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HARRIS

Garden Book
and
Seed Catalog

1926

HARRIS SEED COMPANY
INCORPORATED
909 Sixth Street and 624 E Street
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

"The Seed Service Store"
Our
New Branch Store
at 840 Market
Near Ninth St.

Owing to the fact that we MUST HAVE MORE SPACE, and also to BETTER SERVE a LARGE NUMBER of our customers who purchase HEAVY BULK SEEDS and GARDEN ACCESSORIES in QUANTITY from us, who owing to increasing traffic cannot find parking space at our store at SIXTH and E, we have opened a MODERN BRANCH STORE at NINTH and MARKET, with a FIFTY FOOT FRONTAGE on MARKET giving ample parking space for our customers. We shall carry our FULL LINE of SEEDS, PLANTS and GARDEN ACCESSORIES at this STORE, and with this added floor space we can relieve the congestion at our MAIN STORE at SIXTH and E where we are installing MODERN EQUIPMENT which will enable us to give BETTER SERVICE.
Harris Seed Company
Incorporated
"The Seed Service Store"
WALTER BIRCH, President
E. J. GOOKINS, Vice-President
WALTER BIRCH, JR., Secretary
909 Sixth Street, 624 E Street
and 840 Market Street
San Diego, California
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE
JANUARY 1, 1926

In this Catalogue we are presenting to you in plain descriptive language, a list of the many SEEDS both FLOWER and VEGETABLE which we carry in STOCK, with brief but RELIABLE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS for the PLANTING of same.

Our SEEDS are bought from the BEST GROWERS in AMERICA and EUROPE, and it is our constant effort to keep ABREAST of the time in QUALITY and SERVICE.

Our BULB DEPARTMENT is supplied by the BEST GRADE of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC BULBS, lists and prices of which you will find in this Catalogue with brief CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

We are steadily increasing the SCOPE of our PLANT DEPARTMENT, and as we always use OUR OWN FLOWER SEED, we have had many compliments from our customers on the HIGH QUALITY of the FLOWERS produced from OUR PLANTS.

Our LARGE LINE of FARM and GARDEN ACCESSORIES, such as INSECTICIDES, SPRAY PUMPS, GARDEN TOOLS and HOSE, FERTILIZERS, LAWN MOWERS, PLANT STAKES and many things too numerous to mention, take care of most of your wants for the FARM and GARDEN.

Our BIRD and GOLD FISH DEPARTMENT is growing apace, and we SPARE NO EXPENSE in keeping the STOCK CLEAN and HEALTHY.

Of Birds we have over TWENTY VARIETIES including PARROTS, PARAKEETS, MACAWS, CANARIES, IMPORTED and DOMESTIC, WEavers, FINCHES, etc.

We also carry a SPLENDID STOCK of BIRD CAGES and STANDS, FISH BOWLS and AQUARIUMS and SPRATT’S FULL LINE of BIRD, DOG and CAT FOODS and REMEDIES.

Our stock of DOG COLLARS, LEADS CHAINS and HARNESS is of the HIGHEST GRADE and is bought from both American and English Manufacturers.

We give you a CORDIAL INVITATION to VISIT OUR STORE.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS, READ.

NON-WARRANTY. Harris Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. When mentioned, purity and germination tests are for information only and without guarantee.
Every garden should have a hot bed in a sunny corner for the purpose of raising plants for early vegetables.

Dig a trench east and west twelve to eighteen inches deep. A bed three feet wide and ten feet long is large enough for a small family. Build the trench twelve inches high on the south side and 18 inches on the north side. Fill twelve inches deep with straw, manure, weeds, mowings, etc. Next, tightly, cover three inches deep with sandy loam; if the loam is mixed with some leaf-mould, it will greatly improve it. Insert a piece of board one lb. each of sulphur and lime will fertilize the hot bed and do much toward destroying fungus and insects. Place your garden, gather weeds and dig them north and south, so that the sun will light both sides of the row during the day, making strong, healthy plants. The other soil is as pliable as sand, and ought to grow anything but just will not. Both require the same solution. They need life (humus) and therefore nothing but a life into soil than a green manuring crop plowed under at the right time, and to thoroughly air the soil by cultivation.

THE SOIL

There are two kinds of soil in California that baffle the new gardener, and often puzzle the man of experience. One kind is the raw, unclaimed soil that packs so hard that vegetation cannot take root. The other soil is as pliable as sand, and ought to grow anything but just will not. Both require the same solution. They need life (humus) and therefore nothing but a life into soil than a green manuring crop plowed under at the right time, and to thoroughly air the soil by cultivation.

THE SOIL

For weeds and dig them under. Any decaying vegetation plowed under will add humus. For the field, grow rye, vetch, melilot, alfalfa, or barley during the winter months, and reap the spring plant Hubam Clover and Cow Peas. All these crops will furnish food for the stock as well as humus to the soil. Cover the manure with at least an inch of earth. This covering should be plowed under a month before planting and before sowing any seed the field should be thoroughly cultivated. By this time the surface, or a dry crust will form over the humus because of the air space formed by the humus.

The soil requires a little humus, or decayed, damp, mellow, moist, soil, supplied with the right amount of air, heat and available plant food. An important step, the successful growing of vegetable is to prepare the soil in such a way that it will be congenial to the best root growth. The soil for truck crops is a rich sandy loam—a soil containing varying proportions of clay, sand and organic matter. A good garden soil can be made in most back yards by intelligent management, and an application of two pounds each of sulphur and lime to every 100 square feet.

Clay and Adobe Need Skill

Of all the garden soils, clay is the most easily injured by tilting when it is not in the right condition as to moisture. If worked too wet, the particles all slide together into a compact mass. On the other hand, if it sticks together too dry, clay can be hard to break. When clay soil is in the right condition to work it will crumble apart, if squeezed in the hand, it is workable and holds together. Clay soil should never be worked when it is wet, nor even with a hoe. This is an important lesson for all gardeners to learn.

In a deep, mellow soil, the plants grow more quickly, since larger root systems can be developed and more food and moisture can be drawn up. A deep, mellow soil affords a larger reservoir to hold rain needed during the droughts that come in the growing season. Such a soil is warmer and contains air needed for the growing roots and for the bacteria that cause decay of organic matter or gather nitrogen from the soil air.

A Compost Pit

Make a pit about 12 inches deep in some out-of-the-way place in the home garden. Put into it every vegetable or plant which will decay. When cleaning up burn only sticks that will not decay readily, but put the ashes into the pit with the compost. Turn the compost three times a week. If it sprout with water whenever it shows signs of heating. This compost is valuable fertilizer, therefore do not neglect the Compost Pit.

A Word About Sowing Seeds

Many seeds are small and the germination weak, therefore sow them very shallow, often not more than one-eighth inch deep. This is because the root of a small seed is weak and if denied by too deep sowing, it dies before it reaches the surface. Cover the seed with humus, in order to transplant the young seed, it is advisable to plant plentifully, because the many seeds will give strength to raise the seed a sure root.

This advice applies particularly to beet and melon seeds, but it is applicable to all small seeds. It is easy to thin out the surplus plants. A good general rule is to plant seeds to a depth equal to from three to five times their diameter, make ridges to stand about six inches high, flattened to about ten inches wide on top and twelve inches between ridges. Drill the seed or transplant on each side of the ridge. Irrigate in the furrow between the ridge. This method two rows are irrigated with one furrow. It is easy to see the advantage of this method over the usual way of drilling on level ground and then covering over with a fork and leaving the plant, which is harmful, particularly during the heat of the summer.

A Few Words About Irrigation

In seed beds where small seeds are sown thickly, it is necessary to sprinkle the beds, never flood them. During the winter months, sprinkle only in the morning, but do not flood. It is best to work with a dry, loose soil, but do not flood. This allows all the heat, that accumulates in the soil during the day to be retained far into the night. During the summer months, it will be necessary to sprinkle in the evening to revive the plants after a hot day.

When making a garden, whether for drilling or planting seed, or setting plants, always wet the ground thoroughly. GIVE IT A GOOD SOAKING DOWN TO THE ROOTS, and not merely watered. This is fillable—that is, as soon as it can be spaded and pulverized, or when the soil will not stick to the spade, dig it 18 or 12 inches deep. Pulverize the soil thoroughly and rake it evenly. While it is still moist, plant seed from ¼ inch to one inch deep, in heavy soil, and a little deeper in sandy soil. Planted this way, almost any variety of seed will germinate and show above the ground in from four to ten days, with irrigation and light. Irrigating is in a new garden before the plant is above ground, nor after it you can irrigate between the rows. It is far better to irrigate than to sprinkle, and much less labor. Always mulch the soil after each irrigation, as soon as it melts readily, but no sooner. To allow the soil to bake, after irrigation is far worse than no irrigation at all.

To sprinkle the garden slightly each day during the summer months is of little value unless the ground is also thoroughly irrigated once each week or two, according to the nature of the soil. Slight sprinkling refreshes the full depth of the soil, but not more penetrate the soil more than one inch deep. Thus as the winter soil dries, the roots get no moisture. In the spring, when the plants are sown, use this water because you sprinkle each day. This is a common fault and the cause of many failures.
"THE SEED SERVICE STORE"

Planting Chart for Vegetables

See Planting Chart for Flowers on page 25

**THIS CHART** if carefully followed is a reliable guide as to what and when to plant, also quantity required. Remember that although good seed is the first requisite to success, much depends on the care given the seed after planting, soil conditions, weather, etc. We know our seeds to be as good as any sold on this coast, and we are always glad to give any information or help in the selection of seeds for your particular locality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Seed for 100 ft. row</th>
<th>Seed for 1 acre</th>
<th>Time of Planting</th>
<th>Put Rows Apart</th>
<th>Leave Plts Apart in Row</th>
<th>Crop Matures (in about)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke, Globe</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>12 oz. T.</td>
<td>October to May</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>2nd Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>300 P</td>
<td>Dec. to April</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>2nd Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke Jerusalem</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Dec. to May</td>
<td>4 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>8 lbs. T.</td>
<td>Dec. to May</td>
<td>4 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>4th Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Seeds</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>Feb. to May</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Bush</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>50 oz.</td>
<td>Jan. to Sept.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>1 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 to 3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Pole</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>Jan. to Sept.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>1 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>3 to 4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>Jan. to Sept.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>1 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 to 3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet Stock</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>4 oz. T.</td>
<td>Feb. to May</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>March to Sept.</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Sprouts</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>2 oz. T.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>4th Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Early</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>8 oz. T.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Late</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>4 oz. T.</td>
<td>June to Jan.</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1/4 oz.</td>
<td>5 oz. T.</td>
<td>Jan. to May</td>
<td>1 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>4th Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Jan. to Sept.</td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
<td>1 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>4th Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celeriac</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>Jan. to Aug.</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chervil</td>
<td>3 Pkts.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to May</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>March to Sept.</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciceria</td>
<td>4 Pkts.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>Mar. to Sept.</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicory</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Salad</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to March</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Sept. to March</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>3rd Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>4 oz. T.</td>
<td>Jan. to Aug.</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>10 in.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Plant</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>4 oz. T.</td>
<td>Aug. to Sept.</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>10 in.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>Apr. to July</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 1/2 to 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic (sets)</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>Apr. to July</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 1/2 to 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Radish</td>
<td>10000 lbs.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>May to July</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 1/2 to 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 1/2 to 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 1/2 to 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek</td>
<td>3 Pkts.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
<td>4 1/2 to 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Aug. to Sept.</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons, Musk</td>
<td>1 1/2 lbs.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Water</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to April</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>1 1/2 oz.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>April to July</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion seed</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>300 lbs.</td>
<td>Sept. to March</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion sets</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
<td>Dec. to May</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Seed for Sets.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnips</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Jul. to Aug.</td>
<td>3 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>3 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>July to Aug.</td>
<td>3 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>600 lbs.</td>
<td>March to July</td>
<td>36 in.</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>3 to 4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, Sweet</td>
<td>70 Plants</td>
<td>10000 lbs.</td>
<td>March to July</td>
<td>36 in.</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>3 to 4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>March to Aug.</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
<td>4 ft.</td>
<td>4 to 5 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>3 in.</td>
<td>1 to 2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhabar</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>Jan. to April</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>1 to 2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhabar Roots</td>
<td>33 Roots</td>
<td>3000 P</td>
<td>Feb. to Oct.</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>1 to 2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salalit</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
<td>Feb. to Oct.</td>
<td>44 in.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
<td>Feb. to Oct.</td>
<td>44 in.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Bush</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>Feb. to Oct.</td>
<td>44 in.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Running</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>Feb. to Oct.</td>
<td>44 in.</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, Seed</td>
<td>1 Pkt.</td>
<td>3 oz. T.</td>
<td>Mar. to Oct.</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>2 to 3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, Plants</td>
<td>35 Pkts.</td>
<td>3000 P</td>
<td>Mar. to Oct.</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>2 to 3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>6 in.</td>
<td>2 to 3 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip Sow &amp; Rutabaga</td>
<td>2 Pkts.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>24 in.</td>
<td>6 in.</td>
<td>2 to 3 Months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T in the quantity columns means these varieties are to be sown in hotbeds and transplanted to the field.
Useful Hints for Farmer and Planter

SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

Seed required to produce a given number of plants, or to sow a given quantity of ground

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Seed Required per Acre</th>
<th>1 oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke</td>
<td>1 oz. to 500 plants</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Dwarf</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Tall</td>
<td>1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet</td>
<td>1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Sprouts</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>1 oz. to 5000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicory</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress</td>
<td>1 oz. to 5000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Plant</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>1 oz. to 3000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohl Rabi</td>
<td>1 oz. to 2000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>1 oz. to 5000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Water</td>
<td>1 oz. to 30 hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Musk</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Seed</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, Top Sets</td>
<td>1 lb. to 60 ft. of row</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, Bottom Sets</td>
<td>1 lb. to 75 ft. of row</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnip</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>1 oz. to 25 hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsify</td>
<td>1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Early</td>
<td>1 oz. to 50 hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Winter</td>
<td>1 oz. to 15 hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>1 oz. to 3000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>1 oz. to 10,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Early</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips, Rutabaga</td>
<td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill</td>
<td>1 oz. to 1000 plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at a regular distance apart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>No. of Plants</th>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>No. of Plants</th>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>No. of Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 inches by 4 inches</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>6 inches by 6 inches</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>9 inches by 9 inches</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 inches by 4 inches</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>6 inches by 9 inches</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9 inches by 12 inches</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot by 1 foot</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10 inches by 10 inches</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12 inches by 12 inches</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feet by 2 feet</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12 feet by 12 feet</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15 feet by 15 feet</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet by 3 feet</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15 feet by 15 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18 feet by 18 feet</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet by 4 feet</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18 feet by 18 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20 feet by 20 feet</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet by 5 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22 feet by 22 feet</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24 feet by 24 feet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

Lbs. to the Acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lbs. to the Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley—broadcast</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom Corn—drills</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat—broadcast</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, Red, alone—broadcast</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, White, alone—broadcast</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, Alkike—broadcast</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Bermuda</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawn)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Orchard</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Orchard</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Orchard</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Orchard</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Orchard</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOOD SEED

The seed is but the embryo of the future plant. Its development depends as much upon the preparation of the soil, timely planting, watering and cultivation, as upon the seed. Good seed that will bring satisfactory results in the hands of the experienced and careful grower may fail when planted by the inexperienced or careless. If ten persons buy seed from the same package, and nine succeed in making them grow successfully, and one fails and pronounces the seed worthless, the proper conclusion would be that the seed was good and that the judgment of the one was in error.

Before condemning the seedsman, the purchaser whose seeds have failed to grow, should first consider whether or not—the season was right, the soil in proper condition, the weather favorable; that he planted neither too deep nor too shallow and that the ground was kept sufficiently moist, yet not too soggy.

All Our Packet Seeds Are Put Up By Us From Bulk Seeds.
Timely Hints
WHAT TO PLANT? WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT IT.
Read This Calendar

January—January is the month in which you receive seed once a year because this is the time to get ready to make your garden. When preparing the soil add a mixture of two pounds of lime to every square 10'x10' or to every hundred feet of row. It is an excellent fertilizer, and will destroy any fungus and vermin. Do not transplant Rhizoctonia, Potato Scab, Melon Wilt, etc.; see page of insecticides.

January is the month for making your hothotted, transplant all the hardy vegetables and flowers. Spray deciduous fruit trees for Curly-leaf and Codling Moth.

February—Now that the hot-bed is made and the ground all ready, let this month be known as Planting Time. Sow seed of anything you wish except the well known tender vegetables, such as corn, beans, melons and cucumbers, but these may be sown as soon as there is no danger of frost, or, if there is danger of frost the young plants may be protected with paper caps.

This is the month to harden varieties as for January, but you will protect the plants from the north and west winds by building windbreaks, using shingles or paper.

When transplanting it is wise to pinch off all the foliage, leaving only the tip. This is to avoid the damage done by the wind; besides there is less work of absorption required of the roots which are not yet established. You will find that by removing the foliage the plant suffers less by transplanting and recovers more quickly.

March—In frostless districts most anything may be planted during this month if in sandy soil. Do not plant seed of tender growing plants in heavy soil. Rather wait until May. Cultivate what was planted during February. Plant corn seed with the segment corn planter.

April—Do not neglect to apply sulphur and lime. Plant most any variety of vegetable or flower, but work all heavy soil freely that it may become warm and friable. This is important where it is intended to plant corn and sorghums.

May—Plant all the vegetables you wish in your garden, and now is the time to plant a second crop of those varieties planted in January, February and March. Plant Sultana Sweet Potatoes, using the Masters Plant Setter.

June—Plant your early fall crop of vegetables and force all growth with fertilizer and irigate freely. Don’t forget Toro Sulphur and lime. Transplant celery.

July—Let new be your last planting of Tomatoes and Melons. Plant Cauliflower and kindred hardy vegetables; also Pumpkins, Squash and Cucumbers.

August—Plant your fall crop of root vegetables and potatoes. This is the hardest month in the year to get a stand from small seed because of the excessive heat of the sun on parched soil!

Spray for Scale. (See insecticides).

September—This is the month for the big planting of Peas, Lettuce and Onions; transplanting Cabbage and Cauliflower. Plant cover crops this month also Garden Peas.

October—Plant your winter garden during this month and all cover crops. Plant Imported Bulbs. Continue transplanting Cabbage and Cauliflower. This is the month to fumigate for scale. Dig Sweet Potatoes.

For Clover and Grains use the Cahoon Seeder.

November—Plant Bulbs, transplant Cabbage and Cauliflower, Spray Peas with sulphur. For a small flower garden use the Continuous Sprayer; for a large garden use the HUDSON’S Compressed Air. (see page for Sprayers)

December—Let this be clean-up month. This is the month when all rubbish should be cleared out; all pruning should be completed. Plant Strawberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb and all hardy crops.

Get ready for early spring planting.

LAWN CULTURE

A beautiful and well-kept lawn adds more to the appearance of any residence than any one other outside attraction and in San Diego it takes very little work to keep it looking well all seasons of the year.

The following simple rules will assist you very much in making a new lawn and in keeping up an old one.

Soil Preparation. If you are putting in a new lawn in the dry season of the year, soak the sod thoroughly with water twenty-four hours forty-eight hours before you attempt to spike it up. When spading it be sure to break up all lumps to insure it settling well. After spading rake it over thoroughly, being sure to pulverize and surface the soil. Be careful of anything besides a good garden roller. Be careful to have lawn slope in conformity with lot and sidewalk to insure good drainage. This is the period to prepare and made smooth as possible, sow your seed, giving it good, even distribution, at the rate of about one pound to one hundred and fifty square feet. The average ratio of mixing lawn seed in this section is one pound of White Clover to three or four pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass.

After sowing seed rake in lightly and cover with mill shavings to depth of half an inch. When well screened and old stable manure is obtainable, shavings are not necessary. This top dressing is very essential in the starting of a lawn, as it prevents the hard surface of the plow and rapidly in the summer months, and protects the young grass in the cooler weather of winter, and helps to prevent washing.

In wetting down a new lawn care should be taken not to let the water run in streams as it will wash out the seed. Buy a Ross sprinkler and soak it good twice a day until sod is well started. Any good hand sprinkler that will make a soft mist, will spray well with water. If the grass of your new lawn is up, do not attempt to water it before it has taken root. As many of the weeds will die out by cutting and your grass seed will have a chance to form a sod, which will not be injured by the cutting.

All the grass seed we purchase is as free from weed seed as is possible to buy, and we have it all tested in government laboratories, but all soils are impregnated with weed seed, so do not blame your lawn seed for the weeds that come in a new lawn.

Fertilization. If your new lawn does not grow fast enough and your soil is impoverished, we recommend the use of Nullife Fertilizer, which can be used at the time of making your lawn or after it is well started.

Nullife Fertilizer is a quick action preparation made in Southern California for conditions that exist here, and we do not hesitate in recommending it for all lawn and garden purposes.

OLD LAWNS

Every few years in Southern California, lawns are liable to become root bound and infested with B. eremuda Grass (Devil Grass) giving them a dry or burnt appearance. While we select our grass seeds from sections where there is no Bermuda Grass, yet this pest is more or less prevalent in the San Diego area and can get into a lawn by a great many different ways.

When a lawn has become root bound or infested with Bermuda Grass the best treatment is to (Continued on page 25)
ARTICHOKES
Alcachofa

Artichokes are cultivated for the edible bud, which is very mild and delicious. The plants need a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. Plant in boxes in January and the young plants transplant in March or April.

Large Green Globe. The most popular variety. Buds large, globular, deep green, with tinge of purple at base. Pkt. 10c, oz. $1.25, ½ lb. $4.00. Postpaid.

Artichoke plants are obtainable during the months of December, January, February and March. Write us for prices.

Jerusalem or Tuberousrooted Artichoke. Early, distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for manure. Plant seed 2 inches apart. The tubers are also edible, and are delicious when well cooked. These tubers are obtainable in the winter months. Write us for prices.

ASPARAGUS
Esparago

Plant seed from January to May.

Culture. Being a perennial asparagus should be planted where it will not be disturbed. If it is planted only for private use, the row or rows should be established at one side of the garden patch, where it will not be in the way when cultivating the other parts of the garden. Asparagus requires a deep, rich, cool soil heavily manured and thoroughly tilled. Plant seed in beds or rows cover about 1 inch. Keep watered and weeded first year, and if too thick in bed thin out to two or three inches apart, and you get better roots. After one year's growth they can be transplanted to rows three to four feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Two year old plants are preferable for transplanting, they will then produce the following Spring. Cultivation should be done early in the Spring before the shoots start and in the fall after “cutting” is over. Cut the foliage off as soon as it begins to turn yellow and burn it so as to prevent rust getting started and also to get rid of the seed which if allowed to go on the ground will be coming up all over the patch and be a nuisance. Cover with heavy dressing of manure during winter. It takes about 7,000 plants to set an acre or about two pounds of seeds. An ounce will produce 300 good plants.

Palmetto. This is the standard variety grown for general garden purposes, especially for shipping. Shoots are light green and tipped slightly with pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ½ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00. Postpaid.

Argenteuil. An excellent variety for the canner and the early shipper. This variety is now more extensively grown by large planters and shippers because it is more prolific and stands shipping better. Also its purple tinge is attractive, and its excellent flavor puts it on an equal with the palmetto for table use.

(Pkt. 10c), (oz. 15c), (½ lb. 35c), (lb. $1.00 postpaid).

Asparagus Roots are obtainable during months of November, December, January, February and March. Write us for prices.

BEANS
Frijoles

All our prices on beans in pkt. and pound lots are postpaid. WRITE US FOR PRICES ON QUANTITY lots.

Plant snap beans from January to September.

Culture. Beans respond very readily to good soil and culture. A light, rich, well-drained loam is the most desirable. The use of manure is advisable, but should be used sparingly as it might make the plant run too much to vine. There is no plant more sensitive to cold and wet than the bean. We therefore advise not to plant until the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result in planting in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed one and one-half inches deep and thin the young plants 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, about 2 feet apart each way.

KEEP THEM Coming

For rotation, plant at intervals of from one to two weeks. The plants until time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into blossom is likely to cause the blossoms to burst and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.
Early Refugee or 1000 to 1. A very early variety; medium length pods; fleshy; round, seeds pink, marbled with red. This bean is growing in popularity with the home gardener as it is a good yielder. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. A yellow seeded long, straight pod. Before its under favorable conditions will produce snap beans in six weeks from time of planting. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Do not fail to get our price on large quantities of beans. Write us.

Bush, Wax Pod

Golden Wax. One of the most popular in cultivation; pods are long, flat and golden yellow; seed white, mottled with two shades of purplish red. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Prolific Black Wax. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium in size, borne well up from the ground, covered, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, postpaid.

Ventura Wonder Wax. Sometimes called Davis White Kidney Wax. A great variety for the market; early and hardy, sturdy, strong, long, yellow flat pods, white seed. A great yielder. Good also for white bean to shell. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c postpaid.

Climbing or Pole, Green Podded

Frijole de Hepisco

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. The most popular of all pole beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense in length, nine or ten inches, and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very solid, meaty, tender and stringless when young, assuming a saddle-back shape with age, being broader in width than depth, and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the bean ripens. Dried beans are long, oval and dun color. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. An early prolific sort. The pods are long, tender, and absolutely stringless, and of fine flavor. The beans themselves when dry are excellent for baking. This bean is rapidly growing in popularity with the large grower and we recommend it to farmers who expect to grow for shipping purposes. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. A pole bean of the Kentucky Wonder type bearing long, flat wax colored pods and is a heavy yielder. Very popular with the home gardener. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Scarlet Runner or Arbor Bean. The well-known and old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pink-like flowers. It not only holds its place as a flower, but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Seed large bright scarlet, heavily blushed with purple. Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c, postpaid.

Lima Beans

Bush

Lima beans are a nourishing and delicious bean, either when used as a green shelled bean or when mature and dry, and are especially adapted to Southern California, where they are grown in their greatest perfection.

Fordhook Bush Lima. In order to get the best results, plant one foot apart in rows 3½ feet apart. Although this bean has been offered for several years, it is comparatively a new variety. It is an improvement over the well known bush Lima because it is more prolific. It is a strong grower, more resistant to blight, and is more profitable to grow for the market because the pods remain green. This is a great advantage to the peddler, retailer and shipper. It has received universal praise. We recommend it to our customers for both home and market gardens—for the home gardener because of its excellent flavor and color, hardness; for the market gardener because it is demanded by the shipper. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Monstrous Bush Lima. A typical product of the climate and soil of Southern California. It is the largest bean in existence, and the best, having a flavor exactly like the little wild chestnut of the east. No home gardener will be without this bean after having once grown and tasted it.

This is surely the bean for the south. Plant six feet apart in rows eight feet apart, allowing only one stalk to grow in a hill. The vines completely cover the ground, although planted eight feet apart. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Pole Lima

King of the Garden. One of the best and most popular main crop varieties. It is medium early and has very long pods, 5½ to 6½ inches long, which are well filled with four or five good-sized beans. The pods are very straight and handsome, and the fine, hardy vines bear abundantly. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c postpaid.

SERVICE POINTERS

We carry a complete line of spray material and sprayers, and if your beans are bothered with rust, mildew, aphis or other troubles we have the remedy.

Watch for the slightest indication of mildew. When it appears, spray with the Anchor Brand of Sulphur. This will not only arrest any further advance of mildew, but it will fertilize the soil and destroy any germs of Fungi that may be there. It will also eradicate Nematode. For application use the American Beauty duster.

Commercial Beans

We carry in season a complete line of Blackeyes, Lady Washington, Nacy, Pink, Red Kidney, Soy and other varieties of Commercial Beans for seed purposes, including Field Limas, which are sold according to market conditions. If you are interested write us for prices.

Vegetable Planting Chart on page 2.
TABLE BEETS
Remolacha

Culture. Beets may be planted all the year round, but the best growth is obtained where the temperature falls below 25 degrees. Sow the seed one inch deep in well prepared, moist soil in rows eight or ten inches apart, or on ridges same as lettuce. Drill ten pounds of seed per acre. Thin out to one plant every three inches, and transplant the discarded plants in any convenient spot about the garden. The Egyptian is a small, dark red, flat, smooth variety. It is sweetest and best for the table. Irrigate about one week after transplanting, and every two weeks, as the nature of the soil is such that more frequent irrigation is found to be necessary. Mulch the soil after each irrigation. Beets are ready for use in ten weeks and continue in prime condition for another ten weeks. Two ounces of seed for 100 feet of row.

Blood Turnip. An extra selected stock of Blood Turnip, having larger, coarser top and root than the Detroit Dark Red and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $1.25, lb. $5.00. Postpaid. Crosby’s Egyptian. A turnip-shaped variety with dark red flesh showing zones of a lighter shade. Leaves are good, and very early. The market gardener’s favorite. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $1.00, lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Detroit Dark Red. A splendid deep red turnip beet, with firm, white, rather thin, but very early maturing, and makes nice round, finely-shaped roots. This variety is for all farmers, particularly for home use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 75c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity prices.

SWISS CHARD

Belongs to the Beet family and same culture should be used. Stem and leaves used for greens; also largely used as a green food for chickens. A rank grower. Root not edible. Giant Lacinato variety with very thick, heavy leaf stems. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 45c, lb. $1.25. Postpaid.

Blond White. Sometimes called Spinach Beet. Used for greens for chickens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. A large, hard, beets but has no edible root. May be used as a salad. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 55c, lb. $1.00. Postpaid.

Stock Beets or Mangels

Golden Tankard. Recommended on account of its mild-producing qualities. It is of rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yielding heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. Pkt. 10c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Giant Hybrid. A cross between a Mangel and a Sugar Beet. It is almost as large as a Mangel and contains nearly as much sugar as a Sugar Beet. The roots are a light bronze-green, grow well out of the ground and are very easily harvested. Pkt. 10c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

Beets are extensively used for feeding. Sow from October to May. In drills three feet apart. Thin out to stand half foot apart in rows. It is sometimes desirable to grow smaller roots as they contain a larger percentage of dry feeding material in which case plant closer together. Keep well cultivated.

Klein Wandleben Sugar Beet. This is considered the most desirable variety for sugar. It is also desirable for feeding purposes, while rather shorter than some varieties, are thick in diameter and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly. Pkt. 10c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Write us for quantity prices on Beets.

SERVICE POINTERS

Hydrated Lime applied at the rate of 10 lbs. per 100 square feet corrects acidity, loosens up stiff, hard soils, binds together light, sandy soils, kills or discourages many insects as cutworms, miniature foods for immediate assimilation by growing plants.

BROCCOLI

Broccoli

Should be treated the same as cauliflower. Which resembles. In fact it is practically a coarse summer cauliflower. More divided in the head, grows larger and taller and is harder and easier to grow.

St. Valentine (A pure white strain) is the best. Our seed is of the English type grown extensively in the north. Pkt. 10c, oz. $1.50, 1/4 lb. $5.00. Postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Berzade Bruselas

Culture same as cauliflower or cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf. The standard variety. Grows to two or three feet high and the stem has from 20 to 24 small heads, which are broken off and cooked like cabbage. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, 1/2 lb. $1.35. Postpaid.

CABBAGE

Col Beppolo

We do not hesitate in saying that there is no better cabbage grown than the winter cabbage raised around San Diego. This cabbage matures from November to April and the growers will always get good prices on the eastern market. We have splendid reports on our imported strains of cabbage seed and a trial will convince you.

A Few Rules for Planting and Growing Cabbage Successfully

Don’t have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, the young plants will be stunted and eventually die out.

Don’t seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Flower Planting Chart on page 25.
Cabbage Plants. We keep a constant supply of the leading varieties of cabbage plants during the greater part of the year. Price per dozen 15c, Pkt. 10c $1.00; for larger quantities, price on application.

Copenhagen Market. Undoubtedly an extra fine cabbage for all conditions; grand for market growing and unequalled for home gardening. Its heading qualities are sure, quality the best. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. $1.35, lb. $4.00, postpaid.

Danish Ballhead. This is the most popular of all late varieties for winter use. Because of its great solidity of head, and its unequalled keeping and shipping qualities, Danish Ballhead has supplanted nearly all other varieties for winter use. The heads are the right market size—not too large, very hard and heavy, weighing a fourth more than other varieties of equal size, the leaves are fine grained and deliciously tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. $1.35, lb. $4.00, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Head large, oval or nearly round, solid, crisp and tender maturing with early summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $3.00, postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. A variety that is much prized in Europe, and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium size and fairly compact. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. $2.50, postpaid.

Early Winnistad. A decidedly pointed head of good size and fine quality—the most sharply pointed of all Cabbages. One of the hardiest varieties, resists cold, wet and insect pests to a degree which makes it very desirable. We recommend it as one of the best varieties. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $3.00.

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Rock Red. A good variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. $1.20, lb. $3.50, post paid.

Do not fail to write us for quantity price on cabbage seed.

Chinese Cabbage

This variety of cabbage is a growing favorite with the poultry raiser, as it yields an abundance of succulent leaves for feeding. Our seed is imported stock.

Culture. Grow it as you do lettuce; transplant 10 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart.

Boiled with beef or pork it is excellent, having a much more pleasing flavor than cabbage. The inner leaves make better cold slaw. Pkt. 10c, oz. 55c, ¼ lb. $1.50, lb. $5.50, postpaid.

Special Notice

Owing to conditions, which may arise, beyond our control, such as crop shortage or failure, etc., the prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice. As a rule and whenever possible, however, we expect to fill orders at prices listed.

SERVICE POINTERS

Remember that the successful growing of any vegetable depends upon, soil, moisture, warmth, cultivation and good seed. We aim at all times to supply the best seed obtainable, knowing that, while seed cost is the smallest cost of farming, the farmer or truck grower should have the very best.

Write for Quantity Prices.

CARROTS

Zanahoria

Culture. Although carrots are hardy after the plant is established it is difficult to get a good stand unless the soil is well prepared and of such a nature that it will not bake, for the seeds are small and slow to germinate.

Carrots are sown the year around in deeply tilled, sandy, loam soil. Sow one inch deep in rows 15 to 20 inches apart. Thin out to 4 inches apart when plants are two inches high. Keep well cultivated and irrigate every week. Four pounds will plant one acre, one ounce 100 ft. of drill.

Chantenay. A good general purpose variety; five or six inches long; stump rooted; about three inches thick at top; tapering slightly; bright orange color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

Danver's Half Long. The best variety and the most largely used, not only for stock raising but for table use as well. The perfect type is about eight inches long, and about two and a half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a sort of half point at the bottom. Color is a bright orange scarlet. It is a very heavy cropper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

French Forcing. The best variety for forcing. Globe shaped; color, bright orange. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. $1.00 postpaid.

Long Orange. One of the best long varieties. A heavy cropper, growing entirely under the ground, preventing the crown from becoming tough and woody. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

Oxheart. A short, heavy, thick variety, heavy yieder, and very desirable especially for heavy soils. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

STOCK CARROTS

Large Yellow Belgian. Is similar to the above, but with a light orange color; said to be richer, but does not keep so well. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

White Belgian. Raised exclusively for stock. Grows to be very large size, and is easily gathered. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.
CAULIFLOWER
Caliform
Winter grown Cauliflower is another successful crop grown around San Diego, and our wonderful climate makes it possible to produce Cauliflower on the market during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March. We recommend our imported strains of Early Snowball, and many of our customers have had good success with Snowflake.

Cauliflower, much like cabbage, is much the same as that of cabbage, but is adapted to growth in cool weather only. It is a delicious vegetable, and is especially popular in the home or market gardener.

Plant the seeds in beds in June, for fall crops, and transplant about the first of August. For winter crop, seed may be sown in December and the plants set in place any time during February.

Early Snowball (European Grown). The best and most popular early variety grown. There is a vast difference in the strains of this variety offered, but what we offer is the best stock. Those who have had trouble with cauliflower should try this strain. It will make uniformly fine heads.

Pkt. 25c., oz. $3.00, ½ lb. $16.00, postpaid.

Snowflake or California Snowball. This type should be planted from the first of June to December. It is, however, not recommended for early planting of cauliflower too early because of the possibility of its heading prematurely. Conditions also have considerable to do with the success of the grower. In this early strain we have one that has proved to be very useful under early and climatic conditions.

Price: Pkt. 10c., oz. $1.50, ½ lb. $5.00. Postpaid.

SERVICE POINTERS
For Cabbage Worms use Corona Dry Arsenate of Lead. More cabbages are eaten by these insects before they are grown.

After cabbage is one-half grown use Corona Dry in a spray mixture according to directions.

For Aphis spray with Black Leaf "40" (Nicotine Sulphate) at rate of one teaspoonful to one gallon of water. Add a little Fish Oil Soap for a spreader. A new remedy for Aphis is Nica Garden Dust to be used dry.

On account of our mild climate California is subject to numerous insect pests which will cause very little trouble if taken in time. We carry a complete line of all kinds of spray material and spray pumps.

CELERY
Apo
Good money has been made in the past few years in the growing of winter celery in this section and we recommend our direct importation of Fresh Grown Golden Self Blanching.

Sow the seed in frame or open ground. When about three inches high, transplant about four inches apart in well pulverized soil to make the plants more stocky; water and protect until well rooted; then transplant in furrows or trenches about 8 or 10 inches deep, six inches apart in the trench. To blanch, draw the earth to the roots from time to time as the plants grow, thus filling up the trench. The soil should be the thoroughly enriched by the liberal use of well rotted manure. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants.

Golden Self-Blanching, California Grown. The most popular variety in use, especially for early crop. The plant is naturally golden-yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched. Make it blanched and fit for table form. Forms a rather small bunch. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ½ lb. $2.00, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching French Grown. Pkt. 15c., oz. $1.50, ½ lb. $5.00. Postpaid.

White Pumice. An excellent variety for fall and winter use. Most popular for late winter use, requires but slight banking. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., ¼ lb. $1.25. Postpaid.


A LITTLE HINT TO THE NEWCOMER
You have purchased your land, but you are all at sea about seaweed. What to plant and when to plant it is a puzzle; just read this catalog, and you will find the answer. But that is not all; you want not only advice, you want us, stating the nature of your ranch with regard to the following considerations—sandy, loam, adobe, swamp, mesa, foothill, irrigation, distance and proximity to market. Are you a gardener or rancher? We may advise you to plant squash in the fall during September and November. When they are marketed plant potatoes or corn (as your conditions may suggest). When this crop is harvested plant potatoes again and casabas. Thus you will have three crops within twelve months. Such information is often successfully given we cannot mention the great Southwest is full of surprises and great possibilities.

As soon as you have learned the trick, you are one of "us," and your letters home will cause your friends, to say: There is another California preventaric. You just can't make them believe it until they come.

CHAYOTE
Sechium edule
Culture. Plant fruit in the open ground after it has sprouted, covering roots with 3 or 4 inches of earth and protect from frost. Water sparingly until vine is about twelve inches high; then gradually increase until the vine is fetching, when it will require copious watering.

Chayote. A delicious vegetable vine, fine for Pergolas, some vines bearing from 15 to 30 lbs. each year. May be planted in one season. Large sized, pear-shaped fruit, which is used like squash, but is of much finer flavor. Planting season from November 1 to February. Each 25c. Postpaid. Dozen, $2.00, postage extra.

COLLARDS
Casa
Georgia. A tall, loose form of cabbage, grown in the south as a substitute for cabbage, and which may be planted from February to May. The leaves, when cooked, are tender, delicate and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., ½ lb. 65c. Postpaid.

CORN
Sweet or Sugar
Corn requires rich loam soil, and thorough cultivation. It may be planted in many localities where frost is not common, any time from February to September, and enjoy roasting ears nearly the whole year. The same hill may produce from 3 to 5 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Thin to two or three stalks to the hill to insure good-sized ears.

Black Mexican. Kernels black when ripe, but white when ready for cooking; it is very sweet and tender, and a leading favorite. Pkt. 10c., lb. 35c., postpaid.

Country Gentleman. The best for family use. Has long, white cob, closely filled with long white kernels, irregularly on cob. It is very finely flavored and sweet. Pkt. 10c., lb. 55c., postpaid.

Extra Early Adams. The earliest of all corn, and the first to make ears. Plant dwarf and stocky and grains of fair quality. It is really a field corn. It is used as an economy corn on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 10c., lb. 35c., postpaid.

Golden Bantam. An extra early dwarf variety. Ears of medium size, thickly set with rich, yellow kernels of a most delicious flavor. This variety has become a general favorite for its earliness, hardiness and extra fine quality. Pkt. 10c., lb. 35c., postpaid.

Oregon Evergreen. This is without doubt the best sweet corn ever grown, and is a great favorite among market growers in the southwest. It is very productive, bearing long, well-filled ears, and is of a particularly fine flavor. Many varieties of sweet corn do not thrive as well in California as in the east, and it has sometimes been said that good sweet corn is not to be had here.
This variety, however, seems particularly adapted to our local conditions, and produces ears of the very finest quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

**Stowell's Evergreen.** A good bearer of large, well-filled ears of best quality. The stalk is a rank grower, and useful for dairy fodder. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Do not fail to write us for sack prices on Sweet and Field Corn, as we carry large stocks on hand during the season.

**SERVICE POINTER**

Corona DryArsenate of Lead placed on the ends of the ears just as it comes into silk will prevent the ravages of corn worm and increase your yield of clean, perfect corn.

**DON'T FORGET** to see Our

**CANARIES, GOLD**

**FISH AND OTHER PETS,** also

**BIRD CAGES and FISH BOWLS**

**FIELD CORN**

**Eureka Ensilage.** A large stalk with a profusion of leaves which makes it the most desirable for ensilage. Lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

**Hickory King.** Kernel white; largest grain and smallest cob of any white corn known. This corn is the most popular of all the white dent varieties and is used by many for roasting ears. 1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

**King Phillip.** An early corn. Large ears. Yellow grains. A hard flint and a satisfactory variety for this section. Very popular for poultry feeding; lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

**Learning.** The best yellow corn on the market. A rank growing, leafy stalk makes it valuable for fodder as well as grain. Early; kernels long and deep; cob small. Price: lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

**Mexican June Corn.** The corn for the arid Southwest as has been proven by several years' trial of various government experiment stations throughout the country. This corn is quite largely grown in the Imperial Valley, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

It is chiefly valued as a corn that will grow and produce a good crop under arid conditions. One of the earliest maturing of the field varieties. Price: lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

**Orange County Prolific.** For Ensilage as well as corn. This White Dent variety is strictly a California product, and will surpass in amount of fodder or grain any other variety we have ever offered. It will readily yield one hundred and ten bushels of grain per acre, and when grown for ensilage it will yield more than thirty tons of ensilage per acre. Price: lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

**SERVICE POINTERS**

Following corn should mature.

**WHITE DENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange County Prolific</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka Ensilage</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oregon Evergreen Corn

**By far the most popular Sweet Corn in Southern California.**

Read Our Non-Warranty on Page 1
Hickory King, for grain and silage.......110 days
Mexican June, for grain, dry farming.......100 days
Improved Zealanding .................100 days
King Philip Flint, for grain, dry farming. 90 days

**Pop Corn**

**Golden Queen.** A very popular corn for this section. Large, smooth, yellow ears; a good pop-
per and very prolific. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $1.35, lb. $2.50, postpaid.

**French Rice.** A very popular variety; very pro-
fic; small ear; kernels long and sharp pointed. Lb. 30c.

**CRESS**

**Mastuerzo**


**Fine Curled (Pepper Grass).** Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery like a good pars-
ley; growth dwarf and compact; ornamental, crisp, and pungent; very refreshing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c.

**Water Cress.** Highly esteemed as a salad during
the spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Seed may be started
roundly in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and the young plants, transplanted to shallow water. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

**CHICORY**

**ACHICORIA**

Culture—Sow any time except hottest weather, though early spring is preferable, in rows eight-
een inches apart and three or four inches apart in row. A deep-rooting plant requiring little care if soil is moist.

**Large Rooted Magdeburg—**This variety is
grown for its roots, which are dried or roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for cof-

**Witloof or French Endive.** Is used as a salad and is most delicious served with French dressing and
eaten like lettuce. Seed should be sown in
June, July and August in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and the seedlings should be thinned out to
stand not closer than 3 inches.

In the fall, lift the plant, trim off the leaves and store in sandy soil in a cool place until
wanted for forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

**CUCUMBERS**

**Pepino**

Aldo our planting chart recommends the planting of Cucumbers from March to September, a
number of our gardeners have made a success of
winter grown cucumbers, picking their crop at a
time prices are high. While there is always an
element of chance in this kind of crop for winter,
yet the prices are always good, and some farmers
figure it pays to take these chances. The favor-
ite varieties for winter planting are Davis Per-
fect and Klondyke.

**Culture.** Plant six to twelve seeds in hills four
to six feet apart. Get the seeds into damp soil
about one inch. Rich, well watered soil is neces-
sary to produce well formed cucumbers. One
ounce of seed will plant 40 hills. Two pounds
to the acre.

To control Aphis spray with black Leaf 40 as
directed on can.

**Arlington White Spine.** A rich, dark-green va-

**Davis Perfect.** This cucumber has been a favor-
ite for late spring and early summer planting. The fruits are eight to ten inches long, dark
green and very attractive. It is also extra good
for hothouse use. We especially recommend this
variety for general use, both for the home and
market garden. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 65c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

**Improved Long Green.** Dark green, firm and
crisp, 12 to 16 inches long. Very extensively
grown. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 65c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

**Japanese Climbing.** This sort grows quickly,
climbing poles or trellis, thus taking up very
little room in the garden. The fruits are of good
size and of fine flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 65c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

**Gherkin, or West India Gherkin.** An extreme-
ly small fruited variety, grown exclusively for
pickles. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c. Postpaid.

**Lemon Cucumber**

This cucumber is without doubt the most popu-
lar variety for the home garden and when ripe
makes a delicious sweet pickle. This is a very nice sub-acid variety, and con-

A Corn Planter Saves Time and Seed.
sidered superb as a salad. The fruit is small and in appearance similar to a lemon. Very pro-
licity. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c. Postpaid.

Notice—All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

SERVICE POINTERS

Don't sow your seeds too deep. Plant small seeds as Radish, Turnips, etc., and those of simi-
lar size ¼-inch deep. Peas, Beans, etc., from 1 to 2 inches deep. Keep moist. Irrigate, if pos-
sible, and do not sprinkle.

**DANDELION**

**AMARGON**

Culture—It is used for greens and is much prized by epicures. Sow seed in the spring in rows 1 foot apart and thin plants to stand 1 ft. apart in the row. Sandy loam soil is best suited.

**Improved**—An early, large, broad-leaved variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. $1.50. Postpaid.

**EGG PLANT**

**Beregena**

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it will always call for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is finer than that of tomatoes, and it is just as easy to get a crop.

New York Egg Plant. New York is an early variety of the large oval-shaped, deep purple kind that tastes surprisingly like oysters when fried, and is of an indescribably delicate and alluring flavor when stewed. This variety of egg plant has superseded all other varieties in this section and is the only one we carry in stock. Should you desire other varieties we will secure them for you. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. $2.50, lb. $7.50. Postpaid.

**ENDIVE**

**Endivia**

Salad vegetable, which is very popular for winter use. Sow the seed in late summer and thin the plants to six inches apart. When quite well grown, tie the outer leaves at the top, thus blanching the inner leaves and heart. Use from December to April.

**Broad-leaved Estavian.** Leaves broad, light green; best for soup. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c. Postpaid.

**Green Curled.** The most universally used variety, and a very attractive plant. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c. Postpaid.

**GARLIC**

**AJO**

Culture—Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the onion family. It has flat leaves and the bulb is composed of several parts of bulbels similar to those of a multi-
piler onion set. Garlic has a strong, penetrating odor and flavor and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We cannot offer seeds but can supply bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions, separate the sets and plant them in drills eight inches apart and four to six inches apart in the drill, covering two inches deep. Cultivate like onion sets. When the leaves turn yellow, pull bulbs and dry in the shade. It requires about 300 lbs. to plant an acre and can be planted from September to March. Write us for prices.

We have a choice lot of the following herbs in plants: Catnip, Chives, Tarragon, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Savory, Rosemary, Lavender, Mint etc. Large thrifty plants, 10c each. Post-

age extra.

A well assorted selection of the various kinds of herbs should have a place in every garden. Their value in seasoning and flavoring is well known and appreciated. Care should be taken to harvest on a dry day just before they fully bloss-

om.

Angelica Garden (Archangelica officinalis).

Anise (Pimpinella anisum).

Balm (Melissa officinalis).

Basil Sweet (Ocimum basilicum).

Borage (Borage officinalis).

Caraway (Carum carvi).

Catnip (Nepeta Cataria).

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum).

Cumin (Cuminum cyminum).

Dill (Anethum graveolens).

Fennel, Sweet (Foeniculum vulgare).

Garlic (Garlic officinalis).

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis).

Lavender (Lavandula vera).

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum Majorana).

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis).

Rue (Ruta graveolens).

Saffron (Carrthamus tinctorius).

Sage (Salvia officinalis).

Savory, Summer (Satureja hortensis).

Savory, Winter (Satureja montana).

Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus).

Thyme, Broad-Leaved (Thymus vulgaris).

Woodruff (Artemisia absinthium).

**KALE**

Breton Col.

A species of cabbage forming a mass of leaves which are cooked as greens. Can be grown all the year round.

We recommend Jersey or Thousand Headed Kale to be the best for poultry feeding. It is a tall variety with smooth leaves and a heavy yield-
er. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.25, postpaid.

Tall Curled Scotch. A hardy variety growing about 2½ feet high, making a beautiful plant. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. $1.50, postpaid.

We carry a complete line of Kale plants. Write us for prices.

**KOHL RABI**

Colinabo.

A plant forming a solid bulb entirely above ground, bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked resembles a turnip, and should be sown and treated in the same manner.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable va-

riety. It is very early and has small tops. It can be planted all the year. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $2.75, postpaid.

**LEEK**

Puerro.

Culture—Leek is a very hardy plant with a sweet onion-like flavor. It resembles the young onion growth in the spring as it does not bulb.

The neck or stems are blanched by drawing the earth up about them as the plant grows in size or they can be transplanted to trenches and the trench gradually filled as the plant grows. They should be planted in drills or rows 16 to 20 inches apart and the plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Plant seed in seed bed, broadcast or in drills, covered to the depth of one-half inch, and when 

they are about as thick as a good sized goose
quill they should be transplanted.

**Lettuce**

Lettuce can be planted all the year, but head varieties will ripen up as well in the summer as they will in the winter, on account of the heat of the sun.

**Culture.** Have the soil well pulverized and moist. Sow the seed in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and not over half inch deep. Do not allow the seed to get dry after being sown. When the plants are two inches high thin to about eight inches, or transplant. The transplanted plants will mature two to four weeks later than those grown direct from seed.

Well watered, rich loam soil well worked and kept free from weeds insure a fine, brittle lettuce.

**California Cream Butter.** This is a favorite lettuce; of a rich, creamy yellow; stands the summer heat better than the other varieties and forms a very hard head. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb., 50c, lb. $1.25, postpaid.

**Iceberg.** Large, curly, light green leaves, slightly tinted with red at the edges. Delicious in flavor. The winterman's favorite for summer, as it heads well in the hot weather. Sow from April till August. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

**Improved Hanson.** Heads grow to remarkable size, resembling cabbage. This is a general favorite for home or market use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50, postpaid.

**Los Angeles Market.** Has well been called the Lettuce King of the West. Because of its large, solid white heads it is the favorite with the market gardeners who use it almost exclusively for fall and winter planting. Plant any time from September to April and you will have the best and sweetest lettuce grown. No winter garden should be without it. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, postpaid. Write us for quantity prices.

**New York or Wonderful.** A large, solid heading variety, very dark green outer leaves, but pure white inside. This is a favorite for winter but should not be planted in the summer. Sow from September till April. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, postpaid. Write us for quantity prices.

**Paris White Cos or Romaine.** The best of the Cos or celery varieties. Form a long, narrow head, leaves large and thick. Wall folded head which blanches quickly. Crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Very popular with our foreign population. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. $1.25, postpaid.

**Loose Leaved Varieties**

**Early Curled Simpson.** A favorite early sort; large loose head, Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

**Chicken Lettuce**

A new feed for chickens. Yields more than Kale. Does not make a head, but sends up a stout stalk, 3 to 4 feet high, just loaded with leaves. Economical to grow for when cut it starts again and again. It is unexcelled for poultry or rabbit feed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

**Buy “Hall's Garden Helps”, the best garden book published for gardening in Southern California. Postpaid. 50c.**

**MUSKMELON**

**Muskmelon**

For general culture, in hills five feet apart each way. No crop is more benefited by high state of fertility and cultivation. Plants when danger of frost is over and after the third leaf appears thin to two strong plants each hill. This will leave sufficient plants to thoroughly cover the ground when full grown. They should have plenty of water, especially after fruiting begins. One ounce of seed to 100 hills.

**Burrell's Netted Gem.** A fine strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Has a small seed cavity; rich and solid meat. It well netted, of uniform size and has no superior among muskmelons. Flesh salmon colored. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.25, postpaid.

**Extra Early Hackensack.** An early variety; green fleshed and very delicious. Fruit round and very thick meated. A general favorite. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.25, postpaid.

**The Famous Indiana Muskmelon.** It is with pleasure that we are able to offer this new variety of melons to our customers. It is heavily netted, very thick meated, a good keeper of exceptional flavor and is pronounced by many an improvement over the well known Tip Top. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $3.00. Postpaid.

**Mission Bell Cantaloupe.** A truly splendid melon, largely raised in the Imperial Valley. The flesh is a full salmon color even up to the very rind, and is of unsurpassed flavor, bearing a high percentage of sugar. The rind is heavily netted and the melon is larger than medium size. Mission Bell is a vigorous grower and early bearer, and a splendid keeper, both on the vine and after it has been picked. For an all around family melon, here is a cracker jack; and it is an equal favorite with the market gardeners. You can't beat the Mission Bell. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. $1.10, lb. $3.25 Postpaid

**Ogura.** Large melon, about three times the size of Rocky Ford. With its well netted, dark skin, smooth salmon-colored flesh of a superb rich flavor, it stands high with growers everywhere. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

**Pineapple** has been the leading muskmelon on the local market for several years and will, no doubt, hold that position for some time, as it is certainly one of the best melons for size, shape and appearance, yet produced, and when raised under proper conditions is of fine texture and flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

**Rocky Ford.** Golden Lined. A famous cantaloupe. The universal favorite of the market Gardener. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50.
Rocky Ford-Polock 10-25. This is the latest improved strain of the popular Rocky Ford. It eliminates every defect of all other strains. Perfect in size, shape, netting, flavor, and long keeping and good shipping qualities. Our seed is from one of the most reliable growers in Colorado. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

Tip Top. Selected stock. A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. It is a yellow fleshed melon of the very best quality; every melon produced, big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one. They are sweet, juicy, of finest flavor, edible to the very rind. It is a strong grower and a heavy yielder, and of handsome appearance. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, 1 lb. $2.50. Postpaid.

Honey Dew. A new melon and a great favorite with both the market gardener and in the home garden. Every melon is a good one. Flesh is light green and as sweet as honey. The rind is light green or silvery-grey in color, smooth as an egg and hard as the rind of a winter squash. A good shipper, is good right off the vine and will keep for months. Undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market today. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. $2.25, postpaid.

Persian. A new variety, a yellow flesh, heavily netted but of smooth rind. Very sweet and of distinctive flavor. Splendid keeper—average weight about 7 pounds each—many much larger. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. $2.00, lb. $3.00. Postpaid. Do not fail to write us for quantity price on melons of all kinds.

CASABA VARIETIES

Golden Hybrid. A new variety of Hybrid Casabas, very popular on account of its golden color and keeping qualities. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c ¼ lb. 85c, lb. $2.50.

Golden Beauty. This Melon is very similar to the Winter Pineapple except that it has a golden yellow rind. A fine keeper and shipper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. $2.25, postpaid.

Improved Hybrid. The most popular of all the Casabas, being raised almost exclusively by the market gardeners on account of its good keeping and shipping properties. About as large as a large Hackensack muskmelon, dark green rind, and delicious white flesh. Sometimes three inches thick. Do not fail to plant this excellent melon. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. $2.50. Postpaid.

SERVICE POINTERS

Use fertilizer. In California, where there is no “resting period”, frequent fertilization is absolutely necessary to secure continuous results. NULIFE (Furvida) Fertilizer contains all the elements required in proper proportions to produce a healthy luxuriant growth.

WATERMELON

Zandia

Watermelons are rapidly becoming one of the favorite crops in this section, as the demand is always good, and a good yield can be had without irrigation. We carry the leading varieties.

Culture. As soon as the weather becomes settled, about the first of March, select a rich, sandy loam soil which has been plowed deep and well harrowed. Plant 6 to 10 seeds one or two inches into moist soil, in hills 10 to 15 feet apart each way. When young plants show character, thin out to 2 or 3 best plants in each hill. Keep the soil around the roots weed free. The best flavored melons are grown without irrigation. One ounce to 50 hills, 2 lbs. to an acre.

Apply Tobacco Dust or slacked lime before the plants come up to keep beetles away.

Angeleno White Seeded. A large, round, dark-green type, bright red flesh, free from fibre and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper and average weight 25 to 30 lbs. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

The seed of the White Seeded Angeleno often comes with the ends split open, which does not hurt the germination. We advise soaking in water for a few hours before planting and cracks in seed will close up, keeping out dirt until seed start in good shape.

Angeleno Black Seeded. Similar to the White Seeded variety and a favorite with growers, who like a black seeded melon. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. $2.00. Postpaid.

Chilian Black Seeded. The leading watermelon in Southern California for twenty years. The original Chilian Watermelon was of the white seeded type, but of late years, in the vicinity of San Diego, the black seeded type has led all other varieties. It is a medium size, round melon, short crop, early maturing and is a great favorite with the market gardeners who supply hotels and restaurants. Plant two pounds per acre, from March to July, altitude some gardeners who have a warm soil plant earlier. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

Chilian White Seeded. Same type as Black Seeded, has a larger average size and a good shipper. Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.10. Postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet. This is an excellent melon either for the home garden or for shipping. It is of medium size, a very good shipper and flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed positively cannot be excelled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.10. Postpaid.

Klondike. This is now indisputably the most popular melon on the market. Why? Because it has a flavor quite as distinct from other watermelons as a Bartlett pear from any other pear, and is sweeter even to the thin rind than any other. It is popular with the grower because it is wonderfully adapted to dry farming, wonderfully prolific, early, long and continuous bearing, the vines seem in their prime in September and October, long after other varieties have disappeared. Planted in rows twenty feet apart on dry soil that has been scientifically prepared the vines will interlace.

The seed is small. One pound of Klondike will number as many seeds as two pounds of other varieties. The color of the seed is brown, mottled black. Pkt 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $3.00, postpaid.

Tom Watson. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweet, but the color is a light green. Its great merit is in its earliness, good flavor, thin rind, and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best.

Write Us for Quantity Prices.
of shippers. It is popular in the San Joaquin Valley.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ½ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50.

Do not fail to write us for price on quantity orders for melon seed.

Buy "Hall’s Garden Helps" for 50c; the best garden book sold. Postpaid.

**MUSTARD**

*Musta*za

Culture. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

Giant Southern Curled. A large variety forming a great mass of the beautiful leaves, which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous, highly recommended. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ½ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

Chinese. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ½ lb. $1.15, lb. $3.50. Postpaid.

White London. Best for salads and cooking purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ½ lb. 30c. Postpaid.

**MUSHROOM SPAWN**

*Seta*

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept from 60 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture or corral, procure good, rich soil and add twice the amount of fresh horse manure. Mix this compound well and prepare a bed, say, four feet wide. Put down a thin layer, pounding it down hard, and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls to about 50 degrees the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. These beds will continue bearing about thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil. Moisten with warm water and cover with hay and let it remain. The main conditions for mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

**Pure Culture American Spawn.** This Spawn is made in America from selected strains grown under cultivation. Such Spawn is fresher than the English, which must be thoroughly dried before its local journey; the American Spawn is therefore quicker and stronger than the imported. Price, 50c per brick. Weight about 2 lbs. Postage extra.

**ONIONS**

*Cebolla*

Culture. The most common method of culture is to drill seed thick in the rows quite shallow and rows from 14 to 20 inches apart. After plants are as large as pencils thin out to about three to five inches, according to the variety, transplanting those taken out to about the same distance, after cutting back the tops and roots. Or they can be grown thickly in beds and transplanted to rows. Can be sown any time of the year, and really there is no excuse why fresh onions cannot be had every week in the year. For early onions in the Spring, plant sets during the Fall, which mature much more quickly than from seed. Beware of cheap mutations on this seed, as much inferior stock with poor germination is offered, some many years old. Our stock is fresh and of very highest quality and germination.

**Australian Brown.** An early and very hardy variety. Does especially well in this country. Should be planted early in low, moist ground to get the best results. Skin a thick, firm, the color is rich brown. It is the best keeper of the onion family. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ½ lb. $1.35, lb. $4.00. Postpaid.

**Crystal White Wax.** A large white onion of the Bermuda type. Very early and mild in flavor. Can be planted very thick. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, ½ lb. $2.00, lb. $6.00. Postpaid.

**Great Green Bunching.** One of the best onions for use as a green onion. If left in the ground to mature will also make large, dry onions, is not a multiplier onion and should not be confused as such. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ½ lb. $1.50, lb. $5.50. Postpaid.

**Prize Taker.** A very large globe-shaped variety with light, yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It produces heavy crops. Is a good keeper and popular as a market variety. Farmers often sell from two to three pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ½ lb. $1.75, lb. $5.00 postpaid.

**Bed Wetherfield.** The best known and most widely used red variety. In shape it is flatish, but thick, with very firm flesh. Is hard and an excellent keeper as well as a heavy cropper. The color is a bright purplish-red. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ½ lb. $1.75, lb. $5.00. Postpaid.

**Southport White Globe.** A pure white globe-shaped variety. Forms handsome hard round bulbs with wax-like, pearl-white flesh. Is used great deal for green onions owing to the clear, white stem. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, ½ lb. $2.50, lb. $7.50. Postpaid.

**True Spanish Onion.** One of the large Spanish types of very mild flavor, nearly globe shape, color white, fleshed with yellow. Very popular in the south. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, ½ lb. $2.50, lb. $7.50. Postpaid.

**White Bermuda.** A very early variety; almost exclusively grown for market in Southern California, Arizona and Texas, where it is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring. It is mild and one of the finest flavoured onions. The color is a pinkish straw and its shape is flat. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, ½ lb. $2.90, lb. $8.90. Postpaid.

**White Fusial or Silver Skin.** A beautiful white onion of good shape and mild flavor. It is early and very superior for both family and market use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ½ lb. $1.75, lb. $5.00. Postpaid.

See Our Bird and Fish Department.
Yellow Globe Danvers. This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost a globe form and the bulbs are quite large with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, ½ lb. $1.50, lb. $4.50, postpaid.

ONION SETS

We carry a large line of Onion Sets and they can be planted all year if obtainable. Onion Sets are small onions grown from seed which is planted very thick and tops are allowed to die down before onions mature. They are then dried and cleaned up for the market. The advantage in planting sets in place of seed is that you gain from two to three months in time, and by planting a few each month, can have an abundance of fresh, green onions all the time. If you wish to secure dry onions from sets you can do so by thinning them to about four inches apart and working the soil away from the plants. After they have started to mature, break the tops down, which throws the growth into the bulb. It requires about three hundred pounds of sets to plant an acre.

White or Silverskin. Price: Lb. 30c, postpaid; Australian Brown. Price: Lb. 30c, postpaid; Bermuda Sets. Obtainable only during months of June, July and August. Write for price.

Do not fail to get our 100-lb. price on Onion Sets.

OKRA—QUIMBÓNDÁBO

Cultivation—Seed can be planted from the middle of March until the latter part of August. Plant 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Plant seed ½ inches deep. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row. This vegetable produces long and nutritious pods which when young are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor. It takes 8 lbs. to plant an acre.

Perkin’s Mammoth. A large variety, long green pods, tender and good flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 45c, lb. $1.25. Postpaid.

White Velvet. Pods of an attractive white color, very popular with the grower. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ½ lb. 45c, lb. $1.25. Postpaid.

PARSNIIPS

Chirliva

Culture. Work your soil well to depth of at least a foot, i.e. from September to following May in drills 18 inches apart, covering ½ inch deep. When well up, thin out to 3 or 4 inches in the row. The seed is slow to germinate, hence should be sown in soil that holds moisture well. One ounce to 200 feet of row. Five pounds to an acre.

Hollow Crown. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. Skin smooth and white, and flesh tender, while the root grows eighteen to twenty inches long. The best part of it is contained in the first eight inches from the top. It is particularly fine, smooth and regular. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ½ lb. 75c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

PARSLEY

Perijil

Requires rich, moist soil. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family if the leaves are cut often and the plant is not allowed to go to seed. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring, using one-fourth of an ounce to 100 feet.

Champion Moss-Curled. Vigorous compact growing variety; excellent for garnishing and flavoring; also a handsome decorative plant; leaves fine and crisp, resembling moses; a most popular sort for the market and home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ½ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

We carry in stock at all times during their season Onion Sets, Horseradish Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants, etc.

PEAS

Chicarosso gulisantes

Write for quantity prices on all Peas.

Home Garden

For the home garden we recommend Blue Bantam, to be planted for very early peas, and if they can be trellised, the Tall Telephones for later crop. If they cannot be trellised, plant Admiral, or any other of the late varieties offered here. All are good.

Cultivation. Peas are very susceptible to soil and climate. Within the radius of a few miles from San Diego, and in one locality or another peas may be grown every month of the year.

In a thermal zone plant peas from September 1st to February 1st, and in lowland from January 1st to September 1st. In summer months, from May to September plant ½ inch deep in heavy soil and more deeply in sandy soil. From December to April plant not more than one inch deep. The object of the above is to have the seed deep enough to lie in moist earth, and shallow enough to get warmth from the sun. Never irrigate after planting peas until they come up. Irrigate before planting, but do not plant until the soil is tillable.
Peas will rot in soil that is too wet, especially during the winter months. They will stand a great deal of frost and cold weather until they bloom, but after they bloom a heavy frost will destroy the pods and if cold enough will kill the vines. Many planters sow one hundred pounds of seed per acre, but sixty pounds of seed per acre drilled in rows and well cultivated will produce larger pods and more peas per acre; besides there will be less mildew. Put the rows north and south for winter planting to give them as much sun as possible.

At the first appearance of mildew, spray with the best sulphur obtainable, and do the spraying in the morning. If your soil is sandy it would be well to inoculate the seed with Nitrogen producing Bacteria, preferably Farmogerm.

## Carloads of Green Peas

**Market.** Every Christmas day every household within the United States may have on the table green peas grown in Southern California, right from the U. S., and we will stand a great deal of frost and cold weather until they bloom, but after they bloom a heavy frost will destroy the pods and if cold enough will kill the vines. Many planters sow one hundred pounds of seed per acre, but sixty pounds of seed per acre drilled in rows and well cultivated will produce larger pods and more peas per acre; besides there will be less mildew. Put the rows north and south for winter planting to give them as much sun as possible.

**American Wonder.** The earliest of all wrinkled peas. Of dwarf habit, growing from 9 to 12 inches. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, postpaid.

**Blue Bantam.** A very large podded pea of low growing habit. The vine is one and a half feet high, with an abundance of well-filled pods. It is a combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and unusual productiveness. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c. Postpaid.

**Gradus, or Prosperity.** This is the earliest large podded pea in cultivation. The peas are of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c. Postpaid.

**Admiral or Senator.** A comparatively new pea to Southern California. Medium growth, branches heavily and abundant producer. The pods are decidedly curved. The peas are the sweetest of any variety grown here. A good shipper and very popular with the growers and dealers. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c. Postpaid.

**Stratagem.** A semi-dwarf variety with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled, and of good quality. The strain we offer is selected and carefully rogued. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c. Postpaid.

**Telephone.** A fine, tall variety; immensely productive. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c. Postpaid.

**Yorkshire Hero.** A good market pea in this section. Abundant cropper and excellent in quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c. Postpaid.

**Dwarf Gray or Sugar.** (Edible pods). Of extraordinary yielding qualities. Unsurpassed as an edible pod variety. Pkt. 10c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

**A Pointer on Peas.** We carry a fancy line of hand-picked peas raised by the best growers in the U. S., and we will take great pleasure in having you write us for price and samples, if you are going to put in a quantity. Our largest seller in this section is the Senator, which has proven a great favorite with the gardener.

**Buy “Hall’s Garden Helps”, the best garden book sold for Southern California. Price 50c, postpaid.**

## A Word About Sowing Seeds

Many seeds are small and the germination weak, therefore sow them very shallow, often not more than one-eighth inch deep. This is because the germ or sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep sowing, it dies before it reaches the surface.

In order to assist small or weak seeds to grow, it is advisable to plant plentifully, because the many seeds will give strength to raise the soil where one could not do so.

This advice applies particularly to beet and melon seeds, but is applicable to all small seeds. It is easy to thin out the surplus plants. A good general rule is to plant seeds to a depth equal to from three to five times their diameter.

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**PEPPERS**

**Pimiento.**

**Culture.** To propagate pepper plants, more than ordinary heat is required. Should therefore be sown either under glass or in a prepared bed with an under layer of fresh horse manure, to produce the required heat. Sow the seed in the bed about March 1st and when about six inches high, transplant. Keep well watered, and in cultivating, draw the earth toward the plant, hilling up slightly.

**Chinese Giant.** The largest of the Bullnose type. Fully twice as large as the popular Bell. Very mild, thick meat with large cavity for stuffing. We are ready for shipment from the latter part of November, and a continuous supply is maturing until April.

**Anahiem Chili.** This is the chilli so well known locally. One of the most profitable crops for the gardener. Bears pods from six to nine inches long in great profusion. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, 1/4 lb. $1.60, 1 lb. $4.75, postpaid.

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**Spraying Chart on page 39**
unqualed on account of its smoothness and attractive appearance. The bell-shaped, salads creamed like onions or eaten raw like an apple. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. $1.75, lb $5.00. Postpaid.

**Mexican Chili.** The pepper that has made the fame of Mexico famous is becoming very popular in the Southwest. It is a medium size, pear-shaped, bluish green in the field, thin when dried. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. $1.50, lb. $5.00. Postpaid.

**Chile Bolita or Piglin.** A very hot, round chili pepper used in sauces and for pickling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c. Postpaid.

**RADISHES**

Radishes can be successfully raised any time of the year, selecting sunny spots in winter and shady nooks in the heat of summer. Succeed best in soft, moderately rich garden soil not over moist or too heavy. Sow in drills. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet.

**Crimson Giant Turnip.** Twice as large as any other turnip-shape variety; does not get hollow or pithy; flesh white, solid, crisp and mild flavor. Excellent for forcing in open ground. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. ½ lb. $1.00, postpaid.

**Early Scarlet Turnip.** The best known and most popular variety. Pinkish color; tight and firm. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. ½ lb. $1.10. Postpaid.

**Japanese Summer.** A long, white summer variety attaining a length of twenty-four inches. Very tender, mild and of excellent flavor; always finds a ready market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. $2.25. Postpaid.

**Japanese White Winter Mixashige.** This is the long white radish seen on the fruit stands and vegetable counters in the West. Grown from 18 to 20 inches in length and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is solid and tender, very sweet. Plant from 1½ inches to 2 inches deep. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

**Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.** One of the most popular and attractive of all radish varieties. It is a globe shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the garden and market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.

**RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT RHUBARB**

**Culture.—** Rhubarb seed requires considerable care and is discriminating as to where it grows. A rich light sandy loam in its delight and seed in this type of soil, about ¼ inch deep in rows which are 3 inches apart, are early spring, say February, will be ready to transplant in from 4 to 6 weeks after the 1st of May. They are as large as one’s finger, transplant the roots to mellow soil as described above, in rows 5 feet apart and about 2 feet apart in the field. The roots should be set in ridges with the crowns even with the surface of the soil. The ground should be kept well cultivated and irrigated the first season and stalks may be pulled early the next spring. Four ounces of seed will plant an acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. $1.25, ¼ lb. $4.00, lb. $12.00. Postpaid.

**RHUBARB MILK**

We carry a fancy line of Rhubarb Roots, which usually sell at $1.00 and $1.50 per doz. Special price on 100 and 1000 lots. Postage extra.

**SALISFY**

**Salsify blanco**

**Culture.** Sow the seed early in the Spring in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. Thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in well enriched soil. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.** A larger and superior variety, mild and deliciously flavored. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. $1.75. Postpaid.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

Owing to conditions, which may arise beyond our control, such as crop shortage, or failure, etc., the prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice. As a rule, and whenever possible, we expect to fill orders at prices listed.

**SPINACH**

**Espinaca**

**Culture.** Sow in drills one foot apart, and for succession every two weeks. It grows thin out for use, keeping clean of weeds. It thrives the year round in California. One ounce of seed for 70 feet of drill. Twenty pounds to the acre.

**BLOOMSDALE.** Large green thick savoye crumpled leaves, grows luxuriantly, producing twelve...
to fifteen tons per acre. Throughout the East and South, this variety is used more extensively than any other. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 50c. Postpaid.

Broadleaf Prickly. A splendid fall or winter sort, also does well planted in the spring. Quick growing, with large dark green leaves. The favorite with market gardeners for winter planting. We have no hesitation in recommending this as the main crop spinach. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Long Standing. This is a good sort for market gardeners because it is slow to shoot to seed, and the quality is equal to the best winter variety. Pkt. 10 oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

New Zealand. A spreading vine with numerous branches. One plant will cover an area four feet in diameter. The tender tips may be cut every few days and cooked as spinach; it is just as good. One pkt. is enough for a family garden. Pkt. 10c, oz 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. $2.25, postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

SQUASH

Calabaza

Culture. Plant 5 to 7 seeds in each hill. Have the ground well worked and get the seed into the damp soil. Bush varieties have the hills 4 feet apart and running varieties hills 8 feet apart each way. One oz. of seed to 50 hills, ½ lb. to 2 lbs. to an acre. Plant seed after danger from frost is over.

Banana. This squash grows from one to two feet in length. The skin varies from a bright yellow to a dark olive green. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. It keeps from one season until another. Pkt. 10c. oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. $2.00, postpaid.

Golden Hubbard. An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red and the flesh bright orange. The vine is productive and the fruit is fit for use earlier than the Hubbard. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. $2.25. Postpaid.

Green Hubbard. The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Fruits is oblong and pointed, heavily warded, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. is noted for its excellent qualities. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. $1.25, postpaid.

Italian Squash. Should be used when quite young. When stowed it has a rich, creamy flavor, not equaled by any other squash. For the family garden we would recommend its use instead of the small white heavy scallop type. One of the excellent flavor, and it is much more prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. $2.00. Postpaid.

Summer Crook Neck. A very rich, fine flavored summer squash. Very early and productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50. Postpaid.

Vegetable Marrow. We feel that this excellent squash should be called to the attention of every one in Southern California. It is early, prolific and delicious, whether stewed or fried like Egg Plant. As it becomes better known it will be seen in every home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50, postpaid.

White Bush Scallop. A very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bushy in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "party pan" squash. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. $1.25. Postpaid.

A WORD ABOUT SUMMER SQUASH

In sections where there is little likelihood of late frosts, plant the seed in February, selecting one of the Improved White Bush Squash. These are the earliest and best varieties, as well as the most prolific.

Plant again in September for late fall crop. From $4.00 to $8.00 per acre is realized.

 TOMATOES

Culture. Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-beds from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past.

Transplant three to six feet apart in rows four to six feet apart, according to the variety,—three feet for those varieties of upright growth, as the Dwarf Champion, and six feet is not far apart for vining varieties which will soon cover the ground solidly. The soil should be plowed and pulverized to a depth of 12 inches, the deeper the better, in order that the roots may keep in the cool earth, for as soon as the roots are over-heated by the hot, dry soil near the surface, the plant quickly sickens and dies, and the grower can see no cause for it. The roots spread more rapidly and farther than the vines. Therefore give shallow but frequent cultivation.

In the early fall, when the nights have become cool and heavy dews prevail, it would be well to spray with Bordeaux Mixture, to prevent blight. It may be necessary also to spray after each rain throughout the winter.

To prevent root-blight, pour a cupful of Bordeaux around the stem at the surface of the ground.

The time of planting and variety depend upon your local market, soil and climatic conditions, and the purpose for which they are to be grown.

On sandy loam soil, where it is nearly frostless, we recommend planting seed of the First Early and Earliana in hot beds during November, December, and January for winter and early spring tomatoes. Tomatoes that mature the late part of April are considered early for Southern California.

Plant seed of the Stone variety during April, May, June and July, for the summer and fall crops, for canners and shippers.

See Our Bird and Fish Department.
TURNIPS

Nabo

While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be raised in spring and summer also, with proper care and attention. They are very easily raised, but to secure the best results a rich, loamy soil and be well worked to prevent a quick growth and spoiling of roots. A succession of crops may be raised from September to June.

Culture. sow in drills 15 inches apart, cover the seed lightly. When the plants are large enough, thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. To grow good turnips it requires rich soil and plenty of moisture; this insures a quick, uninterrupted growth, and the turnips will be tender, and not woody as when slowly grown on poor soil. One ounce of seed will sow 90 feet of drill, or 2 pounds to one acre.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. A very early variety, medium size, very flat, and white with purple top. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. $1.25. Postpaid.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. Rapid grower, of excellent flavor. Bright yellow color. Plant during cooler months only. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. $1.25. Postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe. Very solid and sweet. The best variety for general purposes, having large leaves and is very slow to get pithy. Recommended for planting more than any other variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.00. Postpaid.

Bubtabag, Yellow Purple Top Swedes. The well-known and most commonly used variety. Root, globular; skin, yellow under ground and purple above. Flesh of fine flavor. Valuable for either table use or stock feed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. $1.90, postpaid.

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS

Asparagus, Palmetto. Standard among the asparagus shippers of California is the Palmetto. This strain grows to mammoth proportions, and very even in size, which makes it especially popular with shippers. The shoots are a light green, slightly tinged with pink, and are tender to an unusual length. No one will be disappointed with the productivity and fine edible qualities of the Palmetto Asparagus. One and two year old roots, 35c per doz. Write us for quantity price.

Argentenii. An excellent variety for the canner and early shipper. This variety is now more extensively grown by large growers and shippers because it is more prolific and stands shipping better. Also its purple tinge is attractive, and its excellent flavor puts it on an equal with the Palmetto for table use. 40c Dozen.

Cabbage Plants. Standard varieties, 15c dozen, $1.00 per 100. Postage extra.

Cauliflower Plants. Snowball—the best variety of Cauliflower. 20c doz. $1.50 per 100. Postage extra.

Eggplants. New York Improved, large round purple, 35c per dozen. Postage extra.


Pepper Plants. Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Chinese Giant, etc., 35c per dozen. Postage extra.

Rhubarb Roots—Wagner’s Giant Winter. First size, extra large, 15c each. $1.50 per doz.

Sweet Potato Plants Wagner Nansemond. Ready in March. Write for prices.


Write for quantity price of all plants.

GROW MORE BERRIES

No other line of gardening promises greater returns than berries. When berries brought the grower 3c and 5c a box, it was profitable, but at the price of 10c and 15c to the grower, which prevailed during the last few years, it would warrant some competition with more acreage.

First consider what help you can count upon for picking, then apportion your acreage accordingly.

Set the plants in December, January or February. 18 inches apart in rows two feet apart. This will result in 15,000 plants per acre. Keep the soil in perfect condition to permit the runners to root freely, but train them to grow along the row. Then do not disturb them except to cultivate and weed. By January or February of the following year you will have a field in full bearing, and the vines will continue bearing until late in the season. Continue the cultivation, allowing the runners to sets as before. The profit in earliness and productiveness the second season is conclusive that this method is better than is now generally pursued.

The present method of setting plants a few inches apart on little, narrow ridges too close to permit of irrigating without covering the roots is not conducive to best results.

THE CAROLINA STRAWBERRY—EVERBEARING

This variety is superior to many other varieties. It is earlier, bearing a full crop eight to ten weeks before transplanting and sends out more runners and sets more good, strong plants quicker than any other variety. It bears berries continuously all summer; the stems rooting the cut well above the ground; the foliage is profuse, shading the berries from the sun and protecting the roots from frost.

The berry is larger than the Klondyke, red through and through, of delicious flavor, is sold and shipped by the carload and promises a good shipping variety. Price: Per 25 50c, 100 $1.75

Klondyke. A very uniform, rich blood red, juicy and of delicious flavor; medium early. This variety is of recent introduction and is becoming very popular here. Per doz. 50c, per 100 $2.50, per 1000 $15.00.

Arizona Everbearing. A good everbearing variety. Per doz. 50c, per 100 $2.50, per 1000 $17.50

Ask for quantity price on all berries, including varieties not mentioned above.

OLD LAWNS

Continued from page 4

give it a thorough overhauling with a "Rich Lawn Cultivator" cutting all the grass runners loose and opening up the soil to allow air, water and light to pass through. After your lawn is thoroughly worked over and trimmed down with your mower, sow the bare spots with grass seed, white clover preferably, rake in lightly and apply a good commercial fertilizer and keep thoroughly wet until seed starts. If lawn is very bare a top dressing of mill shavings will assist and it can be swept off when grass is well up. We recommend our commercial fertilizer over barn yard manure, as it is free from weeds and will dissolve quickly going to the roots of the plants. It is necessary for all plants to have food sufficient to perfect growth.

CAUTION! DO NOT apply Commercial Fertilizer too heavily at any time as they are liable to follow directions. Smaller and more frequent applications will bring better results.

Lawn Mowers. With a complete line of lawn mowers, grass catchers, lawn edgers, trimmers, etc.

Lawn and Garden Sprayers, hand and stationary. Twelve different kinds.

We especialy recommend the "Rich Lawn Cultivator" and "Rich Lawn Comb," two new tools very necessary for perfect lawn culture.

Our Grass and Hose is 75c, 100 $2.50.

Brandywine. This is a standard variety and has been planted extensively by larger growers in this section for more than twenty years. It is a good shipping variety. Price: Per 25 50c, 100 $1.75

Fertilizers. Nilufa Fertilizer in ten-, twenty-, fifty, and hundred-pound sacks. This fertilizer will add all needed food, will put new life in old lawns and hasten the growth of a new one.

Do not hesitate to call on us at any time for any information or article that will assist you in your lawn and garden work.

We have a splendid line of Fish Bowls and Aquariums.

FIELD SEEDS

ALFALFA

Alfalfa. Lucerne. This may well be called the King of Forage Plants; all stock relish if it may be grown in nearly every state in the Union and it is essential to the best interests of every rancher, small or large. To the "Little Lander" with a few chickens and rabbits, as well as to the large rancher with hundreds of cattle, horses and hogs. It may be cut and fed green; judicious grazing does not injure it. If mixed with sorgham in the silo, it improves the ensilage, and as dry hay it is unexcelled. It is leguminous and, therefore, a soil renovator.

Chilian or Common. This variety has proven so entirely satisfactory to everyone for more than forty years that nothing better was looked for until now, so thoroughly satisfied that many will hesitate to believe that any variety of alfalfa can be better, therefore we have an ample supply of Chilian seed. Per lb. 40c, postpaid. Write for quantity price.

Hairy Peruvian. Owing to the fact that this variety produced one or two more cuttings of hay per year than the ordinary Chilian variety, because it would grow during the cooler weather when other varieties were at a stand still, it has been very largely planted during the last three or four years. However, it often takes three or four years to determine the real or lasting value of many kinds of plants, and a number of the ranchers now find their Hairy Peruvian Fields "playing out" while the Chilian fields are "as fresh as paint".

Around San Diego there is a very marked falling off of inquiry for Hairy Peruvian, but we are selling large orders of Chilian for some of our leading dairy men. However, of course we still carry a first class grade of Hairy Peruvian for those who want it. Per lb. 40c. Write for quantity price.

SULPHUR FOR ALFALFA

There have been several experiments carried on throughout Tehama County with sulphur for fertilizer on alfalfa.

We are able to state that results have far surpassed the expectations of even the most optimistic, in each case the sulphur was applied at the rate of about one hundred pounds per acre, and the same care given to both the plots were sulphured and those that were not. From this fact a very appreciable difference could be seen and when the first cutting was completed with overhauling, the sulphured plots showed a rain of approximately 35%. Use Toro Brand, $4.60 per sack 110 lbs. f. o. b. San Diego.

A full line of all Standard Seeds in Stock—ask for varieties not mentioned.
Aflarias (Erodium Cicutarium). One of the most nutritious of plants. All stock retilish it, even prefer it to most any other forage. Like Burr Clover, it is native to Southern California and would be more prevalent were it not so difficult to get the seed. It requires five pounds of seed to plant one acre. A few pounds of seed scattered over a range would within two years have the place well covered with aflarias. Write us for price.

CLOVER SEEDS

Burr Clover. The native Clover, and one of the best nitrogen gathering crops, and very satisfactory for hay. The seed is steady and dear for Burr Clover, and the seed is very scarce and hard to obtain. It is the very best cover crop for poor or dry land, as it needs but little moisture. It is also used for pasture. Price per lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Melilotus Alba. An erect herbaceous Creeping rooting plants may be mentioned Melilotus indica, a variety that is largely used in the orange groves. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre in the October, preferably, although sowing may be delayed until November, but will not make as rapid growth as it does when sown early. So far early in our territory it will produce from fifteen to twenty tons of green manure for early growing, which makes a great root system and on this account as well as the large quantity of vegetable matter produced can be used to great advantage in orchards.

The following excerpt from a Bulletin issued by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station states, concisely, the best way to sow the seed and the further treatment of the plant:

"The method of sowing found to be the best is to level the ground well, sow broadcast, furrow with a three-shovel furrow, roll and irrigate by running the water in the furrows which should be two or three feet apart. Irrigating it during the winter will not only increase the yield but benefit the orchard as it should be plowed under when about to blossom. At this stage the yield proved to be fifteen to eighteen tons of green matter, and an acre then will not turn under so well or decay as rapidly."

Melilotus Alba responds wonderfully to inoculation with Farmagerm, at a small increased price per acre.

Our Melilotus seed is Government Tested and Certified, and the Best procurable. Write for prices.

Mellilotus Alba. (White Blooming Mellilotus) (Bokhara.) Our variety is well adapted to a farm as a forage crop. When quite young, it may be pastured or cut and cured for hay. This should be done just before the blooms appears. It is harder than alfalfa, more drought-resistant, and better for renovating the soil. It may be cut twice the first season and three or four times the second season, yielding from 2500 to 3000 pounds of hay per acre each cutting. It is as easy as alfalfa to eradicate, is biennial. Hence it must be seeded every second year. On account of its hardiness, it resists extreme cold, heat and drought it is grown largely in the middle west for pasture. It is highly recommended by the department of agriculture. It is also an excellent bee food. Price per lb. 40c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Red Clover. A well known popular variety. Price: Lb. 45c postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

White Clover. The best variety for lawn purposes, making a fine lawn. There is a great variety of grades of this seed; some adulterations and other impure which makes a great difference in price. We are curious at all times the purest that money can buy.

This year we have the best sample of white clover that we have been able to procure for several years. Price: Lb. 85c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Service Pointer. Do not fail to read our instructions in regard to making a lawn. Nothing adds to the attractiveness of a home like a well-made and kept-up lawn.

GRASS SEEDS

Kentucky Blue Grass. The most popular of all the grasses used in Southern California. A mixture of part Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover makes by far the most attractive and durable lawn for this section. The Kentucky Blue Grass we offer is the best we can buy and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the trade. Price Lb. 70c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Pacific Rye Grass. A fine grass for quick lawn; should be sown very thick and will produce a fine lawn, withstands drought much better than Kentucky Blue and making sod more quickly, but is a little more coarse in its growth. Lb. 40c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Shady Lawn. A grand grass for sowing under trees, where no other grass will succeed. It makes a beautiful velvety lawn; grows much finer in leaf than Blue Grass, and very hardy, and never needs much water or scarce. Should be sown in warm weather for best results. Per lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Bermuda Grass. Suitable for planting in sections where ground gets lots of hard usage and water is scarce. Should be sown in warm weather for best results. Per lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Rhodes Grass. Chloris attenuata. For any kind of soil where there is not much alkali, excellent for permanent pasture in meadow or mesa, or cut and dried for hay. Will stand from very wet to very dry, but for best results must be planted in the warm weather. Is a strong grower and will smother out Bermuda Grass, and can be cut 2 acres a year when well watered. On the other hand will stand a great deal of drought. Particularly valuable in our interior valleys. This grass is native to Mexico. Sow from 4 to 7 lbs. per acre. Lb. $1.00. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Smilo Grass. The new forage grass. Originated in San Diego County. Planted before a rain on hills and other dry places will spread and yield heavily without irrigation. Greatly relished by all stock. Bow 1/4 to 1/2 lb. to the acre. Pkt. 50c, 1/4 lb. $1.25, 1 lb. $3.50. Postpaid.

POTATOES

We carry in season a full line of Seed Potatoes. Write us for prices.

FIELD PEAS

We carry in season a full line of Field Peas. Write us for prices.

Purple Vetch. At last there is enough of this wonderful cover-crop seed to go round, and we are pleased to inform our customers that we expect to have enough of this valuable seed to supply their wants.

TEN REASONS WHY THE PURPLE VETCH IS THE SUPER-COVER-CROP

1. It makes the heaviest growth of any leguminous cover-crop known.
2. It contains more pounds of Nitrogen per ton of green manure than any other cover-crop.
3. It makes the quickest growth of any cover-crop.
4. It will germinate in a seed bed too poor for Melilotus.
5. It can be planted later than any other cover-crop.
6. It makes the best growth in cool weather of any cover-crop.
7. It can be plowed under earlier in the Spring than Melilotus.
8. It will start with less moisture in the Fall than Melilotus.
9. Owing to its complete root system it more thoroughly conserves the soil than any other cover-crop.
10. On account of its fine stem and leaves it will decompose more quickly than any other cover-crop.
Remember—Purple Vetch will practically do as much good in one year as any other cover-crop can in two years. Write for price.

Sorghum for Grain. Popular forage and grain crop and also a good cow fodder, when grown with grain. Price per lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

SORGHUM—SWEET

Early Amber. A good, all around sorghum, suitable for fodder and other purposes. Price per lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Honey Sorghum. By far the most popular variety of sorghum sold in this section of the state. It is a very heavy yielder for fodder purposes and has a very high sugar content, making it very valuable for syrup purposes. Forage, so new, now broadcast at rate of about 50 lbs. to the acre. For syrup purposes sow in drills at rate of 10 lbs. for 1 acre, 1 lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Silver Tip Sorghum. A variety grown in the vicinity of Santa Ana for several years and very popular for syrup purposes. Price per lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

THE WONDER FORAGE PLANT

It stools from ten to forty full sized stems the thickness of a thumb and smaller. When the main stems or male branches grow from each joint bearing other seed-heads.

The stems are succulent and sweet, as saccharine cane, or saccharine sugar, and therefore is as good sorghum for dairy cows. Stock will eat every particle of it.

Five pounds of seed is sufficient to plant an acre. Dalryman, each year that you delay planting this Wonder Forage Plant (Sudan Sorghum) you are missing the chance while the fourteen forenoon. One acre of Wonder Forage is more valuable than three acres of Sudan Grass, both in quantity and quality and equal to two acres of sweet sorghum. The later can be cut but once, the former twice with equal tonnage. (To do this will require more human labor, but it will do it). It has less sugar content than sweet sorghum, but must be classed as a saccharine. Do not waste another season by holding off. It is so much better than Sudan that there can be no comparison.

The tops are pinnate shaped, and, because of the multitude of stalks, it easily leads other varieties in quantity of grain, none of which is lost in harvesting, which is done with an alfalfa mower.

Price per lb. 40c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

SORGHUM NON-SACCHARINE

Dwarf Milo Maize. The King of all Sorghums for Grain. Is much preferred to the tall variety because it stools wonderfully and matures a large head of seed on each stalk, producing as much as 5000 pounds of grain per acre, and the stalk being shorter and having more foliage, makes it more desirable for fodder. Dalrymen find that the cows will give more and richer milk when fed on it. It is the right crop to plant in young orchards because it will not shade the small trees.

It is highly recommended by the State Department of Agriculture for silage. Price per lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Egyptian Corn. Like the preceding fodder crops, it is grown chiefly for the forage to pasture when young, but yields largely of grain. The chief merit of these fodder crops is in their hardiness to produce forage and grain with almost no rainfall or irrigation. Sow eight pounds per acre in rows, 12 inches apart. Price per lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Feterita. Of the many non-saccharine sorghums offered in this book—none have proven more popular from the start than Feterita, on account of its astonishing growth after it becomes well established, and it receives expresion astonishment at its rapid growth.

The grain has about the same feeding quality as Egyptian Corn or Milo Maize; yields from two to three tons of grain per acre. It is bothered very little by birds, as they are unable to shell it out and waste it. The seed is more susceptible to cold than other sorghums, and should not be planted so early, nor should it be planted in cold soil. Price per 5 lbs., price: 1 lb. 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Sudan Grass. In the months of August and September, when all other grass is dry, then is the “peak” time that Sudan grass can fill its beauty, and by having it fenced off in small lots, it will yield food for five times as much stock as any other grass where grown without irrigation. For milk cows and hogs there is not another and better pasture than Sudan. We believe it will solve the hay situation as nothing else can or will do in this climate.

Sudan Grass is also becoming more and more popular for the poultry rancher and goat raiser, owing to the fact that such large quantities can be raised on a small plot of ground. It has the feeding value of Timothy and can be raised with very little water and is very popular with the dry farmer. Price per lb. 25c, postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Broom Corn. In the past few years broom corn has netted the grower good money and we believe it has good possibilities in the future. Write us for prices.


Peanuts. Peanuts are becoming more popular in Southern California. Plant when weather is warm. A free, porous, and well drained soil, but in a good friable condition and freed from weeds, is most suitable. Remove the pods without injuring the kernel, and place corn in baskets, a small quantity in each, where there is a free circulation of air, until needed for planting. Rejet all shelled kernels. It requires thirty-five pounds of peanuts in the hull to an acre. Plant in rows three feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Cultivate often and keep the ground loose, as after the blossoms drop, the peduncles enter the soil at the base and form the peanut. The most popular varieties grown here are the Virginia and Spanish. Write us for prices.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Pasture for Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. There is a need and a place for an extra quick growing green forage crop for use any time during fall, winter and spring and our Dwarf Essex Rape fills that need exactly. Rape can never become a pest as it belongs to the same general family as turnip and rutanaga and when planted under the proper conditions of soil and season, it makes an immense crop of green forage bulky and rich in protein, at a time of year when little green feed is available.

If you have hogs or poultry to feed through the winter you can’t afford to be without a rape patch. Only a few acres will give you in great quantities for pork that will bring you in so great a return for so little expenditure of time and money for seed.

Plant September to January. Drill in rows, 3 feet apart. Price per lb. 20c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

Salt Bush. (Creeping Salt Bush, Atriplex Semibaccata). This is a procumbent prostrate many branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous foliage, and very hardy. Used for forage purposes. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvelous. It is an excellent valued plant for sheep; they eat it with avidity. This variety of the Salt Bush is now grown in great quantities in Southern California, and they are told to be so palatable the cattle relish it and that it is a fine pasture plant. Grows on dry hill sides and recommended for sowing on ranges for cattle and hogs at the rate of 2 lbs. to the acre. Oz. 10c. lb. $1.00, postpaid. Special prices on quantities.

Flower Garden Planting Calendar

JANUARY

If possible before spading have a good thick dressing of stable manure applied and spaded under. See to the Sweet Peas that were planted in September and October. Carefully hoe them and hill up a little. Prepare hotbed for planting half-hardy plant seed, plants and cuttings.

Sow seeds of hardy annuals in the open ground, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Annual Chrysanthemums, Clarkia, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Poppy, Wild Flower Seed Sweet Peas and Cut Flower Garden Mixture.

Plants of Aquilegia, Antirrhinum, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Digitalis. Pansy, Pentstemon, Shasta Daisy, Stocks.

Bulbs of Amaryllis, Agapanthus, Caladium, Gladiolus, Liliums, Narcissus, Tuberoses and Tuberous Begonias.

FEBRUARY

This is really our spring month. Plant nearly everything in hardy annuals and perennials. Thoroughly work up the surface of soil after each rain and keep it mellow, which will hasten the growth.

Look after all Carnations and if over two years they should be replaced with young plants. Carnations may be planted at any time of the year, but this is a good time to plant them to get strong plants for fall and winter blooming.

Sow seeds in open ground: Anemone, Acroclinium, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Early Flowering Cosmos, California Poppy, Larkspur, Linum, Lupins, Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Poppies, Scabiosa and Sweet Peas.

Sow in seed boxes—Balsam, Begonia, Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Hymennia, Lobelia, Mimulus, Penstemon, Petunia, Perennial Poppies, Salvia, Stocks and Viola Cornuta.

Plants of Aquilegia, Antirrhinum, Carnation, Canterbury Bells, Digitalis, Pansy, Penstemon, Shasta Daisy, Stocks, Verbena, Bulbs of Amaryllis, Caladium, Cannas, German Iris, Gladiolus, Liliums, Tuberoses and Tuberous Begonias.

MARCH

Plant Gladiolus and Tuberoses, Begonias (Tuberous rooted) for succession. This is the best garden month of the year for California, and all kinds of work is in order. Weeds also make a big growth this month, keep them well out of the garden. You can successfully plant nearly everything in the flower, shrub and tree seed line; nearly all danger of frost is past by the 15th and all work should be carefully pursued as a little neglect now may mean a considerable loss later on. Plant Roses and all hardy bush stuff.

Sow seeds in open ground: Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Arctois, Amaranthus, Balsam, Brachycome, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemum, Early Flowering Cosmos, Daisies, Four O’clocks, Godetia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nemophila, Nigella, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Sunflower and Sweet Peas.


Plants of Delphinium, Gerbera, Marigolds, Shasta Daisy, Verbena, Zinnias and Asters.

Bulbs of Caladiums, Cannas, Dahlia, Gladiolus, Tuberoses.

APRIL

Renew your hanging baskets that have not stood the winter well by getting new plants for them; those injured by the cold should be discarded.

Seeds of Acrocinium, Ageratum, Antirr-


Bulbs of Cannas, Caladiums, Dahlia, Gladiolus and Tuberoses.

MAY

If you have been following our advice you now have great quantities of flowers, but for fall flowering sow Acroclinium, Ageratum, Amanthus, Asters, Balsam, Carnation, Calendula, Celosia, Centaurea, Calliopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Annual Chrysanthemums, Candytuft, Dianthus, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Humennania, Lobelia, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Nemesia, Nicotiana, Nigella, Phlox, Petunia, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Sunflower, Statice, Zinnia.


Bulbs of Gladiolus.

JUNE AND JULY

Trim edgings of border and hedges and carefully attend to watering. Dahlias may still be planted. Sow Eucalyptus seeds for winter planting.

Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Sow perennial flower seeds in shady situations.

Seeds of Calendula, Candytuft, Cosmos, Centaurea, Cineraria, Daisies, Marigold, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Zinnia.

Plants of Asters, Ageratum, Begonia, Bellis, Calendula, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Marigold, Pansy, Petunia, Penstemon, Salvia, Stocks, Zinnia.

Bulbs of Gladiolus.

AUGUST

This is the best month in the year in which to sow hardy annuals and perennials. Most varieties of perennials if sown this month will flower next year. Calendula, Cineraria, Centaurea, Cosmos, Pansies, Primula, Stocks, Sweet Peas. Begin sowing seeds of hardy perennials, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Penstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

Plants of Stocks, Pansies, Violas.

Bulbs of Freesias, Callas.

Do not water Roses this month or next month. Let them dry down and rest, but do not allow them to become dry enough to die.

SEPTEMBER

Seeds of Anemone, Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, African Daisy, Nemesia, Cosmos, Pansy, Primula, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas. Continue sowing hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Penstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola, and Wallflower.

Plants of Cineraria, Stocks, Pansies, Violas, Verbena, Coreopsis.

Bulbs of Callas, Freesias, Anemone, Gladiolus, German Iris, Paper White Narcissus.

OCTOBER

Continue sowing seeds for winter blooming of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, Cosmos, African Daisy, Dianthus, Nemesia, Phlox, Pansy, Primula, Scabiosa, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas.


Plants of Cineraria, Pansies, Stocks, Violas, Snapdragon, Penstemon, Clarkia, Sweet William, Canterbury Bells, Verbenas, Delphinium, Coreopsis, Digitalis, Wallflower.

Bulbs of Anemones, Amaryllis, Callas, Freesias, Hyacinths, Ixias, Narcissus, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Spanish Iris, Sparaxis, Tulips, Datsonia, Easter Lilies, German Iris, Montbretias, Gladiolus.

Mulch and manure Roses and thoroughly water them, give lots of manure and you will have lots of flowers if you did not let them grow during the last two months.

If Its Anything for the Garden We Have It.
NOVEMBER


Plants of Carnation, Canterbury Bells, Cineraria, Columbine, Foxglove, Pansies, Penstemon, Snapdragon, Stocks, Verbena, Violets, Sweet William, Gumn, Clarkia, Hollyhocks, Dianthus.

Bulbs of Amaryllis, Anemones, Callas, Hyacinths, Ixias, Narcissus, Rannunculus, Spanish Iris, Sparaxis, Tulips, Watsonias, Lilies, Freesias, German Iris, Gladiolus.

DECEMBER


Plants of Carnation, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Foxglove, Pansies, Penstemon, Snapdragon, Stocks, Shasta Daisy, Verbena, Violets, Dianthus.

Bulbs of Amaryllis, Callas, Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Watsonia, Lilies.

A Few Cultural Suggestions

The use and growth of flowers, especially, marks the progress of individuals and nations, the greatest nations of the earth being those with whom the love of horticulture most prevails. To the lover of flowers what can be more interesting than to sow the seed, water and otherwise care for the growth and development of the plant, and at last enjoy the expansion of the flowers? What does the sense of proprietorship of the purchaser of flowers compare to that of the grower of them? The latter feels that they are verily his own, the results of his fostering care. Among the flowers which may be grown with a minimum amount of care and expense are those varieties which reproduce themselves from seeds. They are classed as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, and these are subdivided into Hardy, Half-hardy and Tender varieties of each class.

Hardy Annuals are those plants which may be sown in the open air. They grow, flower, produce seed and then die.

Half-hardy Annuals are those varieties which require an even temperature of at least 60 degrees to germinate the seed, and will not stand frost; consequently they must not be sown in the open ground during the fall or winter months, and not in the spring till April. A good rule for those who follow who wish to sow this class is to wait for the proper weather and season in which to sow corn, melon or pumpkin seeds.

Tender Annuals are those that require greenhouse protection, as Calceolaria, etc.; the soil is usually very sterile, and it requires skill and care to raise them.

Hardy Biennials are those that flower in the second year from sowing the seed and then die.

Hardy Perennials are among the finest of our border plants. They do not usually flower till the second year after sowing, but may be relied upon to produce larger clumps of flowers year by year for many years.

Half-hardy Perennials are those which require some protection during the cold weather, as they will not stand frost.

Tender Perennials are those species that require greenhouse or other protection during the greater part of the year, as they are, generally speaking, natives of tropical counties.

The best time to sow Hardy Annuals is in the fall months, as they will make much stronger plants and flower much more abundantly when wintered over. They may be sown in any finely-prepared shady border, and transplanted when large enough, to where they are to flower. Do not cover the seeds too deep. A good rule is to cover each seed its own depth with soil, at the same time taking care to water carefully. Never water so much that the soil gets "soggy," i.e., saturated; nor ever let the top get dry. Most varieties will germinate within ten days.

They may also be sown at any time during the spring months for summer blooming, care being taken to shade the young plants after transplanting, in hot weather.

Half-hardy Annuals may be sown in April out-of-doors, or in boxes, in March or earlier. If in boxes they should be covered or removed under cover during the night time and during heavy rains. Those who have hotbeds may sow the seed in February and grow the plants in 3-inch pots for planting outdoors in April, thus gaining two months on those who have not this advantage. If sown in boxes, the boxes should have an inch of rough soil or gravel at the bottom for drainage; the remainder of the box should be filled within an inch of the top with sifted, light, rich soil, firmly pressed, and the seed should be sown, covered its own depth with soil again pressed and watered. When the young plants are large enough to be handled, prick out into other boxes, planting them about 1 inch apart, and when weather permits, they should afterwards be planted in the open ground in the place where they are to flower.

See Our Bird and Fish Department.
Tender Annuals should be sown in pots as follows: Take a 5 or 6-inch flower pot, put an inch of drainage in the bottom, then 2 inches of finely-sifted soil, firmly pressed, with a sprinkling of sand on top. Then sow the seed, and do not cover, but press into the soil. Water with a very fine stream, and cover the top of the pot with a sheet of glass. Remove the glass for an hour daily to dry up the damp. When seedlings appear gradually harden them off to the air. As soon as they can be handled, prick out into 2-inch pots, and shift again when necessary.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials should be sown in boxes, and treated as recommended for Half-hardy Annuals till plants appear, when they should be pricked into 2-inch pots, and shifted afterwards when necessary.

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**Suggestions—To Assist in Selecting Varieties for Special Purposes**

### Flowering Garden Annuals

**And Other Plants That Attain Perfection and Bloom the First Season From Seed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Daisy*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ageratum*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alyssum, Sweet*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balsam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brachycome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calliopsis*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Candytuft*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carnation, Marguerite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celosia*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Centaurea (An')</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemums*</td>
<td>(Annual Var.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarkia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Convolvulus Minor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianthus*</td>
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<td>Eschscholtzia*</td>
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<td>Gaillardia</td>
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<td>Godetia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gypsophila</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollyhock* (Annual)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
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### Ornamental Foliage Plants

**Grown From Seed**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthus, A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna, H. P.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea candida P</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cineraria Marit, P</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia, A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsupium Perennials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlox Nana Comp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlox Perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum Aure, P</td>
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### Everlastings—For Winter Bouquets

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<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acroclinium</td>
<td>Helichrysum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gomphrena</td>
<td>Rhodanthe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gypsophila Paniculata</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Plants for Vases

**Hanging Baskets, Veranda Boxes, Etc.**

**DROPPING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asparagus Sprengeri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brachycome</td>
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<td>Convolvulus</td>
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<td>Candytuft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lobelia, Gracilis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasturtium (Trailing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
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</table>

**UPRIGHT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cupani</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Digitalis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuchsia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heliotrope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impatiens</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lobelia Comp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Succumbing Plants, From Seed**

**For Bordering Walks and Beds**

All are Annual excepting H. P. are Hardy Perennials.

### Special Purposes

- **Ageratum**
- **Alyssum, Sweet**
- **Asters, Dwarf Sorts**
- **Calceolaria**
- **Carnation**
- **Centaurea Cyanus**
- **Chrysanthemums**
- **Cineraria**
- **Coreopsis**
- **Dianthus**
- **Digitalis**
- **Flowers**
- **Firmly Pressed**
- **Garden**
- **Gerbera**
- **Growth**
- **Half-hardy**
- **Impatiens**
- **Marigold**
- **Myosotis**
- **Nasturtium**
- **Nigella**
- **Primrose**
- **Rhodanthe**
- **Torenia**
- **Violet**
- **Zinnia**

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See Our Non-Warranty on Page 1
Choice, Selected Flower Seeds

The ordinary commercial grades of flower seeds, such as are usually sold, can be had and are sold at a very low price. They are grown and harvested in large crops, much like grain, and are produced cheaply, sold cheaply, and are, in fact, cheap in every sense of the word; and he who sows them has no right to complain of poor quality. They cannot possibly do anything but poor. Seed

READ CAREFULLY

In sowing flower seeds in California it must be remembered that the conditions are entirely different from those existing in the Eastern States. There is no time for sowing all hardy and half hard annuals is in the Spring; while in California the majority of them do best when sown in the Fall and early part of the Winter; this being the season when most of our native annual wild flowers commence to grow. It naturally follows that it is the best time to plant most annuals in our gardens. There is, however, some exceptions to this rule, such as Asters, Zinnia, Portulaca, etc., which are distinctly Summer flowering plants. In the following pages we have endeavored to give special instructions where needed as far as space will permit. When no special time for sowing annuals is mentioned, it is understood that the Fall and Winter months are the best time.

ACROCLINUM. "Everlasting Flower." Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Pretty daisy-like flowers, very effective for bouquets either fresh or as dried. The seeds are large and smooth, just as the flower commences to open, tie in bunches and hang up, with the flower downwards, for 4 to 5 weeks until thoroughly dry. It succeeds best in California when grown in the winter season. Sow in the open ground in fall or early winter. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ATHERATM MEXICANUM. Annual, 9 to 12 inches high. A favorite bedding plant; flowers in clusters, of brush-like appearance; very free flowering and in bloom nearly all through the season. Seed should be sown in pots or seed boxes and afterwards transplanted.

ALYSSUM. Free flowering annual, useful for beds, edging, etc.

Procumbens, "Carpet of Snow." Dwarf, white: height 4 to 6 inches. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Lilac Queen. This new and distinct variety is of dwarf compact habit and produces flowers of a pure lilac shade. The plants when in full bloom resemble a miniature candytuft. Pkt. 15c.

AMARANTHUS. Annual, ornamental foliage plants succeeding well in California especially in the summer season. Sow the seed in spring in a seed box and transplant to a sunny situation.

Try Color to cob's Coffin." Leaves red, yellow and green: height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Gerbera
Gladiolus
Gypsophila Pan
Hellebore
Hollyhocks
Hunnenmania
Impatiens
Linum Flax
Lobelia
Myosotis
Pansy
Papaver
Petunia

Choice, Selected Flower Seeds

ACROCLINUM. "Everlasting Flower." Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Pretty daisy-like flowers, very effective for bouquets either fresh or as dried. The seeds are large and smooth, just as the flower commences to open, tie in bunches and hang up, with the flower downwards, for 4 to 5 weeks until thoroughly dry. It succeeds best in California when grown in the winter season. Sow in the open ground in fall or early winter. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM. "Snapdragon." A perennial blooming the first season from seed and generally treated in California as an annual. Snapdragons are among the most popular flowers grown in California. In the last few years great advancement has been made in the development of these lovely flowers, both increasing the size of the blossoms and adding many new and delicate shades. Below we are offering an assortment of the very best varieties of recent introduction.

Brilliant Rose, rose pink. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson King, rich crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Golden King, giant yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Harmony, terra cotta orange shaded rose. Pkt. 10c.

Othello, dark claret. Pkt. 10c.

Rose Queen, soft pink Pkt. 10c.

Queen Victoria, pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Majus Grandiflora, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

AQUILEGIA. "Columbine." Magnificent perennial plants growing from 2 to 3 ft. high and flowering in spring and early summer. The seed should be sown any time in seed pans or boxes and afterwards transplanted to the open ground. They succeed best in a moist, shady situation. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Long Spurred Hybrid. A magnificent strain of hybrid Columbines producing an abundance of very large flowers, with long spurs and borne on tall, graceful stems. The colors range in all shades of blue, lavender, yellow, orange, scarlet, rose-pink and white. Pkt. 15c.

Spraying Guide on page 39
ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. Annual forming large bushy, much branched plants, 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers large in the upper part, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. Of easy culture and remarkably free flowering. One of the best for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER. A popular annual, largely grown for cut flowers, borders, etc. Sow the seed from March to May in seed pans or boxes, and when large enough transplant to rich, well worked soil.

AMERICAN BEAUTY CLASS. The best for Florists' accounts of the long stems and large incurved type of flowers. The Beauty Asters can be shipped without crushing.

Beauty, Azure Fairy, light blue. Pkt. 15c
Beauty, Carmine Rose. Pkt. 15c
Beauty, Peach Blossom. Pkt. 15c
Purple Beauty. Pkt. 15c.
September Beauty, Shell Pink. Pkt. 15c.
White Beauty. Pkt. 15c.
Beauty Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CREGO ASTERS. We might term this class as the Japanese Chrysanthemum Aster, from its appearance. The flowers are very large recurved, curled and twisted, making it an especially artistic variety.

Improved Crego White. Pkt. 10c.
Improved Crego Lavender. Pkt. 10c.
Improved Crego Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c.
Improved Crego Crimson. Pkt. 10c.
Improved Crego Azure Blue. Pkt. 10c.
Improved Crego Purple. Pkt. 10c.
Improved Crego Shell Pink. Pkt. 10c...

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE. (Dolichos lablab.) A very rapid growing vine, with pretty foliage and rose and purple pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for covering up fences quickly; stands the heat well. The seed should be soaked in hot water about 12 hours before sowing. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM. "TOUCH-ME-NOT". Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Valuable for summer flowering. Sow the seed in boxes in early spring, and afterwards transplant to beds of rich, well prepared soil.

Camellia-flowered. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BEGONIA. Ever-blooming Bedding Varieties. Perennials flowering the first season from seed. Very popular bedding plants doing well in the full sunlight, also in shady and partially shady situations, flowering for a long period. The plants grow about 1 foot high, forming dense, compact bushes, almost completely hidden by the bright color of the flowers. They are also admirable for pot culture or window boxes. Sow the seed the same as the tuberous rooted begonias.

Grandiflora. Rose-coral. Pkt. 15c.
Primadonna. Pale rose, large flowers. Pkt 25c.
Luminosa. Deep lilac scarlet, very fine. Pkt. 25c.

BELLIS PERENNIS. "Double Daisy." Perennial, but flowering the first season from seed. Favorite plants for edgings, low beds, etc. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. "Swan River Daisy." Annual 1 to 1½ feet, forming a close, compact plant, with immense clusters of single blue or white flowers, in bloom nearly all the year. Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. "Pot Marigold." Annual, "Marygold" of Shakespeare. Exceedingly showy and free flowering plants of easy cultivation and requiring very little water. Blooms the year and most valuable for large beds where a mass of color is desired.

Orange King. Deep orange. Pkt. 10c.
Lemon Queen. Sulphur yellow. Pkt. 10c.
Orange Ball. Pkt. 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Annual, 2 to 3 feet. Showy and free flowering plants of easy culture, doing best in a sheltered position and free from competition. Pkt. mixed, large size. Flowers large, are splendid for cutting purposes.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM. "Canterbury Bells." Biennial, 2½ to 3 feet. Old-fashioned favorite flowers of easy culture. The seed may be sown late in spring or early in fall, in seed beds or boxes, and when large enough, transplant to where they are to flower. The plants will bloom the following spring and summer.

Calyxantha. "ICup and Saucer Canterbury Bells." differs from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer.

Fine Mixed and separate colors. Pkt. 15c.

CANDYTUFT. Old-fashioned free flowering annuals growing 1 to 1½ feet high, very desirable for borders and masses.

Rose Cardinal. Pkt. 10c.
Crimson. Pkt. 10c.
White. Pkt. 10c.
Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. A new and absolutely distinct annual climber. It will no doubt attract universal attention, not only for the beauty and number of its bright, cardinal-red flowers, but for its hardiness, its quick growth, reaching a height of from 5 to 25 feet in one season. Only for the tuber being about 1¼ inches in length, are borne in clusters of from five to ten and their cardinal-red color against the abundant dark green foliage is most effective. This vine thrives best in a sunny situation, and is hardy enough, to sow the seed in the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION. Perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high. Well known favorite flowers much used for cutting purposes. Sow in seed pans or boxes, and when large enough, pot off and afterwards transplant to the open ground. The plants will flower the following year; as they bloom they should be carefully watched, saving the best double flowered ones and discarding the small and single flowered plants.

Chaubaut's Everblooming. Raised by a famous French specialist. Blooms in five months after being sown and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. Mixed colors, pkt. 15c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA. "Cockscomb." Annual, 1 foot high. Valuable as pot plants; also very effective for large beds and borders. They succeed best in a rather light, warm soil. The seed can be sown early in spring; in seed pans or boxes and after the seedlings are well rooted, pot them off and plant out in the open ground where they are to flower. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA. Should be planted where they are to be grown, and at any time in spring; they will bloom about four or five months from planting.

Under this name is included such popular flowers as Sweet Sultan, Carn Flower, Blue Bottle, Batchelor's Button, etc., and known in all sections of the country and especially popular in California. A great favorite among the florists for cut flowers.

CENTAUREA CADISSIMA. "Dusty Miller." Perennial, 1 to 1½ feet. A beautiful plant with white silvery leaves and used for beds and edgings. The seeds should be sown in seed boxes and afterwards transplanted to the beds and borders.

Centaurea Cyanus. "Cornflower." Double Blue, 1½ to 2 feet high. A well known annual, much used for cutting purposes, also double mixed.

Centaurea imperialis. "Royal Sweet Sultan." Annual. 2 to 3 feet. A great improvement on the old strain of "Sweet Sultan"; flowers resemble the "Corn flower" in shape, but are of immense size. Very desirable for florists' use, lasting a long time when cut.

Amaranth, Red. Pkt. 10c.
Deep Lavender Purple. Pkt. 10c.
Americana, White. Pkt. 10c.
Imperial Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

All Our Packet Seeds Are Put Up From Bulk.
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Annual or Painted Daisy. These are becoming more popular every year and are very much in favor, but are quite as satisfactory for winter flowers, being hardly in Southern California. Can plant at intervals and have been in bloom through the winter months. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, and are of white, blue, violet and crimson shades; usually two or more colors are shown in one flower, covering the plant with a sheet of bloom. The Chrysanthemums are quite hardy in California and if planted out under shade, bloom to the greatest perfection. Seed may be sown in beds and boxes, careully protected, and when large enough, may be bedded out or grown in pots. Sown in spring for winter flowers.

COLUMBIA Mixture. Medium height, selected from three best growers in U. S. Pkt. 50c.

STELLATA. A charming variety with large spreading panicles of starry flowers, very effective for decoration of borders or conservatory, also useful for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA. Annual, 2 to 4 feet high. Free flowering and of easy culture. These are among our best annual native flow- ers, and are much used in early spring, and can be kept in bloom nearly all the year.

elegans. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

COBAEA SCANDENS. Perennial climbing vine attaining a height of 30 feet or more and blooming freely the first season. Valuable for covering trellises, arbors, etc. Large lovely bell-shaped flowers. Sow the seed early in the spring in seed boxes, and as soon as large enough transplant to the open ground. Pkt. 15c.

COLEUS. Perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high. Magnificent foliage plant. For pot culture or for planting out during the summer season. Sow the seed in pots of seed pans, covering very lightly, and as soon as large enough pot off into small pots.

New large-leaved varieties. The finest strain producing large leaves of the most brilliant and showy colors. Pkt. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. "Morning Glory." Annual climbing vine attaining a height of about 10 feet in the open ground, and about 4 feet in pots in the greenhouse. Soak the seeds in warm water for a few hours before planting. Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Perennial, 2 feet high. Large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in great abundance. Much used for cutting purposes. Pkt. 10c.

CORNFLOWER. See CENTAUREA.

COSMOS. Annual, producing large single flowers much used for cutting purposes. The plants vary in height according to the time and year at which they are planted. If sown in the spring they grow very tall, from 5 to 8 feet high, and flower in the fall, but if the seed is sown in the fall, about October, they will flower in about 2 months and the plants will be dwarf, from 1¼ to 2 feet high and are very pretty for massing in beds. Seed sown in December will form dwarf plants and bloom about March.

Mammoth perfection, white, pink, crimson, or mixed. Each, per pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

New Double or Anemone Flowered. Though not exactly a double flower, on the disc flowers there is produced a thick beard-like growth, giving the flower a full or double appearance in the center.

Pink. kt. 15c.

Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Cosmos Klondyke. Annual, 2 or 3 feet. Deep orange-colored flowers, and occasionally large spikes in diameter, blooming in the fall. Pkt. 15c.

CUCUMBER WILD. (Echinocystis lobata.) A quick growing annual vine for covering trellices, etc. Pkt. 15c.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. Perennial, 8 to 10 inches Charming plants with rich colored, fragrant flowers. Blooming in winter and spring. Generally growing out of the pot plant. The seed may be sown in the spring or early in the fall in seed pans of rich soil mixed with leafmould and sand and potted off when large enough.

Persicum. Fine mixed. Pkt. 25c.

CYPRESS VINE. A popular annual climbing vine with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of small star-shaped flowers. Sow early in the spring; soak the seed in warm water a few hours before sowing. Scarlet, white or mixed. Each per pkt. 10c.

DAISY. See BELLIS.

DAHLIA. Perennial, 4 to 6 feet, flowering the first season from seed. Well known plants with large, showy flowers, useful for beds and masses. Sow the seed early in spring in seed boxes and afterwards transplant to the open ground. Dahlia flowers range from being a rich color with plenty of well rotted manure and should be watered freely. In raising Dahlias from seed many of them will come semi-double, and few of the seed will flourish from the best double varieties. The best varieties should be marked when in flower and at the end of the season the poor ones discarded and the better ones can be taken up and divided and again re-planted.

Finest Double, including some of all the different types. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINUM. "Perennial Larkspur." Perennial, 3 to 6 feet high. Best for bedding plants with long spikes of showy flowers. Sow the seed in spring or early fall in seed boxes and afterwards transplant to the open ground.

Gold Medal Hybrids. This magnificent strain of Delphinium is of recent origin, and is unsurpassed by any other strain ever offered. The plants are of rather dwarf habit, rarely growing more than 2½ feet high. They form numerous stems from the crown, but require no staking. Unlike the original Delphinium belladonna, this new type produces flowers in all shades from sky-blue to the very darkest possible shade of blue, including sapphire, turquoise and indigo, many of these intermediates between the extreme shades. The flowers are larger than the old variety, and are arranged rather loosely on the spike, so that they stand out boldly and the main stem, presenting a most graceful appearance. Perhaps the most valuable and admirable feature of these plants is their extreme free flowering qualities. If well cared for, and the old stems are kept cut off, they will flower almost the year round, and even through the winter months. Pkt. 25c.

Belladonna, Light Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Tom Thumb, Ultra Marine Blue. A very satisfactory annual Delphinium for bedding purposes. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. Biennial, but generally treated as an annual; 1 foot high. Charming free-flowering plants with flowers of the most brilliant colors. Very effective for planting thickly in beds.

chinenis. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS. "Foxglove." These improved Fox- gloves are very showy, hardy, perennial plants for the open garden and herbaceous border. They are easy to grow and produce freely long spikes, standing 4 to 5 feet high, well furnished with largest Campanula like flowers of various colors in- cluding white, cream, rose, red and other shades all of which have beautiful throat markings, spots and blotches of purple, maroon, etc. They

Plant Smilo and Cover Your Hills With Verdue.
are more robust than the ordinary garden Digital. They require less care and larger flowers. Digitalis Gloxiniaflora. Finest mixed, 10c.

**DIDYSCUS CAERULEUS** (Trachyene), Blue Lace Flower. An old introduction, but long unknown. An Australian annual of great merit as a cut flower. It grows 2 to 3 ft. high and profuse bloomer; flowers are sky blue. Pkt. 10c.

**DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA.** "African Orange" (California), annual, 12 to 15 inches high. One of the very best winter flowering plants yet introduced. By sowing the seed in September or October, it can be had in bloom as early as January and will flower continually until late spring or early summer. The marguerite-like blossoms, about two and a half inches in diameter, are of a unique, glossy orange-gold, this brilliant coloring lasting for several days, and by the dark colored disk, which is surrounded by a black zone. When in full bloom on bright sunny days it is truly a magnificent sight, for brilliancy of color almost rivaling the California Poppy. It is especially adapted for planting in masses in beds or borders. Pkt. 10c.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA**. California Poppy. Annual, 1 to 1½ feet high. A well known native flower with blossoms 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

Aurantiaca, rich orange, true California Poppy. Pkt. 10c.

**Genus** Vasi-ビル, Wallflower, red. Pkt. 10c.

**Hybrida Mixture.** Pkt. 10c.

**GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA.** The flowers are exceedingly bright and are often 4 to 5 inches across and very highly colored in great diversity of varieties and blends, including such combinations as daisy-gold, scarlet, with golden- or blood-crimson with yellow edge, yellow fiery crimson and many others. These magnificent Gaillardias are hardy perennials, less coarse and more compact in growth than the older kinds and they produce a constant succession of blooms all summer and fall, when grown in large groups they are gorgeously effective. As cut flowers they are almost unsurpassed for the massing and brilliant fall color and long, self-supporting stems, "vase" handsomely and they last in water for days.

Superba, Choice Mixed! Pkt. 10c.

**GEUM COCCINEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw.** Splendid perennial which blooms for the greater part of the year. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and produces a profusion of large, double bright scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Lady Strathed. Yellow. Novelty same as above. Pkt. 15c.

**GERBERA JAMESONII HYBRIDA.** "Transvaal Daisy." Magnificent and is one of the most beautiful flowers of Africa that thrive well in our California climate, and is becoming very popular here. The plants require plenty of drainage and a sunny location. The seed should be sown in seed pans of light, well-drained soil, and kept in a glass house or frame, and the young plants can afterwards be transplanted to the open ground.

The flowers of these magnificent hybrids of the Transvaal Daisy are of about the same size as those of the parent, but range in color from pure white, yellow, orange, salmon, rose, cerise, ruby-red to violet. Pkt. 25c.

**GERBERA JAMESONII.** "Scarlet Transvaal Daisy." Pkt. 25c.

**GERANIUM.** Well known perennial, single varieties, splendid mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**GLOXINIA HYBRIDA.** Beautiful perennial green house plant, height about 8 inches, with large handsome foliage and immense trumpet-shaped flowers of a texture in most brilliant shades of violet, purple, crimson, scarlet, pink and lavender. Often beautifully blooming the whole year round. Sow the seed in February or March in seed pans of light soil mixed with leafmold. Do not cover the seed, but sow on the surface and press down firmly with the hand and water with a fine spray. Keep in a green house; when plants are large enough, pot off as required and plant in a mixture of three parts soil to one part sand. G. hortensis, Finest mixed, 10c.

**GODETIA.** Annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with large showy flowers. Especially valuable for sowing in partially shady places. Pkt. 10c.

**GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.** "Globe Amaranthus." Annual, 1½ to 2 ft. high. Producing numerous small flowers resembling clover heads, which are cut and dried and are invaluable for everlasting arrangements. White, pink, purple and striped, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**GOURDS.** Ornamental climbing or trailing plants of great diversity or shapes and colored fruits. They should be planted in early spring. Each 10c per pkt.

**GYPSEOPHILA GRANDIFLORA ALBA.** Annual, 1½ to 2 ft. high. Much used for bouquets for mixing with carnations and other flowers. Flowers small, white; blooming best in the winter season. Pkt. 10c.

**Helenanthus.** "Sunflower." Annual, 6 to 7 feet. Well known showy plants for summer flowering. Sow the seeds in the spring in the open ground where they are to remain and are best in large masses.

**Chrysanthemum Flowered.** Double. Very large perfect flowers resembling giant chrysanthemums. Pkt. 10c.

New Red Sunflower. Flowers vary greatly in size from 1 to 3 inches across. Color of the flowers also varies, some being solid red, others with petals tipped and other pleasing combinations of red and gold. Plants of a background or a temporary hedge, they are very showy. Pkt. 15c.

**Helichrysum Monstrosum.** "Straw Flower." Annual, 2 to 3 feet. A well known "everlasting" flower. Double, fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**Hollyhock.** Perennial, 6 feet high. An old-fashioned favorite flower. Sow the seed in boxes late in summer and transplant. The plants will bloom the following summer.

Chaters Superb, Double Crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Chaters Superb, Double Salmon. Pkt. 10c.

Chaters Superb, Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Annual Single, finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**Heliotropium.** Perennial, 4 to 5 feet. A favorite flower on account of its delightful fragrance. Sow the seed in the spring and seed boxes and transplant. Large flowered varieties mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**Humulus Japonicus Varigatus.** "Japanese Hop." A beautiful annual climbing plant, Leaves marbled and splashed with white on light and dark green ground. Very effective for screens, arbors, etc. Sow the seed in spring when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt. 10c.

**Hunaeana Fumariaefolia.** "Mexican Poppy." From the Billy buttons, grows to 2 feet. Large flowers resembling the California Poppy, but more bowl-shaped and of a light canary-yellow color. Very free flowering and especially valuable for cutting purposes, the blossoms lasting a long time in water. Blooms freely the greater part of the season. If sown in the spring or summer will bloom within a few months of the time of sowing. Pkt. 10c.

**Ipetea Learii.** "Blue Dawnflower." Perennial climbing vine, 30 to 40 feet. Likes a warm, sunny situation, of of a feet in hot water a few hours before planting and sow in spring when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt. 10c.

**Grandiflora Alba.** "White Morningflower." Perennial climbing vine, 15 to 20 feet. Large white, fragrant flowers. Sow in spring and transplant. Treat the seed the same as the above variety. Pkt. 15c.

Plant Chicken Lettuce for Your Poultry.
LATHYRUS LINUM LUPINUS, producing... plants. Spring. Mixed... dew[OF] decorating, wonderful foliage, press... etc.

LARKSPUR. Annual, 3 feet high. Free flowering plants. Useful for beds and also for cutting.

LARKSPUR, TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED. Are the finest strains and produce wonderful show in any garden. The double flowering varieties, with their long spikes are excellent for cut flowers. They should be planted in beds, or as a back ground for other small plants. They are easily grown and we know of nothing that will produce a greater show.

Lustrous Carmine. The glowing color, large individual flowers set closely together in a spike and long graceful racemes make this an ideal cut flower. A recent introduction. Pkt. 10c.

Exquisite Pink. An entirely new color in Larkspur. Grant, largest variety, or, orange and white color and has all the fine qualities of tall double larkspur. Pkt. 10c.

Dark Blue. A rich, deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

Rose. A soft rose pink. Pkt. 10c.

Lilac. A soft lilac. Pkt. 10c.

White. An improved pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. A choice mixture. Pkt. 10c.


LANTANA. Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing Verbena-like clusters of flowers. In orange, white, rose and other colors; excellent for bedding.

Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. Annual, 3 feet high, producing large saucer-shaped flowers. Sow in spring.

Rose Color or White. Each, per pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA. Annual, 4 to 6 inches, forming compact, free flowering plants much used for edging, etc. Sow in February in seed pans of fine light soil. Do not cover the seed, but sow on the surface and press down firmly with the hand for a fine show. As it is best to use as large as possible to be handled, the seedlings may be pricked out into shallow boxes and afterwards the open ground to the open ground.


Lobelia Cardinals. Queen Victoria. Perennial, 3 feet. Dark bronze foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. Sow seed the same as the annual varieties. Pkt. 10c.

LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA. Large flowered yellow Marguerite. Very effective in beds, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. "Scarlet Flax." Annual, 1 to 2 feet high. Very effective for planting in masses in large beds; also for sowing on the coast or in waste ground. Pkt. 10c.

Perenne. Perennial, 1 to 1½ feet, bright blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (Amaranthus caudatus). Annual, 2 feet high, with large drooping panicles of blood-red flowers. Seed should be sown in the spring and the plants will bloom during the summer. Pkt. 10c.

LUPINUS, ANNUAL VARIETIES MIXED. 1 to 3 feet high. Well known free flowering plants. Pkt. 10c.

Nanus. Dwarf blue; useful for edging and borders. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD AFRICAN. Annual 3 feet. Flowering in summer and fall. The flowers are large, double and very showy. Sow in spring.

Lemon Ball. Soft lemon-yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Orange Ball. Deep golden-orange. Pkt. 10c.

Double French. Pkt. 10c.

Marigold French. Annual, 1 to 2 feet high. Sow in spring.

Legion of Honor. "Little Brownie." A compact growing single variety. Golden yellow marked with large spot of crimson velvét on each petal. Pkt. 10c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Dwarf, trailing, annual. Blooming during the summer. Sow the seed in spring or in a warm situation.

crystallinium. "Joe Plant." Flowers white. Foliage has the appearance of being coated with ice. Pkt. 10c.

MIMULUS. Perennial plants of great beauty, succeeding best in a moist, shady place. Sow the seed in the fall in seed pans of light soil mixed with leaf mould; sow the seed on the surface and water with a fine spray. Pot off the plants when large enough, and later plant out in the open ground.

tigrinus grandiflorus. "Monkey Flower." Height 1½ feet, spotted and blotched varieties, fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE. Annual, 8 inches to 1 foot high. An old-fashioned flower much prized for its fragrance.

Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal habit; very fragrant, annual, growing 10 to 12 inches, thriving in warm places.

Goliath. This is by far the best Mignonette, Machet. The plants grow in the fine pyramidal bushes the foliage in rich green, contrasting strikingly with the bright red of the flowers. The flower stalks are tall and strong while the spikes are about 7 in. long. Mignonette delights in very rich soil (not freshly manured) and requires no feeding.

MINA LOBATA. Beautiful annual climbing vine attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet. Flowers in long, graceful spikes; color bright red, changing to orange and cream. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny situation. Pkt. 10c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA. "Marvel of Peru" or "Four-o'clock." Free flowering annual of bushy habit, growing 3 to 4 feet high and flowering throughout the summer. All colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

MYOSOTIS. "Forget-me-not." Perennial, 6 to 10 inches, succeeding best in a shady, moist situation. Sow the seed in the fall in seed boxes and transplant.

alpestris. Bright blue. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUM, THOM THUMB. Annual, 3 inches to 1 foot; used for beds and borders. May be transplanted through the summer and also through the winter in locations where they are not cut by the frost.

Aurora. Light Pink. Pkt. 10c.


Golden King. Indian Yellow. Dark leaved. Pkt. 10c.

Fine Dwarf. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUM, TALL. Gold Garnet, orange and yellow, spotted garnet. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson, velvety crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Jupiter, golden yellow, large flowered. Rose, salmon rose. Pkt. 10c.

California Giants. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONII. A new flower of recent introduction, with remarkable colorings in delicate shades—tigered blotched and striped—coming in buffs, orange, pinks, with beautiful markings; grows 6 to 12 inches high; perfectly hardy, here. Especially good for winter blooming.

Orange. Pkt. 10c.

Rose. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS. Baby Blue Eyes. A California native of great merit for sowing broadly in shadebery or in bulb beds. Pkt. 10c.

NICOTIANA. Annual, 2 to 4 feet. Sow the seed in the spring in seed boxes and transplant.

Affinis. Large white fragrant flowers, 3 inches across. Pkt. 10c.

Sanderae Hybrids. Splendid plants, flowers in great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c.

Ask Our Advice About Your Garden.
NIGELLA DAMASCENA. “Love-in-a-Mist.” Annual, height 1½ feet, with finely cut foliage; curious looking flowers of a pale blue color. Pkt. 10c.

PANSIES. GIANT MASTADON. Plant the seed in July and August under cloth cover, for fall and winter bloom in large vases for spring flowering. The seed should be covered very lightly but not over ¼ inch, and kept cool and damp. When well transplanted.

This strain of Pansies is unexcelled. The blooms being of immense size and wonderful range of color.

Separate Colors.

Mastadon, Panama Pacific. Huge deep yellow, some with dark centers, some without. Pkt. 25c.

Mastadon Bronze. Pkt. 25c.

Mastadon Black. Pkt. 25c.

Mastadon Prince Henry. Dark Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Mastadon Grand Duke. All White. Pkt. 25c.

Note—Seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers, produce about 30 per cent double flowers, the balance being singles of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the double flowers. In a measure the same is true of the single sorts, the small, weak seedlings generally produce the largest and finest flowers, while the large, strong seedlings usually turn out to be the most common types.

PENTSTEMON. Perennial, 2 to 3 feet. Free flowering plants for borders or beds. Colors in various shades of white, pink, red and purple; beautiful and desirable. Sow the seed in early spring or early fall in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant. Large flowered, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA. Perennial, 1 to 1½ feet. Charming plants for large beds and borders, succeeding well in a sunny situation and blooming for the greater part of the year. Sow the seed in February in seed pans or boxes of light soil, cover the seed very lightly and water with a fine spray. When the plants are large enough, transplant to the open ground.

Note—Seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers, produce about 30 per cent double flowers, the balance being singles of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the double flowers. In a measure the same is true of the single sorts, the small, weak seedlings generally produce the largest and finest flowers, while the large, strong seedlings usually turn out to be the most common types.


PETUNIA. California. A superb strain of single large flowered giants, ruffled and fringed. Pkt. 25c.

Rosy Morn. A dwarf, compact variety with rose-colored flowers, especially desirable for bedding. Pkt. 15c.

Deluxe Bedding Mixture. A splendid collection of colors, very large flowers. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMOND. GRANDIFLORA. Beautiful annuals, growing about 1 foot high with brilliant colored flowers, producing a dazzling display of color when planted in masses, in large beds or borders. Sow in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant to the open ground.

The large-flowering kinds are a decided improvement on the Common Drummond, producing flowers twice the size of the latter, in the most brilliant colors imaginable.

Alba. Pure white, extra large. Pkt. 10c.

Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Primrose. Pkt. 10c.

Vivid Crimson. Large white eye. Pkt. 10c.

Phlox Decussata. “Perennial Phlox.” This splendid flowering perennial is deserving of a place in every garden. The plants grow about 3 feet high and produce large heads of flowers of various shades. Sow the seed in the fall in seed pans and afterwards transplant. All colors, splendid mixed. Pkt. 15c.

POPPY. Showy flowers for beds and borders, also very effective for sowing broadcast on waste pieces of ground. The best results will be obtained by sowing in fall or early winter.

Shirley. Single flowers of the most delicate crepe-like texture and every conceivable shade of color from white, flesh, pink, rose, carnation, scarlet to deep crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Poppies Oriental. (Papaver orientale.) A perennial producing many thick, leathery stems, 3 to 4 feet high, with large, orange, yellow or white flowers, having a black blotch on each petal, exceedingly showy. Sow the seed in early spring in small boxes; when large enough, pot up to small pots and later transplant to the open ground. Pkt. 10c.

Tall Carnation Flowers. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PLATYCodon. (Chinese Bell Flower). One of the best Hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers the whole season. They form large clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery, easily raised from seed, which begins blooming in August, if sown outdoors in April. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA. A low spreading annual about 6 inches high, flowering in a short time from seed and blooming through the entire summer season. Very effective for masses in beds, producing a perfect carpet of brilliant colors. Sow the seed in spring or the weather has become settled, and transplanted. Single and Double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA. SIENENSIS Fimbriata. “Chinese Primrose.” Beautiful green house plants, blooming in winter and spring. Sow the seed in August or September in pots or seed pans of rich loam mixed with sand, cover the seed lightly and keep in a cool greenhouse; when large enough, pot into small pots and later to larger pots as required. Finest mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Primula Malacoides. Hybrid Primula which has become immensely popular on account of its hardy nature and free flowering, growing in habit similar to Obechus but is considered finer, of light lilac to pure white in color. Pkt. 25c.

Primula Obconica Gigantes. A charming little plant for pot culture. Perennial but blooming in a few months from seed; height 6 to 8 inches. A profuse bloomer; bearing heads of 10 to 15 flowers on long stems. Sow the seed in August or September in pots or seed pans of light rich loam and keep in a frame or greenhouse, pot up when ready. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.

PYRETHRUM. “Golden Feather.” Pretty foliage plants with deeply cut leaves, useful for edgings; perennial and growing 6 to 9 inches high. Plants should be kept trimmed and all flowers cut off as they appear. Sow the seed in boxes, covering very lightly, and when large enough, transplant. Pkt. 10c.

RANUNCULUS. Very attractive flowers, very double, coming in reds, yellows, bronze, buff, etc., and a great addition to the garden.

Asiaticus Superbissimus. Splendid mixture. Pkt. 15c.

RHODANTHE. A graceful little “Everlasting Flower.” annual, 1 foot high. Treat the same as Accraea. Pkt. 10c.

RHEINBUSCH. (Chinese Flax). Rapid growing plants with immense, rich colored leaves, producing a sub-tropical effect planted on lawns or in clumps. Height 6 to 10 feet. Sow in spring when the weather has become warm and set in their permanent places.

Zan-zibrasenia. A very large, dark leaves, with reddish stems. Plants grow to immense size. Pkt. 10c.

ROMNEYA COULTER. “Matilija Poppy.” A native of California; perennial, 6 to 10 feet high and of shrubby growth. The queen of California flowers; bears frequently a majestic plant. The plant thrusts up numerous woody stems with handsome gray-green foliage, topped with large numbers of flowers. The blossoms are often 6 to 7 inches in di-
ameter, of a crepe-like texture, pure glistening white with bright yellow centers. The seed is hard to germinate; some claim to have had success by soaking the seed in a weak solution of lye. Pkt. 10c.

RUDEBECKIA NEUMANNI, "Golden Glow." Vivid yellow, semi-dwarf in habit, very free and long bloomer, with very large spikes of flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA. Annual. 1½ feet. Free flowering in beds and borders, succeeding best in a sunny situation and blooming all summer. The plants are large, funnel-shaped and produced in masses of yellow, pink, rose, crimson, brown, steel blue, purplish, violet, etc.; beautifully valued and penciled. Sow the seed early in sprung and borders and as a plant when large enough. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS. "Scarlet Sage." For producing a dazzling mass of color all through the summer months there is probably no other flower that can equal the "Scarlet Sage." It is a perennial, but blooms in a short time from seed. Much used for bedding and succeeding best in a sunny situation. Sow the seed in February or March in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant.

Splendens. Long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers; height 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA PATENS. "Blue Sage." Perennial 2 feet. flower the first season from seed, succeeding best in a partially shaded situation. Flowers the most perfect shade of bright blue. Sow the seed the same as the preceding varieties. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA. "Sweet Scabious." "Morning Bride." Annual, 2 to 3 feet, flowering in summer and early fall. A long stem producer, producing in great profusion and especially valuable for cutting; lasting a long time in water. Sow the seed from February to April in lighted boxes of the year, and when large enough, transplant.

Azure Fairy, azure blue. Pkt. 10c.
King of the Blacks, red black. Pkt. 10c.
Also Rose and Sulphur Yellow, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS. (Butterfly Flower). An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of gay, butter-fly-like flowers, closely resembling some species of Orchids. For winter blooming in pots the Schizanthus is one of the most desirable of all flowers.

Schizanthus Wistatenois. An Improved strain, excellent for pot culture and partial shade. Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISY. One of the most popular of Mr. Burbank's productions. Perennial, about 2 feet high, a greater part in flower, but at its best in spring and early summer. Does particularly well in borders and especially valuable for cutting purposes, flowers lasting a long time in water. Sow in spring or early fall in seed boxes, covering the seed very lightly; when large enough transplant.

Alaska. Flowers often 4 inches across, purest glistening white with yellow centers; broad overlapping petals, long stems. Pkt. 10c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. A great many Eastern people are interested in these flowers, of which so many bouquets are sold in California. They are very attractive and grow well in the East. We offer one 10c pkt. of each of six varieties as follows, Acroclinium, Gomphrena, Helichrysum, Xeranthemum, Rodanata and Statice, for 50c.

STATICE (Sea Lavender). Most valuable plants either for rock gardens or for borders, as they form tufts of leathery foliage panicles of minute flowers, producing a remarkable effect; grows from 15 to 20 inches high, and blooms in April until September. These plants are becoming more popular each year. Especially so since it has been demonstrated that they are practical for making up "everlasting" bouquets. Their great variety of colors makes them very effective.

Statice Sinuata is probably the most used for drying for "everlasting" bouquets. This variety comes in the lighter colors. We offer white, pink, lavender and yellow and mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Statice Caspia (New). One of the finest of the many varieties. Smaller flowers than Lati-folia and one more delicate appearance in bouquet work. Makes up beautifully with other flowers, or may be cut and dried for future use. Pkt. 10c.

STATICE LATIFOLIA. Perennial, 1½ feet, producing panicles of small lavender blue flowers, which can be cut and dried and used for bouquets. Sow the seed late in spring or early in the fall, in seed boxes, and transplant. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS. "Gilliflower." A favorite annual, succeeding best in California during the winter season. Largely grown for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. Very effective for planting in beds or borders. To obtain the best results the seeds should be sown in August, September, or early part of October, in seed boxes of rather light soil, and afterwards transplanted to the open ground. In transplanting stocks care should be taken to save the small or weak growing plants, as these generally produce double flowers, while the strong, robust growing seedlings often come single.

Perpetual or Branching, "Cut and come again." Blood Red. Pkt. 10c.
White, Princess Alice. Pkt. 10c.
Canary Yellow. Pkt. 10c.
Rose, Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c.
Silvery Lilac. Pkt. 10c.
 Flesh. Pkt. 10c.
Violet. Pkt. 10c.
Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSIS. "Canary Bird Flower." Annual, climbing vine 8 to 10 feet, it does best in California in a rather moist, partially shaded situation. Pretty pale green, deeply cut foliage and canary yellow, fringed flowered. Sow early in spring. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM. Perennial, 1 foot. An old-fashioned flower for beds or borders, producing a great display of showy and varied colors. Sow the seed early in spring; the plants will flower the following year.

Single, all colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.
Double, all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TACSONIA MANICATA. "Scarlet Passion Vine." A magnificent perennial climber, producing an abundance of large scarlet blooms. Sow the seed in pots or seed pans and afterwards transplant. Pkt. 15c.

THUNBERGIA ALTA. Annual climbing vine 5 to 6 feet, useful for low fences; also for hanging baskets. Sow the seed in spring. Flowers white, yellow, orange and buff, with dark centers, in seed boxes, and when large enough transplant.

VERBENA. Perennial of reclining habit, height 9 to 12 inches. The plants bloom the first season from seed and are unsurpassed for bedding where a display of color is desired. After they are established to grow with scarcely any attention and a small amount of water, preferring a sunny situation. Sow the seed in winter or early spring in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant.

Mammoth, White, Pink, Purple or Lucifer. Each, per pkt. 10c.
Mammoth, all colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLA ODORATA. "Sweet Violet." A favorite fragrant flower, perennial. Succeeding best in a rather shady situation. Sow the seed in winter or early spring in seed boxes of good loam mixed with leaf mold and sand, or the seed lightly, or they may be sown in a well-prepared bed in a shady situation. Violet seed is slow to germinate but may be sprouted by germinating the seed in water. Pkt. 10c.

Princess of Wales. The largest violet in cultivation and the one so largely used for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Plant Sweet Peas in September for Xmas Flowers.
WALLFLOWER. An old-fashioned fragrant flower; biennial, 1 to 1 1/2 feet. Sow the seed in spring and transplant. The plants will flower the first year. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

XERANTHEMUM. “Everlasting.” Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT DOUBLE ZINNIA. Zinnias are among the most popular of the summer flowering annuals. It is no wonder, then, that the desire is for more and more flowers. The plants of this giant strain are 1 1/2 to 2 feet high. The size of the flowers, 6 inches in diameter, gives the flower a very full and compact appearance. These flowers are excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT DOUBLE ZINNIA. Zinnias are among the most popular of the summer flowering annuals. They give a display of brilliant and dazzling colors for many months, requiring but little care. The petal segments throughout the petals makes them extremely difficult to describe. All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWER MIXTURES

We have these mixtures from a Specialist in this line and can therefore practically recommend these seeds for sowing on waste pieces of ground near your house, parking, vacant lots.

Mixture No. 1. General mixture of annual wild flower seeds. This mixture is made up of those kinds which will give a succession of flowers for a long period and will succeed under ordinary conditions. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c. lb. $2.90.

Cut Flower Garden Mixture. Made up of Mignonette, N. Stocks, Gypsophila, Annual Chrysanthemum, Blue Lapi, Single Poppies and Candytuft. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c. lb. $2.50.

SWEET PEAS

We are very proud of our Winter Blooming Spencer Sweet Peas, as we hear such good reports from our customers about their wonderful success with these flowers. We have made the best Sweet Peas raised from our seed have taken most of the prizes at the local flower shows. We are very particular in buying our best type from the best growers, and consequently have no hesitation in stating that our seed is as good as can be obtained.

The Spencer Poppies are the long stemmed, large flowering variety, many of them having fluted edges and from two to four flowers to the stem.

For best results, space up the ground to the depth of eighteen inches and fertilize well. Plant the seed in a furrow about six inches deep, covering to a depth of one inch. As your plants grow, draw the soil to them, being careful not to smother them.

New Winter Flowering or Long Season Spencer Sweet Peas

A new type, bred up so that they flower fully two months earlier, and continue in flower for a much longer period. For Xmas flowering begin sowing in September; later sowing can be made until March.

1925 NOVELTIES

Early Orange King, glowing intense orange. Pkt. 50c.

Early Sweet Lavender, pure lavender self. Pkt. 50c.

Early Pink Cherokee, pink suffused salmon on cream ground. Pkt. 50c.

Early New Blue, deep blue. Pkt. 50c.

Early White, as named

Early Aviator, dazzling crimson scarlet.

Early Amethyst, royal purple.

Early Blue Bird, violet blue.

Early Blue Jacket, dark navy blue.

Early Columbia, salmon rose, standard white wings.

Early Cream, as named.

Early Fair Maid, blush pink, suffused salmon.

Early Glitters, cerise.

Early Grenadier, dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 15c. oz. 50c.

Early Harmony, clear lavender.

Early Helen, largest robust salmon.

Early Hercules, mammouth rose pink.

Early Rose Charm, large bright rose.

Early Rose Desire. New rose pink suffused orange. Pkt. 15c. oz. $1.00.

Early Zvolanek’s Rose, giant rose pink, select strain. Pkt. 10c. oz. 10c.

Prices on above list, except where noted, pt. 10c. oz. 60c. 1/4 lb. $2.00.

Standard Late Flowering Spencer Mixed. Pkt. 15c. oz. 25c.

BULBS

Imported and Domestic

Amaryllis

Bella Donna, “Bella Donna Lily,” blush delicately shaded with pink or light purple, flowering before the leaves appear, very fragrant and fine for cut flowers, lasting fully a week when cut. Plant in any position, leaving the neck even with the surface of the soil. First size 25c each, 25c each, 2.50 per doz.

Anemone

Austriaca or Peruvian Lily.

A tuberous rooted plant 2 to 3 ft. tall, beautiful Amaryllis-like flowers, orange to salmon, red, particularly good for house decoration, lasting over a week in water. Plant 3 inches deep in boamy damp position where there is partial shade. 25c each, 25c. $2.50.

Agapanthus

Blue African Lily

A very hardy and sure blooming lily, bearing clusters of bright blue flowers on stiff stems about three feet high. The leaves are long, glossy and very decorative. 50c each, 2.50 doz.

Anemone

Should be planted during the fall and winter in slightly raised beds. The bulbs should be set in water before planting. The pointed extensions on these bulbs should be placed downward. Plant 2 inches deep and 6 inches apart. 5 to 10 bulbs $1.00 each, 10 bulbs $1.50.

BEGONIA

Tuberous Rooted

Ready about January 1st.

These are very satisfactory as summer bloomers. For outside beds plant in a shaded location, covering the bulbs about one-half inch deep. Water lightly until growth starts. After the foliages has died down in the fall, lift them and store them dry in the shade. Tuberous Begonias make very good pot plants. Use a five-inch pot for each bulb filled with rich sandy loam and give the plants light but not direct sun. No bulb is more satisfactory for culture. Double flowered in crimson, scarlet, copper, salmon yellow and white, 25c each, $3.50 doz. Single, same colors, 25c each, 2.50 doz.

CALLA

Very popular for outdoor bedding in California. They should be taken up every fourth year and the bulbs separated. Dig during June, dry thoroughly and transplant. First size bulbs 25c each, 2.50 doz.

Our Flower Seeds Are Fresh, Tested, and From the Best Growers.
CALLA ELLIOTIANA
Yellow Calla. One of the most attractive flowers grown, suitable for outdoor bedding or for pot culture. The blossom is large and a deep golden yellow. The leaves are spotted white, 35c each.

GIANT BLACK CALLA
A most remarkable and rare plant having flowers shaped like the ordinary Calla but is a crimson maroon color so dark that it appears black. The plant grows to a height of about 3 feet and the foliage is very decorative. 60c each.

Canna
These handsome, striking plants should be planted during February and March.

King Humbert. Orange scarlet, bronze foliage, one of the finest, 5 25c each. 2.50 doz.

Firebird. The best scarlet with green foliage of all the canna. Grows remarkably well in San Diego, height 5 ft., 25c each. 2.50 doz.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. Salmon pink, a very fine variety, lasting flowers of great beauty, height 4 ft., 25c each, 2.50 doz.

San Diego. Beautiful Chinese orange or Persian yellow, foliage bronze, a very fine variety, height 4 ft., 25c each, 2.50 doz.

DAHLIAS
Ready for shipment March 1st. Write for list.

FREESIA
Culture. Freesias are very easily raised. Plant to a depth of two inches in any good, sandy soil, any time from August to November, and the flowers will appear during January and March.

Freesia Purity. Pure white, mammoth size, 35c doz., 2.50 per 100.

Freesia Splendens. Pretty lavender colored flowers. Per doz. 75c, per 100, $5.00.

Freesia Alinette. Color bright carmine. Per doz. 75c, per 100 $5.00.

GLADIOLI
Ready in January

Gladioli well deserve their unrivaled popularity. They may be planted January to June for a succession of blooms in any good garden soil, eight to twelve inches apart, two or three inches deep.

America. Purple, with lavender sheen. 10c each, 75c per doz.

Baron Hulot. Deep violet blue. 10c each, $1.00 per dozen.

Chicago White. Early white, lavender markings in throat. 15c each, $1.50 per doz.

Hailey. Light geranium pink. 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Mrs. Francis King. Jasper red, splashed deeper red. 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Bright rose pink, large blotch of richest carmine red on lower petals. 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Niagara. Flowers extra large, cream shading to canary yellow. 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Panama. A magnificent pink, immense flowers. 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Prince of Wales. Delicate salmon rose, one of the finest. 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Wilbrink. Large flowered, light pink, crimson penciling. 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

GLOXINIAS
Crimson Royal, Duchess of York, Meteor. Scarlet, white, purple, each 35c.

HYACINTHS
Plant in the open ground, in good rich soil, from October to January, giving the depth of from four to six inches. For pot culture, plant in five-inch pots, leaving one-third of the bulb exposed. Keep in a cool, dark place five or six weeks till roots are fully developed, then gradually inure to the light.

In glasses, fill the glass with water so as to nearly touch the bulb, then piece of charcoal the size of a walnut, put into the water, will keep it pure and obviate frequent changing.

Named Single Hyacinths, all Bulbs.

First Size
King of the Blues. Dark blue.
Gigantea. Light pink.
La Victoire. Bright red.
Grand Maitre. Medium blue.
Innocence. Light white.
City of Haarlem. Yellow.
Lord Balfour. Purple.
All 25c each, 2.20 a dozen.

SPANISH IRIS
Spanish Irises succeed remarkably well in California, and are the easiest culture. The bulbs may be planted from October to December, in any good, light soil, three to four inches deep and six inches apart. The flowers are on long stems and are almost equal to or richer in richness and variety of color. They last a long time in water and are largely grown by florists for cut flowers. Each 10c; doz. 75c, 100. $5.00.

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODIL
All Bulbs First Size.

The Narcissus is one of the most beautiful, useful and easiest grown of all the bulbous flowering plants. They are very popular as cut flowers, because of their splendid keeping qualities and fragrance. They may be grown in beds, borders or planted in the shrubbery border and allowed to naturalize, and while preferring partial shade will thrive in full sun. The bulbs may be planted from October to the last of January in good garden soil, covering to a depth of about five inches. Polyanthus, the Paper White Grandiflora may be grown in water.

Emperor. Enormous brilliant yellow trumpet, 10c each. $1.00 doz., .75 100.

Empress. Trumpet of rich yellow, perlachs of pure white, 10c each, $1.00 doz., 7.50 100.

Von Slon. (double daffoldil). Large golden yellow, 10c each, 1.00 doz., .75 100.

Paper White. Large flowered, producing immense clusters of large pure white, star shaped flowers. 10c each, 75c doz., 5.00 100.

Poetical Oromus. White, fragrant, with orange red cup, fine for forcing, 10c each, 75c doz., 5.00 100.

JONQUILS
Fine for cut flowers, very fragrant and graceful. Easily forced, grow well in open ground. Plant in any good garden soil from beginning of October to January, covering the bulbs to a depth of about three inches.

Campionelle Odorus Regulosis. The largest and finest of all Jonquil, rich yellow with wrinkled cup. 75c doz., 5.50 100.

Jonquils. Sweet single, 75c doz., 5.50 per 100.

LILY
Lillies require good, rich soil, with thorough drainage, planting the bulbs about 8 inches deep and 15 inches apart.

L. Giganteum (Easter Lily) Ready about November; other varieties about the middle of December. They bloom as follows:

Giganteum in April and May; other varieties in July and August.

Auratum. "Golden Banded Lily," the finest and most magnificent of the genus. Flowers white, spotted crimson with a distinct golden stripe running through each petal. First size bulb, 46c each.

Giganteum. Large flowering, pure white lily of spotted and heaply growth. Can be forced into bloom for Easter, 46c each.

Rubrum. White, banded with rose and spotted with crimson, 46c each.

Tigrinum. "Tiger Lily," orange and spotted black, very showy, 25c each.

Use Conkey's Reliable Poultry Remedies.
MONTBRETIA

Montbretia Crocosmiaeflora, long spikes of showy, orange-colored flowers, spotted with purple, brilliant and showy, 35c doz.

ORNITHOGALUM
(Star of Bethlehem)

Arabicum, beautiful variety throwing a tall spike of numerous star-shaped flowers, with a jet-black center and having a distinct aromatic perfume, decidedly pretty when grown in the garden. Large size, each 10c doz., $1.00.

RANUNCULUS

The Ranunculus produces strikingly beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade from bright vermillion to pink, yellow and pure white. The plants are free bloomers and useful for cut flowers.

Before planting the roots soak them in water for two or three hours; this causes them to swell to full size. Plant them in a good, rich soil, claws downwach, six to eight inches apart each way and cover the roots with two inches of finely sifted soil.

French double and semi-double mixed, 75c doz.

SPARAXIS

A small bulbous plant bearing flowers similar to an Ixia; only the plants are more dwarf and the flowers slightly larger. There is a wide range of color and they make very attractive bedding plants, 10c each, 75c doz.

RAFFIA, STAKES, POTS, MOSS, ETC.

PLANT STAKES
Square
24 inch, per doz., 25c; per 100......$2.00
36 inch, per doz., 35c; per 100 ......2.50
5 foot, per doz., 75c; per 100 ......5.50
6 foot, per doz., $5.50; per 100 ......7.50

BAMBOO STAKES
4 feet, per doz., 30c; per 100 ......$2.00

Special prices when ordered in larger quantities.

FLOWER POTS (Packing at Cost)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Per doz.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 inch, 2 for</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>2½ inch, 2 for</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 inch, 3 for</td>
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<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 inch, 2 for</td>
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<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 inch, 2 for</td>
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<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 inch</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 inch</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 inch</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 inch</td>
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FLOWER POT SAUCERS (Packing at Cost)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 inch, 3 for</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 inch, 2 for</td>
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<td>6 inch</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 inch</td>
<td>.15</td>
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</table>

SNOWFLAKE

Lencoium Vernum. Very early and fine for cutting, flowers white with green tips, 5c each, 50c dozen.

TUBEROSE

Dwarf Double Pearl. Blooms in midsummer, about 2 ft. high, flowers pure white, wax like, very fragrant. Bulbs ready in February, 15c each, $1.50 doz.

TULIPS

For many years it was considered almost impossible to grow tulips successfully in Southern California, but of late years it has been demonstrated that the late flowering varieties can be grown here with the very best of results. A shady or partially shady situation is preferable, and they thrive best in a sandy soil, well enriched with plenty of rotten manure. The bulbs should be covered about five inches deep, and may be planted from October to January, though early planting is advisable.

We carry a large stock of the Long Stemmed Darwin Tulip in about eight named varieties of different colors at 10c each, $1.00 doz.

WATSONIA

A beautiful flower from South Africa. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet high, and produce great spikes of large flowers, which are especially valuable for cutting, lasting a long time in water.

Pure White, 10c each, $1.00 doz.
Pink, 10c each, $1.00 doz.

THE "BOSS" TREE PROTECTOR

Made of Yucca, it is a perfect protection against rabbits, borers, grass-hoppers, etc. Not affected by sun or rain. Ready for immediate use. Is quicker to put on than any other protector. Open grained, allowing free air circulation. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price List

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 inches long, 7 inches wide</td>
<td>$1.40 per 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 inches long, 7 inches wide</td>
<td>1.50 per 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 inches long, 7 inches wide</td>
<td>1.75 per 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 inches long, 7 inches wide</td>
<td>2.00 per 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 inches long, 7 inches wide</td>
<td>2.25 per 100</td>
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WIRE HANGING BASKETS

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<td>12 inch</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 inch</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLORED AND NATURAL RAFFIA

We carry at all times a large supply of natural and colored raffia for basket making, put up in bundles of different sizes, from 10c up. Also a full assortment of different sizes of Reed for Basket making, put up in 10c bundles and 1 lb. bundles.

No. 1 Reed | $1.80 postpaid |
No. 2 | 1.70 |
No. 3 | 1.60 |
No. 4 | 1.55 |
No. 5 | 1.20 |
No. 6 | 1.15 |

See Our Ornamental Pottery and Jardiniers.
GARDEN SPRAYING GUIDE

For Price on Different Materials Mentioned, See Page 40

ROSES
Rose Aphis. In spring and summer spray with solution twenty drops Black Leaf "40" to one quart of Whale Oil Soap and water, or Nicotine Spray two tablespoonsful to one quart of water.

Mildew. Dust with dry powdered sulphur, preferably early morning while the plants are damp with dew.

A good general treatment for roses is 2 parts sulphur, 1 part Arsenate of Lead, to be applied early in the morning.

SWEET PEAS
Aphis. Spray with solution of Black Leaf "40" or Nicotine Spray given for Roses.

Mildew. Same treatment as for Roses, or Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 part to 40 parts of water.

SNAILS
Calcium Arsenate ........................................ 1 lb.
Course Bran (Red) ........................................ 16 lb.
Mix calcium arsenate and bran together thoroughly, then moisten with sufficient water to make a stiff mash that does not ball. Do not make too wet. Scatter this material as evenly as possible over the area to be poisoned, as a farmer does grain. Cover every square foot, walks, lawns, plants, etc., and nooks and corners—except where there is danger of burning. Very tender foliage is liable to burning or spotting, so in the case of choice or rare plants it is safer to put the bran on the ground under the plants affected by snails, or where they crawl.

Scatter the poison later in the evening, after thoroughly wetting down the entire premises with the hose or after a rain. Then sprinkle lightly just before dark for the next two to seven days. This keeps the poison soft and also brings the snails into action during the night.

As snail eggs may be in the ground it will be necessary to repeat the poisoning after about four months.

If adjoining premises are infested with snails they will invade grounds poisoned, after about two weeks. Get your neighbors to co-operate by showing them your dead snails.

For slugs add 1 quart of cheap molasses to the water used in mixing the ingredients (1 quart for 16 lbs. of bran or 1 pint for 8 lbs.)

VEGETABLES
Asparagus Rust. Spray with Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 part to 40 parts of water, or Bordeaux Mixture, 1 heaping tablespoonful to 1 quart of water.

Green Worm on Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc. Spray with Arsenate of Lead, ¼ tablespoonful to 1 quart of water before plants start to form heads.

Aphis or Plant Lice on Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Brussels Sprouts, etc. Spray with Black Leaf "40", twenty drops to 1 quart of Whale Oil Soap and water or Nicotine Spray, two tablespoonsful to 1 quart of water.

Mildew on Peas. Dust with dry sulphur or spray with Bordeaux Mixture, 1 tablespoonful to 1 quart of water.

Melon Blight. Spray the hill freely with Bordeaux mixture so that the solution will follow the stem several inches beneath the surface. This should be done as a precaution as well as a remedy.

Bordeaux Mixture, 1 tablespoonful to 1 quart of water.

Cut Worms. Mix 1 lb. Paris Green in 10 lbs. of bran. Add one quart black starp molasses and two lemons chopped fine. Mix the whole to a crumbly mass and scatter in the field.

Grass Hoppers. Same as for cut worms.

Tomato Worms. Pick off by hand or before fruit is half grown. Spray with Arsenate of Lead solution three to four level tablespoonsful to one gallon of water.

Tomato Blight. Same treatment as above for melon blight.

Nematode. Plant the infected land to Barley or Grass for three seasons. Apply sulphur, 1 pound to 100 square feet.

Cucumber Beetle. Spray with Arsenate of Lead, ¼ tablespoonful to 1 quart of water, or dust with 1 part Arsenate of Lead to ten parts of Hydrated Lime.

Onion Thrips. Spray with Black Leaf "40" 20 drops to 1 quart of water or Nicotine Spray, two tablespoonsfuls to 1 quart of water.

Melon Aphis. Same treatment as for Onion Thrips. above.

Potato Bug. Spray with Arsenate of Lead, 1½ tablespoonfuls to 1 quart of water.

Potato Scab. Dip potatoes, before cutting, in solution of Formaldehyde, 1 pint to 25 gals. water. Soak for two hours.

CITRUS TREES
Scales. For Black, Red, Yellow, Citrococcus Scale and Mealy Bug, spray with Rosin Spray, 1 pound to 2½ gallons of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 part to 40 parts of water.

Red Spider. Spray with Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 part to 40 parts of water or dust with Anchor Brand Sulphur.

Aphis. Spray with Black Leaf "40", 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon water or dust with Nico Dust.

Gum Disease. Scrape gum off trunk of tree and smear on a paste of Bordeaux Mixture.

DECIDUOUS TREES
Curly Leaf. Spray with Lime Sulphur Solution about Dec. 15th, while trees are still dormant, 1 part Lime Sulphur to eleven parts of water. After leaves come out dilute 1 part Lime Sulphur to 40 parts water.

Codling Moth. Trees should be sprayed when the first blossoms start to fall with Arsenate of Lead, 3 level tablespoonsfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Woody Aphis. Also Black Peach Aphis. Spray with solution, 1 teaspoonful Black Leaf "40" and 14 pound whale soap to 1 gallon of water. Soak the same solution into the roots.

Climbing Insects. To prevent ants and other insects from entering trees. Apply Tree Tanglefoot near base of trunk.

MISCELLANEOUS

Gophers. Use Gopher Scent, Traps, or Never Fall Gopher Gun.

Squirrels. Use Poisoned Barley.

Chicken Lice. Sprat's Louse Powder.

Flies—No-More Fly.

All Our Packet Seeds Are Put Up From Bulk.
The manufacture and sale of spray material for the protection of growing plants is one of the coming big industries. Horticultural Commission erers throughout the country are demanding that all fruits and produce of all kinds shall be free from pests and disease and you cannot get the right kind of produce by spraying at the right time and using the right kind of material for the pests and diseases that infest your plants and trees.

We carry the largest and most complete line of spray materials in the city and are ready at all times to assist you in the selection of your requirements.

Black Leaf Forty. A concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate with 40% Active Ingredient. A most popular article for the destruction of Black Aphid, Mealy Aphid, Woolly Aphid, Apple Red Bug, Green Apple Bug, Leaf Hopper and Leaf Miner. Price: 1 oz. bottle 35c, ¼ lb. can $1.25, ½ lb. can $2.50, 1 lb. can $4.96. This article is a poison and is not mailable.

Bluestone. We carry only a high grade eastern Bluestone. The material is made by mixing Bordeaux Mixture as a spray for plant diseases, in the chicken house, etc. It is also used as a pre-venom used also with great success by soaking the seed in a solution of one pound to five gallons of water for ten minutes. Per pound 20 cents. Write for prices in larger quantities Can be sent parcels post.

Lemon Oil Insecticide. A spray preparation very successful for destroying scale. Price: ½ pint 50c each, 1 pint 80c each.

Lime and Sulphur Solution. One of our largest sellers. We are the largest distributors of Lime and Sulphur in the city and are prepared to carry stock to meet any emergency. For dormant stock dilute one to eleven parts of water. For other spraying dilute one to forty parts water. Price: 1 quart 40c each, 1 gallon $1.00 each, 5 gallon can $3.00 each. Special price on 50 gallon barrels. All prices F. O. B. our store. Not mailable.

Carbon Bi-Sulphide (Liquid). For exterminating gnats, siphonaptera, ants or any vermin that live under the ground. Saturate cotton or other absorbent material and close the openings or holes that permit entry. Pour in the openings. For weevils in grain, put grain in air-tight chamber: for 100 cubic feet of space use 1 quart Carbon Bi-Sulphide, saturate it into any absorbent so that it will evaporate quickly; close the chamber tightly for three or four hours. It is not necessary to remove the grain from the sacks. Notice: It is very combustible. Do not smoke or have fire near when handling. Pint 40c. Cannot be mailed.

Nicl Dust, Ortho Brand. 100% Nicotine Sulphate. Very effective for dusting on Melon and Pea Aphids. 25 lb. drums $8.75, 50 lb. drums $13.00, 100 lb. drums $25.00. F. O. B. San Diego.

No More Fly. Sure death to flies, moths, roaches, bed bugs, etc. Pint can 65c, quart can $1.25, ½ gallon can $2.90, 1 gallon can $5.50.

NICO GARDEN DUST, prepared for the home garden where fruit trees, roses, sweet peas and grasses are known to be a reservoir of diseases, mildew, leaf cutting insects and other pests commonly found in the garden. (8 oz. cartoon 80c) (2 lb. pkg. 80c).

Corona Bordeaux Mixture. It is a very fine powder that mixes perfectly with water and is the ideal spray for practically all plant diseases. It can be used to great advantage against slugs and diseases of citrus trees by simply adding sufficient water to make a spray. It has been the first successful dusting powder on the market. We unqualifiedly recommend this product as being the best possible. ½ pound size 55c, 1 pound size 80c, 5 pound size $1.75. For larger quantities write for prices. Can be mailed.

Formaldehyde. It is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs, affecting both animal and plant life. It is an antiseptic. Used as a very satisfactory preventative of fungous as scab, rust, smut, etc. The dilution used is one pound (pint) Formaldehyde to 25 or 30 gallons of water (40% grade). Price: 1 pound bottle (1 pint) 75c. Cannot be mailed.

Rosin Spray. A very satisfactory preparation for the destruction of the most troublesome insects, especially in the large size. Each, 2 lb. size 60c each. Postage extra. Larger sizes. Price on application.

Toro Brand. Best grade for using in the soil as a sterilizer and germ destroyer. Price on application.

Volck Concentrate. For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spider, San Jose scale, green scale, red scale, rose scale. Pints 45c, Quarts 75c, Gallons $.25. Also 28 gallon drums. Write for price.

Tobacco Dust. Used as a dust for lice on rose bushes. Per pound 75c, 5 pounds 75c. Can be mailed.

Tree Tanglefoot. For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical, and effective way, use Tree Tanglefoot—a sticky substance applied directly to the bark of trees. One application remains sticky on the trees three months fully exposed to the weather. Easily applied with a small wooden paddle: 1 lb. will spread 8 feet long by 5 inches wide, 1-10 inches thick. Will stay on trees three months. 1 lb. cans $2.50, 10 lb. cans $4.75. Mailable.

Slug Shot. A fine powder used either in sprayer or in granule form. It is quickly absorbed by the ground and in a few hours is oxidized. Price: 1 lb. package 5c, 5 lb. package 8c. Can be mailed.

Corona Arsenate of Lead. For all leaf eating insects, ½ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c. Large sizes, prices on application. Cannot be mailed.

Calcium Arsenate. Used in conjunction with bran as a small killer. ½ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c. Write for price. Cannot be mailed.

CARBOLE

The Disinfecting Germ-Killing White Paint

Carbola saves time, money and labor—it paints and disinfects at one operation. It is a finely powdered mineral pigment combined with a germicide 20 times stronger than pure carbolic acid—but is neither poisonous nor caustic. Carbola makes everything clean, white and absolutely sanitary. It stays white and has no disagreeable odor. Use Carbola instead of whitewash on poultry houses (inside and out), dairies, outhouses, hog pens, etc. By disinfecting and painting at the same time Carbola renders the big expense item on the farm—and gives much better results than whitewash.

WILL NOT BLISTER, FLAKE OR PEEL OFF

Carbola can be put on with a brush or with a spraying machine. It will not blister, flake or peel off no matter how many coats are put on. Carbola can be applied to wood, brick, stone or cement, plaster board, tar paper, or any white wash or oil paint surfaces.

Carbola is an efficient and economical aid to the dairyman. It keeps the stables clean and sanitary and kills fly eggs, prevents germs and disease from getting a start in the herd. Carbola can be sprinkled or sprayed onto cattle and brushed in through the coat and it can also be sprayed on the floor and in the manure drain. Used on the walls it will keep stables clean, sweet smelling and
sanitary.

The most troublesome of all external parasites on poultry is the common chicken mite. Mites multiply very rapidly and often cause so much loss that they are not always discovered. They sometimes become so numerous they kill some of the flock, and their presence always reduces egg produ-
sion, and affects feeding chickens so they fail to make a normal growth. Other times the mites are not so numerous as to injure the hen, but prove deadly to the little chicks. 10-lb. pkg. $1.50; 50-lb. pkg. $8.25.

Nicotine Spray. Already mixed with soap. All you have to do is add the water. Good for aphids, etc. 6 oz. can 35c, pt. cans 60c. qt. cans 1.00. Larger sizes, prices on application.

Wade Oil Soap. We now have the true Wade Oil Soap, which has the advantage of readily dissolving in cold water as well as acting as a broad-spectrum spray. Very good for using in conjunction with Black Leaf "40," etc., to act as a spreader, also as a scale spray within a very short time by the $1.00. Can also be obtained in 10, 25, 50, 125, 200 and 400 pounds sizes. Prices on application. Can be mailed.

Poisoned Barley. Manufactured under U. S. Government first-class specifications. Adhesive for exter-

tion of squirrels. Price: 1 lb. size 50c, 5 lb. size $2.00. We can secure this in 25, 50 and 100 lb. sizes. It is a poison and not mailable.

Gopher Scent. Poisoned wheat, barley, oats. Positively attracts and destroys gophers and squir-

rels. 7 oz. package 35c, 12 oz. 50c, 29 oz. $1.00.

Caution. Must not be used in grain or feed for live animals.

Lime Hydrated. This is a fine powdered Lime, slacked by steam. Mixed with water, this makes an excellent preparation for white washing and disinfecting of all kinds. (4 lb. cartons, 25c each) May be sent by mail, postage extra.

Sherwin Williams Paris Green has by years of use proven its quality. It has become the standard Paris Green everywhere. It is light and flusy, in-

suring good penetration in all spray tank and thorough covering the foliage; contains approximately 56% arsenious oxide and less water soluble arsenic than is allowed by law. It is one of the safest and most effective Paris Greens on the market today.

Directions for use: Four to six ounces to fifty gallons of water. Or two teaspoonsful to one gal-

lone of water. For cut worms and grasshoppers add one tablespoonful of Paris Green to ten pounds of bran and spread about the base of the plants. It is always well to add 1/4 lb. Paris Green to each barrel of Bordeaux when spraying tomatoes. (3/4 lb. pkgs. 25c) (1/2 lb. 50c) (1 lb. 75c). Write for quantity

price. Cannot be sent by mail.

Soluble Sulphur is very penetrating—going through and through all scale and insect crusts; whereas Lime in the Jaune Sulphur solution solidifies and neutralizes the sulphur. Especially recommended for "Red Berry" on Blackberries. 1 lb. can 30c, 5 lb. can $1.50, 10 lb can $2.50. Postage extra. Write for price on 100 lb. drums.

FERTILIZERS

Write for Quantity Prices on All Fertilizers

Nulife Lawn and Garden Fertilizer

The verdict of all who have used the Nulife Lawn and Garden Fertilizer is that it is the most complete and satisfactory Lawn Dressing ever placed on the market. It is manufactured expressly for us and we guarantee that it contains all the elements required and in the proper proportions to produce a luxuriant growth. It is a clean, practically odorless material and can be applied without offending one’s sense of smell or sight. Being quick in action the effect can be noticed within a very short time by the eye. Its green coloring and that velvety appearance so much sought after. After applying, the sprinkling of the hose brings it down to the roots of the grass, stimulating them to greater activity, and producing a thick sward and a firm growth which increases at an astonishing rate. It is always superior to stable manure can scarcely be estimated. Where digestion of the manure is so dis-
guishing the lawn by its unsightly appearance, also gives out an unpleasant odor, and always con-
tains weeds and other undesirable greens. Great care should be taken to distribute the Fertilizer evenly and in no greater quantities than recom-

mended. It can be applied at any time during the year, but never while the grass is wet. This material is equally suitable for flower beds, or the home truck garden. 10-lb. pkg. $1.00

25 pound sack for 750 square feet...........$1.25
50 pound sack for 1500 square feet..........2.25
100 pound sack for 3000 square feet......... 4.00

Write for Nulife Pamphlet

Nulife Fertilizer is just as successful for the growing of Flowers and Vegetables as it is for lawn purposes and can be used economically by putting a little of it in 1 lb. pales beside your growing plants or working it in the soil before you plant. Caution—Do not put it against live plants, as it will burn them. Let the plants absorb it through the soil.

Nulife Fertilizer has enough nitrogen, phos-

phoric acid and potash to insure growth, pro-
ductiveness and vigor and is a well balanced plant food.

Prices on Fertilizers are F. O. B. Store

Nulife Flower and Fern Fertilizer. A highly concentrated complete fertilizer to be used in all Quantities. It gives most satisfactory re-

sults. 15c pkg.

Nitrate of Soda. This article is used to stimu-

late and force the growth of slow growing plants and should be used with caution. It is usually applied by dissolving a handful in a pint of water and then work it in the soil around the plant. Price per lb. 20c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity

price.

Bone Meal. A slow releasing fertilizer used when quick results are not necessary. Write us for price.

STIM-U-PLANT

AN ALL-THE-YEAR FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS

Growers of fine flowers, shrubs and vegetables for the best markets and for exhibition, fertilize and stimulate them frequently, a little at a time. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is Stim-U-

planT, an odorless, highly concentrated plant-food, in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 15 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash.

These tablets increase production, heighten color and improve quality immediately. Many profes-
sional and amateur growers use them extensively all the year around—from early spring until late fall outdoors, during the winter for pot plants, hot-

house benches and others. They are as fine for ever-

greens and other trees as for all garden and potted

plants.

EASY TO USE

Simply insert tablets in soil near plants, or dis-

solve in water at the rate of four tablets to the gallon and apply as liquid manure. Complete di-

rections with every package.

Order Stim-U-planT tablets with your seed and plant orders. (5c to 3 cents, trial size, 25 cts., small size, 25 cts., 100 tablets, 75 cts., 1000, $3.50.)

Flower Planting Calendar page 25
FARMOGERM, A SEED INOCULANT THAT INCREASES CROP PRODUCTION.

Seeds of all legumes—beans, peas, clover, alfalfa, and related crops—will produce far better if inoculated with Farmogerm. In addition to the increased crops, these legumes leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Gardeners and farmers who have used Farmogerm would not be without it.

FARMOGERM IS THE "ALWAYS FRESH" SEED INOCULANT

Because of the method of sealing the bottle—a patented stopper which admits filtered air and keeps out all impurities—Farmogerm is just as good as three or four years as when first bottled. The bacteria in Farmogerm and other inoculants of like character are living organisms, feeding on nitrogen in the air—without air, they cannot live. If tightly sealed, the bacteria gradually become weaker and weaker until they are worthless. That is why many inoculants have to be replaced before they are six months old.

FAROGERM STAYS GOOD INDEFINITELY

Farmogerm keeps for years and years. Enough air seeps through the plugs to keep the bacteria in good health, yet all impurities are excluded. Other inoculants get weaker each day—Farmogerm always has its full strength. Just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile; no other inoculant will thoroughly inoculate as much seed. The one-ounce bottle of Farmogerm is sufficient for 15 pounds of clover, 20 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of Canada field peas, 60 pounds of vetch, etc. A different culture is required for each crop. Be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate.

THE NEVER-FAIL GOPHER GUN AND BURGLAR ALARM

For the Positive Destruction of Gophers, Moles, Squirrels, Rats and Other Burrowing Pests. Price $1.75. Postpaid.

PABCO PRUNING PASTE

In the pruning of trees, when the limbs are sawed off, the woody structure is left exposed. This wound is a possible gathering place for fungus growths and insects.

Pabco Pruning Paste, if applied to the saw cut as soon as possible after pruning, is always successful healing. Price, quarts 60 cents; gallons $1.80.

BUDDING CLOTH

A cloth treated with resin and beeswax, useful for all budding and grafting purposes. Put up in ¼ square yard and 1 square yard. The prices are respectively 40 cents and 75 cents.

GRAFTING WAX

A Lion Brand preparation for healing wounds on trees, caused by pruning. Very excellent also for spreading around the graft in grafting propagation. Three sizes: pound 60 cents, ½ pound 45 cents, and ¼ pound 20 cents.

A new invention that is taking the market gardeners by storm. So constructed that the wind cannot blow these plant covers away, because the machine places dirt around the edges. They are already folded ready for use. One man can do the work of four. After setting, the field looks uniform, like a well kept garden. Hot Kaps are now made in two sizes, 9½ inches diameter, $6.50 per 1000; 11 inches diameter, $7.00 per 1000. Machine for setting and carrying covers, $4.50. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Vegetable Planting Chart on page 2
HUDSON PERFECTION SPRAYER

The Perfection Sprayer combines all the essential features of a successful high pressure sprayer. It is a practical sprayer for use around the house, yard or garden; in orchards, vineyards, and truck farms; in onion, melon, potato and cotton fields; around the barn, hog pen, poultry house, etc. Handles whitewash and cold water paints in a most satisfactory manner.

Tank is made of either brass or copper bearing galvanized steel sheets, with all seams riveted and soldered. Capacity 4 gallons. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Shipping weight 15 pounds.

No. 110-G Perfection, galvanized tank. Price each $7.50.
No. 110-B Perfection, brass tank. Price each $10.00.

HUDSON JUNIOR SPRAYER

The Junior Sprayer is made for the man who needs a high pressure compressed air sprayer smaller than the Perfection. It is particularly adapted for the back yard garden, small truck farm, or around the chicken house. Can be used for the same work as the larger models, but will require more frequent filling. Very desirable for women or workmen who prefer to carry a lighter load.

Tank is made of either brass or copper bearing galvanized steel sheets, capacity approximately 2 1/2 gallons. Shipping weight 3 pounds.

No. 140-G Junior, galvanized tank. Price each $6.00.
No. 140-B Junior, brass tank. Price each $7.50.

HUDSON EXTENSION ROD

No. 175B (top illust'n) No. 177B (lower illust'n)

The Misty is a universal favorite for use and around the house, yard, garden, chicken house, etc. Pump made of heavy tin. Tank either heavy tin or galvanized sheet as ordered. Construction combines strength, simplicity and neatness.

No. 452—Misty, heavy tin...........$ .50
No. 452G. Misty, galvanized tank..... .75
Capacity one quart.

HUDSON MIDGET SPRAYER

The Powder Sprayer may be used in the home with Fly and Roach Powders, in the back yard garden with insecticides in powder form, in the poultry house with Lice Powders, etc. Made of heavy tin, with cap 2 inches in diameter for ease of filling. Capacity one quart.

No. 667—Powder Sprayer. Price each 75c.

HUDSON POWDER SPRAYER

An extension rod ads very greatly to the usefulness of any compressed air sprayer or bucket pump. Permits spraying low-lying plants or shrubs and when used with our No. 140 Aphis Fitting, under surface can be thoroughly treated as well. Furnished in brass with 3/4 inch pipe threads.

No. 175B. 2 ft. Brass Extension Rod, each...........$. 70
No. 177B. Brass Rod, each.......................... 1.75

HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER

Used extensively for spraying all kinds of household products, moth killers, bug poisons, fly solutions, polish, etc. Also suitable for any kind of spraying on a small scale. Capacity one pint. 35c each.

Read Our Non-Warranty on Page 1
HUDSON BARREL SPRAY PUMP

This pump will meet all requirements of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted to orchard and vineyard work; also white-washing, cold water paints, disinfectants, etc.

Unbreakable pressed steel handle, brass cylinder, special plunger leather, brass ball valves, and dasher type agitator. Attachment for fastening to side or chime of barrel furnished unless otherwise ordered.

No. 4A. Pump as shown with 12½ feet ½-inch hose and Ideal angle nozzle. Shipping weight 35 pounds (no barrel). Each $17.50.

We advocate purchase of extension rod and shutoff for white-washing, orchard work or reaching out of the way places.

HUDSON MODOC SPRAY PUMP

The Modoc is unequalled for applying whitewash, Carbola and similar preparations in the poultry house and barns. May also be used for spraying fruit trees, garden truck, ornamental shrubs; for washing vehicles, windows, etc., or for sprinkling lawns, putting out fires, etc. Made of brass throughout excepting handle and foot rest. Is easy to work and maintains a high pressure and steady discharge with little effort. Shipping weight 6 pounds.

No. 122 Modoc Spray Pump. Price each $5.00.

HUDSON IDEAL SPRAYER

A high pressure, portable outfit. Equipped with regular barrel pump, which develops and maintains 200 lbs. working pressure. Once the desired air pressure has been reached the reserve air pressure tank enables the operator to maintain an even pressure with less effort. In fact, the operator can stop pumping and spray for several minutes before the pressure is reduced to a point where further pumping is necessary. One man can operate it alone.

A practical outfit for whitewash, cold water paint, insecticides stock remedies, dips, etc. Tank—15 gallon capacity, heavy copper bearing galvanized steel. Wheel—20 inches in diameter, 3 inch tire, strong and rigid. Frame—heavy steel tubing reinforced with channel iron braces. Pump—Our regular No. 4. Discharge equipment—12½ ft. ½ inch spray hose, 4 ft. ¾ inch iron pipe extension, Ideal angle nozzle and leakless shut off.

Each

No. 33—Ideal Sprayer, complete as shown shipping weight 100 pounds. $45.00
No. 32—Ideal Sprayer without pressure tank and gauge. Shipping weight 80 lbs. 35.00

See Our Stock of Bedding Plants.
BLUE BEAUTY DUST SPRAYER

This reliable machine has no equal in the application of dry insecticides and fungicides. It has a powerful bellows, throwing a cloud 25 feet high; a grinding and sifting device, which grinds and sifts all dusts; an adjustable regulator, accurately governing the quantity of dust discharged, preventing waste of valuable material; applies any kind of dry insecticide, arsenate of lead, Paris green, dry Bordeaux, sulphur, sulphur-nitro, hydrated lime.

It is very fast. One man will average 15 acres per day in orchard work.

It kills red spider, aphis, codling moth, caterpillar, tomato worm, corn ear-worm, mildew, etc.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION
Price, $18.00.

The “Success” Bucket Sprayer

The “Success” Spray Pump by its truly excellent qualities is a success, in fact as well as in name. “Nothing succeeds like success.” For the garden, greenhouse and small orchard, this pump is indispensable. It is very useful for washing windows and buggies and putting out fires, as well as for whitewashing poultry houses.

The “Success” Pump has become one of the most popular articles in the shelf-wage trade where it is also a success in drawing and holding customers. Each “Success” Pump sold causes more sales. The NAME “Success” is a REGISTERED TRADE MARK and is known wherever spray pumps are used.

This pump is fitted with a 3 foot section of Hose and Bordeaux Nozzle. Packed in a cardboard box it makes a compact package which can be sent parcel post. Price $7.50. Postage extra.

Special Notice

Owing to conditions, which may arise, beyond our control, the prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice. As a rule, and whenever possible, we expect to fill orders at prices listed.

Thompson “Premier” Revolving Sprinkler

No. 127

With 50 pounds pressure this sprinkler will cover a circle 70 feet in diameter.


Both 3/8 and 1 in. Standard Hose Coupling inc. Price $7.00 each. Postage extra.

Fig. 659

Thompson “Junior” Revolving Sprinkler

No. 130

An unusually efficient little revolving sprinkler. With 50 pounds pressure will cover a circle about 30 feet in diameter. The Sprinkler Head is mounted directly upon a zinc base with wire extensions. Threadded for 1/4 in. Standard Couplings. Price $1.00 each. Postage extra.

No. 131

With 50 pounds pressure will cover a circle 40 feet in diameter. Sprinkler Head is mounted on 8 in. Standard. The Arms are heavier and longer and the base wider than No. 130. Threadded for 1/4 in. Standard Couplings. Price $1.75 each. Postage extra.

Thompson “Premier” Revolving Sprinkler

For Lawns, Gardens, Orchards or Alfalfa Fields

No. 125

A revolving sprinkler of the very best construction and designed for long service. The head and arms are of finished brass, the bearings, Tobin Bronze velvet Babbitt. With 50 pounds pressure the sprinkler will cover a circle about 50 feet in diameter.


Spraying Information page 39
The most popular combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe in use today. Sows all vegetable seeds in the drill or drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Places the right number of seed at the proper depth. Sows in straight rows giving a uniform stand and making cultivation easier. With the assortment of cultivating attachments it is possible to do plowing, opening and closing of furrows for seeds, fertilizer, etc.; hilling up plants, and general cultivation. Capacity 2½ quarts. The equipment consists of 1 plow, pair of 8-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, leaf lifter. Write us for price.

Sows all vegetable seeds in drills or drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Sows these seeds at the proper thickness and depth, and economically. Produces a uniform stand and makes cultivation easier. Capacity 2 quarts of seed. Write us for price.

No. 5 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder

Same as the No. 3 except it has a capacity of 5 quarts of seed and the wheel is somewhat larger. Write us for price.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder

Single and Double Wheel Hoe

Here is a wonderful combination of the Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe which a great many users call the “Complete Gardener”. It sows all vegetable seeds as described under the No. 4. Used as a Double Wheel Hoe, it straddles the row, cultivating both sides at one time, until the plants are 20-inches high. Can then be used between the rows. The equipment consists of 1 pair garden plows, pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 steel cultivator teeth, pair of leaf lifter. Write us for price.

No. 157 Planet Jr. Two Row Seeder

Many of the No. 157 Two-Row Seeders are in use in California and in other irrigated sections of the west and southwest. They are equipped with the well known Planet Jr. No. 3 Seeding Unit that will sow all vegetable seed at the proper depth and thickness, and economically. It will sow in drills or drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Particularly designed for planting on irrigated beds, the horse walking in the ditch and the seeder sowing on the edge of the beds to the left and right of the ditch. The index permits accurate seeding; the flow of seed is easily shut off when turning, the machine is light for handling, and in every way it is a practical seeder for the large vegetable grower and will save its cost in seed seed, time and labor within a short time. Write us for price.

A Little Good Seed Brings Big Results.
No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.
A very popular combination of Double and Single Wheel Hoe. The equipment of a pair of garden plows, 4 cultivator teeth, and a pair of 6-inch hoes, together with a pair of leaf lifters, enables anyone to do practically all of their garden work including plowing, hillling up plants opening furrows for seed, etc. 15-inch steel wheels. Write us for price.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe
A great favorite among market gardeners and home gardeners. It does practically the same work as a Double Wheel Hoe, but is lighter. With the plow it is possible to do plowing, the 6-inch hoes give clean cultivation and produce a mulch and the 3 steel cultivator teeth do effective cultivating. Write us for price.

We carry in stock at all times a number of extra parts and repairs for all Planet Jr. Hand Tools. If we don't happen to have the particular part you are in need of, in stock, we can get it for you in two or three days.

SUPERIOR GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR
To meet the demand from some sections for a Plow and Cultivator with a higher wheel than those we usually carry, and incidentally at a lower price, we offer the Superior Plow and Cultivator which is equipped with a 24-inch wheel. This plow is so constructed that the draft can be changed to suit different soils. It is fully equipped with shovel, calf tongue, wrench, mouldboard, weeder and cultivator. Price $5.00.

All Canaries Sold as S ingers Are Guaranteed.
HARRIS'S CANARIES

We have at all times a complete showing of domestic and imported canaries, both male and female. We are exceedingly careful at all times to keep nothing but the very highest grade canaries obtainable for distribution, and can assure you that any of our birds will give complete satisfaction.

First, our imported St. Andreasburg Roller Canaries, with their soft, pleasing, beautiful bell-note that inspires the mind and brings happiness to the heart of everyone that hears them, will surely become a treasure in any home.

The prices of these wonderful songsters are $15.00. Some extra select at $25.00 each. The $25.00 Rollers make wonderful breeders and trainers. The colors of these birds range from pure yellow to a dark green. We can also supply female imported St. Andreasburg Rollers at $5.00 each.

Second, comes the imported Hartz Mountain Triller, or Warbler Canaries. The song of these canaries is more loud than the Roller but beautiful in its variation. These great many folks like them equally as well as they do the Rollers. The price of these canaries is $10.00. Extra select for training and breeding purposes at $15.00.

Third, comes the domestic warbler canary. These birds have a loud song similar to the imported warbler, and are of the same color variations. Our stock are all very good singers and may be kept in a cage in the house or in an outdoor aviary. The price for the male birds is $7.50. Extra select at $10.00. Females are prices at $5.00 each.

We also carry a large stock of fancy birds including: Bullfinches, Brazilian Cardinals, Parrots, Macaws, Black Hooded Nuns, White Hooded Nuns, Orange Weavers, Lady Goulds, Mexican Cardinals, Java Rice Sparrows, Zebra Finches, Strawberry Finches, Paroquettes or Love Birds, Goldfinches, etc.

As the seasons for obtaining the different birds vary, we do not always have all these different kinds in stock, but you will always find at least a dozen different kinds of fancy birds in our cages, including many kinds not listed above.

BIRD SUPPLIES

Harris's Mixed Bird Seed. We make a very nice mixture consisting of 50% recleaned canary, recleaned Millet, Hulled Oats and the large Essex Rape. Price 15c per lb., 2 lbs. for 25c. Larger quantities, prices on application.

Harris's Roller Mixture. Consisting of Imported Sweet German Rape and Recleaned Canary. This is especially good for your German Rollers. No waste. Price 25c per lb.

Harris's Bird Gravel. Nice clean sand put up in 2 lb. packages for 10c.

Spratt's Song Restorer. 15c per pkg.

Spratt's Mocking Bird Food. 30c per can.

Spratt's Bird Tonic. 15c and 30c bottles.

H. & H. Medicated Seed. A general tonic and conditioner. 15c per pkg.

H. & H. Song Restorer. Large package 25c.

Spratt's Ant Eggs, 50c.

Spratt's Zeke (dried flies), 10c.

Canarydine, for colds, asthma, etc., 25c.

Color Food, Orange. 25c.

Color Food, Red. 25c.

Spratt's Parrot Mixture. 20c.

Spratt's Pollicracker. 20c.

Bird Lice Destroyers, for dusting the feathers. 25c.

Bird Manna. 15c.

Spratt's Eggflake and Fruit Mixture. 25c.

Spratt's Cod Liver Oil Nestling Food. 15c.

Spratt's Parrot Tonic. 30c.

Canary Leg Bands, per doz. 30c.

Harris's Baby Bird Food, per lb. 50c. A splendid food for soft bill birds as well as baby birds.

We also have a complete line of seed cups, bath dishes, bath houses, extra perches, swings, springs, cage hooks, springs and chains, etc.

Write for Quantity Prices on Bird Seed.

GOLDFISH, FOODS, ACCESSORIES

Write for Price List.

Today the ornamental Fish have come into its own and no home decorative scheme is considered complete without colorful, fancy shaped fish in attractive bowls or aquariums. Cleanly washed river sand or gravel and some ornamental piece of rockwork should be placed in the bottom. It is also necessary to have some fresh water plants that will grow underneath the water, in order to supply oxygen. Scavengers and snails should be included in the equipment as they clean up refuse that would otherwise decay and spread disaster through the aquarium.

DECORATIVE FISH

We have a wide assortment of ornamental fish in a varying degree of sizes and color, including Gold Fish, Telescope Eye Fish, Straighttails, Dwarf Transparent, Calico and others. There is a great variation in the color of the Telescope Eye—some are all black, others are black and gold, gold and white, and blue-black and gold. The latter are called Calico fish. The Dwarf Transparent are exceedingly small and only grow to one inch in length. They are transparent and stay near the top of the water. Write for price list.

FISH FOOD

Harris's Special Fish Food.............10c per pkg.

Spratt's Aquarium Fish Food............15c per pkg.

Spratt's Wafer Fish Food..............10c per pkg.

SCAVENGERS

Scavengers resemble snails, but are much smaller in size. Both scavengers and snails are necessary in aquariums as they eat the refuse and keep both water and glass clean. Price on application.

FISH BOWLS AND AQUARIUMS

We carry a complete stock of fish bowls and aquariums and will be glad to quote on the various kinds and styles.

Spraying Information Page 39.
“THE SEED SERVICE STORE”

BIRD CAGES AND STANDARDS

Shown here are a few of the many styles of cages and stands we always have in stock. Come in and see them.

These stands are the very latest in bird cage stand construction and are entirely out of the ordinary in design. They are not bulky and make a pleasing fixture in any home. We might call your attention also to the very low prices of these stands.

KEN-L-RATION

is composed of clean, wholesome meat, the best grade of cereals and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in exactly the right proportions to make a perfect balanced ration. 20c per can, 6 cans $1.00, $7.50 per case.

PUP-E-RATION

is the perfect puppy food. Very rich in protein, calcium phosphate, organic iron, cod liver oil and marrow fat. 25c per can, 5 cans $1.00.

DELCREO DOG REMEDIES

Delcreo. For Distemper, Pneumonia, Black Tongue, Colds, Diarrhoea, Auto-intoxication and other diseases of germ origin. A powerful non-pyrogenous germicide in liquid form easily absorbed by the digestive organs. Unequaled as a tonic and conditioner. 4 oz $1.50, 16 oz. $5.00.

Soluble Sulphur Compound. For Canker of the Ear, Eczema, Rheumatism and all blood disorders attributed to acids. A mild antiseptic alterative and blood purifier in liquid form. 4 oz. $1.00.

Soluble Sulphur Capsules. A convenient form of Sulphur Compound. Box of 40 capsules, $1.00.

Soluble Bath Sulphur. For Fleas, Mange, Eczema and all skin diseases. An invigorating antiseptic bath liquid. Stimulates the skin and hair follicles and gives lustre to the coat. 4 oz. $1.00, 16 oz. $3.00.

Soluble Sulphur Ointment. For Mange, Wounds, Cuts, Sores, etc. A soothing and healing antiseptic salve. 1 oz. 50c, 4 oz. $1.50.

Sulfminol. A tonic laxative of pure white mineral oil and Soluble Sulphur Compound. For general and chronic constipation. 4 oz. 50c, 16 oz. $1.50.

Delcreo Dog Soap. For cleansing and stimulating the skin and coat. Will kill Fleas. 4 oz. cake 25c.

The popular style, coming either with the brass, ivory, or white enamel finishes. Priced from $3.50.

This two-tone cage, brass and gun metal finish, is surely a beauty.

The Hendryx Breeding Cage is hard to beat, complete in every respect, including the sliding drawer base. Priced from $5.50 up, according to size.

Cleanliness

Just a word about the cleanliness in regard to your canary or canaries. A canary cannot be expected to keep clean if his cage or aviary is not kept clean. If you use a cage in the house, whenever necessary give it a washing in cold water; (hot water will remove the lacquer of a brass cage). Give the bird or birds a bath daily in summer and twice a week in winter. Take the bath dish out of the cage as soon as the bath is given. Always keep fresh, clean water in the drinking water containers. Use nothing but the very best recleaned seeds as feed. You will always find Harris' bird seed clean and fresh. We take the bird's health into consideration when offering our bird seed for sale.

Clean the cage thoroughly daily. Be sure to scrape the perches in the cleaning. Keep a liberal supply of gravel in the bottom of the cage or aviary and be sure that the gravel is not dirty or dusty. By all means, at all times keep your bird out of drafts. Place him in a sunny place when ever possible.

If you want advice concerning your pets, see our salesman who is in charge of this department.

All Canaries Sold as Singers Are Guaranteed to Sing.
SPRATT'S FOOD FOR DOGS

Spratt's "Puppies"—A milk powder so treated that there is no possible danger of rancidity. A perfect substitute for the milk of the bitch, for rearing weanling time, for weaning dogs of all ages, when the mother is dead or deficient in milk. Puppies should be fed on this food until weaning time. In tins, 50c and $1.00. Postage extra.

Spratt's Orphan Puppy Food—Substitute for nursing use when mother is dead or deficient in milk. Puppies should be fed on this food until weaning time. In tins, 60c and $1.25.

Spratt's Plain Puppy Meal—The Standard Weaning Food. This meal should be used before, during and after the weaning period to insure large, vigorous and healthy puppies. Also an invaluable food for dogs of any age out of condition. Bags, 100 lbs. $12.75; 50 lbs. $6.50; 25 lbs. $3.35; 10 lbs. $1.55; 5 lbs. 85c. Cartons 45c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Pepsinated Puppy Meal—For Delicate Puppies. Should be used instead of Spratt's Plain Puppy Meal for puppies with weak digestion; is extremely assimilative and will make most un promising youngsters thrive. In tins, 35c and 70c.

Spratt's Bone Meal for Puppies—A great preventer of early weakness in growing puppies; contains all the natural elements necessary to insure vigorous frame; prepared in a form for easy mixing with the base food, and complete in itself, with Spratt's Chemical Food. Tins 50c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes—For sixty perfect and gentle food for puppies from weaning time onwards for small dogs and puppies. The right food instead of Spratt's larger Dog Cakes. Bags, 100 lbs. $13.75; 50 lbs. $6.50; 25 lbs. $3.50; 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 85c. Cartons 45c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes—For sixty years the standard dog food, used by the leading breeders and fed at the kennels of the world. Dog food, canned, and dog shown throughout the world. The best results are obtained by grinding the biscuits for small dogs and puppies; so thereby compelling the dog to gnaw the food and thus producing a copious flow of saliva which materially aids digestion. Bags, 100 lbs. $12.95; 50 lbs. $6.50; 25 lbs. $3.35; 10 lbs. $1.65; 5 lbs. 85c. Cartons 40c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Cod Liver Oil Cakes—Extremely valuable aid to convalescence of sick dogs, for old dogs and for puppies not making due progress. Dogs eat them without coaxing. Bags, 100 lbs. $13.75; 50 lbs. $7.00; 25 lbs. $3.60; 10 lbs. $1.65; 5 lbs. 55c. Cartons 45c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Ovals—The Pocket Dog Biscuit—A small meaty biscuit, suitable as a staple diet for small dogs and toys, and to be carried in the pocket as an occasional snack. Excellent on a ramble. Bags, 100 lbs. $13.75; 50 lbs. $7.00; 25 lbs. $3.50; 10 lbs. $1.65; 5 lbs. 85c. Cartons 40c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Redmín Meal—The twice-a-week change from hard biscuit diet. Rodmín can be given dry, soaked in water, broth or gravy, or mixed with boiled chopped green vegetables. A fine food for old dogs whose teeth are out of condition. Bags, 100 lbs. $13.75; 50 lbs. $7.00; 25 lbs. $3.50; 10 lbs. $1.65; 5 lbs. 85c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Fibo—A unique dog food containing a larger percentage of Spratt's world-famous Meat Fibrine. It is very appetizing and recommended for shy or dainty feeders. Can be given either dry or soaked. Bags, 100 lbs. $14.75; 50 lbs. $7.50; 25 lbs. $3.85; 10 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. 90c. Cartons 45c. Postage extra.

Spratt's Bulldog and Terrier Meal—Breeders of the Bull and Terrier have long demanded of us a genuine Meat Meal suitable to the breed. We have kept pace with the demand, and here offer a food which will be suitable for general feeding and for the correcting muscle and bone-making properties. Remember Spratt's Meat Fibrine is a meal and that it is devoid of added sugar or chemicals. Bags, 100 lbs. $15.75; 50 lbs. $7.75; 25 lbs. $3.50; 10 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. 85c. Cartons 45c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG SOAP (WHITE) FOR FLEAS, LICE, ETC.

Is of the greatest value to dog owners, as it is entirely free from poison, and at the same time aids in the destruction of lice and fleas. Moreover, it preserves the skin and coat in the prevention of mange and certain other skin diseases. No other soap should ever be used in preparing dogs for exhibition; it leaves the coat smooth and glossy.

Spratt's Patent Dog Soap contains no Carbolic Acid or Coal Tar, but is nicely perfumed and produces a fine lather. Recommended by kennel owners throughout the world. Once tried, always used. Price per pound by mail, prepaid 25 cents.

Directions: In using this for the destruction of Lice and Fleas, observe: Use only enough water with the soap to make a good lather, sufficient to saturate the coat and skin, and when it has remained in a minute or so, rinse out.

SPRATT'S DOG MEDICINES

Price Includes Postage, Except Where Noted.

Spratt's Cooling and Allaying Tablets. For heated and inflamed eyes. 1.60
Spratt's Anti-Ricketts Tablets. A bone and muscle builder. .60
Spratt's Anti-Asthmatic Tablets. For Asthma, etc. .50
Spratt's Anti-Vomit Tablets. .50
Spratt's Bone Builder. For Rickets, Osteo-arthritis, etc. .75
Spratt's Canine Elixir. For Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, etc. .50
Spratt's Chronic Kidney Disease Tablets. For cases of Mange and Ecmaema, etc. .50
Spratt's Chronic Mouth Disease Tablets. As a quick cure. .50
Spratt's Delicate Tablets. For females, as an effective laxative. .50
Spratt's Diarrhoea Tablets. To relieve Diarrhoea, which usually follows change of Food, etc. .50
Spratt's Distemper Tablets. May be used as a preventative. .75
Spratt's Ear Canker Ointment. For both internal and external forms of this disease. .50
Spratt's Eye Lotion Tablets. A safe and efficient remedy. .50
Spratt's Ecema and Sarcoplastic Mange Medicine. .50
Spratt's Jaundice Tablets. Valuable in treating "Yellows," etc. .50
Spratt's Kidney Tablets. For inflammation of the Bladder, etc. .50
Spratt's Liver Tablets. A safe and reliable remedy. .50
Spratt's Locurium Ointment. For Wounds, Cuts, Burns, etc. Good for human as well as beast. .50
Spratt's Mange Medicine. .50
Spratt's Mouth and Throat Tablets. For ulceration of the Mouth. Sore Gums, etc. .50
Spratt's Pneumonia Tablets. Administer as soon as possible. .75
Spratt's Purgative Tablets. Perfectly safe and effective. .50
Spratt's Rheumatism Tablets. For internal treatment. .50
Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets. To build up after sickness and to put in bench show form, etc. .50
Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets for Cats. .75
Spratt's Vermifuge Capsules for Dogs and Puppies. .75
Spratt's Distemper Tablets for Cats. .75
Spratt's Vermifuge Capsules for Cats. .50

See Our Imported Roller Canaries.
HARRIS SEED COMPANY, Inc.
909 SIXTH ST., SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Please forward the following ORDER for amount enclosed (write your name and address distinctly)

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NON-WARRANTY. Harris Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. When mentioned, purity and germination tests are for information only and without guarantee.

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Please do not ask questions on this order sheet requiring an answer. Be sure that your full name and address are on Both Letter and Order.

This space is for remarks about your order.
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BIRD AND GOLD FISH DEPARTMENT

We extend a cordial invitation to YOU to visit our BIRD and GOLD FISH DEPARTMENT where you will find an ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY of GOLD FISH in AQUARIUMS and TANKS.

Of BIRDS we usually have over TWENTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES in stock, including such favorites as IMPORTED TRAINED ST. ANDREASBURG and HARTZ MOUNTAIN ROLLER and WARBLER CANARIES, PARROTS and PARRAKEETS or LOVE BIRDS, ORANGE BISHOPS, FINCHES of various kinds, etc.

We spare neither time or expense in keeping all our BIRDS in a CLEAN, HEALTHY CONDITION, as we realize that this is of the UTMOST IMPORTANCE to the PURCHASER.

In connection with this department we carry a SPLENDID LINE of HENDRYX BIRD CAGES and STANDS, ranging in price from $2.00 to $25.00, also a complete stock of accessories such as BIRD FOUNTAINS and BATHS, AUTOMATIC DRINKING CUPS, SEED CUPS, etc.

We put up a very fine RECLEANED BIRD SEED MIXTURE which is a WINNER and very popular with our trade, and we carry SPRATT’S FULL LINE of BIRD, DOG and CAT FOODS and REMEDIES.

We have a fine line of AQUARIUMS, FISH BOWLS, and FISH FOODS and cordially invite you to visit our BIRD and FISH DEPARTMENT whether you want to buy or not.

SEE PAGE FORTY-EIGHT