet— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1101. Flamingo, orange, lacquered flowers—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.

Tall Mixed—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c. 1-1/2 lb. 50c. lb. $1.20.

Dwarf or Bedding Varieties.

No. 504. Empress of India, mixed—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 931. Dwarf Chameleon, various colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 907. Dwarf Vesuvius, deep salmon-rose— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 929. Queen of Tom Thumb, rich crimson— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1067. Golden King, golden-yellow— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1064. King Theodore, yellow— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1070. Prince Henry, yellow, marbled scarlet— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1071. Dwarf Ivy Leaved, mixed colors— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1127. Lady Bird, orange striped scarlet— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 87. Dwarf Mixed— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c. 1-1/2 lb. 50c. lb. $1.20.

PANSIES H. P.

They bear a profusion of blossoms from early spring till winter, prefer cool, moist, semi-shaded location.
No. 94. King Theodore, deep crimson— pkt. 10c.
No. 95. Snowflake, large, eating white— pkt. 10c.
No. 178. Duke, or King of the Blacks, very dark— pkt. 10c.
No. 203. Emperor William, dark navy blue— pkt. 10c.
No. 479. Goldeis, or Yellow Gem, golden yellow— pkt. 10c.
No. 52. Giant Tristanseau, mixed— pkt. 10c.
No. 1053. French Giant Flowered, mixed— pkt. 10c.
No. 89. King Edward, mixed, all colors— pkt. 10c.
No. 936. Lily’s Colossal Mixed, large— pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA H-H. A.

Flowers beautifully ruffled and frilled, colors rich and gorgeous, continuous flowering all season.
No. 61. Choice Single Petunia, mixed— pkt. 10c.

POPPY ANNUAL H.

They grow quickly and produce a wealth of gorgeous blossoms, should be in every garden.
No. 1114. Flappers Poppy, the-flowers memorial, bright scarlet— pkt. 10c. 1-1/2 oz. 25c. oz. $1.50.
No. 58. Umbrellas Poppy, rich vermilion— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 314. Shirley Poppy, frilled— pkt. 10c.
No. 351. Mixed Poppies, all annual varieties— pkt. 10c.

POPPY PERENNIAL H.

No. 341. Iceland, delicate tissue-like petals— pkt. 10c.
No. 1030. Oriental Hybrids, mixed— pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA (Sun Plant) H. A.

Dwarf plants of brilliant hues, they revel in warm, dry, sunny situations, fine for low beds and borders.
No. 69. Single Mixed, all colors— pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 78. Double Mixed, all colors— pkt. 10c.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

PANSY

PRIMROSE (Primula) H. P.
Lovely profuse blooming plants, growing six inches and having clusters of fragrant flowers. No. 75. Primula Veris, mixed colors—ptk. 10c. Painted Tongue—See Salpiglossis.

PINKS (May Pinks—Dianthus) B.
The old-fashioned single-flowered border pink, grows one foot high. No. 920, Dusky Sempervirens, pink. No. 388. May Pinks, mixed colors—ptk. 10c.

PHLOX H. A.
Brilliant flowers in great variety produced on immense trunks. Bears in May. All colors. No. 919. Lilly's Large Flowering, mixed—ptk. 10c. No. 97. Phlox Drummondii, crimson—ptk. 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX H. P.
Fine for cutting and well adapted for massing. Bloom from July to October; height 2 to 3 ft. No. 1135. Perennial Phlox, mixed—ptk. 10c. Pot Marigold—See Calendula.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean) H. H. A.
Grown for its ornamental and luxuriant foliage, quickly attains height of 6 to 8 ft. tall. No. 140. Castor Oil Bean—ptk. 10c. Rock Cress—See Ambrosia.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) H. H. A.
Bears beautiful petunia-shaped flowers from July until late fall in all the gorgeous colors. No. 406. Salpiglossis, mixed—ptk. 10c.

STOCKS H. A.
For brilliance, diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed. No. 44. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, mixed—ptk. 10c. No. 1107. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, white—ptk. 10c. No. 1108. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, pink—ptk. 10c. No. 1109. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, blue—ptk. 10c. No. 1110. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, crimson—ptk. 10c. No. 1111. Lilly's Special Mixture, all colors—ptk. 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) H. H. A.
The full-centered, feather, hanging flowers are born in slender, stiff stems, very showy. No. 1134. Tall Double Mixed, all colors—ptk. 10c. Summer Express—See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) H. A.
Difters greatly from the common sunflower; fine for backgrounds, double flowering, 8 ft. tall. No. 120. Dwarf Double Sunflower—ptk. 10c.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) H. H. A.
Plants grow 3 ft. high. blooms summer and fall, the drooping flower spikes are very fragrant. No. 1070. Double Mixed, all colors—ptk. 10c. Sweet Sallia—See Centaurea. Tropaeolum—See China Bird Vine.

VIOLETS H. P.
These deliciously fragrant flowers are favorites for borders, both as flowering and as cutting. No. 319. Large Single Violet—ptk. 10c. No. 1096. Violca Cornuta, tufted, mixed colors—ptk. 10c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS H. A.
The most popular flower in the world. An endless array of bright and gay colors and types. Grown in eight new varieties (all recent introductions) this year. They sell at the price of the standard varieties and are all gems of rare value.

SPLENDID SWEET PEAS H. A.
The flowers are unusually large, double and of a wide range of bright coloring and unique colors. No. 673. Giant mixed, selected for size—ptk. 10c. No. 160. Mixed, all varieties and colors—ptk. 10c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN H. A.
A mixture of all the various annual flowers for brightening up the waste places, fine among shrubbery. No. 438. Wild Flower Garden—ptk. 10c. oz. 25c. lb. $3.00.
Rye has been aptly called the “Grain of Poverty” because it is better adapted to poor soils than other grains. This fact should not prevent its culture on fertile soils where it will produce enormous crops of forage, pasture or grain. It is very hardy, and where sown early in the fall makes good late fall, winter and spring pasture. It should not be pastured until after it starts to joint and if intended for pasture should be sown quite thick. Seed 80 to 200 pounds per acre.

**Seed Rye**
- Spring Rye – Quick growing, makes good early pasture and a heavy hay or grain crop. Please note the “Spring Rye” we furnish is sold to us as such, but we make no guarantee for same. Spring Rye for Hay or Grain must be sown early.
- Rosen Rye – The most popular fall rye on the market, yields heavy, stools well, grain large, straw very strong.
- Pelknser Rye – Came originally from Sweden, kernels are very large and the yield is heavy.
- Common Seed Rye – Special selection and reelected. Heavy large kernels. Prices on application.

**Wheat**
Wheat is successfully grown under wide variations of temperature, elevation and rainfall. The seed should be rather firm below the first two inches; a loose, rather cloyly soft surface is best. Plant 45 to 90 pounds of seed per acre, depending on local conditions. Wheat for hay or silage should be cut in the “firm dough” stage. For grain it should be well matured.

**Seed Wheat**
- Marquis – Matures early, plump and heavy, does not lodge or shatter, best red spring for the Coastal.
- Pedigreed Bluesean – Best white spring type for the coast, yields heavy, nonshattering, milly well.
- Sun Wheat – A new red winter type, well suited to the Coast, very heavy, strong stowing habit.
- Red Russian – A general favorite for winter in eastern Washington; late, very vigorous. Prices on application.

**Barley**
Fall planting is best for barley. Sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked in the spring on a firm seed bed with well pulverized surface. Fifty to 100 pounds is usually sown per acre. Cut for hay while the kernels are in the dough stage and for grain when the joints of the straw turn brown before fully ripened.

**Seed Barley**
- White Hull-less – Grows beardless and threshes out hull-less like wheat. Early, heavy yielding stiff straw.
- Beardless – Much superior to the old bearded barley, quite early, big cropper.
- Common Bearded – A special selection of white bearded barley, heads long, well filled, straw stiff. Price on application.

**Speltz or Emmer**
A species of wheat which retains its hull when threshed and resembles beardless barley. It is very hardy, though not grown much commercially. Does quite well on poor soils and likes warm climates. Culture same as for wheat.

**Seed Speltz**
- Emmer or Spelt – Selected for its hardiness and productivity. Price on application.

**Oats**
Oats like a firm seed bed and will “catch” if broadcasted better than most grains, although it responds well to a well prepared seed bed. Oats requires a lot of moisture, and 40 to 60 pounds is sufficient seed for an acre of upland while on moist bottoms 80 to 100 pounds can be sown with success. It has a vigorous spreading root system and does better on soil and newly cleared lands than other grains. Seedling can often be done quite late in the spring with good success.

**Seed Oats**
- Swedish Select (Vassar Type) – Earliness, sturdy grower, straw heavy, stiff, medium height, grain white, plump, heavy and large.
- Banner – A popular white head oat with thin hull, extra heavy, straw stiff.
- Victory – Exceeds others on light well, seed small, heavy, straw firm, open head type.
- Abundance – Medium early, spreading head, grain white, adapted especially to heavy soils.
- Black Alaska – Best for silage, hay or green feed, straw rank, leaves broad, grain black, large, heavy, and plump.
- White Seed Oats – Selected high grade oats of good quality.
- Gray Winter – For fall sowing, hardy, prolific, straw stiff, grain medium size, plump, gray color. Price on application.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

**ALFALFA**

Medicago sativa

Alfalfa succeeds best in a dry climate where water is not available for irrigation. The best soils on the farm should be selected for the alfalfa field. It is practically useless to attempt to grow the crop on non-productive lands to improve them.

The ideal seedbed is a well-settled subsoil with a fine surface that is loose to a depth of two inches.

Alfalfa should be sown early enough to permit the plants to become well established before winter sets in. The rate of sowing depends upon the condition of the soil. In the west under irrigation 15 pounds is generally advised, while under dry-land conditions 20 to 25 pounds is ample. Except under very favorable conditions alfalfa should be sown with a nurse crop.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when the plants are well in bloom.

**BEST Alfalfa Seed** (99% Per Cent Pure)—An improved strain of common alfalfa that is free from dodder and other noxious weeds and consists only of big plump seeds of high germination suitable for growing in the northwest. This strain is grown especially for us under our supervision so that we can offer unadulterated stock at a guaranteed value. Always more dependable than foreign grown stocks of doubtful purity, germination and habits.

**Grinn Alfalfa**—Of great value where the winters are severe and where common alfalfa freezes out. This variety has attracted considerable attention of late years because of its peculiar branching root system and frost resistance. We handle only the best strain.

**Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa**—Adaptable to and popular in the extreme southern portion of the United States. Does not compete favorably with common alfalfa in this section and we do not recommend its use.

**Cossack or Siberian Alfalfa**—Of the same type as Grinn, but does not grow as luxuriant and the price of the seed makes it undesirable for use in this district.

Prices on application.

**SWEET CLOVER**

(Melilotus alba)

**White Blossom**—Sweet Clover may be utilized for feeding purposes, as pastureage, hay or ensilage. It seldom causes bloat. Sweet Clover should never be permitted to show flower buds before it is cut for hay. It is very important that the first crop of the second season be cut high that a new growth will develop. Sweet Clover has proved to be an excellent 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. Being a biennial, this crop lends itself readily to short rotations. Seeding should be at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

**Crimson Sweet Clover**—Non-hardy biennial sweet clover. The seed has been scarified to make germination more uniform. Price on application.

**Yellow Blossom** (Melilotus indicus) — A low growing annual variety with yellow blossoms, used principally as a green manure crop. Price on application.

**Ambrosia Clover**—The new annual white blossom variety. Seed grown in Washington. Price on application.

**RED CLOVER**

(Trifolium medium)

The soil should be well prepared and the seed must not be covered too deeply, although it must be in firm contact with the soil. Therefore light loams or loose soils should be packed or rolled so as to keep the moisture in them available to the young clover plants at all times.

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. Sow 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre and cover lightly.

**BEST Red Clover (90 Per Cent Pure)—**Can always be depended upon as being the very best the market affords. Its purity and germination are unexcelled. Price on application.

**ALSIKE CLOVER**

(Trifolium hybridum)

Alsike Clover is most at home in northern latitudes or at high altitudes. It thrives best in a cool, moist climate. 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 overfallow 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. Seeding should be at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds per acre.

**BEST Alsike Clover (99 Per Cent Pure)—**Is the most dependable brand to buy. It is always at least 99 per cent pure, free from weeds and germinates readily. Price on application.

**WHITE CLOVER**

(Trifolium repens)

This is also called White Dutch Clover. 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. It will grow on almost any kind of soil and in the deep shade or the brightest sunshine. White Clover is also excellent for pastures, especially in western Oregon and the Puget Sound region. For pastures it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds to the acre in addition to other grasses.

**BEST White Clover (99 Per Cent Pure)—**The brand to use if you want a clean lawn or a good pasture. Always dependable as being the best. Price on application.
COMMON VETCH

Deservedly popular in the coast regions of Washington and Oregon, where many of it are grown for silage, hay and seed. The common gray varieties can be sown in the fall as they are perfectly hardy. For green feeding it is sown with oats or wheat and enormous quantities of feed are produced per acre. Sown early in the fall it can often be cut by April 15. Successional sowings should be made each month beginning as early as the soil can be worked in the spring. Sow 50 to 100 pounds per acre.

Seed Vetch

Gray Vetch — A selected strain of the common vetch, a vigorous growing type producing immense crops.

Hairy or Winter Vetch — Especially valuable as a ground cover crop.

Gray Vetch is recently popularized by the Oregon Agricultural College. Worthy of trial, seed scarce and price high.

Prices on application.

FIELD PEAS

A valuable grain, hay, silage and green manure crop for the northwest. 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. Sow 100 to 100 pounds per acre.

Seed Peas

Yellow Canadian — The variety in common use, our stock is redched and well graded. Seed is small.

Large Marrowfat — A large seeded yellow variety in great demand for table use.

Green or Binche — Seed is bluish in color and larger than the Canadian types, otherwise very similar.

Whip-poor-will Cow Peas — A popular southern pea of little value in the north.

Prices on application.

Soy Beans

Only the earliest varieties will mature west of the Cascade mountains. The growth is rank with woody stalks of questionable value. Cut for hay before fully ripened they make good roughage. The beans themselves are rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn or common beans.

Dwarf Essex Rape

An excellent forage crop for pasturing or cutting green for cows, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry. When cut to milk, it should be given after milking to avoid tainting the milk.

It thrives best on rich deep soils and is not infested by ordinary frosts, making it suitable to fall planting west of the Cascade mountains. If cut for green feed the stalks should be left at least five inches tall so the plants will not be killed. Three to four pounds will sow an acre and a common practice is to broadcast it following an early cultivated crop.

Flax

Flax thrives in northern latitudes, although it does not withstand frost. Sow shallow on firm warm seed bed at rate 30 to 70 pounds per acre. If wanted for grain or 60 to 120 pounds for fiber. Must be thoroughly cured before storing or it will heat in the bins.

Prices on application.

Sorghum

One of the sweetest and most succulent sorghums. Requires a long warm season to mature, but yields large crops under favorable conditions. Plant on a firm seed bed with fine surface mulch and cultivate frequently. The fodder is used much like corn. Produces a splendid grade of Sorghum Sirup. Proves a splendid crop east of the mountains.

Early Amba Cane — An early maturing variety producing heavy crops of grain. Price on application.

Field Corn

Field Corn Seed is listed with Sweet Corn in the Vegetable Section of this book.

If you are interested in poultry, live stock or general farming you should have Lilly’s Feed & Supply Book No. 38. Forty pages of valuable information about feeds and supplies. It’s free.

PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS VARY WITH THE MARKET AND FOR THIS REASON NO PRICES ARE SHOWN.
TIMOTHY

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of sowing Timothy is to sow without a nurse crop in the late summer or early fall on land that is as free as possible from weeds. Good results are usually obtained in this way, and they give excellent yields the first year. Sow for Best Timothy (50 Per Cent Pure)—Always the very best the market affords—unequaled for purity and germination. Price on application.

We also offer Evergreen Brand and Choice Breed Timothy, but recommend Lilly's Best Brand always. Price on application.

ORCHARD GRASS

Its ability to grow in the shade of trees is responsible for the name orchard grass. It is a grass that is sown when the quality of the hay will be much improved. It is also increased by the addition of red clover or alisky clover, and usually列入 the results it should be sown when it is just in bloom. Usual rate of seeding, 25 pounds per acre.

Orchard Grass—We handle only the best grade of seed. Price on application.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Besides its use as an annual hay crop, Italian Rye Grass is much used in temporary pastures, and in lawn mixtures. It produces a turf very quickly. Italian Rye Grass should be sown in the fall on the Pacific coast. Usual rate of seeding, 25 pounds per acre.

Italian Rye Grass—We offer but one grade, the best. Price on application.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Blue Grass is a favorite lawn grass in the north and also is the principal pasture grass on all rich soils. It has been supposed to have a special liking for limestone soils, but recent investigations indicate that this is not primarily on account of the lime, but because of the general richness of such soils. Usual rate of seeding per acre, 14 to 15 pounds.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Highest grade, weighs 21 pounds per bushel. Only plump, live seeds are that heavy. Price on application.

MEADOW FESCUE

Meadow Fescue is useful as a pasture grass and it makes a very good quality of hay and gives a fair yield. For wet soils few grasses are equal to Meadow Fescue. After the frost has killed the native grasses, stock may be pastured on Meadow Fescue, thus reducing by several weeks the period of drylot feeding. Usual rate of seeding per acre, 25 pounds.

Meadow Fescue—Known also as English Blue Grass. Price on application.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Perennial Rye Grass is also known as English Rye Grass. The chief use which has been made of this grass is as an ingredient in permanent pasture mixtures and for lawn purposes. Rate of seeding per acre, 30 pounds.

Perennial Rye Grass—Our stock is selected from the best importations from the old world. Price on application.

Domestic Rye Grass

A native species of Rye Grass in many ways just as desirable as the imported species. Usually not so high in price. Price on application.

Brome Grass

A hardy, smooth, erect perennial usually 2 or 3 feet tall, producing strong creeping rootstocks. Primarily a dry land grass, it does best under dry forming conditions. Sowing is desirable in fall and spring at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Price on application.

RETOP

No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions as Retop. It is the best wet-land grass among the "tame" species. It will grow on soils so very poor in that the best results are obtained only by the early sowing of Retop. It is strongly drought resistant and is often used for holding banks to prevent erosion. Retop is second only to blue grass as a pasture plant. On account of its small seed Retop should have fine, mellow seed bed, and care should be taken to prevent covering it too deeply in the soil. It may be seeded either in early spring or late summer. When sown alone, 10 pounds of good seed to the acre will insure a stand.

Retop—Selected fancy solid seed, free from null. Price on application.

Canada Blue Grass

Canada Blue Grass is a hardy perennial grass, producing an abundance of creeping rootstocks by which it forms a close turf. Its value is almost entirely as a pasture grass, since it does not grow to sufficient height to give a profitable yield of hay. Rate of seeding per acre, 15 pounds. Price on application.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Tall Meadow Oat Grass is preferred for well-drained soil and seems to be especially adapted to light sandy or gravelly soils. Sow it to cut about the time of blooming. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seems to stand pasturing well and furnishes an abundance of grazing. It comes on early in the spring and remains green until late in the autumn. Usual rate of seeding, 40 pounds per acre. Price on application.

Sheep's Fescue

Sheep's Fescue is a bunch grass, forming dense tufts 3 to 6 inches in diameter, with numerous stiff, rather sharp, nearly erect, stiff gray leaves, 2 to 4 inches long. While the grass is decidedly tough, it is nutritious and eagerly eaten by sheep and to a less degree by cattle. Sow 30 pounds per acre. Price on application.

Hard Fescue

Differs from sheep's fescue in having harsher, firmer and thicker blades. Thrives in the shade and, of late being used for the "rough" on golf courses. Price on application.

Chewings or Creeping Fescue

A creeping rooted species forming a close and lasting turf, resisting drought and thriving on inferior soils. The leaves are flue, closely matted, not bushy, making it desirable on lawns and the "green" of golf courses, for which it is used extensively. Sow 30 pounds per acre. Price on application.

Crested Dogstail

A slender perennial growing about two feet high. Of value primarily in the north, where it is a dense shade or a real hot sun. Makes a fair lawn grass under those conditions. Sow 25 pounds per acre. Price on application.

Creeping Bent

Valuable for its creeping rootstocks, which make it a desirable lawn and pasture grass. It is a close relative of Retop (Agrostis vulgaris), which it resembles in many ways. Price on application.

Pacey's Rye Grass

Closely related to English or Perennial Rye Grass. Valuable in lawn and where quick result is desired. Price on application.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is an annual belonging to the sorghum family; not particular about the soil, but it does best in a fairly rich clay loam. It has a short growing season, maturing for hay in about 75 to 100 days from seeding time if the weather is warm. Sudan grass should be sown in the soil has become warm in the spring. Price on application.

Velvet Grass

Also called Mesquite and Fog Grass. A good meadow in dry, sandy soil. Of little value where other grasses thrive. It is a perennial about two feet tall and is soft and velvety. Sow in fall or spring at the rate of 25 pounds per acre. Price on application.
PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES

The grasses and clovers that can be used for pasture and hay are numerous. The aim is to select such a mixture that a succession of grasses will be coming on as nearly the year round as possible. The principal points to consider in choosing such a mixture are the length of time the mixture is to occupy the ground and the condition of the soil in relation to moisture.

Why a Mixture Should Be Sown

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 a mixture failure is practically impossible. This mixture must be so composed as to make a solid turf. If a large portion of tufted or bunchy grasses are used bottom grasses of more spreading habit must be intermingled to fill the spaces and make a compact growth. It is also desirable to use those kinds that make a rapid growth after each mowing. For hay the grasses should be used that will all mature about the same time, while for a pasture mixture the chief requisite is that early, medium and late varieties should be used together to furnish continual grazing the entire season.

Re seeding

The value of reseeding old pastures or meadows is apparent in but little recognized in western Washington, although well established under similar climatic conditions in Europe. Many of the better grasses are comparatively short lived and less persistent than some of the less desirable. Immediately following a vigorous cultivation in the fall is a good time to reseed the grasses, but the clovers should not be seeded until the latter part of February, making the seedlings on frost heaved soil. It is often desirable to reseed the entire pasture or meadow, being careful to seed heavier on the bare or thin areas.

Imported Seed and Grasses

These Pasteur Mixtures contain the correct, early, medium and late grasses to supply pasture continuously during the summer months. The Hay Mixture is composed of tall-growing grasses which will mature about the same time and will produce the maximum amount of hay of the best quality.

Livy No. 1 Pasteure Mixture — Especially suitable for wet bottom lands. Contains Aliske Clover, Timothy, Rye Grass, Redtop, Meadow Fescue, etc.

Livy No. 2 Pasteure Mixture — For dry uplands or benches. Intended for sowing on logged-off lands. Contains Timothy, Red Clover, Rye Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, etc.

Livy Hay Mixture — A splendid mixture for establishing meadows that will produce hay of fine quality and maturing evenly. Contains Timothy, Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, etc.

These mixtures are packed 50 pounds to the bag and supplied with the pure seed labels. Price on application.

PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS VARY WITH THE MARKET AND FOR THIS REASON NO PRICES ARE SHOWN.
Lilly's Varieties - SEEDS in large packets as shown on this page and in bulk are sold by leading dealers.