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LILLY'S
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No. 11

CROP

WHAT
WHEN
and HOW
to PLANT

BOOK

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

J.B.

D. W. [unclear]
1924

THE GARDENER'S HANDY REFERENCE TABLE

Kind of Vegetable	Seed or Plants Required.	Amount Re-quired per Acre	Depth to Cover..	Distance Apart in Rows.....	Distance Be-tween Rows.....	When to Plant.	Days to Come Up.....	Ready to Use.
Artichoke—Seed.....	1 oz., 500 pnts.	1 lb.	1 in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Spring	12-20	Second summer
Artichoke—Roots.....	50 pnts., 100 ft.	7,000	.....	2 ft.	3 ft.	Fall—Spring	.....	Summer
Artichoke—Jerusalem..	3 lbs., 100 ft.	600 lbs.	3 in.	2 ft.	3 ft.	Early Spring	18-24	Fall
Asparagus—Seed.....	1 oz., 500 pnts.	4 lbs.	1 in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring	20-28	Third spring
Asparagus—Roots.....	85 pnts., 100 ft.	10,000	4 in.	14 ft.	4 ft.	Fall—Spring	.....	Second spring
Beans—Bush.....	1 lb., 150 ft.	60 lbs.	2 in.	4 in.	2 ft.	Late Spring*	6-10	6 to 8 wks.
Beans—Pole.....	1 lb., 200 hills	20 lbs.	2 in.	3 ft.	4 ft.	Late Spring	6-10	8 to 10 wks.
Beets—Table Early.....	1 oz., 100 ft.	10 lbs.	1 in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring*	7-10	8 to 10 wks.
Beets—Table Winter.....	1 oz., 125 ft.	8 lbs.	1 in.	4 in.	16 in.	Spring—Summer	7-10	10 to 12 wks.
Broccoli.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2½ ft.	Late Spring	6-10	16 to 18 wks.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2 ft.	Spring—Summer	6-10	16 to 18 wks.
Cabbage—Early.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2 ft.	xEarly Spring*	6-10	13 to 16 wks
Cabbage—Midseason.....	1 oz., 200 pnts.	5 oz.	½ in.	24 in.	2½ ft.	Spring	6-10	15 to 18 wks.
Cabbage—Late.....	1 oz., 200 pnts.	4 oz.	½ in.	30 in.	3 ft.	Early Summer	6-10	18 to 20 wks.
Carrot—Early.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	3 lbs.	½ in.	2 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring*	10-15	8 to 9 wks.
Carrot—For Winter.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	3 lbs.	½ in.	2 in.	16 in.	Early Summer	10-15	12 to 14 wks.
Cauliflower—Early.....	1 oz., 3000 pnts.	4 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2 ft.	xEarly Spring*	6-10	14 to 15 wks.
Cauliflower—Late.....	1 oz., 3000 pnts.	4 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2 ft.	xEarly Summer	6-10	16 to 18 wks.
Celeriac.....	1 oz., 3000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	5 in.	18 in.	Spring	12-20	20 to 22 wks.
Celery—Early.....	1 oz., 5000 pnts.	3 oz.	½ in.	6 in.	2 ft.	xEarly Spring*	12-20	18 to 20 wks.
Celery—Winter.....	1 oz., 5000 pnts.	3 oz.	½ in.	8 in.	4 ft.	Early Summer	12-20	20 to 22 wks.
Chervil.....	1 oz., 100 ft.	2 lbs.	½ in.	4 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring	6-10	10 to 12 wks.
Chicory.....	½ oz., 100 ft.	4 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring	6-10	10 to 12 wks.
Collards.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	14 in.	2 ft.	Spring	6-10	13 to 16 wks.
Corn—Sweet.....	1 lb., 200 hills	15 lbs.	2 in.	3 ft.	3 ft.	Late Spring*	8-12	8 to 12 wks.
Corn—Field.....	1 lb., 200 hills	10 lbs.	2 in.	3 ft.	3 ft.	Late Spring	6-10	8 to 12 wks.
Cornsalad.....	1 oz., 50 ft.	4 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring	10-12	8 to 10 wks.
Cress—Peppergrass.....	1 oz., 350 ft.	6 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring*	4-6	4 to 5 wks.
Cress—Water.....	1 oz., 400 pnts	.....	½ in.	3 in.	6 in.	Spring	.....	.....
Cucumber.....	1 oz., 100 hills	3 lbs.	1 in.	4 ft.	6 ft.	Late Spring	6-8	8 to 10 wks.
Egg Plant.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts	8 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2 ft.	xLate Spring	10-14	16 to 20 wks.
Endive.....	1 oz., 400 ft.	6 lbs.	½ in.	8 in.	18 in.	Fall—Spring	6-10	10 to 12 wks.
Horseradish.....	100 rts., 100 ft.	20 m	4 in.	1 ft.	2 ft.	Fall—Spring	.....	18 to 20 wks.
Kale—Dwarf.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2 ft.	Early Spring	6-10	10 to 12 wks.
Kale—1000 Headed.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	6 oz.	½ in.	2 ft.	3 ft.	Early Spring*	6-10	10 to 14 wks.
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz., 2000 pnts.	8 oz.	½ in.	6 in.	18 in.	Early Spring*	6-10	9 to 11 wks.
Leek.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	4 lbs.	½ in.	4 in.	14 in.	Early Spring	8-12	14 to 16 wks.
Head Lettuce.....	1 oz., 400 pnts.	1 lb.	¼ in.	1 ft.	1 ft.	Early Spring*	6-10	9 to 12 wks.
Leaf Lettuce.....	1 oz., 600 ft.	2 lbs.	¼ in.	8 in.	18 in.	Early Spring*	6-10	6 to 8 wks.
Mangels.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	6 lbs.	½ in.	8 in.	18 in.	Late Spring	7-10	12 to 16 wks.
Melons—Muski.....	1 oz., 60 hills	3 lbs.	1 in.	4 ft.	6 ft.	Late Spring	6-10	11 to 14 wks.
Melons—Water.....	1 oz., 30 hills	3 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	8 ft.	Late Spring	8-12	14 to 16 wks.
Mustard.....	1 oz., 400 ft.	2 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	18 in.	Early Spring*	4-6	4 to 5 wks.
Okra.....	1 oz., 1500 pnts.	2 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	3 ft.	xLate Spring	15-20	9 to 10 wks.
Onion—Seed.....	1 oz., 300 ft.	4 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Fall or Spring	8-12	16 to 20 wks.
Onion Sets.....	1 lb., 40 ft.	250 lbs.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1 ft.	Early Spring*	6-10	5 to 6 wks.
Parsley.....	1 oz., 300 ft.	3 lbs.	½ in.	4 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring	18-24	12 to 14 wks.
Parsnip.....	1 oz., 400 ft.	4 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	18 in.	Spring	12-18	16 to 20 wks.
Peas—Dwarf.....	1 lb., 100 ft.	125 lbs.	3 in.	2 in.	2 ft.	Fall—Spring*	6-10	7 to 9 wks.
Peas—Tall.....	1 lb., 100 ft.	60 lbs.	3 in.	2 in.	5 ft.	Early Spring*	6-10	8 to 12 wks.
Pepper.....	1 oz., 1500 pnts.	7 oz.	½ in.	18 in.	2½ ft.	xLate Spring	10-14	18 to 20 wks.
Potato—Early.....	5 lbs., 100 ft.	700 lbs.	4 in.	14 in.	2½ ft.	Early Spring	15-25	10 to 12 wks.
Potato—Late.....	5 lbs., 100 ft.	600 lbs.	4 in.	18 in.	3 ft.	Late Spring	15-25	14 to 16 wks.
Pumpkin.....	1 oz., 30 hills	3 lbs.	2 in.	8 ft.	8 ft.	Late Spring	6-10	13 to 15 wks.
Radish—Early.....	1 oz., 150 ft.	10 lbs.	½ in.	2 in.	1 ft.	Early Spring*	4-6	3 to 5 wks.
Radish—Winter.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	8 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1½ ft.	Spring—Summer	4-6	5 to 8 wks.
Rhubarb—Seed.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	4 lbs.	½ in.	4 in.	1½ ft.	Spring	12-14	Second spring
Rhubarb—Roots.....	35 rts., 100 ft.	3600	6 in.	3 ft.	4 ft.	Fall—Spring	.....	Spring
Rutabaga.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	3 lbs.	½ in.	6 in.	16 in.	Spring—Summer*	4-7	12 to 16 wks.
Salsify.....	1 oz., 50 ft.	8 lbs.	½ in.	2 in.	1 ft.	Spring	8-12	16 to 20 wks.
Spinach.....	1 oz., 100 ft.	10 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Fall—Spring*	4-7	6 to 9 wks.
Squash—Bush.....	1 oz., 30 hills	4 lbs.	2 in.	4 ft.	4 ft.	Late Spring	6-10	7 to 8 wks.
Squash—Vine.....	1 oz., 50 hills	3 lbs.	2 in.	8 ft.	8 ft.	Late Spring	6-10	9 to 12 wks.
Swiss Chard.....	1 oz., 75 ft.	5 lbs.	1 in.	6 in.	1½ ft.	Early Spring	7-10	6 to 8 wks.
Tomato—Seed.....	1 oz., 1500 pnts.	2 ozs.	¼ in.	3 ft.	4 ft.	xLate Spring	8-14	15 to 18 wks.
Turnip.....	1 oz., 200 ft.	3 lbs.	½ in.	3 in.	1 ft.	Spring and Fall*	4-7	8 to 10 wks.

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

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

LILLY'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

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

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

ARTICHOKE "Green Globe"

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

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

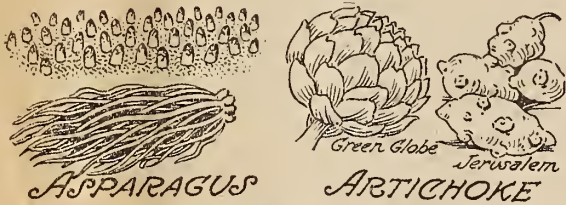
Price, Pkt., 10¢; Oz., \$1.25

ARTICHOKE "Jerusalem"

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

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

Price per pound 5¢, write for quantity price.



ASPARAGUS

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

Prices, all varieties.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 45¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

Conover's Colossal—Stalks large, white and very tender, a superior market variety.

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

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

Asparagus Roots

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

Price any variety roots.

1 year old, Doz. 30¢, 100 \$2.00

2 year old, Doz. 50¢, 100 \$3.50



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

Prices, all varieties.

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

Bush Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pole Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

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

Field Varieties

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

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



The early varieties are planted every two or three weeks for continuous supply, beginning early in April, the late or main crop sorts are planted as late as July 1 and on the Coast are left in the ground until used. If sown quite thick the surplus plants can be thinned out and used for greens. A sandy loam is preferred; cultivation should be frequent and the soil should be well enriched with Morcrop.

Prices, all varieties.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

LILLY'S Early Wonder—Aptly named, truly a wonder beet; for earliness, shape, uniform color and tenderness it cannot be excelled. Be sure to try them.

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

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

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

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

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

STOCK BEETS—See Mangels

BORECOLE—See Kale

BROCCOLI

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

St. Valentine—An early maturing sort, producing fine quality heads.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. \$1.50, ¼ lb. \$5.00

Large White French—Large, close set, tender heads of good flavor.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 90¢, ¼ lb. \$3.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

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

Dwarf Improved—Large stalks, thickly set with large sprouts maturing evenly.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢, ¼ lb. \$1.35,
1 lb. \$4.00

Decide early how much ground you will use and what you will plant.

Plow or spade before the ground freezes, if you can. A little fertilizer or manure will insure better crops.



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

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

Early Varieties

LILLY'S Early Jersey Wakefield—Extra early, pointed medium sized heads, few outside leaves.

LILLY'S Early Winningstadt—Has hard sharp pointed heads, largest of the early pointed types.

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

Second Early or Summer Varieties

LILLY'S Glory—Heads are medium size, solid and perfectly round, good keeper.

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

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

Late Varieties

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Varieties

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

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

Chinese Cabbage or Pe Tsai—A wonderful salad plant resembling Chard or Cos Lettuce.

CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery

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

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

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 35¢, ¼ lb. \$1.20,

CHERVIL

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

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

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, 1 lb. \$2.25

CARROTS



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

Table Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stock Varieties

Prices, all varieties,

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

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

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

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

CELERY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARAWAY--See Herbs
CATNIP--See Herbs



CAULIFLOWER CELERY

CAULIFLOWER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHICORY

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

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

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

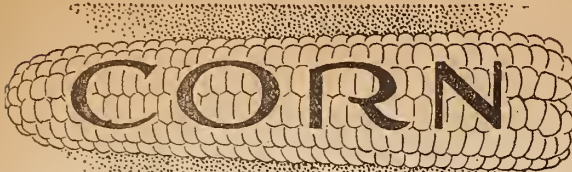
COLLARDS

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

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

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

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



Sugar or Sweet Varieties

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

Prices, all varieties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Field Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORN SALAD or Fetticus

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

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

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 30¢; ¼ lb. \$1, 1 lb. \$3

CHOU MOELLIER--See Kale CHIVES or Schnittlauch

Chives are hardy perennial plants resembling small onions and growing in clusters. They are grown for their leaves, which are cut off close to the ground and used to season soups, salads, sausages, etc., imparting a mild onion flavor. Propagation is by division of the plant clusters.

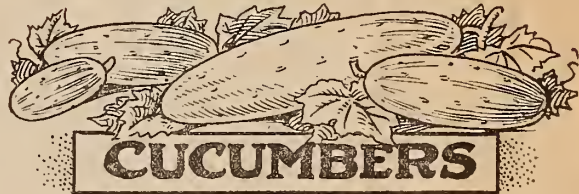
Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. \$2.50

Chive Roots

Chives are difficult to start from seed.

Price, large root clumps,
Ea. 15¢, Doz. \$1.50

CITRON--See Watermelon



A warm weather vegetable, don't plant too early. Warm, light, rich, porous soil is best and the plants should not be allowed to suffer for water. Fruits should be gathered when large enough to use and none are to be allowed to ripen on the vines, as it stops production. Don't expect a big crop unless the soil is very rich. Fertilize with Morcrop.

Price, all varieties except as noted,

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

Lilly's Pride of the Pacific—A strain of white spine, immense producers of smooth, large, uniform, rich deep green fruit.

Davis Perfect—Very early, large fruited, perfect in shape, color, quality and flavor.

Long Green—The well known slicing "Cuke," firm, crisp fruits, fine for sweet pickles when young.

White Spine—Fruits straight, large dark green covered with white spines, early.

Early Frame or Short Green—Early bright green, crisp, tender fruits, prolific.

Boston Pickling—Extensively grown for pickles, medium size, smooth and uniform.

Lemon Cucumber—Resembles a lemon in shape, size and color; sweet, distinctive flavor.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 30¢, ¼ lb. \$1, 1 lb. \$3

Lilly's Improved Telegraph (For Frame Culture)—Fruits smooth, dark green, 18 inches long, very prolific and highly desirable for market.

Price, Pkt. 25¢

DILL--See Herbs

Sow radishes directly in the row with parsley.

CRESS or Pepper Grass

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

Curled or Peppergrass—Leaves are frilled and closely curled, crisp and pungent, early.

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

WATER CRESS

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

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 60¢, ¼ lb. \$2, 1 lb. \$6

EGG PLANT

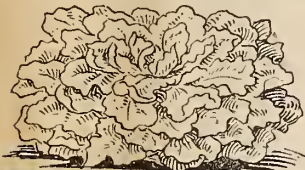
A strictly hot climate crop which does not thrive on the Coast. Grows to perfection in most sections east of the Cascade Mountains. Plants are started under glass and transplanted after the weather is warm. A rich soil is required and cultivation should be frequent.

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, ¼ oz. 45¢, Oz. 75¢, ¼ lb. \$2.50

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

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



ENDIVE



EGG PLANT

ENDIVE or Escarolle

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

Price, all varieties,

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

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

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

FENNEL--See Herbs

GARLIC

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

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

Price, Per lb. 35¢

GROUND CHERRY--See Tomato

HERBS

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

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 50¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. \$1.25

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. \$2.50

Dill—When pickling cucumbers this is indispensable.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 30¢

*Horehound — For various medicinal purposes and flavoring.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 65¢

*Rosemary — For various medicinal purposes and flavoring.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 75¢

*Sage — A most popular and extensively used herb.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 85¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 65¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 80¢

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

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 75¢

*Thyme—An indispensable herb for seasoning.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 90¢

*Wormwood — Used medicinally; beneficial for poultry.

Price, Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 75¢

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

HORSERADISH

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

Horseradish Roots—Per Doz. 30¢, Per 100 \$2.00.

Crowns—Each 10¢, Per doz. 50¢.

KALE or Borecole

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

Table Varieties

Price, all varieties,

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

Lilly's Emerald Isle—Closely curled, very desirable winter sort, medium height.

Tall Scotch—Rank grower with large plume-like leaves, light green color, hardy.

Dwarf Green Curled—Vigorous spreading habit, large leaves, curled edges.

Stock Varieties

KALE 1000 HEADED

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

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

Lilly's Thousand Headed ("Pnyallup Strain")—The stock seed was selected for us by the Western Washington Experiment Station. Very large, rank habit, immense producer.

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

MARROW STEM KALE

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

Marrow Stem or "Chou Moellier"—Besides its heavy foliage it produces immense sized stalks which are edible and relished by stock.

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



KALE

KOHL RABI

KOHL-RABI

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

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

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

LAVENDER--See Herbs

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

LEEK

The seed is usually sown in the bottom of a trench and after thinning the plants are hilled up as they grow. A thick fleshy stem is formed which should be blanched with earth before using. It belongs to the onion family, but does not form a true bulb, however, the stem is uniformly thick throughout. Can be stored for winter use like celery.

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 35¢, ¼ lb. \$1.15, 1 lb. \$3.50

Large American Flag—Very large, thick stems, sweet flavored and tender when blanched.

Musselburg — Broad leaved, grows very large, much improved over the common sorts.



HEAD LETTUCE

During the last few years head lettuce has eclipsed every other plant for greens and salads. It reaches perfection in the northwest because it is a cool weather plant. It seldom heads firmly in hot weather. The general method of culture is to transplant to 12 inches each way, applying a spoonful of Morcrop to each plant. Its two principal requirements are a moist, rich soil and cool weather.

Price, all varieties, except as noted,

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

Lilly's New York or Wonderful ("Seattle Strain")

—The market grower's favorite, forms large tight heads, dark green color, roots deep, stand hot weather. Known also as Los Angeles.

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢, ¼ lb. \$1.25, 1 lb. \$4

Lilly's Delicious or May King—Very early, medium size, hard heads, pale green, very tender.

Lilly's Nonpareil Hanson — Splendid large heads, compact, yellowish green, frilled leaves, distinctive midrib.

Iceberg—Cabbage heading, large late sort, light color, leaves edged faint brown.

Paris White Cos or Romaine Lettuce — Very fine flavored salad lettuce, blanches easily.

LOOSELEAF LETTUCE

Useful principally because it is hardy enough to be planted very early in the spring. It grows rapidly and requires no special care. If cut above the crown it will come again, and therefore provides an enormous quantity of delicious, tender greens before the weather is warm enough for other vegetables. Usually sown in drills or beds, where it is to remain.

Price, all varieties,

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

Grand Rapids — Good for forcing, withstand blight, ships well, leaves well curled, early.

Early Curled Simpson — Leaves light green in color, closely curled, tender and sweet.

Lilly's Forcing—Best for green house and hot bed culture, early, much savoyed.

Prizehead or Oakleaf—Large clustering leaves tinged brownish red, very tender.



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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, ½ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 50¢, 10 lbs. \$4

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

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

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

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

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

Sugar Beets Same Price as Mangels

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



MUSHROOMS

There is nothing mysterious about mushroom culture. Well prepared beds, good spawn, properly controlled temperature, moisture and ventilation are the only essentials for indoor culture. The average cellar provides the last three of these. The temperature should be between 53 degrees F. and 60 degrees F., but can be as high as 75 degrees F. at spawning time; after that cold is less injurious than heat. Horse manure composted with straw is the best material for beds. Break the bricks of commercial spawn into 8 or 10 pieces, place these a foot apart and 2 inches below the surface; after 10 days case the bed by covering with one inch of screened loam (not clay or sand). The mushrooms should appear in 5 to 10 weeks and the period of production lasts about three months. Keep the cellar moist by sprinkling the walls, if necessary to water the bed do so after picking. Ventilation should be gradual and direct draughts are harmful.

A special leaflet on Mushroom Culture free with any order.

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

Price, Per brick 40¢, 10 bricks \$3.50

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



WATERMELON

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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

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

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

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

Lilly's Sweet as Honey—Early and very delicious, medium size, oblong, thin skin, solid core.

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

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

CITRON MELON

Same Price as Watermelon

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

MUSKMELON OR CANTELOUPE

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

Price, all varieties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSTARD

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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, 1 lb. \$1.00

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

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

OKRA OR GUMBO

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

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

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 45¢, 1 lb. \$1.25



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

Price, all varieties, except as noted,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, 1 lb. \$2.50

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price, following varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 40¢, ¼ lb. \$1.25, 1 lb. \$4

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

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

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

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

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

ONION SETS

Onions are easily grown from sets. Plant in drills 12 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the row, thin to 4 inches, using those taken out as green onions. For early green onions "sets" are much preferred.

Yellow or Brown Sets—Northern grown of proper size, give good results in this section.

Price, Per pound 20¢, 2 lbs. 35¢

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

Price, Per lb. 25¢

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

Price, Per lb. 35¢

PARSLEY

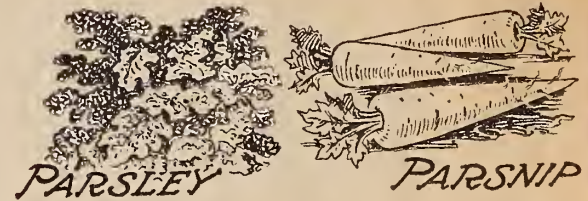
The seed of parsley germinates very slow and it is well to soak the seed a day before planting. Radishes are often sown with parsley to mark the rows. Be sure to firm the soil well over the seed; this hastens germination. In our mild climate on the Coast parsley lives outside all winter. Used mostly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

Price, all varieties—

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

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

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



PARSNIP

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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.00

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

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

PEPPERS



PUMPKIN

Thrive best in a warm, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and frost danger is past. Thin to 3 plants per hill and in case of excessive growth prune out some of the foliage and cut off the ends of the vines; this hastens maturity and throws all of the strength into the fruits. Enrich the soil well around the hill with Morcrop.

Price, all varieties except as noted,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

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

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

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

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

Price,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, 1 lb.

\$1.75



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

Price, all varieties,

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

Early Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Late and Main Crop Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

Prizewinner—Grows three feet, yields abundantly, pods large, pointed, slightly curved, well filled.

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

Sugar or Edible Pod Peas

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

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

PEPPERS

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

(Peppers, continued.)

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 80¢, 1/4 lb. \$2.50

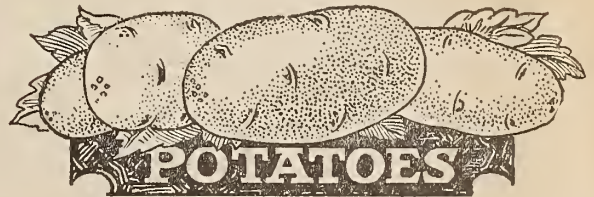
Large Bell or Bull Nose—Vigorous plants, large fleshy fruits, bright crimson when ripe.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Early Rose—Long, with pink skin, deep eyes, meat splashed rose, early and prolific.

Earliest of All—Round, smooth white skin, deep eyes, very early and especially fine flavored.

Beauty of Hebron—Long flattened shape, large pink skin, medium early.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RHUBARB

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

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

SEED--

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

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

RADISHES



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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

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

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

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

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

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

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

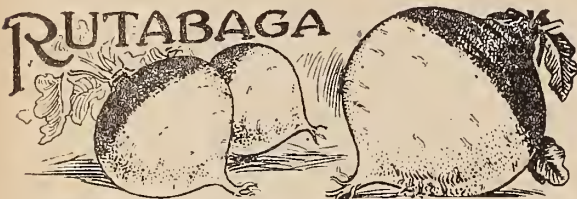
White Icicle—Long thick roots, small tops, early, flesh sweet and tender.

Round Black Spanish—Flesh snow white, firm and pungent, roots round but large.

China Rose Winter—Long tapering, smooth roots, flesh white, mild flavored, keeps well.

ROSEMARY--See Herbs

RUTABAGA



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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

Lillys King of Swedes—Large, productive, oval shaped, flesh rich yellow, splendid keeper.

American Purple Top—Popular for table use and stock, flesh yellow, solid and sweet.

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

SAGE--See Herbs

SALSIFY

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

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

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



SPINACH

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

Price, all varieties, except as noted,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, 1 lb. 75¢

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

Bloomsdale Savoyed—Very early, hardy, leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed.

Thick Leaved Improved—Leaves large, crumpled and thick, slow to run to seed, very hardy.

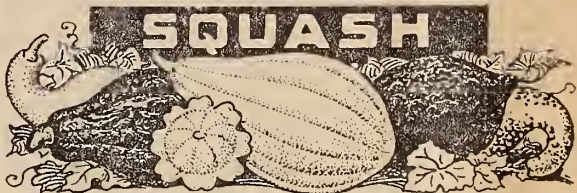
Prickly Winter—Large, smooth, three-cornered leaves, the standard sort for fall planting.

Lillys

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

Price,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 75¢,
1 lb. \$2.25



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

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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

Bush Varieties

White Bush Scallop—Very early round, flattened, scalloped edge, fruits waxy white.

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

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

Vining Varieties

Hubbard—Large, dark green, densely warted, thick yellow meated fruits, vigorous vines.

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

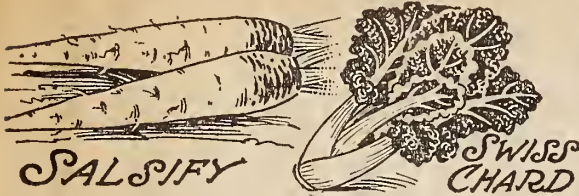
Sibley or Pikes Peak—Smooth shelled, pale green fruits, meat deep orange colored, fine flavored.

Marrow Squashes

English Vegetable Marrow — Oblong, creamy white fruits, used when young either boiled or fried like egg plant.

Boston Marrow—Large oval fruits, flesh salmon yellow, fine texture and flavor.

SUMMER SAVORY--See Herbs
SWEET MARJORAM--See Herbs



SWISS CHARD

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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.25

Lilly's Giant Lucullus—Large savoyed leaves, thick fleshy stalks.

Large Ribbed White—Tender succulent leaves, extra broad white ribs.



TURNIPS

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

Price, all varieties, except as noted,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, 1 lb. \$1.75

Lilly's Snowball—Very early, small globe shaped, smooth, thin skinned, flesh white, crisp and sweet.

Lilly's Early White Milan—Very early, medium size, fine grained, tender, mild sweet flavored.

Lilly's Petrowski—Medium size, smooth skin and flesh yellow, top short and spreading, flesh crisp, tender and very pleasant; keeps well.

Price, following varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, 1 lb. \$1.00

Purple Top White Globe—Early, globe shaped, medium sized, yields heavy and keeps good.

Purple Top Strap Leaved—Roots flat, medium size, flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Delicious flavored, smooth, round, yellow flesh and skin.

Yellow Aberdeen—Large, late, sweet, yellow flesh, long keeper and very productive.

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

TANSY--See Herbs
THYME--See Herbs

TOBACCO

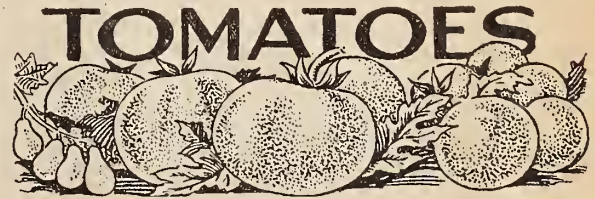
Tobacco can be grown in the warmer sections of the northwest. The plants should be started early in spring in hotbed or cold frame and transplanted to the open ground when the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm. Wood ashes should be mixed with the soil, and the plants set four feet apart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

Price, all varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 75¢, ¼ lb. \$2.50

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Hardy, vigorous, large leaved, suitable for the northwest.

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



TOMATOES

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

Price, all varieties, except as noted,

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

Lilly's Puget Sound Special—Most dependable west of the Cascades, smooth, medium sized fruits, flesh solid, meaty, coreless and rich red colored.

Lilly's Earliana—One of the earliest, fruit borne in clusters, smooth, uniform size and solid.

Lilly's Puget Sound Foring—Fruits close, stem smooth, early, firm and meaty, very prolific.

Livingston's Coreless—Medium late, large, globe shaped, coreless, flesh heavy and bright red.

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

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

Bonny Best—Fruits in clusters, ripens uniformly solid and smooth, early, productive.

New Stone—Late, very large, solid, smooth, oval shaped, fruits excellent for shipping.

John Baer—Early, very productive, bright red fruits that are round, smooth and solid.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Exceptionally fine, early, uniform, round, smooth scarlet fruits.

Prices following varieties,

Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 75¢, ¼ lb. \$2.50,
 1 lb. \$7.50

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

Red Cherry—Small, perfectly round, bright red, fruits, used for pickles, etc.

Red Pear—The small pear shaped bright red fruits are used for preserves and "tomato figs."

Yellow Pear—Similar to red pear in shape and size but of clear yellow color.

Yellow Plum—Large clusters of small plum shaped fruits; very fine flavors.



REFERENCE TABLE FOR FLOWER GROWERS

Name and Common Names	*Class	xKey	Time of Bloom	Height When Grown	Colors We Can Furnish	Name and Common Names	*Class	xKey	Time of Bloom	Height When Grown	Colors We Can Furnish
AGERTUM Floss Flower	A	6	Summer	6 to 10 in.	Mixed Blue and	KOCHIA Burning Bush					
ALYSSUM Sweet Alyssum	A	6	Spring & Summer	8 to 12 in.	White	Summer Cypress	A	1	Fall	18 to 30 in.	Flame
ANTHRINUM Snap Dragon	P	1	Summer & Fall	1 to 3 ft.	Various & Mixed	LARKSPUR Delphinium	A	10	Summer & Fall	12 to 36 in.	Blue
ARABIS Rock Cress	P	11	Spring Summer & Fall	6 to 8 in.	White Various & Mixed	LAVENDER	P	11	Summer	18 to 30 in.	Lavender
ASTERS	A	1	Summer & Fall	12 to 30 in.	White Various & Mixed	LOBELIA	A	8	Summer	6 to 10 in.	Blue
BALSAM Lady Slipper	A	1	Summer & Fall	12 to 20 in.	Mixed	LUPINS	A	10	Summer	20 to 30 in.	Mixed Yellow & Mixed
BELLIS PERENNIS Double Daisy	P	3	Spring	4 to 6 in.	Mixed	MARIGOLD Tagetes	A	6	Summer	10 to 20 in.	
CALENDULA Pot Marigold	A	6	Summer	10 to 16 in.	Mixed	MICHAELMAS DAISY Perennial Aster	P	9	Fall	24 to 36 in.	Mixed
CALLIOPSIS Coreopsis	A	6	Summer & Fall	12 to 24 in.	Mixed	MIGNONETTE Reseda	A	10	Summer	6 to 12 in.	Red
CAMPANULA Canterbury Bells	B	11	Summer	12 to 36 in.	Various & Mixed	MIRABILIS Marvel of Peru	A	6	Summer	12 to 30 in.	Mixed
CANARY BIRD VINE Tropaeolum	A	6	Summer & Fall	8 to 12 ft.	Yellow	MORNING GLORY Convolvulus	A	6	Summer & Fall	4 to 20 ft.	Mixed
CANDYTUFT Iberis	A	10	Spring & Summer	6 to 10 in.	White	MYOSOTIS Forget-Me-Not	P	3	Spring & Summer	4 to 8 in.	Blue Various
CARNATION Dianthus	P	9	Spring & Summer	8 to 20 in.	Various & Mixed	NASTURTIUMS Love in a Mist	A	6	Summer & Fall	6 in. to 6 ft.	& Mixed
CARDINAL CLIMBER Ipomea	A	6	Fall Summer & Fall	12 to 20 ft.	Cardinal	NASTURTIUMS Devil in a Bush	A	10	Summer & Fall	12 to 18 in.	Blue and White
CELOSIA Cockscomb	A	1	Summer & Fall	6 to 12 in.	Mixed	PANSIES	P	3	Spring & Summer	6 to 8 in.	Various & Mixed
CENTAUREA Corn Flower	A	10	Summer	18 to 24 in.	Blue and Mixed	PETUNIA	A	4	Summer	6 to 12 in.	Mixed
CHRYSAN. Sweet Sultan	A	10	Summer	18 to 24 in.	Blue and Mixed	PHLOX (Annual) Flame Flower	A	6	Summer	6 to 10 in.	Mixed
THEMUM	A	10	Fall	12 to 18 in.	Mixed	PHLOX (Perennial)	P	11	Summer	12 to 30 in.	Mixed
CINERARIA	P	2	Winter Summer & Fall	10 to 16 in.	Mixed	PINKS or MAY PINKS Dianthus	B	11	Spring & Summer	8 to 16 in.	Mixed Various & Mixed
CLARKIA	A	10	Summer & Fall	12 to 24 in.	Mixed	POPPY	A-P	A-7 P-11	Spring & Summer	12 to 30 in.	Mixed Various & Mixed
COBAEA	A	10	Summer & Fall	4 to 8 ft.	Purple Various & Mixed	PORTULACA Sun Plant	A	6	Summer	3 to 6 in.	Mixed
SCANDENS Cup and Saucer Vine	P	4	Summer & Fall	4 to 8 ft.	Purple Various & Mixed	PRIMROSE Primula	P	3	Spring & Summer	4 to 8 in.	Mixed
COSMOS	A	1	Fall	3 to 5 ft.	& Mixed	PYRETHRUM Golden Feather	P	8	Summer & Fall	12 to 24 in.	Yellow
DAISY Shasta Daisy	P	9	Summer	24 to 36 in.	White Various & Mixed	RICINUS Castor Oil Bean	A	6	Summer	4 to 7 ft.	
DIGITALIS Foxglove	P	11	Summer	4 to 6 ft.	& Mixed	SALFIGLOSSIS Painted Tongue	A	1	Fall	8 to 16 in.	Mixed
ESCHSCHOLTZIA California Poppy	A	10	Summer & Fall	12 to 18 in.	Orange & Mixed	SALVIA Flowering Sage	A	1	Fall	20 to 30 in.	Scarlet
ECHINOCSYTIS Wild Cucumber	A	6	Summer	8 to 15 ft.	White	SCABIOSA Mourning Bride	A	6	Summer & Fall	18 to 24 in.	Mixed Various & Mixed
EUPHORBIA VARIGATA Snow on Mountain	A	6	Spring & Summer	16 to 24 in.	White	STOCKS Gilliflower	A	1	Summer	8 to 18 in.	Mixed
DELPHINIUM Larkspur	P	11	Summer & Fall	2 to 5 ft.	Blue	SUNFLOWER Helianthus	A	6	Summer & Fall	3 to 6 ft.	Yellow Various & Mixed
GALLARDIA Blanket Flower	A	6	Summer & Fall	12 to 24 in.	Mixed	SWEET PEAS	A	5	Summer	5 to 8 ft.	& Mixed
GEUM	P	11	Summer	16 to 24 in.	Mixed	SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus	P	11	Spring & Summer	12 to 24 in.	Mixed
GOURDS (Ornamental)	A	6	Summer & Fall	8 to 12 ft.	Mixed Orange-Scarlet	VERBENA	A	1	Spring & Summer	8 to 14 in.	Mixed
GYPHOPHILA Baby's Breath	A-P	A-6 P-11	Spring & Summer	12 to 24 in.	White Various & Mixed	VIOLETS	P	3	Spring & Summer	4 to 8 in.	Mixed
HOLLYHOCKS Moon Flower	A-P	A-1 P-11	Summer	3 to 8 ft.	& Mixed	WALLFLOWER Cheiranthus	P	11	Spring & Summer	12 to 24 in.	Mixed
IPOMEA Vine Evening Glory	A	6	Summer & Fall	10 to 15 ft.	Lilac and White	WILD FLOWER GARDEN ZINNIA	A	6	Summer & Fall	6 to 36 in.	Mixed
						Young and Old Age	A	6	Fall	12 to 18 in.	Mixed

*A Annual, B Biennial, P Perennial.

xConsult corresponding numbered paragraph on following page for cultural instructions.



LILLY'S FLOWER SEEDS

Condensed Cultural Instructions

For Key See Preceding Page.

1. Sow in shallow boxes of light soil, inside, in a temperature of from 50 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant one inch apart into similar boxes or two-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed two or three leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

2. Sow in shallow boxes of light soil, inside, in a temperature of 50 to 60 deg., at any time (spring months preferred). Merely press the seed in the soil with a board, rub a little light soil through a fine sieve over them until covered not over 1-16 of an inch deep; water with a fine spray and do not allow them to dry out. When they have formed two or three leaves transplant one inch apart into similar boxes and pot off as soon as large enough and shift as the pot fills with roots, until the size of the pots get to be six or seven inches.

3. For early flowering sow in the fall in a bed of fine, well pulverized soil, cover the seeds not deeper than four times their size, and press down firmly with a board. Transplant when two or three leaves have developed, about two inches apart, into a cold frame; cover with mats during very cold weather. Sow in the spring in shallow boxes in a temperature of about 60 deg., and transplant one inch apart into similar boxes when two or three leaves have developed; plant out as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They succeed best in a moist, loamy soil, partially protected from the hot sun.

4. Sow in light soil, in shallow boxes, inside, in a temperature averaging 60 to 70 deg., cover the seeds to not over four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray and do not allow the small seedlings to dry out. Transplant one inch apart into similar boxes when they have formed two or three leaves, and plant out in the open garden after danger from frost, or pot in two-inch pots and plant out from these, or shift into larger pots as the pot fills with roots, providing large plants in pots are desired.

5. Sow in the spring in the open ground where they are to grow; the soil should be well prepared; the sooner the seeds can be got in the better. Thin the seedlings to six inches apart. They delight in a moist, loamy soil and should be sown two inches deep; should the soil be light, sow the seeds in the bottom of a furrow four or five inches deep, cover one inch and as the seedlings grow fill in with soil; the soil should be well firmed over the seeds. If the plants are not allowed to go to seed they will flower much longer.

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

7. Sow in the open ground after danger from frost is over, in beds of well-pulverized soil. The plants should remain where sown, as they will not stand transplanting unless done with extraordinary care. Thin out carefully so as to disturb the remaining plants as little as possible. For succession of bloom two or three sowings can be made at intervals during the summer.

8. To get good sized plants for planting out in the spring the seed should be sown in shallow boxes, inside, after January 1st in light soil in a temperature averaging 60 deg. Cover the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, and press down firmly with a board. When the seedlings have formed two or three leaves transplant into similar boxes one inch apart, and when large enough pot off into 2 1/2-inch pots. Plant out in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

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

10. Sow out of doors after danger from frost, and for succession of bloom at intervals during the summer. For early flowering sow in greenhouse, hotbed or some window of the house facing south or southeast, in shallow boxes in an average temperature of 60 degrees; transplant the seedlings into similar boxes when two or three leaves have developed, and plant in the open ground after danger from frost is past. Also, sow in the garden in May, in light soil, cover not deeper than four times the size of seed, press firmly with a board and water with a fine spray; do not allow the seedlings to dry out when small.

11. Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a cold-frame, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

ABBREVIATIONS

Those marked "A" are Annuals, they bloom and die the first year and must be replanted each season.

Those marked "B" are Biennials, they sometimes bloom the first and always the second year, after which they die.

Those marked "P" are Perennials, they are permanent, sometimes blooming the first year and each year thereafter without reseeding.

Those marked "H" are Hardy and can be sown or transplanted early in the spring.

Those marked "H-H" are Half-hardy and should not be transplanted or sown until the season is well advanced.

Thus, H-H. P. means that the plant is a half hardy perennial and H. A. means that it is a hardy annual, etc.

As near as possible they have been listed alphabetically with cross-references of common names.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) H. A.

The plants grow dwarf and bushy, the pretty brush-like flowers are borne in clusters, 6 to 8 in.

- No. 439. Ageratum Little Dorrit, blue—pkt. 10c.
- No. 101. Ageratum Mexicanum, mixed—pkt. 10c. oz. 30c.

ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum) H. A.

Unexcelled for borders, beds, rockeries and cutting, flowers are numerous and fragrant, 6 to 9 in.

- No. 2. Alyssum Benthami, white—pkt. 10c. oz. 30c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon) H-H. P.

The unique bright colored flower spikes are most desirable for beds, borders or backgrounds.

- No. 921. Black Prince, dark crimson, 18 in.—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1073. Golden King, bright yellow, 36 in.—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1074. Delicata, beautiful pink, 36 in.—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1075. Apple Blossom, pink and white, 36 in.—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1076. Brilliant Scarlet, bright red, 36 in.—pkt. 10c.
- No. 4. Tall Mixed, all colors, 36 in.—pkt. 10c.
- No. 104. Dwarf Mixed, all colors, 8 in.—pkt. 10c.

ARABIS (Rock Cress) H. P.

Excellent for rockeries and edgings, covered with flowers early in the spring, 6 in.

- No. 1035. Arabis Alpina, white—pkt. 10c.

ASTERS (Crego Giants) H. A.

Immense, densely double blossoms, long, wavy, twisted petals, plants branching, two feet tall.

- No. 1012. Crego's Giant, white—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1013. Crego's Giant, pink—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1036. Crego's Giant, crimson—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1087. Crego's Giant, lavender—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1077. Crego's Giant, azure blue—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1078. Crego's Giant, purple—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1079. Crego's Giant, mixed—pkt. 10c.

ASTERS (Giant Branching) H. A.

Late, large, double, branching, long stemmed, profuse blooming asters, valuable for bedding. Height 2 ft.

- No. 940. Giant Branching, white—pkt. 10c.
- No. 941. Giant Branching, pink—pkt. 10c.
- No. 942. Giant Branching, lavender—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1080. Giant Branching, crimson—pkt. 10c.
- No. 939. Giant Branching, mixed—pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisy) H. P.

They brighten up borders and shrubbery with their masses of dainty bright colored blossoms.

- No. 1081. Mixed, all colors, 3 ft.—pkt. 10c.
- Baby's Breath—See Gypsophila.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) H-H. A.

Most popular for bedding and borders, produces double rose-like flowers of many colors, 18 in.

- No. 141. Double Balsam, mixed colors—pkt. 10c.
- Bachelor Button—See Centaurea.
- Bell Flower—See Campanula.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy) H. P.

Bloom from April to June, height 6 to 8 inches. These charming double bright colored flowers make fine borders.

- No. 13. Bellis Perennis, mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.
- Burning Bush—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) H. A.

An abundance of bright flowers in all the shades of yellow from early summer till frost, 12 in. high.

- No. 117. Calendula, mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.
- California Poppy—See Eschscholtzia.
- Castor Oil Bean—See Ricinus.
- Canterbury Bells—See Campanula.

CALLIOPSIS H. A.

Very showy, flowers profusely, all shades of yellow, brown and maroon, fine for massing and cutting.

- No. 116. Calliopsis, mixed, all colors, 2 ft.—pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA H. A. (Canterbury Bells, Bell Flower)

Large bell-shaped flowers, during early summer in various colors. Bushes 2 1-2 ft., very ornamental.

- No. 1082. Campanula Single, white—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1083. Campanula Single, blue—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1084. Campanula Single, pink—pkt. 10c.
- No. 15. Campanula Single, mixed—pkt. 10c.
- No. 154. Campanula Double, mixed—pkt. 10c.



AGERATUM



SWEET ALYSSUM



ANTIRRHINUM



ASTER



BALSAM

CARNATION (Dianthus) H-H. P.

General favorites on account of delightful fragrance and rich color. The Marguerites are most popular outdoors.
No. 402. Carnation Marguerite, white, 30 in.—pkt. 10c.
No. 284. Carnation Marguerite, mixed—pkt. 10c.
No. 161. Carnation Grenada, double scarlet—pkt. 10c.
No. 16. Carnation Double, mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (Ipomea Cardinalis) H. A.

Quickly climbs twenty feet or more, foliage resembles fine Japanese maple, countless glowing scarlet flowers.
No. 1127. Cardinal Climber—pkt. 10c.

**CANARY BIRD VINE H-H. A.
(Tropaeolum Canariense)**

Grows 15 feet in height and bears little canary-yellow flowers resembling a flying bird.
No. 148. Canary Bird Vine—pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) H. A.

Easily grown, profuse bloomer that can be had in bloom all summer by successive plantings, height 12 in.
No. 922. Empress, white, large broad spikes—pkt. 10c. oz. 45c.
No. 39. White Rocket, good spikes, white—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.

CENTAUREA H. A.**(Cornflower, Bachelor's Button, Sweet Sultan)**

Graceful, old-fashioned, easy to grow, fine for beds, borders, or cut flowers, height about 2 ft.
No. 923. Dwarf Victoria, double, blue, (9 in.)—pkt. 10c.
No. 1085. Blue Emperor, single tall, blue—pkt. 10c.
No. 225. Cornflower, old-fashioned blue—pkt. 10c.
No. 1016. Giant Sweet Sultan (Impe.alis) mixed—pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) H. A.

Picturesque plants, bearing bright colored plumes resembling a cock's comb, for masses or borders.
No. 17. Celosia Cristata, mixed, 12 in.—pkt. 10c.
No. 119. Celosia Pyramidalis Plumosa, mixed—pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM H. A.

Compact bushes bearing large numbers of showy blossoms in the fall, height 20 inches.
No. 1058. Coronarium, double, mixed—pkt. 10c.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum—See Daisy.

CINERARIA H-H. P.

Produces a mass of magnificently colored flowers in shades of blue, violet, crimson and white, for indoors only.
No. 19. Cineraria Hybrida, mixed—pkt. 10c.
Cockscomb—See Celosia.

CLARKIA H-H. A.

Branching plants desirable for mass planting, flowers showy in shades of purple, rose, salmon and white.
No. 1128. Clarkia, mixed, 18 to 24 in.—pkt. 10c.

COSMOS H. A.

An outstanding fall flower, four to six feet tall, bearing multitudes of single flowers, hair-like foliage.
No. 1052. Cosmos Single, white—pkt. 10c.
No. 1033. Cosmos Single, pink—pkt. 10c.
No. 1034. Cosmos Single, red—pkt. 10c.
No. 282. Cosmos Single, mixed—pkt. 10c.
Cornflower—See Centaurea.

COBAEA SCANDENS H-H. P.**(Cup and Saucer Vine)**

A rapid growing vine, 20 to 30 ft., flowers trumpet shaped, opening green, change to purplish blue, leaves large.
No. 120. Cobaea Scandens—pkt. 10c.

DAISY (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum) H. P.

Magnificent single white flowers, yellow centers, favorite for bedding and cut flowers, height 24 to 30 in.
No. 1004. Shasta Daisy—pkt. 10c.



CARNATION



COSMOS



DIANTHUS



DIGITALIS



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Dianthus—See Carnation and Pinks.
Dianthus Barbatulus—See Sweet William.
Double Daisy—See Bellis Perennis.
Devil in a Bush—See Nigella.

DIGITALIS (Foxgloves) H. P.

Native to the Coast, produce long spikes of Gloxina-like flowers, prefer cool, moist, shady location, 4 to 6 ft.
No. 1086. White Gloxina Foxglove—pkt. 10c.
No. 1087. Pink Gloxina Foxglove—pkt. 10c.
No. 1088. Bright Yellow Grandiflora Foxglove—pkt. 10c.
No. 165. Mixed Foxglove, all colors—pkt. 10c.

**EUPHORBIA VARIGATA H. A.
(Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge)**

Popular garden plant on account of its showy foliage, which is broadly margined silvery white, 2 ft.
No. 1126. Snow on the Mountain—pkt. 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) H. A.

Plants have attractive silvery foliage, branching freely and producing large flowers all summer.
No. 192. True California Poppy, orange yellow—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
No. 1089. Mixed Eschscholtzia, all colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 50c.

ECHINOCYSTIS (Wild Cucumber) H. A.

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

Evening Glory—See Ipomea.
Foxglove—See Digitalis.
Floss Flower—See Ageratum.
Forget-Me-Not—See Myosotis.
Four O'Clock—See Mirabilis.
Flowering Sage—See Salvia.

GAILLARDIA H. A.

Compact, bushy plants bearing brilliant red and yellow, blended and shaded flowers all summer.
No. 444. Single Annual Gaillardia, mixed—pkt. 10c.

GEUM H. P.

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

Golden Feather—See Pyrethrum.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Very pretty, free flowering plants, graceful and delicate, tiny white flowers, of special value for bouquet work.
No. 925. Snuffake, annual, 2 ft.—pkt. 10c.
No. 090. Elegant Rosea, annual, soft pink—pkt. 10c.
No. 918. Gypsophila Paniculata, perennial—pkt. 10c.

GOURDS (Ornamental) H-H. A.

A climbing plant of much interest, produces a great variety of curious shaped and marked fruits.
No. 1132. Gourds Ornamental, mixed—pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

Tall, majestic plants unequalled for backgrounds and with shrubbery, bloom a long time, 6 to 10 ft.
No. 961. Annual Everblooming, mixed double—pkt. 10c.
No. 1091. Blood Red Double Perennial—pkt. 10c.
No. 1092. Pink Double Perennial—pkt. 10c.
No. 1093. Black Double Perennial—pkt. 10c.
No. 1094. White Double Perennial—pkt. 10c.
No. 1095. Yellow Double Perennial—pkt. 10c.
No. 37. Double Perennial Mixed—pkt. 10c.
Hemantulus—See Snuffaker.

IPOMEA H-H. A.**(Moon Flower Vine, Evening Glory)**

Fast growing vine, the large heart-shaped leaves form a background for the large night blooming flowers.
No. 959. Evening Glory, rose blue—pkt. 10c.
No. 1056. Moon Flower Vine, white—pkt. 10c.
Ipomea Cardinalis—See Cardinal Climber.
Iberis—See Candytuft.



FORGET-ME-NOT



GAILLARDIA



HOLLYHOCK



LARKSPUR



LOBELIA

KOCHIA H. A.
(Burning Bush, Summer Cypress)

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

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium) H. A.

Tall, stately branching plants blooming continuously all summer, fine for beds or cutting.
No. 527. Dwarf Rocket, mixed double—pkt. 10c.
No. 208. Tall Rocket, mixed—pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur) H. P.

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

LOBELIA H-H. A.

Pleasant dwarf plants literally buried in small, bright blue flowers the entire season.

- No. 195. Emperor William, compact, white-edged blue—pkt. 10c.
- No. 196. Crystal Palace, compact, rich blue—pkt. 10c.
- No. 1096. Sapphire, trailing, blue, white eye—pkt. 10c.
- No. 304. Erinus Hamburgia, trailing, dark blue—pkt. 10c. Love-in-a-Mist—See Nigella.

LAVENDER H. P.

An aromatic herb listed here because of its ornamental and fragrant qualities.

- No. 2000. Lavender—pkt. 10c.
- Lady Slipper—See Balsam.

LUPINS H. A.

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

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) H. A.

Splendid for cut flowers and for massed beds, they like sun, flowers are double in shades of yellow and orange.

- No. 409. Tall African, mixed orange and yellow—pkt. 10c.
- No. 410. Tall French, mixed striped and spotted—pkt. 10c.
- No. 146. Dwarf French, mixed large flowers—pkt. 10c.
- Marguerite—See Carnation.
- May Finks—See Pinks.
- Mourning Bride—See Scabiosa.

MIRABILIS H-H. A.
(Marvel of Peru, Four o'Clock)

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

MIGNONETTE (Reseda) H. A.

Grows about a foot high, bearing pyramidal-shaped flower spikes about 6 inches long, which are exceedingly fragrant.
No. 139. Reseda Odorata—pkt. 10c.
Moon Flower Vine—See Ipomea.

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus) H. A.

Flowers in various colors and tints, fully opened only in the morning, vines grow rapidly, foliage dense, 15 ft.
No. 600. Imperial Japanese Giant, mixed—pkt. 10c.
No. 41. Convolvulus Major (old-fashioned)—pkt. 10c.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

The star-like blue flowers are borne in clusters on erect stems, plants are bushy and prefer moist soil.
No. 310. Victoria Dwarf, biennial—pkt. 10c.
No. 1054. Myosotis Palustris, perennial—pkt. 10c.
Michaelmas Daisy—See Asters Perennial.



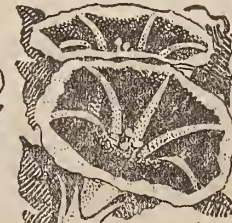
MARIGOLD



MIGNONETTE



MIRABILIS



MORNING GLORY



NIGELLA

NIGELLA H. A.
(Love-in-a-Mist, Devil-in-a-Bush)

Oval bush, 1 ft. high, finely cut fern-like foliage, numerous double large flowers, light blue and white.
No. 248. Nigella Damascena—pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUMS H. A.

Nothing is more pleasing than the harmonious blending of colors in Nasturtiums for beds, borders or trellises.

Tall or Climbing Varieties.

- No. 906. Pearl, cream-white, or primrose—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1059. Chameleon, various colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1060. King Theodore, deep crimson—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1061. Vesuvius, salmon-rose—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1062. Tall Ivy Leaved, mixed—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1064. Black Prince, velvety black—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1098. Queen Alexandria, red, variegated foliage—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1099. Cardinal, scarlet—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1100. Emma Alida, ivy leaved, orange and scarlet—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1101. Flamingo, orange, lacinated flowers—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 262. Tall Mixed—pkt. 10c. oz. 20c. 1-4 lb. 50c. lb. \$1.50. Dwarf or Bedding Varieties.
- No. 264. Empress of India, fiery crimson—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 911. Dwarf Chameleon, various colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 907. Dwarf Vesuvius, deep salmon-rose—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 929. Queen of Tom Thumb, rich crimson—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1067. Golden King, golden yellow—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1068. King Theodore, velvety red—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1069. Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1070. Prince Henry, yellow, marbled scarlet—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1071. Dwarf Ivy Leaved, mixed colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 1112. Lady Bird, orange striped scarlet—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.
- No. 87. Dwarf Mixed—pkt. 10c. oz. 20c. 1-4 lb. 50c. 1 lb. \$1.50.

PANSIES H. P.

They bear a profusion of blooms from early spring till winter, prefer cool, moist, semi-shaded location.

- No. 94. Beconsfield, lavender and purple—pkt. 10c.
- No. 95. Snowflake, large, satiny white—pkt. 10c.
- No. 178. Faust, or King of the Blacks, very dark—pkt. 10c.
- No. 203. Emperor William, dark navy blue—pkt. 10c.
- No. 429. Goldsee, or Yellow Gem, golden yellow—pkt. 10c.
- No. 92. Giant Trimardeau, mixed—pkt. 10c.
- No. 90. French Giant Flowered, mixed—pkt. 10c.
- No. 89. Fine English Mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.
- No. 930. Lilly's Collasal Mixed, large—pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA H-H. A.

Flowers beautifully ruffled and fringed, colors rich and gorgeous, continuous flowering all season.

- No. 61. Choice Single Petunia, mixed—pkt. 10c.
- POPPY ANNUAL H.**
- They grow quickly and produce a wealth of gorgeous blossoms, should be in every garden.
- No. 1114. Flanders Poppy, the glowing memorial, bright scarlet—pkt. 10c. 1-8 oz. 25c. oz. \$1.50.
 - No. 58. Unbrosum Poppy, rich vermillion—pkt. 10c.
 - No. 314. Shirley Poppy, frilled and crinkled, mixed—pkt. 10c.
 - No. 351. Mixed Poppies, all annual varieties—pkt. 10c. California Poppy—See Eschscholtzia.

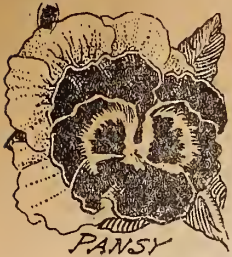
POPPY PERENNIAL H.

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

PORTULACA (Sun Plant) H. A.

Dwarf plants of brilliant hues, they revel in warm, dry, sunny situations, fine for low beds and borders.

- No. 69. Single Mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c. oz. 60c.
- No. 70. Double Mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.



PANSY



PETUNIA



POPPY



PORTULACA



SALPIGLOSSIS

PRIMROSE (Primula) H. P.

Lovely profuse blooming plants, growing six inches and bearing clusters of fragrant flowers.

No. 75. Primula Veris, mixed colors—pkt. 10c.
Painted Tongue—See Salpiglossis.

PINKS (May Pinks--Dianthus) B.

The old-fashioned single-flowered border pink, grows one foot high and flowers freely, fragrant.

No. 288. May Pinks, mixed colors—pkt. 10c.

PHLOX H. A.

Brilliant flowers in great variety produced on immense trusses, thrive in sunny places.

No. 919. Lilly's Large Flowering, mixed—pkt. 10c.
No. 67. Phlox Drummondii, mixed—pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX H. P.

Fine for cutting and well adapted for massing, bloom from July to October, height 2 to 3 ft.

No. 1133. Perennial Phlox, mixed—pkt. 10c.
Pot Marigold—See Calendula.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean) H-H. A.

Grown for its ornamental and luxuriant foliage, quickly attains height of 6 to 8 feet.

No. 140. Castor Oil Bean—pkt. 10c.
Rock Cross—See Arabis.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) H-H. A.

Bears beautiful petunia-shaped flowers from July until late fall in all the gorgeous colors.

No. 406. Salpiglossis, mixed—pkt. 10c.
Snap Dragon—See Antirrhinum.
Snow-on-the-Mountain—See Euphorbia.

STOCKS H. A.

For brilliance, diversity of colors, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed.

No. 84. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, mixed—pkt. 10c.
No. 1107. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, white—pkt. 10c.
No. 1108. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, pink—pkt. 10c.
No. 1109. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, crimson—pkt. 10c.
No. 1110. Large Flowering Ten Weeks, blue—pkt. 10c.
No. 1111. Lilly's Special Mixture, all colors—pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) H-H. A.

The full-centered, feathery, appealing flowers are borne on tall, slender, stiff stems, very showy.

No. 1134. Tall Double Mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.
Summer Cypress—See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) H. A.

Differs greatly from the common sunflower; fine for backgrounds, double flowering, 4 ft. tall.

No. 128. Dwarf Double Sunflower—pkt. 10c.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) H-H. A.

Plants grow 3 ft. high, blooms summer and fall, the drooping flower spikes are very fragrant.

No. 920. Salvia Splendens, glistening scarlet—pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus) H. P.

As a border plant it has few equals, flower clusters are gorgeously colored and of great fragrance.

No. 26. Single Mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.
No. 27. Double Mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.

VIOLETS H. P.

These deliciously fragrant flowers are favorites for borders, beds and cutting, very satisfactory.

No. 319. Large Single Violet—pkt. 10c.
No. 1106. Viola Cornuta, tufted, mixed colors—pkt. 10c.



PHLOX



STOCKS



SWEET WILLIAM



VERBENA



ZINNIA

SPENCER SWEET PEAS H. A.

The most popular flower in the world. An endless array of bright and gay colors and tints.

Grow these eight new varieties (all recent introductions) this year. They sell at the price of the standard varieties and are all gems of rare value.

Pkts. 10c. oz. 35c. 1-4 lb. \$1.25. lb. \$4.00.

Hawlmartk Pink—Rich bright rose pink, deeply flushed and salmon shaded.

Picture—Flesh pink with a rosy flush, being fascinatingly suffused with creamy apricot.

Royal Scot—The last word in scarlet spencers, equals a soldier's tunic in brilliance.

Mascott's White—The finest and most solid of all white sweet peas, very prolific.

Mrs. Tom Jones—Bright delphinium blue with a mauve tint deepening to amethyst blue.

Tangerine Improved—A deep glowing orange, a very strong grower and deservedly popular.

Valentine—Blush pink, beautifully waved, often has five blooms on one stem.

The Cardinal—Brilliant intense poppy scarlet. Large waved flowers of great substance. Sunproof.

Standard varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas.

Just the good ones selected from the multitude.

America—White striped carmine.

Apple Blossom—Pink, white wings.

Asta Olm—Lavender, large.

Countess—Beautiful clear pink.

Blanche Ferry—Carmine, white wings.

Dainty—White, edge pink.

Dobbie's Cream—Cream or primrose.

Fiery Cross—Fire red, new.

Flora Norton—Fine pale blue.

Florence Morse—Rose pink.

George Herbert—Rose magenta.

Illuminator—Orange salmon.

King Edward—Crimson scarlet.

Wedgewood—Bright silvery blue.

King White—Largest, pure white.

Margaret Madison—Azure blue.

Mrs. Routzahn—Straw apricot.

Margaret Atlee—Rosy salmon pink.

Othello—Dark rich maroon.

Primrose—Best clear primrose.

Royal Purple—The finest purple.

Senator—Ivory flaked chocolate.

Thomas Stevenson—Fire red-orange.

Vermillion Brilliant—Bright scarlet.

White Spencer—Large, wavy white.

Mixed Spencer—All colors mixed.



SWEET PEAS

VERBENA H-H. P.

Splendid old-time favorites for beds, borders, rockeries, hanging baskets and window boxes.

No. 88. Giant Hybrid, mixed, all colors—pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER H. P.

Blooms very early in the spring, flowers are fragrant and bright colored, deserving of more appreciation.

No. 98. Double Wallflower, mixed—pkt. 10c.

No. 99. Single Wallflower, mixed—pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age) H-H. A.

The flowers are unusually large, double and of a wide range of bright, dazzling and unique colors.

No. 933. Giant mixed, selected for size—pkt. 10c.

No. 100. Mixed, all varieties and colors—pkt. 10c.

Wild Cucumber—See Echinocystis.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN H. A.

A mixture of all the various annual flowers for brightening up the waste places, fine among shrubbery.

No. 438. Wild Flower Garden—pkt. 10c. oz. 25c. lb. \$2.00.

LILLY'S FIELD SEEDS

RYE

Rye has been aptly called the "Grain of Poverty" because it is better adapted to poor soils than other grains. This fact should not prevent its culture on fertile soils where it will produce enormous crops of forage, pasture or grain. It is very hardy, and where sown early in the fall makes good late fall, winter and spring pasture. It should not be pastured until after it starts to joint and if intended for pasture should be sown quite thick. Seed 80 to 200 pounds per acre.

Seed Rye

Lilly's Spring Rye—Quick growing, makes good early pasture and a heavy hay or grain crop.

Please note the "Spring Rye" we furnish is sold to us as such, but we make no guarantee for same.

Spring Rye for Hay or Grain must be sown early.

Lilly's Rosen Rye—The most popular fall rye on the market, yields heavy, stools well, grain large, straw very strong.

Lilly's Petkusier Rye—Came originally from Sweden, kernels are very large and the yield is heavy.

Lilly's Common Seed Rye—Specially selected and re-cleaned. Heavy large kernels.

Prices on application.

WHEAT

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

Seed Wheat

Lilly's Marquis—Matures early, plump and heavy, does not lodge or shatter, best red spring for the Coast.

Lilly's Pedigreed Bluestem—Best white spring type for the Coast, yields heavy, nonshattering, mills well.

Lilly's Sun Wheat—A new red winter type, well suited to the Coast, very heavy, strong stooling habit.

Lilly's Red Russian—A general favorite for winter in eastern Washington; late, very vigorous.

Prices on application.

BARLEY

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

Seed Barley

Lilly's White Hull-less—Grows beardless and threshes out hull-less like wheat. Early, heavy yielding stiff straw.

Lilly's Beardless—Much superior to the old bearded barleys, quite early, big cropper.

Lilly's Common Bearded—A special selection of white bearded barley, heads long, well filled, straw stiff.

Price on application.

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

SPELTZ OR EMMER

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

Seed Speltz

Lilly's Emmer or Speltz—Selected for its hardiness and productivity.

Price on application.

OATS

Oats like a firm seed bed and will "catch" if broadcast better than most grains, although it responds well to a well prepared seed bed. Oats requires a lot of moisture and 40 to 60 pounds is sufficient seed for an acre of upland while on moist bottoms 80 to 100 pounds can be sown with success.

It has a vigorous spreading root system and does better on sod and newly cleared lands than other grains. Seeding can often be done quite late in the spring with good success.

Seed Oats

Lilly's Swedish Select (Vassar Type)

—Early, sturdy grower, straw heavy, stiff, medium height, grain white, plump, heavy and large.

Lilly's Banner—A popular white head oat with thin hull, extra heavy, straw stiff.

Lilly's Victory—Excels others on light soil, seed small, heavy, straw firm, open head type.

Lilly's Abundance—Medium early, spreading head, grain white, adapted especially to heavy soils.

Lilly's Black Alaska—Best for silage, hay or green feed, straw rank, leaves broad, grain black, large, heavy, and plump.

Lilly's White Seed Oats—Selected high grade oats of good quality.

Lilly's Gray Winter—For fall sowing, hardy, prolific, straw stiff, grain medium size, plump, gray color.

Price on application.





ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa*)

Alfalfa succeeds best in a dry climate where water is available for irrigation. The best soils on the farm should be selected for the alfalfa field. It is practically useless to attempt to grow the crop on non-productive lands to improve them.

The ideal seed bed is a well-settled subsurface with a fine surface that is loose to a depth of two inches.

Alfalfa should be sown early enough to permit the plants to become well established before winter sets in. The rate of sowing depends upon the condition of the soil. In the west under irrigation 15 pounds is generally advised, while under dry-land conditions 8 to 12 pounds is ample. Except under very favorable conditions alfalfa should be sown with a nurse crop.

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

LILLY'S BEST Alfalfa Seed (99½ Per Cent Pure)—An improved strain of common alfalfa that is free from dodder and other noxious weeds and consists only of big plump seeds of high germination, suitable for growing in the northwest. This strain is grown especially for us under our supervision so that we can offer acclimated stocks of proven value. Always more dependable than foreign grown stocks of doubtful purity, germination and habits.

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

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

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

Prices on application.

SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*)

White Blossom—Sweet Clover may be utilized for feeding purposes, as pasturage, hay or ensilage. It seldom causes bloat. Sweet Clover should never be permitted to show flower buds before it is cut for hay. It is very important that the first crop of the second season be cut high that a new growth will develop. Sweet Clover has proved to be a profitable soil-improving crop. The large, deep roots add much humus to the soil and improve the aeration and drainage. As a rule the yield of crops following sweet clover is increased materially. Being a biennial, this crop lends itself readily to short rotations. Seeding should be at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

LILLY'S Sweet Clover—The true white blossom biennial sweet clover. The seed has been scarified to make germination more uniform. Price on application.

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

LILLY'S Hubam Clover—The new annual white blossom variety. Seed grown in Washington. Price on application.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium medium*)

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

Red Clover is well suited to be sown with Timothy for hay crop and should be in all hay and pasture mixtures. It is often sown alone, especially in sections where the conditions are favorable to seed production. Sow 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre and cover lightly.

LILLY'S BEST Red Clover (99 Per Cent Pure)—Can always be depended upon as being the very best the market affords. Its purity and germination are unexcelled. Price on application.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*)

Alsike Clover is most at home in northern latitudes or at high altitudes. It thrives best in a cool, moist climate. Alsike Clover is used mostly in mixtures with Timothy or other grasses. In such mixtures it improves the hay and increases the yield. The grasses serve to support the clover and make it easier to cut and cure. Alsike Clover will endure overflow that would kill most crops. It has been known to grow a year in water-soaked and water-covered soil and make a heavy growth. It is a good pasture plant, often remaining in a permanent pasture for many years. It is a good clover to seed in swales or on wet, natural meadows. It volunteers readily and will spread in such places. Seeding should be at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds per acre.

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

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)

This is also called White Dutch Clover. Is an excellent plant for lawns, as it will grow under almost any conditions, is easy to start and will make a nice lawn within six weeks from the time of planting. It will grow on almost any kind of soil and in the deep shade or the brightest sunshine. White clover is also excellent for pastures, especially in western Oregon and the Puget Sound region. For pastures it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds to the acre in addition to other grasses.

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



COMMON VETCH

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

HAIRY VETCH

A true fall species that is used extensively in some of the fruit sections as cover crops in orchards. Seed is small, sow 30 to 50 pounds per acre.

Seed Vetch

LILLY'S Gray Vetch—A selected strain of the common spring or Oregon Vetch; a vigorous growing type producing immense crops.

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

Hungarian Vetch—Recently popularized by the Oregon Agricultural College. Worthy of trial, seed scarce and price high.

Prices on application.

FIELD PEAS

A valuable grain, hay, silage and green manure crop for the northwest. The "corn" of the north Pacific coast. They should be sown very early in the spring as they like cool growing weather. Well drained loam soil is best. Sow 100 to 150 pounds per acre.

Seed Peas

LILLY'S Yellow Canadian—The variety in common use, our stock is re-cleaned and well graded. Seed is small.

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

LILLY'S Green or Bluebell—Seed is bluish in color and larger than the Canadian types, otherwise very similar.

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

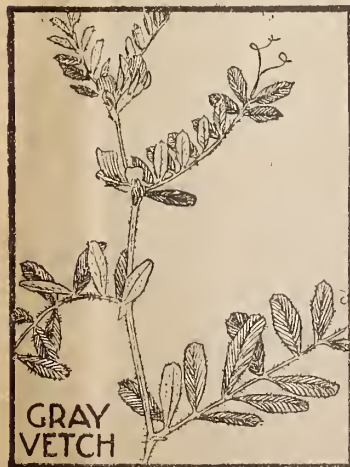
Prices on application.

Soy Beans

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

LILLY'S Soja Beans—A prolific dwarf early maturing variety adapted to the northwest. Price on application.

SUNFLOWERS



GRAY VETCH

Sunflowers have attracted a good deal of attention the last few years as a Silage Crop. Planted and cultivated like corn, enormous yields are produced. (Yields as high as 30 tons have been reported per acre.) Do not plant too early in the spring, and cultivate frequently. Plant 10 pounds per acre.

LILLY'S Mammoth Russian or Giant—The variety producing the greatest yields of silage.

Price on application.

MILLET

Millet is used as a catch crop for hay and pasture and the seed is fed to poultry and other livestock. It is one of the quickest crops to mature. Requires hot weather to germinate, so should always be planted late and shallow on a rather firm seed bed. For hay cut as soon as the heads are out of the boot and for seed cut rather green, as the seed stems and leaves ripens before the turn. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre.



FIELD PEAS

Seed Millet

LILLY'S Golden Millet—Medium early, grows four feet tall, good for hay, forage or seed.

LILLY'S Yellow Hog Millet—A large seeded yellow coarse growing variety, makes splendid hog pasture, yields much seed.

Japanese or Barnyard Grass—Seed small, grows very rank and luxuriant and makes splendid hay or ensilage. Often 6 feet high.

Hungarian Millet—An early slender leafy variety, valuable for hay.

Siberian Millet—A comparatively new variety. Stands drought well, matures early.

Prices on application.

Flax

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

LILLY'S Flax—Well cleaned and graded seed of high vitality. Prices on application.

Dwarf Essex Rape

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

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

LILLY'S Dwarf Essex Rape—Special grown stock adapted to local conditions. Price on application.

Sorghum

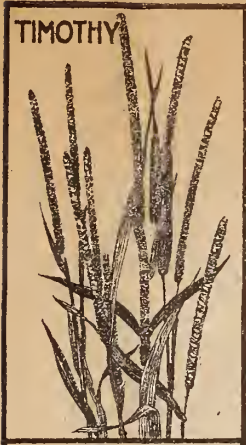
One of the sweetest and most succulent sorghums. Requires a long warm season to mature, but yields large crops under favorable conditions. Plant on a firm seed bed with fine surface mulch and cultivate frequently. The fodder is used much like corn. Produces a splendid grade of Sorghum Sirup. Proves a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

LILLY'S Early Amber Cane—An early maturing variety producing heavy crops of grain. Price on application.

Field Corn

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

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



TIMOTHY

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of sowing Timothy is to sow without a nurse crop in the late summer or early fall on land that is as free as possible from weeds. Good stands are secured in this way, and they give excellent yields the first year. Sow 8 to 12 pounds per acre.

LILLY'S BEST Timothy (99 Per Cent Pure) — Always the very best the market affords; unequalled for purity and germination. Price on application.

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

ORCHARD GRASS

Its ability to grow in the shade of trees is responsible for the name orchard grass. If the grass is sown thick the quality of the hay will be much improved. Its value is also increased by the addition of red clover or alsike clover. To obtain the best results it should be cut when it is just in bloom. Usual rate of seeding, 25 pounds per acre.

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

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Besides its use as an annual hay crop, Italian Rye Grass is much used in temporary pastures, and in lawn mixtures. It produces a turf very quickly. Italian Rye Grass should be sown in the fall on the Pacific coast. Usual rate of seeding, 30 pounds per acre.

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

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Blue Grass is a favorite lawn grass in the north and is also the principal pasture grass on all rich soils. It has been supposed to have a special liking for limestone soils, but recent investigations indicate that this is not primarily on account of the lime, but because of the general richness of such soils. Usual rate of seeding per acre, 14 to 18 pounds.

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

MEADOW FESCUE

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

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

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

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

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

Domestic Rye Grass

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

Brome Grass

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

REDTOP

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

LILLY'S Redtop—Selected fancy solid seed, free from hulls. Price on application.

Canada Blue Grass

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

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

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

Sheep's Fescue

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

Hard Fescue

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

Chewings or Creeping Fescue

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

Crested Dogstail

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

Creeping Bent

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

Pacey's Rye Grass

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

Sudan Grass

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

Velvet Grass

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



LAWN MIXTURES

Evergreen Lawn Seed

Standard for the Northwest

Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed is a mixture composed of hardy grasses selected after years of research and experimentation as being especially adapted for seeding in the northwest. For the average lawn this mixture cannot be excelled. It contains White Clover, which will make a quick showing and acts as a nurse crop for the grass. No coarse leaved or bunch grasses are used in this mixture, but the finer leaved and long lived grasses have been selected. This mixture will make a beautiful, velvety, carpet-like lawn that should last for years. Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed contains grasses that will do well in dense shade; that will thrive in the sun, in low wet places and high dry places, and that will form thick, clinging sod for terraces. Two varieties of grass used have creeping habits and will slowly fill holes accidentally made in the lawn.

For those who wish a permanent lawn in sand, clay or loam, we recommend this mixture.

1-lb. packages, 5-lb. packages or bulk. Price on application.

Imported Lawn Seed

For Extra Fancy Lawns

For those who wish an extra fancy lawn, we have prepared this special mixture. It is composed of the choicest imported lawn grass seeds, carefully selected as being adapted to conditions on the Pacific coast, to produce a firm, velvety, rich green turf of uniform color, and which in our climate will remain all the year.

The grasses in this mixture are positively the best that can be obtained and we recommend it to those who desire to make their lawn the most beautiful in their neighborhood. If you want to make your lawn the envy of all your neighbors; put an extra dollar in it to start and sow the finest grasses that you can buy. Golf greens are sown with the fine leaved Fescues and bent grasses and the effect is wonderful. Our Imported Lawn Seed Mixture contains a large percentage of these grasses.

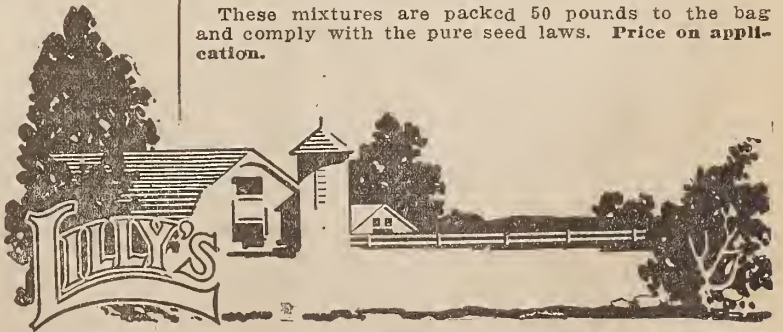
1-lb. or 4-lb. packages. Not handled in bulk. Price on application.

Nonpareil Lawn Seed

Nonpareil Lawn Grass Seed is a mixture of many suitable hardy grasses; scientifically selected to produce a green lawn all the year, and form a thick, matted turf, with roots reaching far into the ground to withstand drought and prevent heaving in the winter. This is especially adapted to the Pacific coast. It contains White Clover and Rye Grass to make a quick showing and acts as a nurse crop.

The varieties used in this mixture are not so fine as those in our Evergreen or Imported Lawn Grass Mixture, but will produce a good lawn with less care.

1-lb. packages, 5-lb. packages or bulk. Price on application.



PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES

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

Why a Mixture Should Be Sown

Whether for hay or pasture, there are many advantages to be obtained by sowing a mixture. Each grass lives to a great extent, on different constituents. The season that would completely check the growth of one variety of grass will act as an encouragement to some other variety, so that a mixture failure is practically impossible. This mixture must be so composed as to make a solid turf. If a large portion of tufted or bunchy grasses are used bottom grasses of more spreading habit must be intermingled to fill the spaces and make a compact growth. It is also desirable to use those kinds that make a rapid growth after each cutting. In a mixture for hay such grasses should be used that will all mature about the same time, while for a pasture mixture the chief requisite is that early, medium and late varieties should be used together to furnish continual grazing the entire season.

Reseeding

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

LILLY'S Mixtures

These Pasture Mixtures contain the correct, early, medium and late grasses to supply pasture continuously during a long season; also bunch, deep rooting and creeping grasses to form a tough and lasting turf. The Hay Mixture is composed of tall-growing grasses which will mature about the same time, and will produce the maximum amount of hay of the best quality.

LILLY'S No. 1 Pasture Mixture—Especially suitable for wet bottom lands. Contains Alsike Clover, Timothy, Rye Grass, Redtop, Meadow Fescue, etc.

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

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

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

LILLY'S

CORN

GOLDEN BANTAM



LILLY'S

CARROT

LILLY'S GOLDEN HALF LONG



LILLY'S

NO. 90

PANSY

GIANT MIXED



LILLY'S SEEDS in large packets
as shown on this page and in
bulk are sold by leading dealers