

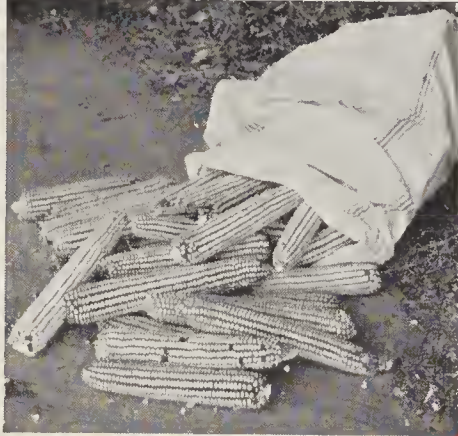
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DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOG
OF
FARM
AND
GARDEN
SEEDS

SEEDS

RECEIVED
★ MAR 23 1937
U. S. Department of Agriculture



O & M
Lancaster Sure Crop



O & M
Yellow Sweepstakes

- O & M
1. Golden Bantam
 2. Stowell's Evergreen
 3. Country Gentleman

O & M
Blue Mountain



The O & M Seed Company

-- GROWERS --

FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

Green Springs, Ohio



PARTIAL VIEW OF VEGETABLE

TRIAL GROUNDS

The maintenance of a trial ground is necessary to the best interest of the Seedsmen. It is a means of testing and proving new introductions for quality and merit.

The O & M Seed Co., maintain trials of Field and Sweet Corn also Vegetable seeds. In this way we can constantly improve our stocks and eliminate any varieties not up to our standard of quality.

In addition to trial grounds, we have breeding plots which add materially to introductions of new strains. The trial grounds and breeding plots are in charge of experienced men who will gladly show you through our extensive Seed Corn and Vegetable trials.

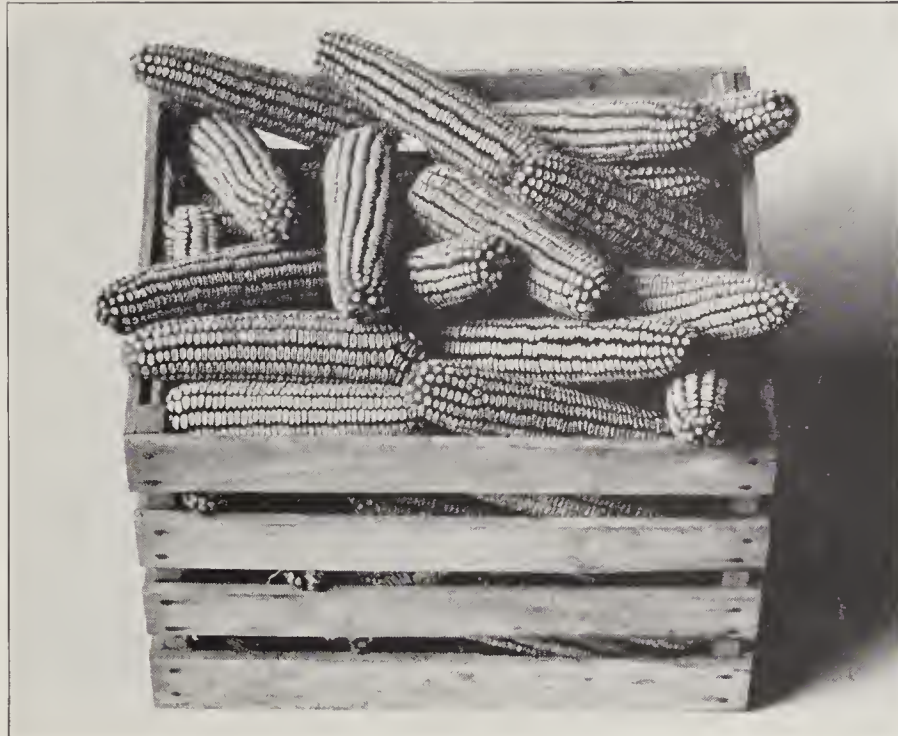
If you are not already an O & M customer we cordially invite you to give us a trial.

THE O & M SEED CO., give no warranty, express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

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O & M FIELD CORNS



O & M Sure Crop

O & M SURE CROP

One of the best early types. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, with a small red cob, with 12 to 14 rows of deep, dark yellow grains. A very excellent feeding corn, shells easily and the grains are never so hard that stock can not easily eat it. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

O & M GOLD MINE

An excellent variety for field or silage. Produces an ear 8 to 9 inches long, 14 to 16 rows of long yellow well shaped grains. Matures in 100 to 110 days.

O & M SMOKY DENT

A very early corn, often maturing in 80 days. Is very popular in the Northern States on account of its early maturing. Grows a medium sized stalk, 6 to 7 feet high and produces ears 7 to 8 inches long, of 12 to 14 rows of red grains with a clear white cap. This variety is a sure crop, does well on medium or poor soils. Every farmer who plants Smoky Dent is pleased with his crop.

O & M HAWK'S EARLY

One of the large yielding medium early varieties. Ears are a reddish yellow and average about 9 inches long, 14 to 16 rows, small cob, deep grain, and is very popular for a field corn and makes an ideal ensilage corn in the Northern States where an early ensilage is desired. Matures in 90 to 95 days.

O & M BLOODY BUTCHER

One of the large types, very desirable for silage or feeding. Grows a stalk about 9 feet high and produces a big well filled ear of red grains white capped. One of the biggest yielding varieties. Matures in 100 to 110 days.

O & M MINNESOTA NO. 13

This is an extra early yellow dent, originated in the Northwest, and is very desirable for an early corn. Ears are not large, but many stalks produce two ears, 6½ to 7½ inches long, usually 14 rows. Grows a stalk 6 to 7 feet high, and matures in about 85 to 90 days.

O & M REID'S YELLOW DENT

A very popular corn where season permits the maturing of this variety. Grows a medium size ear, about 9 inches long, with usually 16 to 18 rows of deep yellow grains. Matures in about 110 to 120 days.

O & M WOODBURN'S YELLOW DENT

One of the best yielding corns for the corn belt. Ears are a beautiful bright yellow and well shaped, usually 16 rows of long grains, well dented but not rough. Matures in about 100 days.

O & M EARLY AUGUST

This variety is very early, often maturing in August in the Northern States. Grows a medium size ear, about 8 inches long, 14 to 16 rows of reddish yellow grains. Very desirable type where an early corn is wanted and makes excellent yields even on poor or sandy soil. Matures in 80 to 90 days.

O & M LEAMING

A large yellow corn, grows a stalk about 8 feet high, and ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows. This is one of the standard varieties and is used very extensively as a silage corn in Northern States.

O & M FIELD CORN

O & M GOLDEN GLOW

Is one of the early yellow varieties, originated in Wisconsin, and is one of the largest yielding of the early types. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, usually 14 to 16 rows of well dented grains. Grows a stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, and matures in 85 to 90 days. Many farmers who grow a large acreage of corn plant at least a portion of the crop to Golden Glow as this can be harvested before the later varieties are ready.

O & M MEDINA PRIDE

This is an excellent early variety. Medium size yellow ears, 12 to 14 rows, well dented and ears are heavy and well filled. One of the best for feed or marketing. Matures in about 90 days.

O & M PRIDE OF THE NORTH

An early type, grows an ear 7 to 8 inches long, usually 12 to 14 rows of deep yellow grains. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

O & M EARLY BUTLER

A large early type, ears 8 to 9 inches long, 14 to 16 rows of reddish yellow grains. One of the big yielding early types. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

O & M WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

A medium early corn, excellent yields. The ears average about $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, usually 14 rows of yellow grains with a white cap. An excellent feeding corn and very popular in some sections. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

O & M CORNELL NO. 11

Is an early type. Matures in 85 to 95 days. Produces a medium size ear, about 8 inches long and 14 to 16 rows of golden yellow grains.

O & M IOWA SILVERMINE

Medium early, ears 8 to 9 inches long, usually 14 rows of well set white grains. Considerably of a dent, and a big yielding white corn. Ears shell easily and an excellent stock corn. Matures in about 100 days.

O & M BOONE COUNTY WHITE

One of the large types of white corn. Grows a stalk 10 to 11 feet high and produces a big ear about 10 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of deep white grains. Matures in corn belt in 110 to 120 days.

O & M SILVER KING

Is one of the best early white corns. Grows a stalk 8 to 9 feet high and produces an ear with 14 to 16 rows of pure white grains. This variety does well on poor or sandy soil. Matures in about 90 days.



O & M
Certified Improved
Leaming



Crop of O & M Cornell No. 11

O & M FIELD CORNS



Above picture shows our drying room for drying corn on the ear. Underneath the slat bottom floor are ten 1½ inch steam pipes which artificially dry the corn. This insures high germination and the seed will always keep without heating.

O & M WHITE PEARL

By careful selection over a period of years we have developed a strain of this variety which is 10 days earlier and equally as productive as the original Champion White Pearl. This matures in 90 to 95 days. The grain is fairly deep, well dented, closely packed on the cob, and as the name implies is of a white pearl-like lustre. An exceptionally good corn for the Southern States.

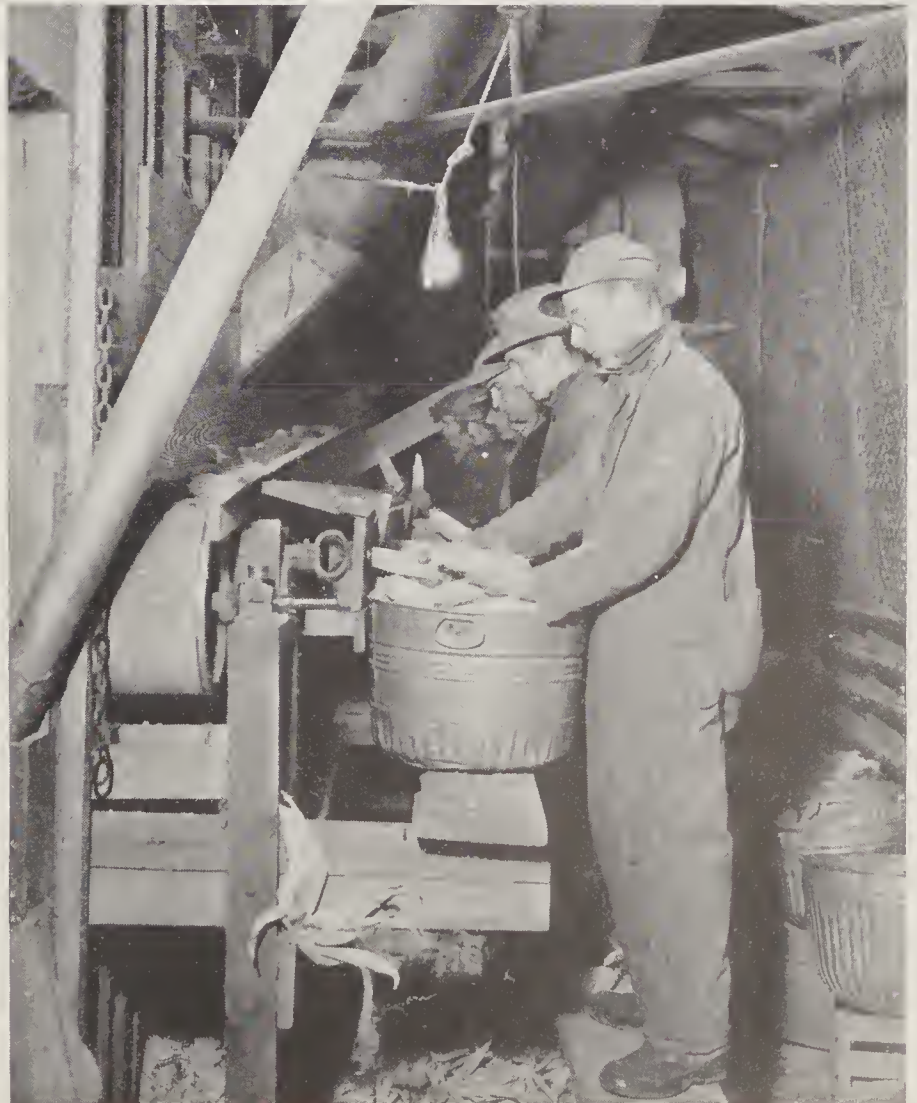
THE PICTURE AT THE RIGHT
SHOWS HOW
O & M
SEED CORN IS HAND
SELECTED
BUTTED AND TIPPED

O & M GOLDEN SURPRISE

Is a beautiful yellow dent corn, with ears 9 to 10 inches long, usually 14 rows of deep wide grains, small cob. Shells easily and matures in 100 to 110 days. It is one of the large yielding types, grows a stalk 7½ to 8 feet high, and is often used for a silage corn.

O & M HASKIN'S EARLY

Is a medium early type of yellow dent corn. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, deep grain, small cob, and with 14 to 16 rows of bright yellow grains. Excellent yielding variety, and is often a prize winner in the corn shows. Matures in 95 to 100 days.



HYBRID FIELD CORN



THIS IS ONE
OF OUR CORN
BREEDING
PLOTS SHOWING
A CROSS
OF
WEST BRANCH
SWEEPSTAKES

HYBRID CORN

In the last few years Corn Hybrids have made marked progress and are fast becoming popular with farmers. Adapted hybrids excel in yield per acre, are more resistant to disease, have more uniform stalks and ears, and are much more resistant to wind because of their superior root systems. Frederick D. Richey, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1744, gives a very simple description of hybrid corn by comparing it to the mule, as follows:

"A corn hybrid, in fact, has many things in common with the mule. A mule is the first-generation hybrid between the mare and the ass, and partakes of the better qualities of both parents. It does not reproduce, but must be produced anew each generation for its value in itself, not for reproduction. A corn hybrid is the first-generation hybrid between two strains of corn. Its value is for seed in the production of a crop of commercial corn. This corn will grow, but cannot be used for seed without a loss in yield in the succeeding generations."

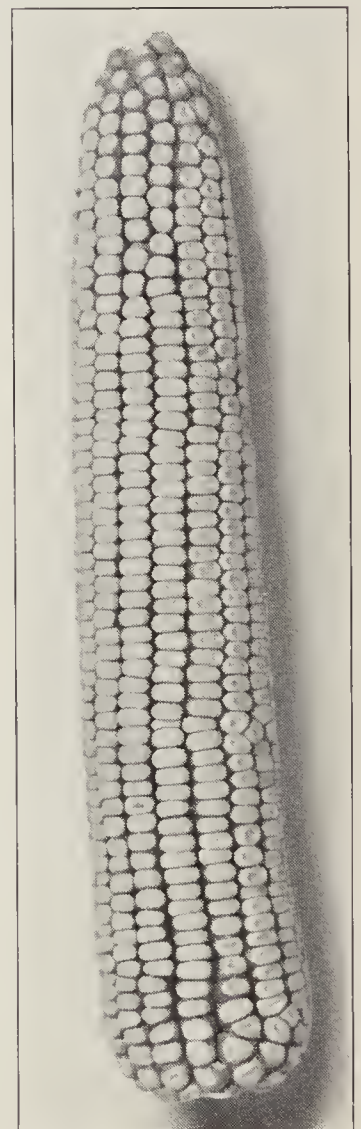


Various State Agricultural Experiment Stations and The U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry have pioneered in the development of adapted hybrids. In 1937 we plan to produce seed of a limited number of hybrids, which performance tests, conducted by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Plant Industry have shown to be adapted to specified districts.

The hybrids which we offer will comply with both Federal and State regulations which specify that:

"No person, firm, or corporation shall offer for sale or distribute within the State of Ohio for seeding purposes within this State, any seed of field, sweet, or pop corn labelled or represented to be "hybrid" corn unless such seed represents the first generation of a cross between strains of different parentage and involving one or more inbred lines of corn or their combinations."

Only the first generation of a hybrid between inbred lines or their combinations exhibits the maximum combination of desirable characters affecting strength of stalk, freedom from disease, absence of barren stalks, resistance to drouth, ability to yield, and quality of the harvested crop. Seed saved from a field planted with a corn hybrid will have 10% to 25% lower yielding ability than the first generation seed. Be sure, however, that the hybrid purchased is adapted to your climatic and soil conditions.



O & M
Lancaster Sure
Crop

CERTIFIED SEED CORN

INSPECTION TAG ON EVERY BAG



O & M Certified Improved Leaming

O & M CERTIFIED MEDINA PRIDE

One of the best of the 90 day yellow varieties. Grows a solid ear from 8 to 9 inches long with rather broad grains closely packed on the cob, 12 to 14 rows to the ear. We recommend this variety for sections where an excellent, good yielding, early type is desired. Our stock is produced from Ohio State Certified seed.



O & M Certified Woodburn's Yellow Dent

Yearly, with the ever increasing demand for Certified Seed Corn, we, as members of The Ohio Seed Improvement Association, offer the above leading varieties.

—WHY CERTIFIED SEED CORN!—

Stocks of known varietal merit have been obtained, through careful isolation and selection by our experienced growing department. This enables us to offer our trade the highest quality seed obtainable. The careful work of our growing department is augmented by the services of The Ohio Seed Improvement Association which are:

1. Field inspection in September or early October (for isolation, purity, etc.)
2. Inspection of storage and drying equipment with recommendations if required.
3. Storage inspection in January and taking of samples for germination and moisture.
4. Lots passing the above tests will have a representative shelled and graded sample tested for germination and grading.

O & M Certified Improved Leaming

Is an improved type of the old Leaming, and is one of the best yielding yellow corns in the corn belt, and in trials has produced more per acre than other varieties. Grows a stalk 8 to 9 feet high, ears average about 9 inches long. Our stock is produced from Ohio State Certified seed, and we highly recommend this corn for either a field or silage corn.



O & M Certified Medina Pride

O & M CERTIFIED WOODBURN'S YELLOW DENT

One of the most beautiful of the yellow varieties. Grows an ear about 9 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of deep, well placed, bright yellow kernels. This variety matures in about 100 days and is adapted to practically all sections of the corn belt. We cannot recommend too highly this excellent variety for a sure maturing, high yielding sort. Our stock is produced from Ohio State Certified seed.

O & M ENSILAGE CORNS



Crop of O & M Westbranch Sweepstakes

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O & M WESTBRANCH SWEEPSTAKES

Originated in Pennsylvania and is very desirable as a silage corn. Produces a heavy forage, grows a stalk 10 to 12 feet high and a big ear of 11 to 12 inches long, 14 to 16 rows with mostly reddish grains. This is one of the earliest maturing silage corns. Matures in about 100 days.

O & M YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES

A large ensilage corn. Grows a stalk 14 to 15 feet high and a big ear 10 to 12 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of broad yellow grains. Matures in about 120 days. One of the best ensilage varieties.

O & M GOLDEN ENSILAGE

Large yellow ensilage corn producing an ear 10 to 12 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of deep broad yellow grains. Grows a stalk 13 to 15 feet high with an abundance of long broad leaves which make a tremendous amount of ensilage per acre. Is one of the popular varieties. Matures in about 100 to 110 days.

O & M EARLY EUREKA

Is an earlier corn than the late or Virginia Eureka. Ears about the same in appearance and size. Stalks 12 to 14 feet high and matures in 100 to 110 days. Very desirable for a silage corn in the Northern States.

O & M EUREKA (LATE)

Is also a product of Virginia, grown mostly along the James River, and is used for silage purposes as it is too late maturing to be used for feeding corn in any of the northern States. Often grows a stalk 16 to 17 feet high, and with one and often two large white ears on each stalk. Matures in 125 to 140 days.

O & M OLD VIRGINIA

One of the best varieties for silage. Grows a big forage, stalk about 14 feet high. Ears 9 to 11 inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of long white grains. Matures in 110 to 115 days.



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O & M WEST BRANCH SWEEP- STAKES

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Lancaster Sure Crop

O & M ENSILAGE CORNS



A Field of O & M Blue Mountain in New York State

O & M LANCASTER SURE CROP

This variety is very popular for silage. Grows a big fodder, stalks 10 to 12 feet high, and ears 10 to 12 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of slightly reddish yellow grains. Matures in 110 to 120 days.

O & M RED COB

A white corn with red cob, ears 8 to 10 inches long, stalk 10 to 12 feet high, used generally for an early silage corn.

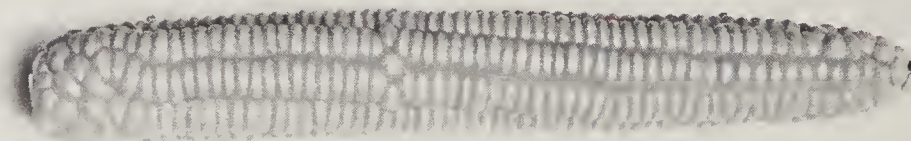
Matures in about 110 to 120 days.

O & M BLUE MOUNTAIN

This variety originated in the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia and has become one of the most popular varieties of ensilage corn. Grows a stalk 14 to 16 feet high and a big ear with 12 to 14 rows of broad white grains. The leaves are long and broad, and produce an abundance of excellent silage. Matures in 110 to 120 days.

O & M ENSILAGE CORNS PRODUCE MORE SILAGE

O & M FLINT CORNS



Longfellow Flint

O & M GOLDEN NUGGET

Is one of the larger types of flint corn. Grows a stalk 7 to 8 feet high and produces a large ear with 8 rows of broad yellow flint grains. One of the largest yielding of the flint varieties. Matures in 100 to 110 days.

O & M IMPROVED SMUTNOSE

An early, good yielding flint corn. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 8 rows of reddish yellow grains. Matures in about 90 days.

O & M KING PHILLIP

A very desirable early flint corn. Ears from 8 to 9 inches long with 8 rows of dark red grains. Matures in 85 to 90 days. One of the best yielding early flint types.

O & M LONGFELLOW

A medium early, 8 row yellow flint corn. Very desirable for field or ensilage in the Northern climate. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

O & M CANADA YELLOW FLINT

Is similar to Longfellow, but matures earlier and a slightly smaller ear. Very desirable for an early flint.

O & M LUCE'S FAVORITE

A semi-flint corn. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, eight rows of broad yellow grains, slightly dented. Matures in 100 to 110 days.



O & M Luce's Favorite

O & M GARDEN CORNS



A Field of O & M Adams Early

O & M ADAMS EARLY

Adams Early is a standard variety of early roasting ear corn. Stalks about 6½ feet high. Ears 6 to 7 inches long and 10 to 12 rows of pure white broad grains. Matures in 70 to 80 days.

O & M ADAMS EXTRA EARLY

Is the same type as Adams Early, but matures a week or ten days earlier. Stalks grow about 5½ feet high and ears usually 6 inches long with 12 rows of pure white sweet grains. Matures for roasting ears in about 70 days.

O & M LARGE OR IMP. ADAMS

Is a few days later than the Early Adams. Grows a stalk 7 to 8 feet high and produces a beautiful white ear of 8 to 9 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of beautiful white grains. A very desirable roasting ear corn.

O & M LOUISVILLE MARKET

Is an early white corn similar to Trucker's Favorite, but a few days earlier. Ears average about 8 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of smooth pure white grains. Very desirable for roasting ear corn.

O & M BLAND'S EARLY

Is an early roasting ear corn. Stalks about 6 feet high, ears 6 to 7 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of creamy white grains. Inclined to be flinty when thoroughly ripe. Matures in 75 to 80 days.

O & M NORFOLK MARKET

Is a very popular roasting ear corn in some sections in the South. Grows a stalk about 7½ feet high and a large ear with usually 12 rows of pure white grains. Matures in 80 to 85 days.

O & M POP CORNS

O & M JAPANESE HULLESS

Ears from 3 to 4 inches long with staggered rows of pearl colored kernels, stalks 5 ft. high and matures in 80 to 85 days. This variety pops more uniformly, has much less hull at the tip and an excellent yielder.

O & M GOLDEN QUEEN

Ears from 6 to 7 inches long with round yellow kernels, grows a stalk 6 to 7 ft. high and matures in 90 to 100 days. An excellent yielder.

O & M LARGE GIANT YELLOW

Ears from 5 to 6 inches long with broad yellow kernels, stalks 6 to 7 ft. high and matures in 100 days. This variety is very popular and is noted for its large creamy kernels when popped.

O & M WHITE RICE

Ears from 6 to 7 inches long with long rice colored grains, stalks 6 to 7 ft. high matures in 90 days. One of the best yielding of the white varieties.

O & M HYBRID SWEET CORN



O & M GOLDEN CROSS HYBRID

(39 x 51)

This was produced by Glenn Smith of Purdue University and is the outstanding Hybrid Sweet Corn in its class. It is some later in maturity than Golden Bantam, grows a stalk 6 to 6½ feet high, ears 7 to 8 inches long, of 12 to 14 rows. Very uniform in size and maturity, and is an exceptionally large yielding variety. Matures for table use in 80 to 85 days.



O & M BURCROSS HYBRID

(39 x B)

Is a top cross and one of the best we have seen produced. Ears about 7 to 8 inches, 12 to 14 rows, beautiful golden color and delicious flavor. A large percent of the stalks have two good marketable ears. Is earlier than Golden Cross. Matures for table use in about 75 days.

O & M SPANCROSS HYBRID

(39 x S)

Is one of the earliest of the Yellow Hybrids. Grows a stalk 5½ to 6 feet high and ears 6 to 7 inches long, 12 to 14 rows of beautiful yellow grains. We highly recommend Spancross when extra early type is desired.

O & M SWEET CORN



O & M Burbank Bantam

O & M BURBANK BANTAM

Is a Luther Burbank product. This corn is superior to any of the Bantam corns. It is earlier than Golden Bantam, grows a much larger ear 12 to 14 rows, very prolific (usually 50% of the stalks have two good sized ears), beautiful golden color, and best of all has the original 8 row Golden Bantam flavor. Stalks are 4½ to 5 feet high, ears 7 inches long. Matures for table use in 65 to 70 days.

O & M EARLY EVERGREEN

Very similar to Stowell's, but matures one week earlier. Very desirable for early canning or table use.

O & M GOLDEN BANTAM

Is one of the standard early varieties. Grows a stalk about 5 feet high and ears 6 inches long with 8 rows of sweet yellow grains. Matures for table use in 70 to 75 days.

O & M KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT

Stalks 6 to 6½ feet high. Ears 6 to 7 inches long. Matures for table use in about 80 days.

O & M SWEET CORN



A field of O & M Golden Cross Bantam

O & M WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW

One of the best yielding of the early yellow types. Grows a stalk about 5½ to 6 feet high. Ears 6 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of yellow grains. Matures for table use in about 75 days. Very desirable for Market Gardeners or home use.

O & M GOLDEN GIANT

Is one of the popular medium early varieties, grows a stalk 6 to 6½ feet high, ears 6½ to 7 inches long with 12 to 14 rows. Matures for table use in 75 to 80 days.

O & M COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

A standard variety, very desirable for canning or table use. Stalks 6 to 7 feet high with ears 7 to 8 inches long, with staggered rows of narrow white grains. Matures for table use in about 90 days.

O & M HOWLING MOB

Is one of the best of medium early white varieties. Stalks 5½ to 6 feet high. Ears 6½ to 7 inches long, usually 12 rows of pure white grains. Matures for table use in about 85 days. Sometimes called Columbus Market.

O & M BLACK MEXICAN

Grows a stalk 6 to 6½ feet high. Ears 6 to 7 inches long with 8 rows of black grains. This variety is very sweet and an excellent yielding corn. Matures for table use in about 75 days.

O & M LONG ISLAND BEAUTY

An extra large late variety of Evergreen type, but a larger ear and cob. Ears 8 to 10 inches long of 16 to 18 rows. Matures for green corn in about 90 days.

O & M GOLDEN SUNSHINE

Is one of the earliest of the Bantam type. Often matures for table use in 65 days. Stalks are 4½ to 5 feet high. Ears about 6 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of yellow grains. Is best adapted to Northern climates as it does not yield good under high temperature.

O & M WONDER BANTAM

Larger and some later than Golden Bantam. Stalks 5½ to 6½ feet high with ears 6 to 7 inches long of 8 rows. Matures for table use in 75 to 80 days.

O & M BANTAM OR GOLDEN EVERGREEN

Is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. This variety is very popular for a medium early. Grows a stalk about 6 to 6½ feet high. Ears 7 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of deep sweet grains. Matures for table use in about 80 to 85 days.

O & M STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

One of the standard and best varieties of late white corn. Stalks 6½ to 7½ feet high, large white ears about 8 to 9 inches long with 14 to 16 rows. Matures for table use in about 90 days.

O & M NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN

Is of the Stowell's family, but grains are narrow. Ears about 8 inches long with 18 to 22 rows of white sweet grains. Matures for table use in about 90 days.

O & M EARLY MINNESOTA

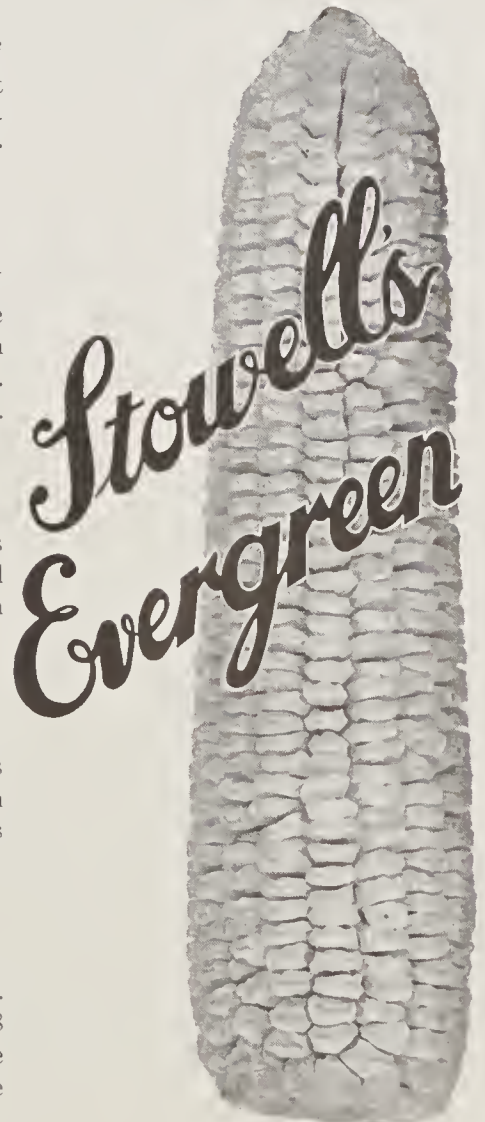
Grows a stalk 6 to 6½ feet high, ears 7 to 8 inches long with 8 rows of broad white grains. Matures for table use in 70 to 75 days.

O & M WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE

One of the best white varieties. Stalks 5 to 6 feet high. Ears 7 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of white grains. Matures for table use in 80 to 85 days.

O & M ZIG ZAG EVERGREEN

One of the good late white varieties. Stalks about 7 feet high, ears 7 to 8 inches long. Rows are staggered like Country Gentleman. Matures for table use in about 85 to 90 days.



O & M SEED OATS

INSIST ON
O & M
NORTHERN
GROWN
SEED
OATS



THEY
GIVE YOU
THE
BEST
RESULTS

A Field of O & M White Star Seed Oats

O & M WHITE STAR SEED OATS

We imported the parent stock direct from Sweden and it has proven to be the best variety we have ever produced.

It is an earlier oat than the Victory. Grows an exceptionally stiff straw with branching heads, well filled with large pure white grains, with a thin shuck. Stools heavily, and is the big yielding type.

We highly recommend this new variety to any one wishing to increase their yield and quality. They should be sown 2 to 2½ bushels per acre for best results.



The Harvest Tells the Story

O & M SEED OATS

O & M
SEED OATS
— your
best crop
INSURANCE



Harvesting O & M Swedish Type Seed Oats



O & M Grown Seed Oats at Harvest Time

O & M SWEDISH TYPE SEED OATS

Northern Grown

They can be sown one-half bushel per acre less than common seed oats which results in a reduced cost. Many report yields of 70 to 90 bushels per acre. They produce strong, healthy, vigorous plants that stool heavily and result in a larger crop of big, heavy grain, thin shuck and stiff straw that seldom lodges.

No complaint of smut or weed seeds has ever been received from buyers. They are cleaned over four special oat mills, making a perfect separation.

INCREASED
 YIELDS

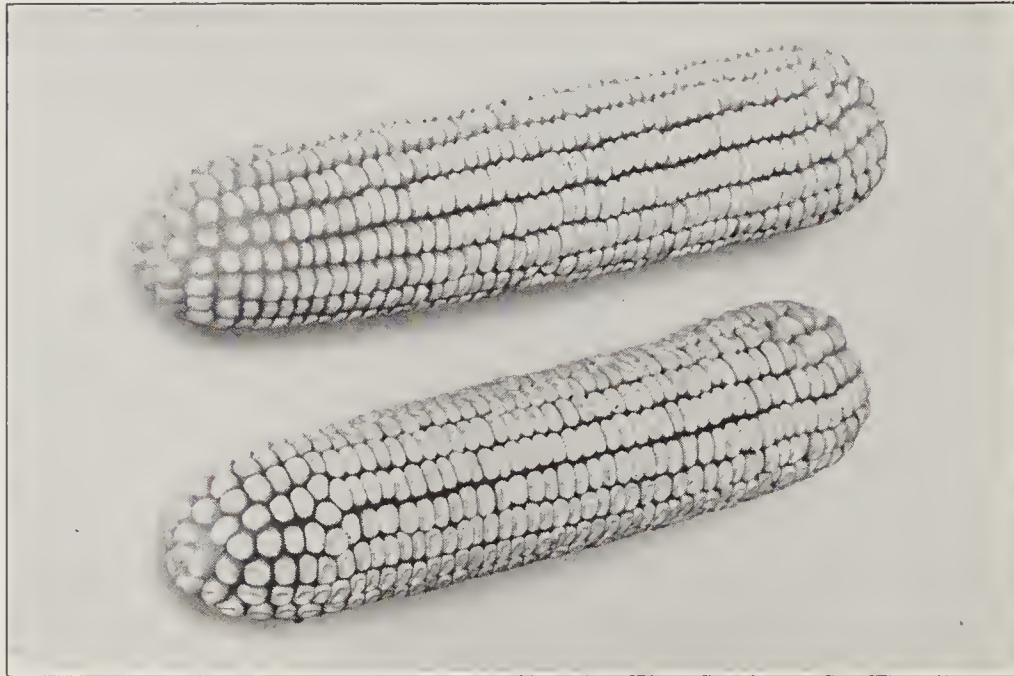
HIGH IN PURITY

GOOD
 GERMINATION



Note the Thick Heavy Stools

THE SOUTH'S FAVORITE SEED CORN



O & M Truckers Favorite

O & M TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

A beautiful white early corn bred especially for roasting ears. Medium stalk, ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of pure white grains dented but rather of a smooth type. Especially popular in Southern climates. Matures in about 90 days.

O & M SNOWFLAKE

A large early type of white corn. Often the ears average 9 to 10 inches long, 14 to 16 rows of large white grains well dented. When harvested in the green stage resembles Stowell's Evergreen. Matures in 95 to 100 days. An excellent roasting ear corn.



O & M Snowflake

O & M

ADAMS EARLY
ADAMS EXTRA EARLY
BLAND'S EARLY
LARGE OR IMP. ADAMS
LOUISVILLE MARKET
NORFOLK MARKET

O & M

BURBANK BANTAM

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Culture—Sow in early spring in rows one foot apart. When 2 years old transplant to permanent beds. Set the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in rows, spreading out the roots and cover from 5 to 8 inches. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 60 ft of drill.

Martha Washington—This variety is especially adapted for Market Gardeners as well as for home garden. Transplant roots one to two years old into new bed for best results.



Pencil Pod Black Wax—The best of the black seeded wax varieties. Early. Pods 6½ to 7 inches. Stringless and of high quality. Season 59 days.

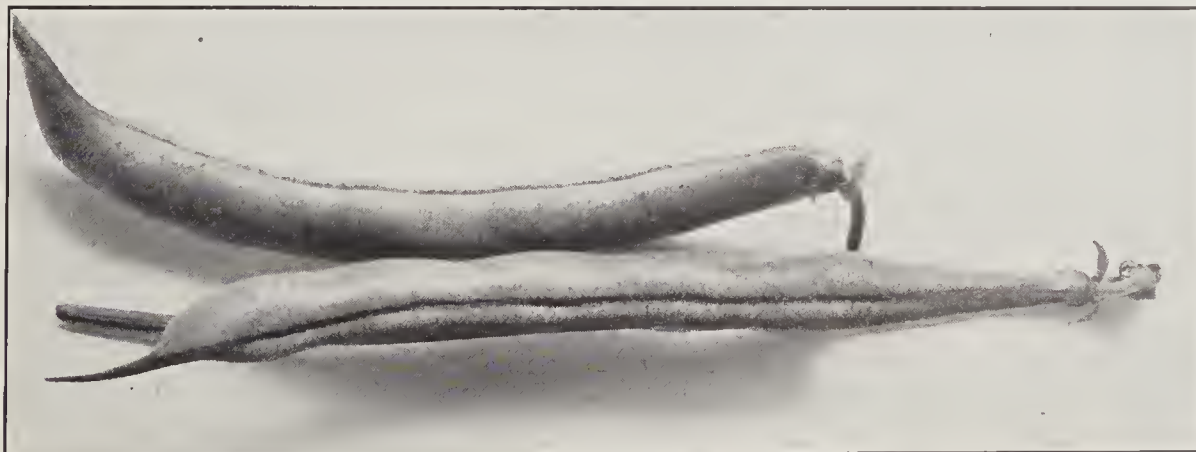
BEANS

Culture—Plant in rows about 24 inches apart, 2 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row. All beans should be planted when the ground is warm and weather is past all danger of frost. 1 lb. to 100 ft. of row. 1 acre requires about 60 lbs. of seed. Lima beans should be planted a week to 10 days later than other varieties.

(DWARF WAX PODDED VARIETIES)

Improved Golden Wax—The most popular of the wax varieties and one of the best. Very early and productive. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long. Seed white, much mottled brown. Season 50 days.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—A popular early Gardener's variety. Pods large, 5½ to 6 inches long. Nearly stringless and of good quality. Season 58 days.



Red Valentine

Sure Crop Wax—Selection from Currie's Rust-proof wax, more hardy, little later. Pods flat and average an inch longer. Very desirable. Season 62 days.

Brittle Wax—Also known as Round Pod Kidney Wax. Yellow round meaty pod. Stringless. A good canning variety. Season 62 days.

Rustproof Wax (Currie's)—Grows free from rust. Large flat pods, nearly stringless and very tender. Matures in about 50 days. Pods 5½ to 6 inches long. Seed black. Favorite with Market Gardeners.

Unrivalled Wax—Produces pods about 5 inches in length. Narrow, fairly straight fleshy yellow pods. Strings. Season 53 days.

Webber Wax—Produces a good stringless yellow pod about 6 inches in length. Season 50 days.

Davis White Wax—Early and very productive. Pods large and flat, 6½ to 7 inches long. Seed white and kidney shaped. A Market Gardener variety. Season 52 days.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—Virtually the same as Brittle Wax.

BEANS

DWARF LIMA BEANS

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

Produces a large strong plant growing upright, keeping the pods off of the ground which prevents rot. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans. Season 75 days.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA

A hardy, very early and small type of lima. Much in favor with canners. Pods small and about 3 inches long.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

Perhaps the best bush lima bean. Heavy yielder and sure cropper. Pods 4 to 5 inches long containing 3 to 5 beans. Large flat and white, of excellent quality. Fine for both market and home use.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

Both beans and pods larger than old type; average one bean more to the pod; beans larger and thicker than in old form.

POLE LIMA BEANS

KING OF THE GARDEN

Very vigorous and productive, continuing to produce throughout the season. Pods are large, sometimes as long as 8 inches, containing 7 to 8 beans to the pod. Used largely for home and market.

SIEBERT'S EARLY LIMA

Earlier and more productive than Large White Lima; beans are thicker.

LARGE WHITE LIMA

A well known pole variety of tall, vigorous growth. Pods are borne in clusters and are about 5 inches in length, broad and thin.

LEVIATHAN

A very early large bean and is a heavy producer. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long containing 5 to 6 large beans of excellent flavor.

SEED BEANS

There are no items in your entire vegetable list that show so much variation in quality as do BEANS.

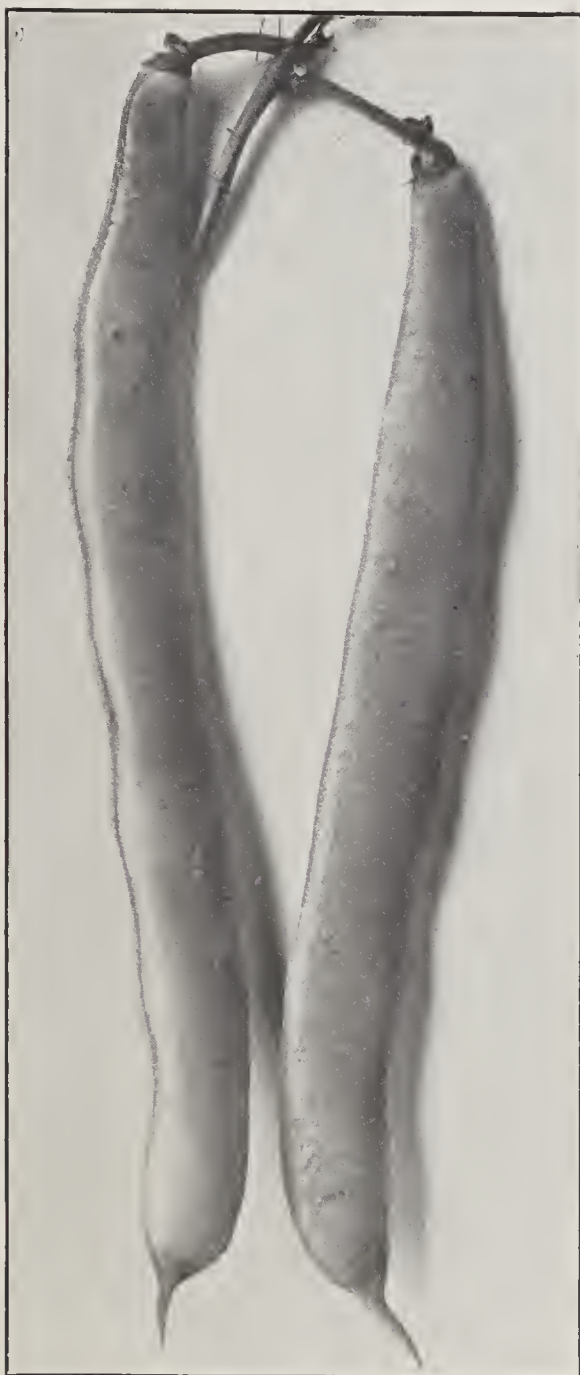
Our prices are as low as is consistent with the high QUALITY of seed we supply. QUALITY is paramount with O & M seeds and once you have used them, you will be convinced of their merit.



King of the
Garden

BEANS

DWARF GREEN PODDED



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

Stringless Green Pod—Green pod and absolutely stringless. Pods 5 inches long, thick, round and creaseback. Tender and brittle. Season 54 days.

Tendergreen—One of the late introductions to the stringless green pod class. Pods are 5½ to 6½ inches long, medium light colored with slightly curved pod. Being stringless it is one of the favorite canning varieties. Season 56 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Resembles Burpee's Stringless though larger and longer. Early and of highest quality. Season 56 days.

Red Valentine—An old time favorite. A hardy, standard variety. Medium green pods. Slightly stringy and of good quality. Season 54 days.

Tennessee Green Pod—Excellent dwarf snap bean. Prolific foliage, dark green. Pods long and flat. Fine quality. Season 52 days.

Bountiful—Best of the flat podded stringless varieties. Pods 7 to 8 inches in length. Very early, hardy and productive. Season 51 days.

Full Measure—A good early stringless high quality bean. Ranks along with Stringless Green Pod, though not as productive. Bean resembles Red Valentine. Season 60 days.

Dwarf Horticultural—An old standard snap and shell variety. Pods about 5 inches long. Almost stringless. Season 70 days.

Refugee 1000 to 1—A fine main crop variety used for late plantings. Pods 5 to 6 inches long. Fine for canning and pickling. Season 80 days.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT O & M SEED

Have raised a large garden for several years, with fairly good success, but have the best garden this year that I have ever had and am sure it is from using O & M seeds. Our neighbors wonder why my lawn is the greenest in the neighborhood, this also is from using O & M lawn grass seed, for the past two years.

C. D. COOK, Huron County, Ohio

The Seed which you sent me certainly did fine.

CHAS. A. OGLE, Carroll County, Maryland

BEANS

POLE GREEN PODDED

Kentucky Wonder O. H.—Pods are green, about 10 inches long and nearly round, fleshy, stringless and of fine flavor. Early and very productive.

Lazy Wife—An excellent variety for home use. Can be used for cooking green or shelled for winter. Pods are broad, thick and stringless.

Kentucky Wonder White Seed—Pods are 6 to 7 inches long. Same as Burger's Green Pod.

Horticultural Pole—An old, well known variety. Mid-season in maturity, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long.

Red Speckled Cut Short—A well known, late productive variety. Pods 3½ to 4 inches long. Color of seed, light green slightly mottled.

Striped Creaseback—A hardy and productive pole bean. Pods light green, 6½ to 7 inches long. Slightly stringy, very fleshy, fine grained and good quality.

White Creaseback—A fine early green podded bean (pole) of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the highest quality.

McCaslan Pole—An excellent white seeded variety with green pods and used very extensively in the South.

POLE WAX PODDED

Golden Cluster Wax—Dense growth, very productive. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, tender, and light golden in color. Beans oval and white.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Well known favorite of wax pod bean. Pole. Pods are about 10 inches long, very fleshy, stringy but brittle.

SHELL OR FIELD BEANS

DWARF GREEN PODDED

White Kidney—A most excellent white kidney shaped field variety. Season 72 days.

Red Kidney—A field variety. Green pod, stringy. There are two distinct colored Red Kidney beans, mahogany and light red. The light red is the popular bean. Season 62 days.

Large White Marrowfat—Large, oval shaped white beans grown as a field crop for baking.

Great Northern—A very popular field variety. White seed. Somewhat larger than the Navy.

Navy—The Navy Bean of Commerce.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT O & M SEED

The seed you sent me are very nice. I am well pleased with them and should I be needing any more in the future, I will get in touch with you.

J. C. McGEE, Sussex County, Delaware

The grass seed which you made up especially for my lawn has been quite satisfactory. Our lawn has looked better this year than for a long time.

FRED N. SMITH, St. Joseph County, Indiana

BEETS

TABLE

Culture—Beets can be planted during fairly cool weather, but not before frost is out of the ground. Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, and fairly thick in rows. Thin out to about 4 to 6 inches in rows. Sow Beets about 1 inch deep. One ounce to a 100 ft. row. One acre requires 7 to 8 lbs. of seed.



Swiss
Chard
for
Greens

SWISS CHARD

Culture—1 ounce to 100 ft row. Requires a rich soil and should be planted early. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, about 1 inch deep and thin the plants 3 to 5 inches in the row. Swiss Chard does not produce an edible root, but the leaves are used for greens, which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus.

Lucullus—Curled variety, large savoyed pale green leaves. Very tender.

STOCK OR MANGEL BEETS

Mammoth Long Red—Long root, suitable for deep and peaty soils. Large top, red skin, white flesh, good keeper and heavy cropper.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Culture—Sow in boxes or in frames under glass and transplant to the open ground the latter part of May or 1st of June. 1 ounce to 5000 plants or 2 ounces per acre.

Long Island—Stems grow about 2 feet in height and are thickly set with sprouts forming small cabbage-like heads.

Detroit Dark Red—An early variety. Root globe shaped, slightly tapering. Smooth skin, mahogany red flesh, crisp and sweet. One of the best varieties to store for winter.

Perfected Detroit—Is an early, round, dark red root, with medium foliage. Introduced by J. M. Lupton & Son.

Crosby's Egyptian—Roots a flattened globe shape, skin dark red, flesh a trifle lighter in color and lightly zoned. Tops small.

Crimson Globe—An early variety. Root medium size, spherical, slightly longer than wide. Smooth skin. Red flesh, marbled with crimson stripes.

Early Blood Turnip—Second early variety. Turnip rooted, medium size. Dark red flesh, solid and sweet. Black red foliage.

Improved Blood Turnip—One of the earliest varieties. Medium sized roots, slightly flattened, one-half out of ground. Red flesh, brown green foliage.

Early Wonder—A selection from Crosby's Egyptian and is popular with Market Gardeners. Roots very uniform, nearly globe shaped, with small top and tap root; skin dark red, flesh deep red with little zoning.

Golden Tankard—Yields enormous crops, very rich in sugar. Skin and flesh deep orange yellow.

Giant Half Rose Sugar—A very desirable variety for stock feeding, rich in sugar. Roots grow to good size.

BROCCOLI

Culture—The culture of Broccoli is similar to that of Cauliflower. When second leaves appear transplant in rich, light soil. Rows 2 feet apart and 18 to 24 inches between the plants. 1 ounce for 2000 plants, 3 ounce for 1 acre.

Calabrese—A comparatively new variety rapidly becoming popular both for market and home garden. A bluish green head at center of plant in about 90 days. Serve like asparagus or cauliflower.

CABBAGE

Culture—1 ounce for 4000 plants. Sow in hot beds and transplant. Cabbage plants withstand cool weather and can be transplanted earlier than some of the other vegetables. Sow seed approximately 6 weeks before planting out.



Copenhagen
Market

Drumhead Savoy—Forms a hard head and densely curled leaves.

All Seasons—Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather and remains in good condition for a long time. Forms a large solid white head.

Charleston Wakefield—A little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but with larger heads.

Mammoth Rock Red—Our stock is especially developed for the best Market Gardner trade. Deep red, heavy yielding and very vigorous.

Hollander—This variety is especially good for storage and tonnage trade. Produces a heavy round head.

Golden Acre—Earliest round headed cabbage. Plant small and compact with few outer leaves. Medium sized, round, solid and uniform.

Marion Market—A resistant Copenhagen Market.

Wisconsin All Seasons—A Yellow Resistant.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8—Yellow Resistant. Medium sized heads round and solid. A very hardy variety.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Improved Pekin—Resembles Cos Lettuce. It has a decided cabbage flavor.

Wong Bok—Like all Chinese cabbage, it produces an upright growth and but for the distinct cab-

bage flavor, could easily be mistaken for Cos Lettuce.

Pe Tsai—This variety resembles Cos Lettuce with solid and few outer leaves. Very productive and is very popular.

Chihli—This variety has a long compact head which resembles celery in flavor when the outer leaves are removed. Excellent for salads. Very crisp.

Bugner—One of the very best winter varieties. It is rather late but produces a very solid head. Also is yellow resistant. We recommend this where a real late variety is desired.

Penn State Ballhead—A late variety, good producer. Head is flattened globe, very firm. Desirable for manufacturer of kraut. This variety was developed by Dr. Myers of Pennsylvania State College.

Danish Ballhead—S. S.—A good winter variety, hardy; heads round and solid.

Copenhagen Market—Almost as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, short stems, head large, round and solid.

Early Flat Dutch—Earlier and heads some smaller than Late Flat Dutch. A good variety.

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the most widely known and popular early varieties; heads cone-shaped and very solid.

Early Winningstadt—Medium early, heads solid, fine grained, cone shaped and pointed. Very productive and of fine quality.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Medium early. Short stemmed. Heads large, round, and very solid, with few outer leaves.

Late Flat Dutch—A popular variety. Favorite for market and family use. Heads large.



Danish Ballhead

CAULIFLOWER



Snowball

Culture—Sow seed in hot bed or in boxes 6 weeks before time to plant out. Transplant early in spring in rows 30 inches apart and 15 inches in the row. Cultivate often to be kept growing continuously. 1 ounce to 2000 plants.

Extra Early Snowball—The earliest maturing strain of Snowball Cauliflower. An excellent forcing variety. Heads of medium size, solid and very white, making an attractive appearance.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—It is early and a sure header. It is not as early as Snowball but will mature in plenty of time for market use. This is one of the most widely planted varieties of Cauliflower.

Omco Snowball—This selection of Snowball Cauliflower is an exceptionally good variety for the Market Gardener. Its earliness combined with the beautiful solid white head gives a certain appeal to the public that is almost irresistible.

CARROTS

Culture—A sandy, rich loam is the better soil for carrots. Sow in rows 20 inches apart, thin to 5 inches in the row. Cover 1 inch. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 100 ft. rows. 1 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Danver's Half Long—The best known second early variety. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point; flesh deep orange, tender and good quality.

Chantenay—This is a half long, good medium early variety, with half long stump root. Roots about 6 inches long, very thick, smooth and of a deep orange red color.

Oxheart—Roots about 5 inches long, very stout and thick, ending in an abrupt small top root. Small top and easily harvested. Color bright orange.

Coreless—It is an excellent variety for forcing, as well as for home and market use. Flesh reddish orange, very small tops. Crisp and tender and practically coreless.

Improved Long Orange—An excellent intermediate variety. Roots 12 inches long about 3 inches broad at the crown, tapering regularly to a point. Deep orange color.

Nantes—Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with blunt ends, smooth and of bright orange color. Flesh red, sweet and mild, almost coreless.

White Belgian (Stock)—An excellent variety for feeding stock, especially when fed with grain and dry forage. Has a fine tonic effect.

Collards

Culture—Similar to cabbage except that the plants do not have to be transplanted.

Georgia or Southern—This is a favorite in the South and does not produce a head. It has the flavor of cabbage and believe that if it was better known in the North there would be more used.



Danver's Half Long

CELERY

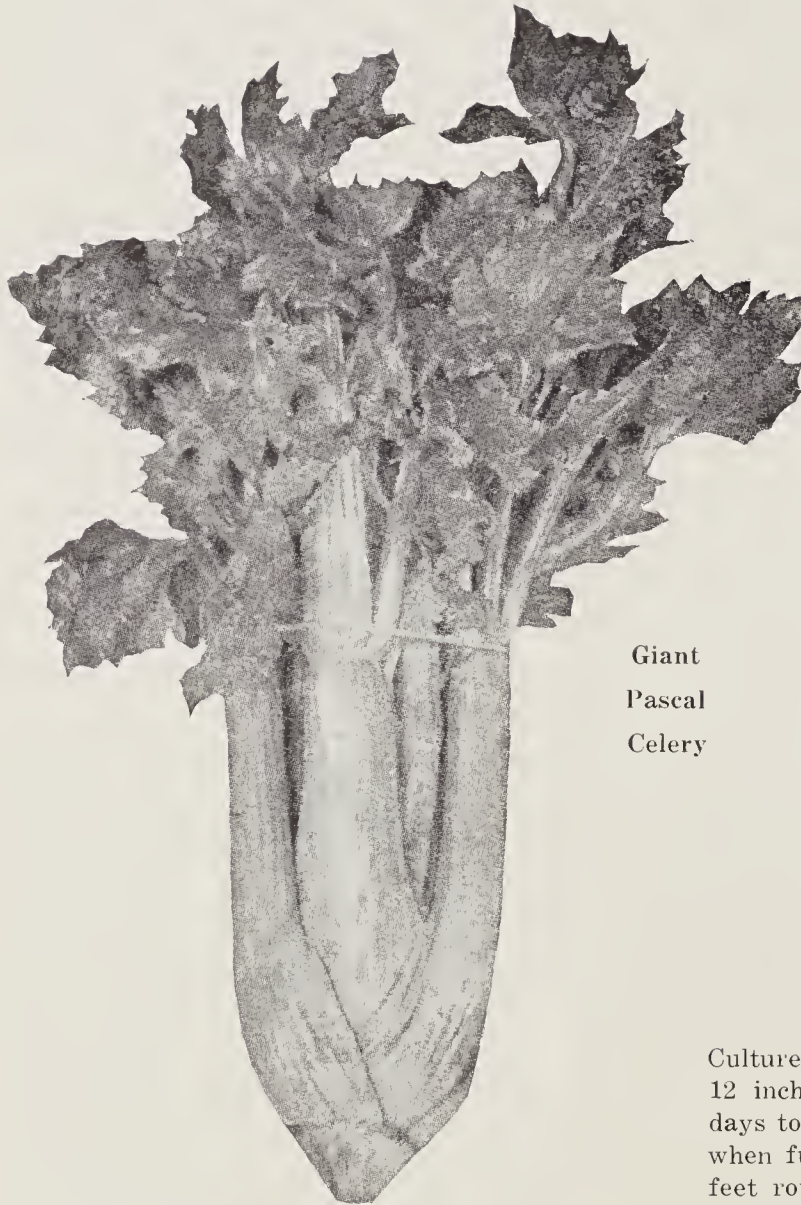
Culture—1 ounce for 3000 plants, 4 ounces for an acre. Muck land is best for celery, but it can be grown successfully in any perfectly moist, garden soil. Sow in boxes or cold frame and when plants are 2 inches high, transplant again 2 inches each way. Set plants 8 inches apart in rows. Dig trenches 4 feet apart and 6 inches deep. When plants are full grown fill in trench for blanching.

Golden Plume or Wonderful—A comparatively new introduction, closely resembling the Golden Self-blanching in crispness and flavor, however, is larger and a more rapid grower. Semi dwarf. Unequaled in quality.

Giant Pascal—One of the best for winter use. Leaves short and dark green color. Stalks short, thick and very broad. Blanches a yellowish white.

Golden Self-blanching—We have a good strain of this popular variety. Attains a good size, stalks solid and when bleached is of handsome golden yellow color.

White Plume—An early, good variety. Leaves light, bright green, easily bleached a beautiful silvery white color.



Giant
Pascal
Celery

Green Curled—One of the largest varieties, half late. Long green leaves, finely curled; hardy variety for autumn use.

White Curled—Second early variety, not very productive, but of a good creamy white color. Useful and extensively grown.

Broad Leaf Batavian—One of the best varieties for salad. Leaves broad, more or less twisted and waved, bright deep green color.

ENDIVE

Culture—Sow early in May in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 12 inches apart in rows. Grown like lettuce. Requires about 50 days to grow a crop. To blanch, tie up the outer leaves like celery when full grown. Draw up soil about the plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 100 feet rows, 4 lbs. per acre.

EGG PLANT

Culture—1 ounce for 2000 plants. Egg plants are profitable to grow and must not be transplanted until warm weather sets in. Transplant in rows 3 feet apart, 2 feet apart in the row. Select a warm, sunny location and cultivate often.

Black Beauty—Early and nearly as large as New York purple. Fruit dark purple. Holds its color for a long time.

N. Y. Imp. Spineless—The favorite variety, spineless. Plant large and producing four to six large oval fruits of dark purple color.

CUCUMBERS

Culture—1 ounce for 50 hills, 3 lbs. for an acre in hills. Select a rich loam soil. Lime will help the plants to resist fungous diseases. Sow in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, one inch deep leaving 4 to 6 plants to a hill.

Early Fortune—Another of the White Spine family. Early and very productive. Disease resistant, fruit 9 inches long. Flesh white, very firm and crisp with very few seeds. Color dark green.

Longfellow—A good variety for the home garden. Fruit uniform, dark green color and from 11 to 14 inches long.

Early Green Cluster—Very early, fruit short, chunky, small and borne in clusters in the center of the plant. Light green in color. Very prolific.

Evergreen White Spine—An extra long type of White Spine. Fruits dark green in color. Mid-season. 10 to 15 inches.

Davis Perfect—An extra long, dark green type of White Spine. Retains its color and good qualities long after being picked. A good shipper.

Boston Pickling—Sometimes called Extra Early Green Prolific. Fruit short, smooth and bright green, very productive, making a good pickle. A little shorter and thicker than most pickling varieties.

Chicago Pickling—A good pickling variety, very uniform, productive and good color.

Improved White Spine—One of the earliest and most productive, true to type, and uniform of the White Spine family. Fruit about 7 inches long, rounded at both ends and a bright, deep green color.

White Wonder—Produces fruit in cluster. Color ivory white from time of forming until maturity.

Improved Long Green—A late, well known variety, 12 to 14 inches long. Color dark green. Flesh white.



This picture shows how O & M Cucumber Seed produces

HERBS

Culture—Everyone should have a few herbs around the edge or in fence corners to supply the finishing touch of soups, meats, and most everything that needs a little touch of aromatics.

Mammoth Dill—Used extensively in making dill pickles.

Thyme—An aromatic perennial herb 8 to 10 inches. Used for seasoning.

Caraway—The seed of this herb is used extensively on breads.

Cress—Is used principally for garnishing dishes and should have a rather moist place to grow, preferably along small streams and in a partly shaded location. The true water-cress needs a shady place and must be watered often.

Broad Leaved Sage—Used extensively in making sausage.

Florence Fennel—Used extensively for home and market garden and for shipping. Sweet and aromatic.

Corn Salad—A small, quick growing plant used principally as salad in the late fall or winter. Also is a good substitute for lettuce and spinach. Plant in August for spring use and in early spring for fall use.

Anise—The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring.

Sweet Fennel—A perennial or annual seed. Is aromatic and very pungent. Used for flavor and medicinal purposes.

KALE

Culture—1 ounce for 5000 plants, 4 ounces per acre. Very hardy and used mostly during the winter. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin to 2 inches to the row. Cultivate often.

Dwarf Green Curled—Very hardy variety, about 1 to 1½ feet high, spreading growth, finely curled, long leaves. Can be used as a vegetable or for garnishing.

Dwarf Siberian—A most vigorous and spreading variety; leaves are large and plain in center but cut and frilled at the edges. Color is bluish-green.

KOHL-RABI

Culture—1 ounce sows one hundred feet and 4 lbs. plant an acre. Sow in 24 inch rows, thin to 4 inches apart and use for the table when small. A relative of the cabbage.

Early White Vienna—An early variety, giving a spherical bulb of pale green color. White flesh. Can be used in about 2½ months after being planted.



Early White Vienna

LEEK

Culture—One third ounce to 100 ft. rows; 5 lbs. to one acre. Requirements similar to that of onions. Transplant or thin to 6 inches apart in row. If transplanted, set the plants deep so that the bottom will be bleached.

American Flag—The gardener's favorite variety. Strong growing, broad leaved and very productive.

LETTUCE

Culture—1 ounce to 75 ft. row; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. Lettuce is one of the most widely grown and one of the easiest of the vegetables to grow. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart and thin to 3 inches apart in the row. Head Lettuce requires at least 8 inches apart in the rows. For a succession of crops, sow seed every 10 days.



Big Boston

Grand Rapids—A loose-leaved forcing lettuce. Leaves closely crumpled, of light green color, crisp and tender. Popular variety.

Black-Seeded Simpson—One of the most popular varieties. Will succeed almost anywhere. Loose heading variety. Always reliable. Leaves very broad, much blistered and crumpled. Color light yellowish green. Fine quality.

Prizehead—A crisp and tender loose-leaved non-heading variety and one of the most popular. Frilled at the border of leaves. Good quality.

New York or Wonderful—A large late cabbage-like heading variety, with large, crumpled, dark green leaves.

May King—A good frame lettuce, quick growing. Medium size head, leaves pale green, edges tinged brown. Fine quality.

Iceberg—A large late, cabbage-like heading variety. Heads very firm, hard and well blanched. Color medium green with faint brown tracing on the border.

Chicken Lettuce—This variety grows 30 inches high and produces leaves from the main stalk which furnishes green lettuce for chickens. It is being used more extensively each year and the public is beginning to learn its real value for furnishing greens for poultry.

Big Boston—A good variety, suitable for general cultivation. Heads large, flattened, of medium size. Leaves light green, wavy and tinged with red at the edges.

California Cream Butter—Heads are large, globular, solid, with golden yellow interior. Leaves large, dark green, tinged and spotted with brown. Excellent quality and desired for Market Garden and shipping a short distance.

Improved Hanson—One of the most reliable, sure heading varieties. A fine variety for midsummer planting outside, as it withstands the hot season better than most varieties.



New York or Wonderful

MUSK MELONS

Culture—Melon growers in this vicinity grow better melons on sandy loam soil. Sow in hills 5 to 6 feet apart using 10 seeds to a hill and thinning later, leaving 5 to 6 of the more vigorous plants. Cover seed 1 to 1½ inches. 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. One of our customers produced 300 bushels of Honey Rocks per acre.



Bender's Surprise

Honey Rock—One of the most desirable melons for both home and market use. Also known as Sugar Rock. Originated in Indiana. Highest quality. Flesh orange-salmon.

Early Hackensack—One of the most popular of the early green fleshed varieties. Not a good shipper, but a good home garden kind. Flesh very sweet and spicy.

Tip Top—An excellent melon for home use. Varies from round to oblong, rather large in size and a little late in maturing. Skin pale green. Flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy.

Bender's Surprise—Fruit oblong. Flesh salmon of good quality. A good shipper. Belongs to Tip Top strain.

Improved Perfecto—Very desirable for shipping. Fruits nearly round covered with gray netting without ribs. Thick flesh with small seed cavity. Deep salmon color, juicy and sweet.

Ohio Sugar—It is almost identical with Tip Top except the flesh is green and it is probably the best in its class among the green fleshed varieties. Edible in 95 days.

Banana—Shaped somewhat as named. Grows about 1½

feet long, flesh deep salmon color and of fair quality.

Milwaukee Market—A medium large, pink fleshed melon with excellent eating qualities. Very prolific and good appearance. Good shipper.

Hale's Best—Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness. Good shipper. This variety comes from the Imperial Valley in California. Very early. Oval shaped, with heavy netting and fairly prominent ribs.

Lake Champlain—A medium sized melon, salmon fleshed and very early. Practically round. Edible in 87 days.

Hearts of Gold—A good small midseason variety. Fruit round, densely covered with a fine gray netting. Flesh thick, ripening to the rind, with small seed cavity. A good shipper. Flesh a deep pink salmon, juicy and sweet.

Rocky Ford—A green fleshed variety and is an exceptionally good shipping melon.

Osage—A large, main crop melon of superior quality; fruit dark green, covered with a shallow gray netting. Flesh a rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick with small seed cavity.



A 10 Acre Field of Bender's Surprise grown from O & M Seed

MUSTARD

Culture—1 ounce to 100 ft. row. Use principally for greens and when cooked with swiss chard, kale or spinach, makes a delicious dish fit for a King. Sow in rows or broadcast.

Southern Curled—Used very extensively for greens. Usually sown broadcast and withstands cold weather to a large extent. Mustard mixed with swiss chard or spinach is very desirable.

WATERMELONS

Culture—Watermelons require a loose, sandy loam soil and plenty of sun. Use well rotted manure in each hill. Hills should be 8 feet apart each way. Sow 8 or 10 seeds to a hill and thin out leaving 4 or 5 of strong plants to hill. Requires 4 lbs. seed per acre.



Stone Mountain Melon

Harris Early—Identical with Cole's Early.

Round Dark Icing—The fruits are round or slightly oblong in shape, with a dark green rind, indistinctly veined. Seed white. Fairly popular.

Irish Gray—A large, long, main crop variety with a gray green rind, shell

Stone Mountain—Large and oblong, rind tough and a pale color, crisp and good flavor. Also known as Dixie Bell. Seeds white.

Cole's Early—One of the earliest and best varieties, medium size, nearly round. Rind dark green, striped a lighter shade. Flesh deep pink and fine quality. Seeds black.

Kleckley Sweet—One of the best melons on the market. Rind thin, quality good, but will not ship to distant markets. Also known as Monte Cristo in some sections of the country.

Peerless or Ice Cream—Early medium size and one of the best for growing in the North. Seed white.

Halbert Honey—This melon was originated by Mr. Halbert of Coleman, Texas, and is in some respects similar to Kleckley Sweet. A fine quality melon. Seeds white.

Sweetheart—A late variety, producing large melons of good quality. The rind is very light green with fine veining. It has a tough rind and is an excellent shipping melon. Seeds black.

very tough and a good shipper. Seed brown.

Long Light Icing—A large type of the long melons, the rind is light green. Not a good shipper, but well adapted for home markets. Seed white. Same as Gray Monarch.

Tom Watson—Probably the best ship-

ping melon and one of the best main crop varieties. Seed brown with a sprinkling of white.

Round Light Icing—A medium early melon, almost round in shape. The rind is light green with indistinct veining. Seeds white. A good kind for home and market garden trade.



Kleckley Sweet

ONIONS



Yellow Globe

Sweet Spanish (Riverside)—Produces very large onions, in fact one of the largest, very mild. Light yellow color. Extra heavy yielder.

Red Wethersfield—One of the oldest and best known types of onion. Very productive.

White Silverskin—A large flat onion of mild and pleasant flavor. Used for pickling and for bunching.

Culture—Onions require a rich soil. A good black loam is best adapted to the production of sets. For the average home garden, a good soil with a liberal application of manure or fertilizer will suffice. 5 to 6 lbs. of seed required to the acre.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Early, bulb rather spherical, short top. Outer reddish brown skin. Long keeping sort.

Southport Yellow Globe—The most largely grown yellow onion. Flesh white with slight yellow tone, crisp and mild in flavor.

Southport Red Globe—The best variety of the red onions. An excellent keeper.

Southport White Globe—An exceedingly mild onion with pure white delicate skin. Usually commands highest market prices.

Prizetaker—A very large onion. Is very hardy and a good keeper. It ripens up hard and firm and has a mild delicate flavor.

Portugal—Same as White Silverskin.

OKRA

FOR SOUPS, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH
WHITE VELVET
LONG GREEN OR PERKINS MAMMOTH
DWARF LONG POD



Southport Red Globe

PARSNIP

Culture—1 ounce to 100 ft. row, 3 lbs. to the acre. Sow early in spring in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Seed germinates slowly. Parsnips are hardy and can be kept outside all winter.

Hollow Crown—Roots about 12 inches long, skin white and smooth. Heavy cropper. Requires a deep soil.

Improved Guernsey—A good half long variety. Tender, with sugary flavor.

PARSLEY

Culture—1 ounce to 100 ft. row, 5 lbs. to acre. Does well in any type of soil where fertility is plentiful. Seed germinates slowly. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart and about 6 inches between plants in rows.

Plain—Flat leaves deeply cut, but not curled. Dark green in color.

Moss Curled—Very compact, densely curled and crumpled. Leaves dark green, giving a moss-like appearance.

Hamburg—Turnip rooted. Very popular in some sections of the country.

PEPPERS

Culture—Sow in boxes and transplant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 24 inches between plants. 1 ounce to 1500 plants. It takes seed about 6 weeks to produce plants large enough to transplant.

World Beater—A cross of Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Color green, changing to bright red. Very sweet.

Anaheim Chili—A hot, late variety. Good for canning and drying. Color deep green changing to bright scarlet.

California Wonder—Produces large green fruits available about as early as Ruby King, becoming bright crimson. Flesh thick and firm.

Ruby King—A very popular variety. Plant early, dwarf, of compact growth. Fruits thick, slightly taper-

ing. Very productive and very sweet.

Bell or Bull Nose—Early variety of bright red color. Fruit blunt ended, almost square, ridged, flesh sweet.

Chinese Giant—One of the largest of the mild red varieties. Fruit pendent, thick and square ended.

Pimiento—A very thick fleshy heart-shaped smooth, mild, crimson variety. Much used for salads.

Hungarian Long Yellow—A first early, hot sort. Very pungent. Color

waxy yellow changing to bright crimson at maturity.

Sunnybrook—A tomato shape and very productive. Color deep green turning to deep red. Very mild.

Sweet Mountain—Similar to Bull Nose, but more elongated; pendent fruits often grow 6 inches long by 4 inches in diameter, bright red, mild and sweet.

Long Red Cayenne—Bright scarlet fruits, 5 to 6 inches long, slightly curved.

PUMPKIN

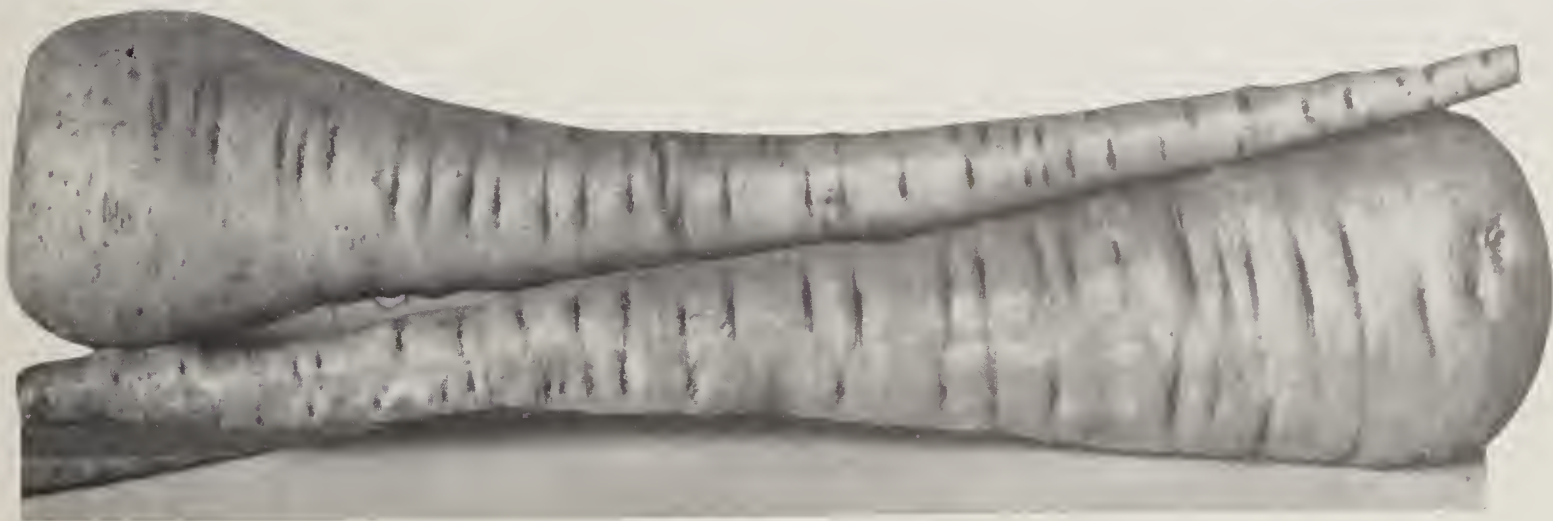
Culture—Pumpkin are grown to a great extent in corn. They are easily grown and will produce good results in fair to good soils. 1 oz. to 20 hills. 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.

Kentucky Field—One of the best canning varieties. Flesh yellow and of fine quality.

Japanese Pie—Shaped like the Cushaws and grows to a large size. Seed sculptured like chinese letters.

Connecticut Field—Used for planting with corn for stock feeding, also for pies.

Small Sugar or Pie—Another favorite for canning and pies. Small fruit and extremely good quality.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

PEAS

Culture—Peas can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. They thrive in cool weather. Rich soil tends to produce vines and no pods. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and about 10 inches apart in the rows. One pound to 100 ft. row, or 100 lbs. per acre.

Little Marvel—Height 1½ feet. Early variety, pods large. Heavy yielder. Pods 3 inches. Season 63 days.

Laxton's Progress—Height about 15 inches. Pods 4½ inches. Season 64 days.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early, standard pea. Height 1 foot. Productive and high quality. Season 59 days.

Thomas Laxton—Height 3 feet. Fine first early sort, with very long pods, rich deep green. Excellent flavor, very prolific.

Blue Bantam—Extremely early, unusually productive. Dwarf. Dark strain of Laxtonian. Season 70 days.

Peter Pan—Height 1½ feet. Produces pods 4 inches long. Very tender and unsurpassed in sweetness. Season 67 days.

Premium Gem—Height 1½ feet. An improved and more dwarf strain of McLeans Little Gem. Pods light green, 3 inches long, containing 6 to 8 green peas of fine quality. Productive. Season 60 days.

First and Best—A standard extra early white pea. Height 2 feet. Pods small, single or in pairs. Season 58 days.

Alaska—Height 2½ feet. Very early. Distinct pale green foliage. Pods straight. Seed of good green color. Favorite with canners. Season 58 days.

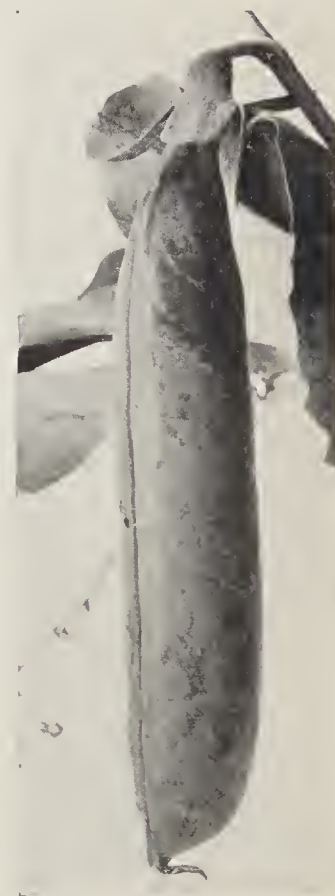


Nott's Excelsior

Sutton's Excelsior—Height 18 inches. Pods light green. Season 67 days.

Improved Stratagem—Height 2 feet. Main crop. Pods long, large, dark green, containing 8 to 9 medium green peas. Season 83 days.

Bliss Everbearing—An old standard main crop variety. Height 3 feet. Matures following Telephone. Pods in pairs, medium green, 3 inches long. Containing 4 to 5 green peas of good quality. Season 80 days.



Gradus

PEAS

Laxtonian—A large podded, dwarf variety on the order of Gradus, though more dwarf and a little earlier. Height 1½ feet. Season 67 days.



**Laxton's
Progress**

American Wonder—Height 1 foot. Good early standard variety. Pods straight, small square ends, dark green. Popular for early use. Season 60 days.

Gradus or Prosperity—Height 2½ to 3 feet. A standard early large, podded variety. Popular with Market Gardeners. Season 65 days.

Potlach—Height 2 feet. Pods medium green, about 3½ to 4 inches long, containing large sized peas. Ready for table about 60 days from date of planting.

Dwarf Telephone—Height 2½ feet. Pods dark green, 4½ inches long. Peas of excellent quality. Season 75 days.

Telephone—Height 4½ feet. An old standard main crop variety of good quality. Pods long light green, containing 8 pale green peas. Season 72 days.

Champion of England—Height 4 feet. Late or main crop. Pods rather small, medium green, often in pairs, straight, blunt ends. Very productive. Season 80 days.

Dwarf Gray Sugar—A well known edible podded variety. Delectable and sweet, served like string beans. Season 62 days.



Thomas Laxton

RADISH

Culture—Sandy loam soil is best for radish. Sow as early as ground can be worked and for a continuous supply sow every 10 days. Winter Radishes are sown in August for winter use. 1 ounce to 100 ft. row.



Scarlet Globe

Scarlet Globe—One of the earliest forcing radishes. Roots of medium size, globe shaped, with a very small top. Bright scarlet color. Flesh crisp and tender.

Crimson Globe—Large, but not pithy. One of the best for outdoor culture. Top is a little too large for a forcing sort. Intermediate in season.

White Celestial—Roots large, about 8 inches long. 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Flesh white, crisp and mild in flavor.

Long Black Spanish—Late variety. Root cylindrical, long blunt ended. Skin black, and smooth. Flesh white and crisp.

Round Black Spanish—Second early globe shaped; skin black, and smooth. Flesh white, crisp and pungent.

French Breakfast—Good early variety. Roots cylindrical. Skin smooth, pink, with small white tip. Good outdoor or under glass. Very popular.

Early Scarlet Turnip—Early, round, deep scarlet. Crisp and tender.

White Icicle—The earliest of the long white varieties. Roots pure white. Flesh compact, of fine quality. Popular among gardeners.

White Strasburg—Roots half long, medium early, pointed 4 to 5 inches long. Flesh white, pungent. Keeps very well.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip—Early spherical sort, three quarters rose, one quarter white, quick grower. Crisp and tender.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Root about 6 inches long and of scarlet color. Top short. Good quality.

China Rose—One of the best winter sorts. Roots 4 to 5 inches long, larger at the bottom. Bright red skin, somewhat striped with white, stump rooted. Delicious flavor.



French Breakfast

SPINACH

Culture—1 ounce to 100 ft. row, 10 to 12 lbs. to acre. Spinach requires a rich, loose, moist soil. Allow 6 inches between plants.

King of Denmark—Long standing and will not go to seed as early as some varieties. Dark green leaves, somewhat crumpled.

New Zealand—Not a spinach, but used extensively as spinach. Leaves thick and numerous.

Long Standing—Late, slow growing variety, round seeded. Leaves crinkled, deep green. Excellent for spring use.

Bloomsdale Savoy—Very early variety; round seeded, one of the best for market; with broad glossy, dark green leaves crumpled.

Improved Thick Leaf—A strong, upright growing, medium early variety.

Victoria—Late round seeded variety. Leaves dark green, broad, thick, round. Slow to run to seed, best for market.

SQUASH

Culture—1 ounce to 40 hills. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill 4 to 5 feet apart for summer squash. Winter varieties need 6 to 8 feet between hills.

Blue Hubbard—It is said to be more desirable on account of its edible and keeping qualities than other Hubbards. Edible in 125 days.

Chicago Warty Hubbard—Thickly covered with warts. Color, bronze green. Very attractive. This variety is especially recommended as a desirable winter squash. Edible in 120 days.

Summer Crookneck—The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties. Fruits often 2 feet long, very warty, and deep orange in color.

Delicious—Medium size fall and winter variety; dark green, flesh orange and delicious.

Green Hubbard—A very popular winter squash. Fruits are pointed at both ends. Moderately warty, deep green, while the flesh is dry, sweet and thick. Edible in 120 days.

Golden Hubbard—Smaller than Green Hubbard. It is the earliest of the Hubbards, prolific. Edible in about 110 days.

Banana—Oblong variety with grey green shell, irregular stripes and dashes of a darker shade. Solid dry flesh rather late in maturing.

Mammoth White Bush—Early, fruit flattened and scalloped. About 8 inches in diameter. Also known as Patty Pan.

Yellow Bush Scalloped—Similar in all respects to the White Bush Scallop except the color of the skin which is a golden yellow.

Table Queen—The use of this variety is increasing steadily. Fruits are somewhat heart shaped, scalloped and dark green in color. A good keeper and especially desirable for baking.



White Bush and Crookneck Squash

SALSIFY

OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An improvement of the ordinary type. Root thicker and shorter. Leaves larger. Flowers rose.

TOMATO

Culture—1 ounce for about 2000 plants. Sow in boxes and transplant when danger of frost is past. Plants should be at least 6 inches tall when transplanted. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet apart in row. Tomatoes need ample sunshine and fair to good soil for best results.

Chalk's Early Jewel—A fine early variety, about 10 days later than Earliana; fruit uniformly smooth, round and solid. Color crimson. A good canning variety for the North.

Bonny Best—About a week earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel. Fruit smaller, very smooth, solid and uniform. Color bright red.

Earliana—The earliest and best of the very early tomatoes, very productive for an early sort; fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid. Color bright scarlet.

Oxheart—Excellent, large heart shaped. Flesh firm, thick, almost seedless. Purple skin.

John Baer—Early productive red tomato, similar to Chalk's Jewel.

Burbank—A fair to good variety for home use.

Truckers Favorite—Fine quality, fruit smooth, solid and flesh bright.

Beefsteak—Large, perfectly smooth, glossy bright red. Flesh firm.

Acme—A medium sized, purplish pink, smooth, semi-globe variety. Second early variety.

June Pink—Similar to Earliana, different only in having purple fruit. The best extra early pink fruited variety.

Marglobe—Another introduction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is widely used by truckers and shippers.

Break O'Day—Originated by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. On account of the color, this variety is not as popular as other varieties such as Marglobe.

Greater Baltimore—A main crop, very productive, red fruited variety of the Matchless type; quite popular with the canners.

Ponderosa—A large purple fruited tomato, and for home use one of the best. Fruit large, few seeds.

Stone—Color deep red. A favorite with canners and truckers. Fruit large, smooth and solid.



Marglobe Tomato

TURNIP

Culture—1 ounce to 100 ft. row, 2 to 3 lbs. to acre. Turnips do well in sandy loam soil. Sow early in spring and for an abundant supply, sow every 2 to 3 weeks or so up to late in August. Turnips can be sown broadcast or in rows.

Purple Top White Globe—Globe form, flesh and skin white, colored purple above ground. Fine grained and sweet.

Purple Top Strapleaf—Root flat. Skin white, with purple top. Fine quality.

White Egg—Early, egg shaped. Skin white and smooth. Flesh pure white, firm and sweet. Quick grower.

Cowhorn—Late variety, root 12 to 15 inches long, tapering. Very productive, suitable for autumn use.

Pomeranian
White Globe

Golden Ball—As the name indicates, an early ball shaped yellow turnip exceedingly popular with truckers. A desirable type for home use.

Pomeranian White Globe—A good variety for use as stock feed. Flesh white, but course grained.

RUTABAGA

Improved Purple Top—A good shipper. Good for storage. Flesh yellow and sweet. Skin light yellow with purple top.

O & M

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SWEET PEAS

Choice Mixed
Spencer Mixed

NASTURTIUMS

Dwarf Mixed Tall Mixed
Double Golden Gleam

We carry in Stock a Complete Line of Standard Items of Flower Seeds, including Ageratums, Asters, Cosmos, Pansies, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Verbena, Zinnias, etc.



O & M SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS

LAWN SEED MIXTURES



O & M FOREST CITY

Contains the proper grasses proportionately blended to make a good, quick growing lawn and at the same time insuring a lasting quality.

We do not believe you can find a better mixture at such a reasonable price. A trial order will convince the most critical trade.

O & M SUPERIOR

A higher priced mixture than Forest City, but worth it. This mixture contains valuable Domestic and Imported grasses.

Superior mixture contains only high grade, well cleaned grasses and has a high percentage of purity.

O & M SHADEE

This is a carefully selected and proportioned mixture of grasses that will grow in the shade of trees, in areas, between buildings and in other places that get little or no sunshine and where ordinary varieties of grasses will not thrive.

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ALFALFA

Ohio Common
Ohio Grimm
Ohio Affidavit Grimm

CLOVER

Medium Red
Mammoth Red
Alsike
W. B. Sweet Clover
Y. B. Sweet Clover

SOY BEANS

Manchu (Yellow)
Pekin (Black)
Wilson (Black)

GRASSES

21 lbs. Ky. Blue Grass
19 lbs. Ky. Blue Grass
Fancy Red Top
N. Z. Chewing's Fescue
Poa Trivialis
Domestic Rye Grass
Astoria Bent
Sudan Grass
Timothy

WHITE DUTCH

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CLOVERS, TIMOTHY,
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SPECIAL PRICES

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

There Is Something To Plant Every Month In The Year

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet	Quantity For an Acre	Distance Between Rows	Distance Apart in the Row	Depth to Plant
IN THE GARDEN						
Beans						
Dwarf Snap	April to Aug. 15	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet	3 inches	2 inches
Pole	May and June	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet	3 to 4 feet	2 inches
Dwarf Lima	May, June, July	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet	15 to 18 ins.	1½ ins.
Beet						
Garden	March to August	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches	1 inch
Stock	April, May, June	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ ft.	8 inches	1 inch
Brussels Sprouts	March to July	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 ft.	18 inches	½ inch
Cabbage						
Early	Jan. to June, July, Aug.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 ft.	18 inches	½ inch
Late	April to July	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 ft.	2 feet	½ inch
Carrot	March to August	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch
Cauliflower	Jan. and Feb.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	30 to 36 ins.	14 to 18 ins.	½ inch
Celery	Feb., Mar. and April	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet	6 to 8 ins.	⅛ inch
Corn, Garden	April to early August	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.
Cucumber	April to July	Oz., 50 hills	2 lbs.	4 feet	4 feet	1 inch
Egg Plant	Feb., Mar., April	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet	3 feet	¼ inch
Kale						
Spring	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches	½ inch
Winter	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches	6 inches	½ inch
Kohl Rabi	Mar. to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches	5 to 6 ins.	½ inch
Lettuce	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches	8 to 12 ins.	¼ inch
Mustard	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept. Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch
Melon, Musk or						
Cantaloupe	May and June	Oz., 50 hills	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	¾ to 1 in.
Melon, Water	May and June	Oz., 30 hills	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet	8 to 10 feet	1 inch
Okra	April, May, June	8 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet	1 foot	1 inch
Onion	Feb. to Apr.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch
Parsley	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch
Parsnip	March to July	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch
Peas, Garden	Feb. to May	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.
Pepper	Feb. to July	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet	18 inches	¼ inch
Potatoes, Early	March, April	½ peck	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet	15 inches	4 inches
Pumpkin	May and June	Oz., 20 hills	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet	8 to 10 feet	1 inch
Radish	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch
Rhubarb	March and April	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 ft.	4 feet	½ inch
Salsify	March to July	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch
Spinach	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch
Squash	April to July	2 ozs. (hills)	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet	3 to 4 feet	1 inch
Tomato	Jan. to July	Oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet	3 feet	¼ inch
Turnip	Feb., July to Sept. 15	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet	4 inches	½ inch
ON THE FARM						
Alfalfa	Mar., Apr.—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 in.
Beans						
Navy	June and July	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet	1 foot	2 inches
Soy or Soja	April, May, June	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 ft.	6 inches	1 inch
Velvet	May and June	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet	2½ to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ins.
Broom Corn	May and June	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch
Clover						
Burr	July to November	Broadcast	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ inch
Crimson	July to October	Broadcast	15 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ inch
Japan	Feb., Mar. and April	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¼ inch
Sweet	Apr., May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¼ inch
Other Kinds	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ inch
Corn, Field	April, May	Lb., 100 hills	8 to 10 lbs.	3½ to 4 ft.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches
Millet	May, June, July	Broadcast	1 bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ inch
Oats	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 ins.
Peas						
Cow	May, June	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 inches
Canada Field	Jan., Feb., March	Broadcast	1½ bus.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 inches
Austrian Winter	Sept. to Dec.	Broadcast	75 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	3 inches
Rape	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch
Sorghum	May and June	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 in.
Vetch	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 inches

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